

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

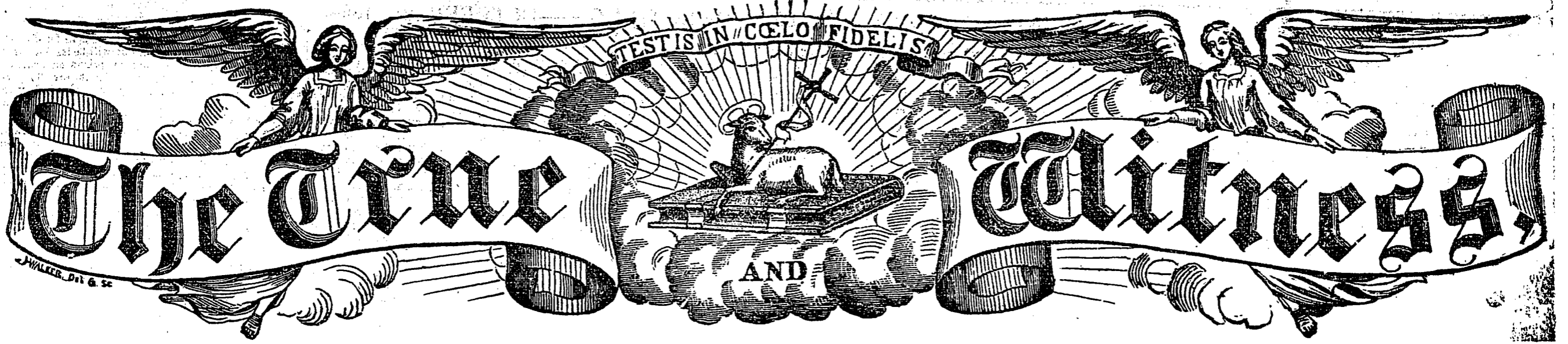
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

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



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

No. 17.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

True philosophy—true philosophy! Let the poor help one another, and God will send a benediction upon them.

Shaun a dherk pursued his way—still on foot; he passed through Clonmel apparently unobserved; went into a low house by the way side, about a mile from the city, in the Kilkenny road;

A boddagh is a dark selfish kind of dog, whose mission is to bring night with him, always—and cold rain, and snarling. Keep clear of a boddagh, dear reader; and, oh, never be one.

The beggarman waited till the supper was laid on the table—and, moreover, he had a good place and a kind welcome from the father of little Paddy and little Peg, and little Lucy.

The beggarman turned to the left, and ascended the hill. He made straight for 'Shieve na Mon.' Shaun took out his beads on the lonely way, and commenced to say his prayers.

In reality, Shaun a dherk's mission was practical Protestantism, for Protestantism can never give security to order.

in 'wild profusion,' and suggest the reflection, that many a lawless chief made law and right within the sanctuaries when roads and traffic had not multiplied the inconveniences of 'robbing the rich to help the poor,' the profession of former highway philanthropy.

About a quarter of a mile from a small house, whose conical-roofed chimney just peeped over the arm of a little hill, Shaun crossed the road, and crossed the ditch and hedge also.

Making an angle with the house, he bent his course into the heart of the country. He trod it like a man to whom every inch of the ground was familiar.

The moon rose beautiful; the moon is beautiful among the hills—the crests all lighted up, and the long skadows crossing one another; while here and there the little streams flow on in their gentle murmurs, as if troubled by the beams that reveal them in their hidden road.

In half an hour a horseman rapidly passed the bridge—road—a very narrow one which wound from the highway around a hill-foot, and approached the house with the conical chimney.

Shaun a dherk started. Shaun had a glass, and he employed it. Steadily, as if he had become 'incorporate' with the rock, Shaun looked at the horseman; he looked for some minutes.

Shaun then took off his 'ridin' coat'—his large over-coat with all the pieces in it, and having carefully folded the same, he placed it under the rock. He added a long flannel vest to the 'riding-coat,' and then took off a pair of gaiters literally made of rags.

'Now,' said Shaun; 'now, colleen!' he said, drawing forth from his bosom a double-barrelled pistol, which he viewed with the complacency of a parent.

'At this moment, or not long after, a shot was heard at a great distance.

'Glory to your hand!' cried Shaun, but not loudly.

Then afar was heard the tramp of horses' feet, and Shaun grasped his weapon more firmly.—After a little, they approached nearer and nearer, and Shaun stepped up to the side of the rock, which at the same time shadowed him and assisted his view.

And now the carriage came thundering up the mountain road, while consultations were frequent between the two horsemen, and one of them occasionally flew to the vehicle and looked in. At length it stopped—stopped at the mouth of a borheen, which Shaun had evidently been watching.

The beggarman turned his eye from the carriage in the direction by which it had come, and having looked for one moment, he placed his pistol in his bosom, and circumspectly approached as nearly as he could to the travellers. He listened with all the attention of deep anxiety, and the sharpness of a practical ear.

First one of the men approached the door, and having opened it gently, placed his foot upon the iron step; a shriek announced the presence of a lady. Then there seemed some pleading upon the part of the man, and resistance on the part of the female, while gradually his action was becoming more animated, and his voice and some words were distinctly audible.

'Fainn ruddheen beg, fainn,' said Shaun to himself; 'wait a little, wait! Oh, your hot blood—your hot blood,' he said.

threatening called his companion, who took his place at the carriage-door, had himself proceeded up the road to the cottage. Shaun made use of his time in finding a sheltered nook in a commanding place, and deliberately examined his priming, putting the pistol on full cock.

'I am the hand of justice,' impiously Shaun said; 'I am the hand of justice, and I'll strike.'

'Thru to the last,' said Shaun, when he heard the whistle; 'thru to the last! God bless your purty mouth, a vic!'

And now coming from the cottage were seen a woman and two men. They all came rapidly but a strange man was in advance, both of the female and the man who had been with the carriage. On approaching, this last appeared well, nay, fashionably dressed.

'Mercy! mercy!' cried the lady.

'This is all vain nonsense,' cried the aggressor, 'resistance is out of the question. Tho' I die, you are mine.'

'Well,' said Shaun, covering him with the pistol. 'We'll see, agra,' continued the beggarman presenting his arm, and looking like a statue in the moonlight—he was so fixed.

Just then two men crept in beside him. 'Weng'em,' said one, in a low whisper. 'Welcome,' answered Shaun, just as low.

The attention of all was directed towards the entrance to the 'borheen.' One of the first two men got into the carriage; the well-dressed man stood outside; there was a scuffle; shriek upon shriek of agony awakened the echoes of every hill around; the subdued curse—the confusion—the tramp—the rearing of the horses—the going to and fro of the coach, and the cries of the new-come woman and boy were frightful beyond imagination.

The shrieking was incessant; the struggle was one of life and death; the destroyer's left arm was round the lady's waist; the right was stretched out, crying to the woman of the cottage for a handkerchief; at the same moment, the captive was almost entirely drawn forth, the woman of the cottage standing behind her.

'There was a flash—a report—and lying on the ground, his right arm shattered to pieces, and himself senseless with fear and pain, was Mr. James Boran.

'The lily o' the valley!' said Shaun, whispering into her ear; 'your mother Mary heard you, ma larav (my child).'

'Shaun,' murmured Eddy Brown. 'Shaun caught the hawk.'

The two men had long fled, and the unfortunate postilion was on his knees declaiming about his innocence, and asking mercy. Boran lay still, apparently insensible.

'The pale woman,' said Eddy.

'With her!' said Ailey.

'Shaun had her here to meet you,' whispered Eddy in her ear.

'Your daughter?' she asked.

'My God!' exclaimed Ailey.

'God is just,' said the beggarman.

'And Shaun a dherk,' said little Eddy.

Ailey went to Mrs. Colman's; Shaun went to look for his wearing apparel; Mr. James Boran

was carried to meet the police—he was in the possession of the tall young man; and Eddy was laughing vociferously at 'what a likeness owld Nick's son would make agin Master Gerald at the 'Sizes.'

CHAPTER XIV.—THE TRIAL, AND MANY THINGS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

There were many interests concerned in the trial of Gerald Moore, and therefore many agencies employed in bringing matters to a crisis. Of course each was influenced by some motive, and each aimed at some end—public justice being an infinitesimal part of either the object or the impulse by which people were swayed.

There was a great array of lawyers on each side—an immense army of 'wigs, Whigs, and wags,' as a very witty gentleman observed when he heard the list read over. How and why the Crown made such an exertion to convict, we have already intimated; how and why Mr. Gerald Moore made such an exertion, the reader half knows, and to know the remainder, he must have patience.

Some innocent people imagine that the scenes enacted in a court house are all extempore, and that the ingenious question, the witty retort, the luminous aggregate of interrogatories, &c. are all fresh from the 'laboratory of the brain'; they are very much mistaken. There is great rehearsal for a trial; in fact, a frightful rehearsal—a rehearsal so wonderfully laborious, that it is wonderful, like a certain Drury-lane player of sixty years ago, they do not know the parts too well to remember them.

We congratulate, from our own convictions, the Crown Solicitor, upon his position and duties. He is the only man at the bar not exposed to the tiresome worry of 'preparing witness.' By a fortunate appointment, his business is to be paid for going through this purgatory, and to make out other fellows to bear the flames. Happy Crown Solicitor.

In the back room of an hotel, two nights before the trial, were five or six gentlemen, each and all remarkable for their power of preparing witnesses. There were three wax lights on the table, which was mahogany, and two on the mantel-piece, over which was a large mirror.

'Well, Moore,' said a gentleman with a massive head, auburn hair, and clear gray eye;—'well, Moore, shall we hang your namesake?' he demanded.

'What think you?' the learned counsel addressed, replied.

'Oh, Mr. Leader,' replied the first speaker, 'you are in authority.'

'An authority for giving my friends 'rope,' replied Counsellor Moore.

'Good reason for giving them 'rope' sometimes, not to be strangled yourself, or pulled beyond your depth, my angler,' retorted the first.

'Oh, hang such wit,' replied Mr. Moore.

'Nay, you might give it rope.'

'And so I do. I only wish that it would use it.'

'Come!' said a tall, powerful-looking lawyer, 'give me the cross-examination of Shaun a dherk.'

'Let him in,' said all.

'Dead?' shouted all together. Even the man with the cat and the scrivener were much moved.

'He tore off the bandages of his arm,' replied the messenger, and when discovered had nearly died from hemorrhage.

'Lost!' said the crown solicitor.

'The circumstances are still strong against the accused,' timidly remarked the scrivener.

'The hour of his arrival home that night makes the proof of an alibi impossible. The two Fordes saw him, and one of them swears to his having fired the shot. The property found there and the beggar-man will prove the conspiracy.'

'The beggar-man be d—d,' remarked the man of fifty; 'he knows more or less than he says; I swear he knows more, but the infernal devil is not superior to him.'

'The case will go on of course?' demanded the man with the cigar.

'Confound the whole squad of you,' cried the man on the sofa; 'go on to something else.—Are we to sit here singing the obsequies of some clown from Connamarra or Cook-street? Go on,' he said.

There was a dead silence. *Conticuere omnes.* A great man had spoken—i.e. the man who pays the damage. We would like to see the man who has an unchangeable opinion against the learned gentleman on the sofa, simply to advise him to a more rational course—that is if he expects anything whatever, justice or generosity from the man on the sofa.

We would not conceal from the reader, too, that Mr. Gerald Moore's counsel had a long sitting and a vigorous discussion; but they were all doing their own business, not the business of the Crown. Every one of them was remarkable also for strong opinions on certain subjects, which strong opinions were reprobated by their 'learned friend on the other side.' For sake of the charity, humanity, and so on, of the portion of the bar which we have the honor just now to picture, we must say that their position to each other is not at all so great as some people may suppose. In truth and faith, the honest people differ only on the question of means—ends are all identical. One man thinks 'the practice' is best considered for by one set of tactics; another man thinks 'the practice' is best consulted for by another set; but this is their only difference, which surely is nothing about which to quarrel. Practice is the darling petted, pursued, flattered, worshipped; practice is the most powerful harmonizer of all discord and the most powerful exporator of all enigmatical forensic phrenzy, that philosophy or religion has ever revealed.

'Well, Moore,' said a gentleman with a massive head, auburn hair, and clear gray eye;—'well, Moore, shall we hang your namesake?' he demanded.

'What think you?' the learned counsel addressed, replied.

'Oh, Mr. Leader,' replied the first speaker, 'you are in authority.'

'An authority for giving my friends 'rope,' replied Counsellor Moore.

'Good reason for giving them 'rope' sometimes, not to be strangled yourself, or pulled beyond your depth, my angler,' retorted the first.

'Oh, hang such wit,' replied Mr. Moore.

'Nay, you might give it rope.'

'And so I do. I only wish that it would use it.'

'Come!' said a tall, powerful-looking lawyer, 'give me the cross-examination of Shaun a dherk.'

'I'm in there,' remarked Moore; 'but you may 'Shaun' if you please. Take care of him, he's stinging and poisonous.'

'Don't fear, Shaun is an old neighbor of mine and paid me the honor of a visit more than once. I'll manage Shaun.'

'Hear, hear,' cried all.

And so the morning of the great criminal trial broke upon the city, which had waked before its time to watch the result of interests and exertions of which every one was aware. Long before the hour for opening the court houses, the gates were besieged; and a strong guard of police could with difficulty keep order. Crowds of women mingled with the men; and every one remarked that so many young and handsome faces had never been seen at her Majesty's town of assize. There was a large sprinkling of priests, too, more than had ever been seen before on any like occasion; and quite a gathering of the gentry. In fact it was a great display, and the police during that day rose into unwonted importance.

size. Men of one idea; they run—they fly whithersoever the idea directs; and their bags—fat or lean, according to the circumstances of its master's kitchen, is held by the neck so firmly, energetically, that you would say the attorney's bag wanted to get to court in spite of its lawful master, and bidding defiance to any other bags: Then the 'counselors' and their bags, and their strut and rickling air, to show that their minds are full of fun, which they don't feel, and their pockets full of cash, which they never counted. Every great counsellor has five or six small-sized attorneys running at his heels, all designed to show what a first-rate adviser or pleader he is, and how full of business. The management of the profession is a great element of success—and why not, pray? Does not the management of things, so as to represent his own cause to the eye of the public, prove his capacity to manage the cause of the public, so as to affect the jury or the judge.

We could of course make due report of the proceedings of the crowd—the cheers for 'Repale,' and the loving hurra for O'Connell! how the local genius revenged itself upon local bigotry or folly; and with the irony for which a Tipperary mob is remarkable, celebrated the beauty of fright—the 'justice' of some villain, and the 'sanctity' of some debauchee; but we may at another time have a better opportunity and more heart for such labor. At present we do not wish by the humour of our friends outside to mock the grave condition of our friends within; for, reader, our case and our characters are as real as written history.

Moreover, we may as well allow the mounted police to come along the main street—the absurd halberdiers, with their silver-laced hats, white coats, yellow vests, and leggings, to follow; the braying trumpet, to be heard at some distance, announcing the coming judge (a disloyal fellow said the braying trumpet was a very fit instrument for preceding the judge of assize), the sheriff's white wand pointing to the stars out of the window of the judge's carriage, and the rish behind and before, and at the side of the same, 'and so on,' as our friend Mr. Joyce Snapper used to remark.

The Right Hon. — was on the bench, and beside him was the Lord of Kinnacarra.—Down perpendicular to the bench, at each end of same, were two lines of lawyers—young and old—enough to complicate any case, and to make anything legal, or the contrary. Behind the learned gentlemen, left of the judge, were the jury. Opposite his lordship were the witness table, the dock, and the gallery, which looked all faces. About the bench, in various places, were bronzed 'orange women,' selling their stores—boys with baskets of soda and confectionery; and in a box, from which the mysterious rod shot forth—shot forth nearly as far as the dock, was the sheriff.

The press was also in attendance, and minded or made their points to catch the electric sparks of wit to flash from themselves, and to seize the thoughts which they deign to immortalize.

'All ready,' whispered Mr. Frylie, the Attorney-General.

'Hem, hem!' said his antagonist, Mr. Bonnell. And then there was a great unrolling of 'briefs' (why, on earth, are they called 'briefs?') and gentlemen put up their glasses to their eyes—and they raised up the papers—and they commenced to read them all with great rapidity and attention. The public is to understand that it is in a few minutes they make the preparations for these noble manifestations which the public is to see by-and-by. The amiable public, of course, believe them—and so we chronicle all the facts.

Reginald Moore stood within the dock, such as every one had always seen him. The expression of firmness, perhaps pride, so natural to him was, ever so little, deepened, and he was scrupulously neat in his attire. He stood easily and freely, and looked towards the bench. Old Father Mick was near Mr. Bonnell, and all our old friends, or nearly all, were here and there around the witness table. Shaun a derk was not visible, nor was Mr. McCann. The silence was extreme.

Mr. Frylie rose and opened the charge; every word was heard with a distinctness almost painful. The right hon. gentlemen were earnest and impassioned, and developed the case with much clearness. Occasionally Bonnell played upon his rascality by a humorous commentary, but all agreed that he was perfectly master of the case, and put the various circumstances, each in its own place, with fine order. He spoke of the causes of enmity between the accused and the murdered man; of the gloomy character of the prisoners mind; of the importance to the prisoner of obtaining a certain bond; how the prisoner was seen on the night of the murder, and by more witnesses than one, to pass near the place of assassination; he had been seen by one respectable laborer in the act of firing the shot; the hour was defined by his return home, the servant being ready to swear to his arrival within a few minutes of the murder. His handkerchief was found on the spot where the murder had been committed; and he could not, in the face of such evidence, but congratulate the country upon the efficiency of Mr. Joyce Snapper, J. P., S. T. P., who, notwithstanding the high character of the prisoner—his pretensions, and his popularity, boldly pursued this case until he brought it to its present position. 'And let me say,' concluded the candid and ingenious Mr. Frylie, 'that it is not creditable to the claim of the prisoner, to behold on his part an array of counsel, which it is said cost one hundred pounds and more, while he holds in his possession the arrears of many years rent, due to a noble lord, whose name I need not mention. I call upon the jury to do their duty, and to vindicate by their verdict, the fallen character of their noble country, and the blood of an honorable son of their soil.'

Mr. Frylie was heard with awe, and they looked at him when he closed, as one would look at his father's murderer, a regiment of soldiers being present.

ENCYCICAL LETTER OF THE POPE TO THE POLISH CLERGY.

Rome, Sept. 17. The following is believed to be the authentic text of the encyclical letter recently addressed by the Pope to the Polish clergy:—

'We, Pius IX., of the Archbishops, Bishops, and other ecclesiastics of the Kingdom of Poland and of the Russian provinces in communion with the Holy See:—

'When, upon the 24th of April last, a day sacred to St. Fidelia of Sigmaringen, we bitterly deplored at the College of the Propaganda the sad and lamentable situation of the Kingdom of Poland, and the inconsiderate revolution which had broken out against the powerful Emperor of Russia, we said also that we had learnt from the newspapers the rigorous measures taken by the Russian Government not only to repress the Polish insurrection but also to extirpate the Catholic religion from that kingdom. We added that it was necessary to verify these sad statements with the greatest care, and by information derived from the most authentic sources, because it is not well always to rely blindly upon the press. But, venerable brethren, we have now ascertained with profound sorrow, from abundant testimony worthy of belief, which has been transmitted to us, the truth of the rigor with which the Russian Government does not cease to pursue the Catholic Church in Poland, her members, and the faithful.

We have learnt, indeed, with certainty that the Government, long since the enemy of the Catholic Church, and animated by the desire of leading all its subjects into schism, has seized upon the pretext of the revolution which has broken out to persecute in every way all Catholics and our holy religion. Consequently, setting on one side the Concordat agreed upon with us, and trampling underfoot the public conventions which protect the Catholic Church in Poland, it has promulgated a host of laws and decrees contrary to the Catholic religion, prohibiting Catholic writings, and favouring, upon the contrary, the diffusion of books and newspapers opposed to Catholic doctrine, prints filled with gross insults against the Vicar of Christ upon earth and against this Apostolic chair, and having for their principal object the perversion of the Polish people.

The Russian Government has further never ceased to forbid communication with us and with the Holy See, to prescribe oaths contrary to the Divine laws, to excite the people against the Catholic priests, and to hinder the latter from preaching, to teach the difference existing between Catholic truth and schism, forbidding under the most serious penalties the abandonment of fatal heresy and return to the bosom of the Catholic Church. Ministers of religion have been expelled from their convents, which have been converted into barracks. Bishops have been removed from their dioceses and sent into exile. An extraordinary number of Greek Catholics already dragged into heresy by shameful machinations have found themselves prevented from returning, as they had wished, within the pale of the Catholic Church. An incalculable number of our brethren of the Latin Confession have been torn from the Catholic Church, especially by means of mixed marriages. Children left orphans have been sent into distant countries under pretext of tutelage, and taken from the Catholic Church. Thus innumerable Catholics of every age, of either sex, and of every rank, have been rigorously persecuted and transported into remote regions. Catholic churches have been profaned and converted into non-Catholic temples or barracks. Priests have been ill-treated in a horrible manner, deprived of their property, reduced to frightful misery sent into exile or thrown into prison, and even put to death, for having continued to offer the aid of their ministrations to the wounded and the dying upon the field of battle. It must be added to this that the priests and laymen sent into exile are deprived of their religion, and that the Catholics of Lithuania have had to choose between exile into distant countries and apostasy. All these measures, and others equally deplorable, are unceasingly employed by the Russian Government against the Catholic Church. This causes us profound sorrow, venerable brethren; and we are unable to restrain our tears when we think of the faithful who endure all the persecutions by which the Russian Government endeavors to annihilate the Catholic religion in the Kingdom of Poland and in the other portions of its empire.

'In this cruel war which the Russian Government has undertaken against the rights, the ministers, and the property of the Catholic Church, we are further obliged to deplore and to condemn another attempt quite novel in the history of the Church, and unheard of up to this day. Not only has this same Government banished into distant regions our venerable brother Sigmund, the noble and worthy Archbishop of Warsaw, after having torn him from his see, but it has further not scrupled to order that he should be deprived of all authority and all episcopal jurisdiction in his diocese, and has also not hesitated to forbid all communications between him and his diocese, declaring that Paul Kzevonski, his Vicar-General and Bishop of Pruss in partibus, appointed by us suffragan of the Archbishop of Warsaw, will suffice to administer the diocese of our dear son. Words fail us to qualify and reprove such an act. Who will not be profoundly astonished to learn that the Russian Government has falsely adopted the belief that it could deprive the bishops of a mission given by the Holy Spirit of an authority received from God, and never subordinated to lay authority, and could remove them from the government and the administration of their dioceses? While condemning and reproving this error, we must at the same time declare plainly and aloud that no one can obey these orders, but that all must render faithful obedience to our venerable brother Sigmund, who is the true and legitimate Archbishop of Warsaw. We doubt not, also, that our dear son Paul Kzevonski, calling to mind his duty, and refusing to obey the orders of the Russian Government, will continue to exercise the functions of Vicar-General, which have been intrusted to him by his legitimate superior, the Archbishop of Warsaw, and will in all things, and in every way, hasten to obey his orders.

'But while taking Heaven and earth to witness, oh, venerable brethren, we deplore and reprove the persecutions which the Russian Government does not cease to exercise against the Church, we are very far from approving in any way the revolutionary movement inconsiderately carried out in Poland. All the world, in fact, is aware with what care the Catholic Church has always recommended and taught that every person should obey the constituted authorities, and that each should submit himself to the civil power, so long at least as its orders are not contrary to the laws of God and of the Church. For this reason we deeply regret that the Polish insurrection should have excited the Russian Government to persecute and oppress the Church still further.

'While condemning and reproving this revolt, so injurious to Christian and civil society, it is our duty to call urgently upon those who direct the people to employ all their strength, lest the grave words of the Book of Wisdom be addressed to them:—'Ye have received this power and this dominion from the Most High, who will ask of your works and will sound the depth of your thoughts, for as much as, being the ministers of His Kingdom, you have not judged equitably, neither have regarded the law of justice, neither have walked according to the will of God. He will manifest himself unto you in a terrible manner, because they who govern other men shall be judged with extreme rigor, for more compassion is felt for the lowly, but the powerful shall be powerfully tormented.' ('Wisdom,' chap. iv., 4, 5, 6.)

'We pray, also, the great Prince of the earth, and we call upon them to observe good faith, and to understand that when nations are removed from their religion, from its salutary doctrines, from the

obedience due to God and to the Church, and when they are cut off from communication with the Holy See, they are defiled by every error and the most pernicious vices. It results from this that these nations, having lost the fear of and respect for God, having shaken off the ties of gentle religion, and forgotten the obedience due to God and to the laws of His Church, allow themselves to be carried away by every licence and by a lawless life, and acting according to their caprices, despise honor insult authority, rise up against the Princes, and refuse to obey them.

'But in the extreme grief caused by the immensity of the evils which weigh, oh, venerable brethren, upon you and upon the faithful confided to your care, we are in no slight degree consoled by your virtues, in your firmness in defending the Church, and in enduring so many fatigues and tribulations for the Catholic faith. And as you know that blessed are they who are persecuted for justice sake, that it is glorious to suffer for Jesus Christ, and that they who persevere until the end shall be saved, we are convinced that, relying upon the Lord and upon the honor of His might, you will continue to fight with invincible courage for the defence of His Church and for salvation of souls, calling to mind, 'Quod non sunt condigne passiones hujus temporis ad futuram gloriam que revelabitur in vobis.' (St. Paul to the Romans, chap. viii., 12.)

'We send you, therefore, this letter to arouse more and more your episcopal courage to support so many sufferings to watch over the flock intrusted to your charge, and to spare neither care, nor advice, nor fatigue, that the faithful under your jurisdiction may abstain from all evil, and remain constantly firm in the practice of the Catholic faith and religion, without ever allowing themselves to be conquered and dragged into error by the enemies of both. Consequently we pray, we conjure the faithful committed to your care, and who are so dear to us, with all the affection of our heart, to remain constant to the Catholic faith, religion, and doctrines, which they have received by the special grace of the Lord; that, giving precedence thereto above all things, they may be firm in the way of the Lord, and in all the works which affect the love of God and of their neighbor, and which belong to the Catholic Church.

'Be persuaded that we, in the humility of our heart, do not cease to address day and night fervent prayers to the most clement Father of Mercies, to the God of consolation, that He may cover you with His great virtue, that He may protect you with His arm, that He may guard and defend you, that He may take in hand your ways, that He may deliver the Church from the calamities that afflict her, that He may abate the pride and obstinacy of her enemies, and continually shed over you the salutary dew of His bounty. In token of this and as a particular proof of the special love we bear towards you in the Lord, we herewith confer upon you, with all the clergy and faithful committed to your charge, our Apostolic benediction invoked from the very bottom of our heart.

'Given in the 19th year of our Pontificate, "Pio PAPA IX."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, the 8th ult., there was a solemn profession in the Loreto Convent, Omagh. The young lady who renounced the world and gave herself up to the service of religion, was Miss Susan Doherty, daughter of Mr. William Doherty, Diamond, Londonderry.—She enters religion under the name of Sister Evangelista.

On Sunday, recently, the splendid new Church of Glogheen (Tipperary) was solemnly opened and consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of the diocese. From an early hour the town was crowded with persons. The day was beautifully fine. The church is erected on the site of the old one in Main street, rather in the centre of an unusually spacious and enclosed piece of ground, the property of Lord Lismore, generously granted to the Catholics of the parish by that nobleman.

The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, the Archbishop of Cashel, has appointed the Rev. J. E. Hanly to the vacancy of Cashel, rededicated by the removal of the Rev. John O'Dwyer to the Administration of Thurles.

We have been credibly informed that the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Lord Bishop of Meath, has received through the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Primate of All Ireland, the Papal Briefs for the consecration of the Reverend Dr. McNulty, Coadjutor Bishop of Meath.

Within the last week, All Hallows' College, Dublin, has sent to their respective Missions the following Clergy:—Rev. Mr. Hudson, Monterey, California; Rev. Mr. Scanlan, San Francisco, do.; Rev. Mr. Walsh, Alton, United States; Rev. Mr. Hamill, Boston, do.; Rev. Mr. Broderick, Chicago, do.; Rev. Mr. McGauran, Dubuque, do.; Rev. Mr. Lynch, Maryville, California; Rev. Mr. McGrath, Telford, England; Rev. Mr. O'Brien, do.; do.; do.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—A deputation from the Roman Catholics of Belfast waited yesterday upon Sir Thomas Larcom, the Under-Secretary, at Dublin Castle, to present a memorial addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General were present. The deputation consisted of Mr. Bernard Hughes, Mr. William Ross, Mr. Daniel Rogan Brannigan, Mr. Edward McHugh, Mr. John McLaughlin, and Mr. Andrew J. McKenna, editor of the 'Ulster Usurver.'

Mr. McKenna read the memorial. It is stated that the memorialists believed the originators of the late riots were actuated by feelings of animosity towards Catholics generally, and directed all their efforts to their serious injury; and that the recent disorders were but an aggravated form of displays which annually take place in Belfast and other districts of Ulster. 'These displays, so offensive in their character and so fatal in their results,' are under the auspices of an organized confederation, and with the connivance, if not the approval, of those bound to suppress them. They further stated that, on the 8th and 9th of August, illegal, disorderly, and provoking exhibitions, eminently calculated to lead to a serious breach of the peace, were permitted to take place in the public streets and thoroughfares without any effort being made for their suppression; that these exhibitions, some of them revolting in the extreme, were followed, and with equal impunity, by riotous conduct of a most serious nature, and that on the morning of the 12th of August the Catholic Penitentiary, under the care of the nuns, was wrecked, and several peaceable Catholics, male and female, were cruelly maltreated while proceeding to their work in the mills; that although notice of these outrages have been given to the magistrates, no adequate measures were adopted to prevent their recurrence, on the morning of the 15th of August they were renewed with still greater violence, and the flame which had thus been kindling for an entire week was allowed to spread into the dimensions which it thenceforward assumed. Taking these circumstances into account they declared their want of confidence in the local authorities and the local police, a body which they regard as utterly unfit for the duties assigned to it, on account of its 'exclusive constitution and well-known identification with the feelings, sympathies, and even disorders of one section of the community.' These and other grave abuses are ascribed to the condition of the municipality, whose influence has never been well or wisely exercised for the promotion of the welfare of the town. They declare that so long as secret societies, having sectarian objects, are countenanced or tolerated, there will exist in that mixed community fruitful elements of discord, which will not fail to result in such fearful scenes as were lately witnessed. The Catholics of Belfast, they affirm, yield to none in respect for the law, and they look for the

justice, the full measure of equality, and the protection from unconstitutional attacks to which, as subjects of the empire, they are entitled. They declare that though smarting under a sense of injuries, they are actuated by no sectarian spirit, but are solely desirous that an end should be put at once and for ever to the unhappy dissensions which are not more deplorable in the ruin they cause than in the disgrace they bring upon a flourishing and enterprising community; that they therefore pray their condition may be taken into the serious consideration of the Government, and that a Royal Commission be issued with full powers to inquire into and investigate these their statements, as well as all matters directly or indirectly connected with the origin and continuance of the riots, that so remedial measures fully adequate to the requirements of the occasion may be speedily and successfully introduced. The memorial was signed by 5,000 persons. A conversation in reference to the subject having taken place, Sir Thomas Larcom said the representations which had been made by the deputation would receive every attention from the Government. The Protestant party will soon come with their memorial stating the other side of the question.

In the meantime, the Dublin Evening Mail expresses its indignation at the 'unparalleled audacity' of the statements of the memorial, and asks for what reason they were received privately? Why were the reporters excluded? The spirit of the partisans on both sides may be inferred from the following extracts. The Mail says:—

'There was a sufficient motive for the partisan privacy of the proceedings. The simple publication of the names of the 'deputation' was enough to exhibit its contemptible origin. Of the six persons who appointed themselves on this business, there is not one occupying a position in society entitling him to speak for the Roman Catholics of Belfast. A deputation led by Mr. Bernard Hughes, the baker; Mr. Daniel Rogan Brannigan, the vintner; and Mr. Andrew J. McKenna, the sensation editor of an obscure print, are hardly the persons whom the body of respectable Roman Catholics would select to expound their views to the Viceroy; nor, in all probability, would those persons have dared to assume the function if the chair of Government were not filled for the nonce by their 'friend at Court.' No doubt the Roman Catholics of Belfast will look upon this 'memorial' as an indelible disgrace, and repudiate it as a treachery for which it would be hard to find a parallel.'

The Freeman's Journal thus remarks:—

'It will not be the fault of the Mail and of the Rev. Dr. Drew if peace be ever again established at Belfast. True to their mission, the journalist and the divins are each labouring assiduously to sow broadcast the seeds of future strife—to maintain, in all their activity, the causes of the late disturbances, and to prevent the application of any effective measure of prevention. But, while these interested propagators of strife are earnestly pursuing their special object, the Catholic population of Belfast are wisely and humanely taking energetic measures to put an end to the system out of which all those evils arise. A deputation from Belfast waited yesterday upon the Under-Secretary with a memorial for the Lord Lieutenant in which the origin of the late riots is clearly, but calmly and moderately, explained, and the remedy simply, yet forcibly, pointed out. The magistrats of Belfast have confessed that the police of Belfast cannot be relied on—the Catholic Bishop and 5,000 other Catholic memorialists express the same opinion—every sensible man in the country endorses that opinion, and we, therefore, anticipate that the Government must abolish the present system of 'Conservative' police guided by the Orange lodges, and undertake the first and paramount duty of a Government—the preservation of the peace and the protection of life and property.'

A Black Brunswick Club is proposed to be started in Belfast, to be called the Orange Defensive (!) Association. Private circulars were issued to convene a strictly private meeting; everything, in fact, was as strictly private as if the originators felt themselves to be conspirators against the peace, lives, property, and welfare of their fellow-men. But the secret has leaked out. The terrific Kibsey, conductor of that Zoophyte the Belfast News-Letter entered the chair, and the dreadful Drew, reverend gentleman, came a long way to give them the benefit of his experience, he having been Secretary of the old 'Brunswick Club.' He exhorted them to take it as a model to 'resist the baneful influences of Popery—that terrible plague that was devastating the land,' and 'encouraged them to enrol as many members as possible.' His recipe for this shows the serpent's wisdom, but none of the dove's innocence. 'They should seek out for this purpose men of standing—influential men—men of oily tongues and sweet lips; for they were the persons to get in the funds.' Furthermore, he adds, 'They should see good and never say die until they had swept away Popery from the land.' The Rev. Roarer came after. He moved a resolution stating a new organization was wanted to stem the ascendancy of Popery. He said 'he had no feeling of alarm,' from which we infer that he had been a good deal frightened. He made one or two important admissions, from which we augur peace for Belfast; he said: 'No doubt the enemy were in the last struggle victorious,' by which he meant that the Catholics had not only declined to submit to a beating, but had actually whipped the Orange aggressors. Again he trusts that the Orangemen, 'smarting under their late defeat,' will unite. He winds up, as one would expect from his clerical character, with a bit of blasphemy, in which he compares the murderous Orangemen of Belfast to God, and Popery to the waters of the sea, to which is said, 'thus far and no farther.'—Dublin Irishman.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—It is to be regretted that the ill-feeling engendered by the late riots in Belfast, which it was hoped had died out, has been revived, and has led to a strike on the part of the Protestant artisans employed as the Queen's Island Iron Ship-building Works. Of 900 men and apprentices employed in those works, only about 58 are Roman Catholics. It will be remembered that after the rioting was over, a peace committee, composed of a few gentlemen on both sides, requested the shipwrights to allow their Roman Catholic comrades to resume work with them, and to give them the right hand of fellowship, promising that by-gones should be by-gones, and that all the past should be forgotten. The Protestants consented, and resumed work; but it now appears the embers of strife were not wholly extinguished. The Protestants charged the Roman Catholics with acting treacherously, taking advantage of their frank conversation with one another, and acting the part of spies, in consequence of which, it is alleged, two innocent men had been dragged from their families and lodged in goal. The result was violent excitement among the Protestants, and a demand that some of the more obnoxious Roman Catholic workmen should be dismissed. This demand being refused, the men struck leaving the yard in the most quiet and orderly manner, and expressing their determination neither to commit nor to provoke a breach of the peace. Subsequently they held a meeting at which they adopted a memorial to the Mayor. This memorial was presented yesterday, and was read by Isaac Clark, a member of the deputation. It purports to come from the workers on the Queen's Island, at Mr. McLennan's shipyard, and at Mr. Coates' ironfoundry, who had not participated in any way in the riots. It states that the magistrats received informations in private, issued warrants for the alleged rioters, brought them up, totally unprepared, hastily heard the cases with closed doors, and committed the parties to prison without the liberty of giving bail. It alleges that numerous warrants were issued against the Protestant inhabitants, and against members of their own bodies whom they knew to be innocent. The memorialists declared that they had been grossly deceived by the assurances of the Peace Committee.—Times' Cor.

As the ordinary assizes will not be held for five or six months, a special commission will be held early next month to try the persons in prison on charges arising out of the late conflicts. There are 84 persons now in goal, of whom five are charged with riot and with having arms in their possession in a proclaimed district. —Belfast Cor. of the Times.

A great deal of flax is still spread under the rain. The green crops, however, are all flourishing. On the west coast great damage has been done to the grain crops, but turnips and mangold are particularly fine, and potatoes have rarely been more abundant or of better quality.—Id.

Dilatory farmers in the western and some of the midland and northern counties are suffering severely by the heavy rains which have prevailed for the last fortnight. Even in Down the grain crops, though all reaped, are but half secured. The remaining half is in a deplorable state, all saturated with eight or ten days' succeeding rain, much of it being discoloured.—Id.

The Board of Public Works in Ireland was established 32 years ago, and was intrusted with duties of the most comprehensive character. It has charge of loans for public works, advances by Government and repayments, Parliamentary grants, public buildings, landed property, improvements, drainage of land, the erection of farm buildings, laborer's dwellings, schools, mills, post roads, harbors, inland navigation, the supply of coals for public buildings, decorations of Dublin Castle for public entertainments, &c. The office salaries amount to 24,500*l.*, or at the rate of 38 per cent. for the working cost of the establishment. The official estimates for the salaries of the Poor Law Board are about 43 per cent. upon the sum received and disbursed under the head of poor relief. The official establishments of the National Board of Education amounted in 1861 to 15,000*l.*, or at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sum disbursed, whereas the Board of Works, at the rate of the rate of 24,000*l.* in disbursing 64,000*l.* So great a difference in this matter between these public institutions certainly demands explanation. The late chairman, Sir Richard Griffith, was supposed to have won the favor of the Government in a remarkable degree, by his anxious and constant efforts 'to keep down expenses,' in all the subordinate departments of this great national establishment, and not without success, as the supply of the Board is said to have been more than equally successful in giving satisfaction to the landlords and others who have had dealings with the Board, nor to the public in general, who are far from thinking that such extensive powers and resources have been turned to account for the improvement of the country to anything like the extent that might have been fairly expected. The Morning News of this day naturally enough, as a Roman Catholic organ, ascribes the shortcomings of the Board to its exclusively Protestant character. Out of 50 officials employed in its service, it is stated that only eight are Roman Catholics, and of these only one holds a position of influence—Mr. J. Redmond Barry, the inspector of fisheries.—Id.

ACTION OR INACTION.—We do not believe that there is any 'party' in Ireland who really concern parliamentary action as a means of redressing national grievances. A few persons here and there affect in their over ardor patriotism to go in for nothing short of revolution, but happily they are insignificant in number, and their utterances smack too much of ready-made war to be altogether sincere. These isolated individuals, whose desire for notoriety is perhaps, after all, their greatest fault, cannot be dignified by the name of a 'party' and certainly their views will never obtain any considerable hold upon the country: It would be a matter of deep regret, if they did, for the best chances of the people to right themselves by safe and practicable means would be lost in a vain and ridiculous effort to attain what is impossible. We fear, indeed, that too much prominence has been given by several of our contemporaries to the idle vapors of two or three persons at public meetings, to which they were not invited, and where their presence and their principle were alike distasteful. By commenting seriously upon the views, or pretended views of these enthusiasts, undue importance is given to their words, and although we know that the country cannot be deceived on the point, it is a fact that the enemies of popular interests seize upon those very bellicose patriots and hold them up most unfairly as the representatives of Irish feeling. No opportunity to do this ought to be given, and the best way is, to pass by unnoticed, the cheap and trashy proclamings of the red-hot patriot. God knows it is time for the people of Ireland to engage in a really serious and useful, and therefore hopeful project, to raise the country from its present fallen and depressed condition.—Tuam Herald.

ASSASSINATION.—For a man to make a rapid tour through a country, as Sir Robert Peel did through Galway and Kerry, and report on the state of the people, is worse than senseless. A person must go and stay in a district before it is possible to know the state of the country; and will defy any man of common sense or honesty to do so without coming to the conclusion, we must have an Absentee Tax, to nearly where you will find an Absentee Tax? My lord So-and-So, or Mr. So-and-So, living abroad, or in England—the lands running to waste, and poverty stamped on all. Oh, it makes a man's heart ache at the dreary sight. Poor Kerry, where I am living, and doing what I can for the people, is the focus of abjectness. In London, this year, I sought the acquaintance of some of our large proprietors, and tried by every argument, and then of self-interest, to induce them to employ the people, and thus stem the fearful tide of Emigration—but 'let them go,' was the cold response to all my efforts. I then felt, if these men are so little alive to the cry of duty, or interest, it is the honorable duty of the Legislature to compel them to contribute towards their starving poor. I then began to think how could the tax be brought into practical operation. Not by putting it into the hands of Government, who have more than their share of the public money already, but collect it through the medium of the Poor Law, without any additional expense—for there the value of all lands are known—and to have the same laid out among the people on those estates as the landlords may like best—either in draining, reclaiming land, road making, building better habitations for the poor, or any of the thousand better things waiting to be done. A landlord, or his agent, would only have to show his books, to see what amount of the 20 or 25 per cent. (as might be determined upon) would have to be levied. I merely throw out these practical hints, and hope the subject will never be allowed to slumber till it is the law of the land.

T. BEALE BROWNE.

Scarcely a day passes that the population of this county (Kilkenny) is not diminished by persons emigrating to America and Australia; and strange to say most of them prefer the land of slaughter to the antipodes. A correspondent in Thomastown writes to us to say that within the past five weeks it has been his lot to witness four scenes which have left an indelible impression on him: four families driven to emigration by landlord oppression. But the people are now becoming accustomed to this, and are long the transition of the farmer to the emigrant ship will be regarded as quite natural.—Kilkenny Journal.

The committee of the Mathew Monument have recently decided on placing the statue of Father Mathew newly erected to Mr. Donegan's house in Patrick street, and within some eighty feet of the crossing, or line, from Lavitts-gate to Merchant's Quay. In deciding on this, the committee had done in strict accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Foley, the artist by whom the statue has been executed. —Times' Cor.

(To be Continued.)

On Monday evening, September 5th, pursuant to an advertisement, a number of respectable citizens assembled in the Mayor's office to hold a preliminary meeting, at which arrangements were to be made for calling a general meeting of the public, at which a collection for the O'Brien Monument would be proposed.

MISS BAWARE.—The method adopted for entrapping the unfortunate immigrants is very barbarous, yet at times it borders on the ludicrous. The week before we quitted Portland it had witnessed the arrival of about 400 luckless Hibernians, who had been bamboozled by an American agent in the Emerald Isle.

In the judicial statistics of Ireland recently published, writes the Correspondent of the Times at Dublin, there are facts worthy of special notice relating to the distribution of the Constabulary. We find a much larger number of the force in proportion to the population in the Southern than in the Northern counties; for example, the population of the County Antrim is 247,564; the population of Tipperary is about the same number, 249,105.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.—Many and indignant are the communications we have received within the past few days from the hitherto quiet and peace loving inhabitants of the town of Fethard, upon whom insult and contumely have been cast by a person supposed to be a Minister of peace and good will to all men!

WE may remark that the growth of Dissent in Ireland is hardly less menacing to the Establishment than the pressure of the Catholics. The total number of Protestants of the Establishment is now 933,357. The number of Protestant Dissenters is 596,820. In 1854, the figures were, 852,064 members of the Established Church, and 664,104 Dissenters.

A BOY KILLED BY TWO SCHOOLBELLERS.—At the village of Kilmacraun there is a parish school taught by a Mr. Craig. One day last week a little boy named Diver, about eleven years of age, complained of two of his school-mates, named Diver and Gregg, for attempting to beat him.

IT is stated that in making a new road, a lead mine has been discovered at Oreeagh, a short distance from Gorey, on the estate of Mr. Ram.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW VICAR APOSTOLIC OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The Very Rev. John Strain has been appointed by the Holy See to succeed the late Right Rev. Bishop Gillis, as Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland. It will be remembered that Dr. Gillis never had a coadjutor, and the Diocese has consequently been since his death without a Bishop.

Scotland is struggling hard for Catholicity, and the Church is already rapidly adding to its numbers in several parts. In the far North, poor and almost forgotten, there is much to edify, much to command, both in the Clergy and laity, but like their most learned and virtuous Bishop, they seem to court only retirement and poverty.

Scotland is struggling hard for Catholicity, and the Church is already rapidly adding to its numbers in several parts. In the far North, poor and almost forgotten, there is much to edify, much to command, both in the Clergy and laity, but like their most learned and virtuous Bishop, they seem to court only retirement and poverty.

Garibaldi and Whalley.—Some person or persons unknown have agreed to present Garibaldi with a yacht. The idea, we may say candidly, though it was one broached by ourselves, was a good one. Unfortunately, it was not taken up by the public; the grand Capra testimonial movement was a failure, and it would be well if the fact were recognized by all parties concerned in its promotion.

Is the Gospel preached to the poor? is a question which the Deans of St. Asaph and Manchester, the Archdeacons of Chichester, Coventry, Ely, Hereford, Llandaff, Montgomery, Wilt, and York, and Canon Eaton, of Chester, and the Hon and Rev. F. R. Grey, of Morpeth, greatly desire may be made the subject of sermons in all the National Churches in England on Sunday, the 18th instant.

are neither over-cleanly, nor their own conversation interesting—complain of illness, those about them regard it as a degradation when the substitutes for the person are the scripture-reader, and the bible-woman. The poor feel keenly, and resent by neglect of their religious ordinances the slight upon them by the inferior instrumentally supposed to be good enough for the saving of such souls as theirs.

Garibaldi and Whalley.—Some person or persons unknown have agreed to present Garibaldi with a yacht. The idea, we may say candidly, though it was one broached by ourselves, was a good one. Unfortunately, it was not taken up by the public; the grand Capra testimonial movement was a failure, and it would be well if the fact were recognized by all parties concerned in its promotion.

Whalley will be always at hand to jog his faltering attention. Morning, noon, and night, at daybreak and at sunset, during his meals and while he is smoking, this awful question will be constantly put to him by his entertainer—'Why do ninety-nine hundredths of my fellow-countrymen consider me a monomaniac?'

Whalley will be always at hand to jog his faltering attention. Morning, noon, and night, at daybreak and at sunset, during his meals and while he is smoking, this awful question will be constantly put to him by his entertainer—'Why do ninety-nine hundredths of my fellow-countrymen consider me a monomaniac?'

Since young Master Vauvart met a Jesuit dressed in a long blue cloak behind a hedge, the Protestant press has not had so dainty a topic as that of the young English lady, who was last week forcibly carried off on the Ostend boat screaming and invoking the glorious British Constitution, under the charge of three Nuns—doubtless to some foreign convent, where she was to be taught to dig a foot of her own grave every day, or, if refractory, he built alive into the wall.

The Corporation of Dover, however, as soon as it found the error into which it had been led, stated all the facts in vindication of its own character: but there is in the corporation one worthy disciple of Mr. Whalley, who could not quite see that the proceedings were a together constitutional.

Mr. Mummery said he also joined in the expression of thanks to his worship, although he felt that the explanation was not altogether satisfactory; for one did not like to think it possible, even under the circumstances which had been stated, that it was in the power of any one to transport a British subject in this way against her will.

No National Church—if we may use the phrase—ever yet went astray that was distinguished for Ultramontaniam, and on the other hand the history of the Church furnishes, unhappily, many melancholy examples of apostasy and schism in those countries which set up Nationalism as a contradiction to Ultramontaniam, and evinced a disposition to creep at and resist Roman interference in their internal ecclesiastical affairs.

The Murder of Mr. Briggs.—The coroner's inquiry into the murder of Mr. Briggs terminated on Monday. Muller was brought forward for identification. Mr. Lee, who saw the two men in the railway carriage with the murdered man, was unable to swear to the identity of Muller.

Dr. Colenso and his Defence.—Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, has prepared a lengthened statement on the recent proceedings and charge of the Bishop of Cape Town at his primary metropolitanical visitation of the Diocese of Natal.

The number of marriages of divorced persons in 1862 were three times as many as in any previous year, and the number is still increasing.—The London Comet.

It appears from a recently issued blue-book that year there were in England and Wales 5,996 known thieves at large under sixteen years of age, and 23,261 above that age.—The

A woman charged on Saturday at the Westminster Court, with an outrage on the assistant matron of Chelsea Workhouse, revealed the interesting fact that in gaols prisoners have to pick two pounds of osium per day, in workhouses paupers have to pick three pounds in the same time. Truly there seems to be no crime like poverty.—Standard.

A LIBERAL MINDED RECTOR.—On Monday the children of the Cobridge Catholic school had their annual treat. They marched in procession, with flags and banners, through Burslem, back to Cobridge, and then to a field engaged for the purpose on the Birches Head Farm, where they were provided with tea, and bus, &c.

The Leeds Mercury states Brother Ignatius and one of his brethren made their appearance in the city of York on Saturday. The curiosity of the citizens was raised by the singularity of their garb, each wearing their canonical robes. They had also sandals on their feet, and their heads at the crown were closely shaved.

UNITED STATES.

The Mobile Tribune is agitating the subject of employing slaves as soldiers.

The tobacco crop for the present year in the three principal tobacco raising counties of Maryland will be only about two thousand two hundred hogsheads. These counties have formerly yielded three-fourths of the entire crop of the State—forty-five thousand hogsheads—and the great falling off is said to be caused by the scarcity of labor.

The telegraphic reports in our last impression stated, on the authority of the New York Tribune, that an order will be issued by General Grant to shoot every guerrilla, burn every house, and drive out men, women and children from the guerrilla-infested region of the Shenandoah Valley.

It is probably only fair to Gen. Sheridan to notice that he acts under the direct orders of his superior officer. The following appeared some days before the order of General Sheridan. We have already published it, but its reproduction is interesting here.

"To all the damage you can to railroads and crops carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year let the Shenandoah valley remain a barren waste.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT. It is in the face of facts of this kind and the bloody results which we have been called upon to record, that we have been blamed, because we could not honestly avow any sympathy with the Northern States in their war upon the South, for dominion.—Montreal Gazette.

A story has been going the rounds of the American press of a woman who married four husbands one after another, and procured the bounty on each. The woman, we presume, is rich enough now to retire into private life. But somewhat similar to this is a case we heard of the other day of a man in St. John, who has married four wives in succession—all widows, and each having a large amount of her credit in the Savings Bank.

The Oswego Times has the honesty to declare that the excitement got up at Buffalo and other places along the frontier, relative to an invasion from Canada, is nothing more than a ruse to escape military service in Virginia. The troops ordered to guard Buffalo are so many exempt from the dangers of facing Lee's veterans; and as the quota is easily filled to the extent of the strength of these stay-at-home regiments a good stroke of business is accomplished to the satisfaction of the peace-loving Buffalonians.

The True Witness. AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERE, Editor.

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3c. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. OCTOBER—1864.

Friday, 21—St. Hilariou, Ab. Saturday, 22—Of Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 23—Twenty Third after Pentecost. Patronage of B.V.M. Monday, 24—St. Raphael, Arch. Tuesday, 25—St. Chrysa. and Daric, M.M. Wednesday, 26—St. Evaristus, P.M. Thursday 27—Vig. of SS. Simon and Jude, A.P.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:— Saturday, 22—Recollet Church, Montreal. Monday, 24—St. Luke. Wednesday, 26—St. Beatrix.]

We have been honored by instructions to publish the annexed in the TRUE WITNESS:—

An extract from a Circular of His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, to the Reverend Clergy of his Diocese.

PATRONS OF ST. JOSEPH, } Sept. 15th, 1864.

"We authorize by the Present, the Sisters of Charity established at Ottawa to collect in the City and country places of this Diocese, in the churches, as well as through the city, in order to help them to finish their Hospital. We recommend them in a particular manner to the benevolent charity of our Diocesans, who are all interested in the success of this important undertaking; because in the first place it will highly honor the Catholic Religion; and in the second because our young chauty-men will find in the said Hospital whilst passing through Ottawa, compassionate Mothers, who will lavish on them the most charitable care whilst suffering from diseases contracted in the chauties.

"Besides this Hospital was commenced under the kind Patronage of a Bishop who has rendered, and still renders great services to this Diocese, by the assiduous care he takes of our raftsmen and travellers, personally, and by his zealous Missionaries.

"This holy and great work merits specially our most lively sympathy, as it was undertaken by a pious Community originally from Montreal, and which should be our glory on account of the important services which it renders to our Religion in a city where the wants will grow in proportion with its new position.

"As it will be almost impossible for the two Sisters named to make this collection, to follow me through all the parishes I visit, I would recommend you to spare them such fatigue by collecting yourself, or by having it made by some Sisters of Charity of your parish, or those of the vicinity, or by other persons of your choice.

"I am sure you will exert all your zeal in favor of those good young raftsmen who ought to engage all our interest, more especially since they have become so orderly in their conduct during their passage down our rivers. This marked improvement all know, is due to the Missions of the Oblates Fathers amongst the Chautiers, and to the charity of the good Grey Nuns in their Hospital.

I am most cordially, Sir, Your devoted Servant, J. G., Evêque de Montreal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Although there has been no renewal of the riots at Turin, there exist amongst the liberal or revolutionary party throughout the Italian Peninsula a profound sentiment of dissatisfaction with the Treaty lately concluded betwixt Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, and a feeling of bitter hostility towards the latter for having agreed to waive his pretensions to Rome as the capital of his new kingdom. Instead of armed outrages however we have constitutional agitation, public meetings, and manifestoes, through which the malcontents make their grievances public, and hope to influence their rulers. At Turin meetings have been held, in which a remonstrance was adopted reminding the government that the Piedmontese Parliament has already committed itself by proclaiming Rome as the capital of Italy, and that the transfer of the seat of government to any other city signifies the renunciation of Rome, and consequently of an Italian Kingdom. At Naples a large meeting in which liberals of all shades took part was held on the 28th ult. There was no rioting; but a firm determination to insist upon Rome and Vene-

nia was displayed, and resolutions to the same effect were passed. Thus there is war betwixt Victor Emmanuel, and his subjects, and for this we certainly ought to feel grateful to the Treaty of September 15th. A new Piedmontese Ministry, with General Marmora at its head has been formed.

Could we look upon the transfer of the seat of government from Turin to Florence as anything more than a provisional or temporary arrangement, we might indeed find cause for rejoicing in the results of the late diplomacy: but we fear that the Opinions of Turin but too faithfully reflects the idea of Victor Emmanuel when it tells us that, "the government of the King is obliged to transport its capital to Florence as the first step on the road to Rome." Thus, notwithstanding the rejoinder of the Memorial Diplomatique to the effect that the Opinions should have said "the government changes its capital in order to show publicly and solemnly that it renounces Rome"—is we believe the plain truth of the matter, contemplated no doubt by the framers of the Convention. The Italian Liberal or revolutionary party do not yet read events in this light, and hence their hostility to the Treaty and its signers.

The Sovereign Pontiff has as yet pronounced no opinion upon this transaction, nor does it appear that his assent was so much as requested by either of the contracting parties. He will, so it is pretended, be left free to raise an army estimated at 15,000 men for his own protection against the revolutionists aided no doubt as the latter will be, effectually though secretly, by the Sardinian government; but it is pretty certain that should the Pope succeed in putting his army on a good footing and making it really efficient, it will be a pretext for another outrage upon the laws of nations and public morality by the Piedmontese. The situation of the Holy Father is thus surrounded by difficulties, and his enemies all over the world, from the London Times down to Mr. George Brown in the Toronto Globe are in extacies at the prospect of his speedy downfall.

Of domestic news we find nothing of interest in the English papers. The Dublin Evening Mail asserts as one having authority to speak that Lord Woodhouse is about to succeed the Earl of Carlisle as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Gold at New York since Saturday has been quoted at 218. This of itself is a sufficient commentary on Yankee war telegrams, and official reports of brilliant victories over the rebels.—More authentic than these reports are the tidings we receive of the hideous excesses of the Yankees in the Shenandoah Valley, perpetrated by orders from Grant and Sheridan. The worst acts of the vilest leaders of the French hordes of assassins in the Reign of Terror, are equalled, if not surpassed by the agents of Yankee Jacobinism. The latter, like their French prototypes spare neither sex nor age. They deliberately and wantonly destroy and burn all they cannot carry off, and by their revolting, incredible cruelty towards the old men and the women of the South, they seek to make amends for their own deficiencies in the field. For all these things there will be no doubt a fearful reckoning with the Confederates.

THE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC.—The delegates from Canada, and the Lower Provinces have been in session during the past week; but as their proceedings have been conducted with closed doors nothing official has as yet been published with respect to their deliberations. Nevertheless we have had daily semi-official utterances from the Globe the organ of our Clear-Grit President of the Council, and from the Montreal Gazette, a paper generally suspected of speaking under Ministerial influences, and to whose statements therefore a quasi official importance attaches.

What we gather from these sources amounts to this: That with great unanimity the proposition that "a union of the B. N. A. Colonies is desirable," has been adopted, but that the same unanimity does not obtain as to the nature or details of the said desirable union—the general sentiment however being strongly in favor of a Legislative or Incorporating Union, with the farce of guarantees for Lower Canada's peculiar institutions. We also learn that the idea of a Viceroy is favorably entertained, and that it was generally admitted that the governors or executive heads of the several local governments, should be nominated by the central government. The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Herald, writing under date 13th inst., enters more into details, and assures us that the tendency of the discussions so far, is favorable "to an adjustment of the relations between the general and local governments (if these terms are properly applied)—on such terms as to circumscribe as much as possible the powers of the latter; making them little beyond municipal Corporations for the transaction of the affairs of their respective localities."—Montreal Herald, 15th inst.

We are the more inclined to give credit to these statements of the Herald because they tally exactly with what Mr. George Brown in the Globe of the 1st, and 8th of August last, and the Montreal Gazette repeatedly, have al-

ready, told us on the same subject. The words of the Globe were at first received with incredulity and much indignation by the French Canadian press favorable to the Brown-Carter Ministry. The Canadien, the Journal de Quebec even the Minerve, denounced such a scheme of Confederation as that which the Globe and the Gazette proclaimed as the scheme agreed upon by the Ministry, as ruinous to Lower Canada, as the extinction of her autonomy; they refused to believe that a scheme so utterly at variance with, rather contradictory of, the public declarations of Sir E. Tache had received or ever would receive the sanction of the French Canadian members of the Ministry; and the Canadien of the 26th August last concluded an indignant criticism on the statement of the Globe, that the Ministry had agreed to a plan which would make of the several local governments, little more than Municipal Corporations exercising only limited and delegated functions with the significant reminder: that though the French Canadian people had reposed a generous confidence in its political leaders, "if it be deceived its awakening will be terrible." It is perhaps well to refer again to the article in the Canadien, as we should regret to see so much good indignation evaporate. Thus spoke then our Ministerial contemporary but a few weeks ago; and we do hope that his words may find an echo in the bosoms of all Canadians:—

"If power proceed downward from the central government to the local governments, instead of proceeding upwards from the local governments to the central government, if sovereignty is inherent in the latter instead of in the States, there will be no Confederation; there will be but one sole power delegating some of its secondary attributes to provincial municipalities, completely subject to its will, and subdud by its omnipotence.

"If Mr. Brown or others, dream of imposing on us a Legislative Union of all the Provinces, let them spare us their hypocrisies, and let them not try to make us accept a virtual Legislative Union, under the name of Confederation."—Canadien, Aug. 26th, 1864.

Brave words these! will they be followed by as brave deeds? Time will soon show; for it is now a moral certainty, that the scheme which the Globe announced as the scheme agreed to by the Ministry; which the Montreal Gazette advocates; which the Journal de Quebec of the 6th ult. denounces as 'an expensive tyranny, which whilst oppressing would beggar us;' which the Courrier du Canada, the Canadien and even the Minerve unite in condemning—is the only scheme that has any chance of finding favor in the eyes of Mr. George Brown; and is one which will be imposed upon us if we do not speedily awake from our apathy, and postpone the interests of party to those of our country, and of our religion.

In the hints, or semi-official utterances as to the proceedings of the Conference, we can find no allusion to the all important question of the 'Double Majority;' no information as to whether the principle is to be applied in the Canadian Legislature to any project of "constitutional changes" that the Ministry may lay before it. This question is nevertheless to Lower Canada a vital question; for if the "Double Majority" be not by the Lower Canadian section of the Ministry insisted on as a condition sine qua non, it is evident that Lower Canada is without a voice in determining her future; and that the Upper Canadians, aided by two or more votes from this Province, have it in their power to impose on us the most odious political changes, in spite of all that Lower Canadian representatives can say or do. The people of Lower Canada should see to this in time; and with one voice should call upon the Ministers whom they have honored with their confidence to take a resolute stand, no matter what the consequence, upon this vital question of the "double majority."

The little Province of Prince Edward Island, with its 81,000 of a population, will have an absolute voice, to affirm or reject any propositions that may be made affecting its future relations with the other British North American Provinces. Is it just, will the people of this Province tolerate, that the same opportunity to determine their future shall not be given to 1,111,000 of Lower Canada, as is given to the 81,000 of Prince Edward Island?

CONSECRATION.—On Monday last the new and handsome chapel of the Grand Seminaire was consecrated to the service of the Living God. The office was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, after which Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton. In the afternoon there were Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Montreal has been honored during the past week with a visit from the greater part of the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. On Monday evening their Lordships proceeded to Three Rivers, there to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the Consecration of the Bishop of that Diocese, and the fiftieth anniversary of his Priesthood.

RECEPTION.—Was received into the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church on Thursday the 13th, in the Chapel of the Providence Convent of this City by the Rev. M. Fabre, of the Canons of the Cathedral, Edward Clarence Frazer of New York City.

ANGLICAN DIFFICULTIES.—The troubles of Anglicanism are not purely dogmatic, but are moral as well. It is not only a Colenso, or one of the now famous seven, who disturbs the peace of the Government Israel by untimely speculations as to the meaning and extent of Inspiration, the origin of the Pentateuch, and the credibility of the miracles, or supernatural element in the Bible; but even staid dignitaries of the Church, men who abhor speculation, and who care not to bother themselves or the sheep of their pastures with mysteries, and dogmas, and such like extravagances of the middle ages—by their conduct, by their peculiar domestic relations, and their disregard for the common deficiencies of life are provoking controversy, and apparently precipitating a rupture betwixt all that is Christian in the Establishment, and the State its creator. Thus the matter stands.

There is to be held in the course of the current month of October a meeting or Congress of Anglican dignitaries, at Bristol; and of this Congress the Rev. Dr. Elliot, Dean of Bristol, had been named one of the Vice-Presidents. But this nomination gravely offended some of his brethren, more particularly Archdeacon Denison, another Vice-President of the Congress—in that it seems that the Very Rev. Dean of Bristol has lately availed himself of the provisions of the English Divorce Law, and has taken unto himself as wife, a person whose name figured a short time ago in Sir Cresswell Cresswell's Court, and whose real husband is still living. The Dean in short having allied himself with a divorcee, is, according to the ancient doctrine of the Anglican sect as well as of the Catholic Church, living in a state of open but legalised adultery; and in consequence the more conscientious members of his sect, who do not believe that an Act of Imperial Parliament can annul, or make of none effect, the law of Christ, decline holding intercourse with their peccant brother, the Very Rev. Dean of Bristol.

A newspaper controversy has thereupon broken out. Archdeacon Denison publicly addresses the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, stating that the Dean of Bristol having put himself in a position "irreconcilable with the law of the Church, though it be not only allowed but sanctioned by the law of the land"—he, Archdeacon Denison has withdrawn his name from the list of Vice-Presidents of the approaching "Church Congress." He says:—

"Under these circumstances, I have withdrawn my name; having special regard to the fact that the point at issue in this painful matter is, whether the law of the Church is to be regarded by Churchmen as of no authority, so soon as it ceases to be in accordance with the laws of the land, or whether it is to be regarded as having under such condition the same binding authority as before."

This letter having been made public, the Dean of Bristol publicly replies; not denying the soft impeachment, but rather professing his readiness to vindicate his conduct, in living in a state of concubinage with a married woman.—At the same time, feeling no doubt that his position is a delicate one, that his connection with a divorcee is somewhat open to criticism, he also resigns his nomination as Vice-President, and withdraws from the Congress altogether.

This is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and contains within it the germs of a controversy, as long, as animated, and as important as that which growing out of the publication of Essays and Reviews, has only just been terminated by the verdict of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The issue, however, if the point raised by Archdeacon Denison come before the Courts cannot be doubtful. The law of Christian marriage given by Christ Himself may have been once the law of the Church of England, as it is, as it ever has been, and ever will be, the law of the Catholic Church. "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder." But the State, or Imperial Parliament, has seen fit to repeal this divine law; and has given power and commandment to its judges to declare and pronounce to suitors, male and female before their Courts, being guilty of adultery or other uncleanness, that they are absolved from their marriage vows, and that in their case the law of God has been set aside. As the creature of the State, as the "Church as by Law Established," the Church of England can plead no higher law than that of the Imperial Parliament; and though Archdeacon Denison may be able easily to show that the Dean of Bristol has grossly violated divine law, and the fundamental principles of Christian morality; that his alliance with a divorcee is a scandal upon his Christian profession, and the sacred ministry which as a so-called priest in Christ's Church he pretends to exercise—it is vain for him to expect to obtain a verdict against the lax-living dignitary of the Anglican Establishment.

Archdeacon Denison is no doubt right in so far as he goes, but he does not go far enough.—He was a Christian before he was a member, or an office-bearer of the Anglican Establishment; and he is therefore right in refusing to communicate spiritually with one who openly and scandalously violates the law of Christian life. But the same principle which impels him to throw up his appointment of Vice-President of the Bristol "Church Congress," should also impel him to

throw up his offices of emolument in an Establishment which tolerates on the parts of its ministers conduct scandalous, and irreconcilable with the fundamental precepts of Christian morality. The law of divorce is now part and parcel of the law of the land, and therefore of the Anglican Church. Its ministers are bound to recognise and obey it; and he whom conscientious scruples will not permit to recognise and frankly obey that law, has, and can have, no place, or logical standing ground in the Church of England as by Law Established.

"THE CROWN AND THE CONFEDERATION."—Three Letters to the Hon. J. A. Macdonald. By A Backwoodsman.

We have had many letters and pamphlets on the present constitutional crisis and the political future of British North America, but none conceived in a better spirit than this little brochure by A Backwoodsman, of which the greater part appeared in the columns of the Montreal Gazette.

The writer is hopeful, more hopeful than our actual circumstances warrant, of seeing established in British North America a system of hereditary monarchy. A Confederation, he argues truly, need not necessarily be democratic; for kingdoms, and oligarchies can confederate, if they be so minded, as well as republics; and therefore, he argues for the retention of the monarchical principle of Government in any form of union that may be adopted by the British North American Colonies. Why should it not be so? he asks; what reasons have we for fearing that monarchical principles are losing their hold on the feelings of the people of this Continent, still subjects of Queen Victoria.

We respect the writer's motives, and heartily sympathise with A Backwoodsman in his loyalty, and his attachment to the principles of hereditary monarchy; but the reply to the questions which he asks, and unfortunately only too true a reply, is to be found in his own words. He tells us at p. 15, and tells us truly, that in Canada,—

"for many years, the power of the Crown has diminished, is diminishing, and ought to be increased."

Yes, but how? Why has the power of the Crown for many years been on the decline in Canada? for this effect must come by cause—from some force operating either from within, or from without; from something in our actual social condition, or from something alien to that condition, and imposed on us by a power ab extra, which as yet we have been too weak to resist.

But for these many years Canada has been left perfectly free to develop and work out her own political life. That political life is the natural outgrowth of her social life; and anything remarkable in the former, whether for good or for evil, is essentially of Canadian origin, and is infallibly indicative of the direction in which the tide of popular sentiment is setting—towards or against monarchical institutions. Unimpeded by any artificial obstacles, the flow of the current may be slow, but its direction is uniform, and by studying it we can assure ourselves with infallible certainty whether it is tending, and to what haven it will drift us. Left then to ourselves, no force ab extra acting upon us, and working ourselves out, as it were, we find, in the words of A Backwoodsman, "that

"for many years the power of the Crown has diminished, and is diminishing."

In other words, left to ourselves we are drifting day by day, surely even if slowly, away from that principle of hereditary monarchy which our author hopes to see restored and flourishing on our ungenial soil. Is not this a vain hope? or have we any valid reasons for believing that the causes which have brought about the steady decline of the power of the Crown in Canada shall cease to operate, and be replaced by other forces impelling in a contrary direction? A Backwoodsman adduces no reasons for such a pleasant belief, and indicates no force at present in existence likely to arrest or even deflect the strong and steady current towards democracy, and democratic institutions, whose effects he notices in the decline of the regal or monarchical power.

We know that in Lower Canada amongst the Catholic clergy and laity, probably also amongst the Anglicans, there is a strong sentiment of loyalty, and a rational attachment to monarchical institutions. But in Upper Canada the case is different; and though even there vestiges of the ancient political faith may still be found, it is not too much to say that the great mass of the people are socially and politically Yankees. How indeed could they have grown up anything else upon the mental pabulum furnished to them by Mr. George Brown and their most favored political leaders? Cross the Lines from the States into Lower Canada, and you at once find yourself in a new country, amongst a different race of people, with habits, and traditions the most dissimilar to those you have just left. Pass however from the State of New York into Upper Canada, and you will not be conscious of any change, because the social life of the people on one side of the Lakes, and that of the people on the other side, are essentially the same. The tendencies in short of Upper Canada are essentially Yan-

keed, democratic, and anti-monarchical, and upon no other hypothesis is it possible to explain the decay of the power of the Crown in Canada which our author notices and laments.

And if this is so, it is in vain to expect the restoration of that power in its primitive vigor, or even to preserve what fragments of it are left. The Restoration of the hereditary monarchy in England under Charles II. was an easy matter, because the mass of the people had never lost their royalist traditions, and had acquired a salutary but painful lesson in the military despotism of Cromwell: thus the subsequent Revolution was directed, not against the office but the person of the King. In France, on the contrary, all attempts to restore hereditary monarchy, whether under the elder or the younger branch of the Bourbons, have proved failures, because the instincts of the people, and their social life are opposed to it. Monarchy, indeed, they have got, and must have, because France is a great military power; but hereditary monarchy they have not got, and cannot have, because they have no counterpart thereto in their social system; and because the final object of all their revolutions has been not liberty, but equality, and because they have got, not an aristocracy, but merely a bureaucracy. Is not this also very similar to the social condition of the people of North America?

Admitting then the facts as stated by *A Backwoodsman* that the "power of the Crown has diminished, and is diminishing," and that this diminution of that power is the work, not of any authority external to us, but its own doing—the natural and inevitable consequence of our social system—we come to the painful conclusion that the regal power cannot be restored, and that we may be very thankful if we can maintain what fragments of it the democratic and Yankee tendencies of our age have yet left us.

ROAST PIG, AND CONFEDERATION.—Most of our readers will remember affectionately dear Charlie Lamb's "*Dissertation on Roast Pig*:" how it was first discovered by the accidental burning of the Chinese swine herd's hut, that the flesh of animals might be burnt or roasted, and that flesh so burnt or roasted was savory to the palate; how the discovery having been promulgated, houses in China were constantly burnt down, so that the Empire was in a constant blaze from one end to the other: and how in process of time a Chinese sage like unto the English Locke arose, who made the further discovery that the flesh of swine, or indeed of any other animal, might be cooked (*burnt* as they called it) without the necessity of consuming a whole house to dress it. These things *Eliza* tells us on the strength of an ancient Chinese manuscript: and in them we think that there is much which our constitution-tinkers and Federation-mongers would do well to ponder, and from which they might derive instruction highly profitable to themselves and to the entire community.

It is not necessary to burn down a house to roast a pig; for the end desired may be attained by simpler and much cheaper methods. Neither is it necessary to fuse down and recast all our political institutions into the form of a Confederation to obtain the ends proposed by our Canadian constitution-tinkers, since these ends can be all effectually accomplished by a shorter, simpler, cheaper, and every way more agreeable process.

The end which our political sages, which our Canadian *Flo-tis* and *Bo-bos* propose to themselves from the expensive and cumbersome means of Colonial Confederation, is one which would be quite as effectually attained by a *Zollverein*, or a commercial league, betwixt the several Colonies of B. N. America. The one great object which compels States to confederate, and which alone makes a Confederation desirable or profitable, is in the case of Colonies, or dependent Provinces, necessarily wanting, since the Imperial Government manages for them all their foreign affairs, and provides for their protection against external enemies. All that as Colonies we want to effect by means of a Federal Union—the adoption of a common tariff, of a common system of currency—everything in short in the commercial or fiscal orders which Confederation proposes to accomplish, can be quickly, effectually and cheaply accomplished by means of a simple commercial league betwixt the several Colonies—enacted by their respective legislatures, ratified and guaranteed by the Imperial Government, so as to be beyond the reach of any particular local legislature. It is not necessary in short to burn down our whole house simply in order to roast our pig.

That is to say *if* the "roasting of the pig" be the sole end in view. It would of course be otherwise if the burning down of the house were also one of the ends aimed at, as we greatly suspect is the case in so far as Lower Canada, and our Clear-Grit allies are concerned. All the commercial and fiscal advantages that a Confederation or political league could give us, we could obtain through a *Zollverein* or simple commercial league—but in that case, the house, the autonomy of Catholic Lower Canada, would be left intact, and so one great

end of the agitators for "constitutional changes" would still be left unaccomplished. In China, though men of all ranks loved roast or burnt pig, they loved also dearly their houses: and so when it was shown to them that by the use of the gridiron, by means of a string, and, as knowledge increased on the earth, with the aid of a spit—the pig might be roasted or burnt without the necessity of consuming a whole house, the Chinese promptly availed themselves of the sublime discovery. If our Canadian sages do not likewise, if they still persist in consuming our entire political edifice, it is because they not only want to eat roast pig, but because in the house of Lower Canada they see something which in their opinion should be destroyed, or got rid of.

ORDINATIONS.—His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec, conferred the following Orders on Sunday the 9th inst. in the Cathedral of Quebec:—

Messrs. A. Fafard, sub-deacon, elevated to the sacred order of deacon, and P. Doherty, acolyte, to that of sub-deacon.

Messrs. J. Graham, of the Diocese of Kingston, Pantalion Begin, A. Girard, A. H. Gosselin, C. Berulie, and W. Couture, all of this diocese, upon whom the clerical tonsure had been conferred, were promoted to Minor Orders.

His Lordship also conferred the tonsure upon Messrs. L. Lambert, G. Roy, L. Gauthier, J. O. Faucher, J. Girard, and A. Boucher, of the diocese of Quebec; S. Leblanc and A. MacEachern, of the diocese of Arichat; and Thos. Maloney, of the diocese of Kingston.

Wednesday morning, the tonsure was conferred upon Messrs. B. L. Chabot and J. L. Francoeur, both of this diocese, and professors in the Levis College.

The following Orders were conferred in the Cathedral of St. Hyacinthe on the same day by His Lordship the Bishop of that Diocese:—

Sub-Deacons—M.M. Edouard Letourneau and F. X. Bourcier.

Minor Orders—M.M. H. Balthazard, E. Blanchard, F. Dignau, L. Bartley.

The following received the Tonsure:— M.M. Luke Bartley, and Thomas Harking, both of the Diocese of Portland.

The following Orders were conferred on Sunday morning last, the 16th inst., in the Chapel of the Grand Seminary, Montreal, by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Laroque, Bishop of Saint Hyacinthe:—

Diaconate—Rev. Michael McAuley, of the Diocese of Burlington.

Sub-Diaconate—Revs Michael Supple, Boston; L. Bartly, Portland; F. X. Geoffroy, Montreal; M. Legare, do; E. Casaubon, do; A. Jodoin, do; L. M. Deschamps, Saint Hyacinthe.

ORDINATION AND CONFIRMATION.—On Wednesday, 21st ultimo, His Lordship Bishop Lynch, assisted by Rev. J. B. Proulx, of St. Mary's Toronto, and Very Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Pastor of Barrie, conferred the holy order of Priesthood on Rev. Kenneth Campbell, in the Church of Beaverton. The Very Rev. Mr. Northgraves preached a sermon suitable to the occasion. In the sanctuary were present, Rev. L. Brairie, Pastor of the place; Rev. Mr. Keleher, his assistant; as well as Rev. Messrs. Vincent, Farrelly, Laurent, and Gribbon.

On the same occasion His Lordship visited Brock mission, where he had the happiness of bestowing Confirmation on forty-five persons.—*Toronto Freeman*.

CARD OF THANKS

The Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's Congregation in announcing the gratifying result of the Orphans' Bazaar, viz: Four Thousand Dollars, net—beg to tender their very sincere thanks to a generous and truly charitable public, by whose aid this splendid success was attained.

The Ladies acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude, that they found the band of charity opened to them on every side—all distinction of country and religion having been forgotten in the spirit of genuine charity. Where all have opened their hearts so tenderly to the Orphans call for help, the Ladies would wish to avoid the special mention of any class; but they deem it their duty to express their particular thanks for the large contributions, so kindly bestowed, of their Protestant fellow-citizens. Warm thanks are also due to the St. Patrick's Congregation, who, notwithstanding many other calls, on this occasion exceeded their proverbial generosity. The Ladies beg kindly to thank the different Irish Societies for their efficient aid in the Bazaar. They also feel much indebted to the *True Witness* and *Daily Transcript*, for their friendly and gratuitous notices of the Orphan's Bazaar.

In conclusion the Ladies very heartily join with the little Orphans, so bountifully provided for, in praying that God may bestow with a loving hand His choicest blessings on all their charitable benefactors.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

St. Lawrence, October 11, 1864.

Sir,—It is always a subject of the deepest interest to every true Catholic to note the progress of our Holy Religion throughout the civilized world, and this must be my apology for trespassing on your space for the insertion of a short report of the doings of the Chief Pastor of this Diocese, surrounded by a few of his clergy, in the united missions of Kemplville and Merrickville on the 27th and 29th ult. respectively: my sole reason for neglecting this duty of friendship last week was, that I hoped to have seen it discharged by an able pen than mine. But since this has not been the case, I consider it only scant justice to Father Harty that his successful efforts in the good cause should receive that publicity which is strictly due to them, but which his own modesty would have prevented him from giving them. Taking into account the numbers confirmed in both his churches, namely, "The Exaltation of the Holy Cross," Kemplville, and the "Church of St. Anne," Merrickville, which are fifteen miles apart from each other, over two hundred and fifty candidates received the sacred rite of Confirmation at the hands of his Lordship, Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston; and any one at all conversant with the many distracting and onerous duties of a missionary priest in Upper Canada, will be able to form a pretty accurate idea of the extraordinary amount of labor Father Harty underwent in preparing those postulants, the majority of whom were of tender years, for the proper reception of the sacraments; that his Reverence did his work effectually was fully evi-

denced by the demeanor of the children throughout. Of Father Harty's genuine Irish hospitality, I shall say nothing. For those who enjoy his intimacy, it were superfluous, and to strangers I would merely suggest to go and judge for themselves.

Yours obediently,
VIATOR.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

Coroner's Office, Vienna, Oct. 11, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—You will oblige by giving publicity to the following, hoping it may reach the eye of the deceased's relatives:—

FOUND DROWNED.—On Sunday, October 9th, an inquest was held by L. J. Gundry, Esq., on the body of an unknown man, who was found drowned upon the beach on the farm of S. M. Trimbull, Esq., in the Township of Bayham. The body was that of a large, middle aged man, about 6 feet high; had on a pair of number 'nine' square-toed land boots; a long brown worsted stocking, marked with black worsted 'T. W. 2'; had on black pants of light summer cloth, lined with factory; and there was tied around his neck by a piece of tape a Roman Catholic emblem, known as the medal of the Immaculate Conception, which medal was sewed up in a small cloth bag.

By so doing, you will confer an act of charity. Yours respectfully,
LEWIS J. GUNDRY.

ADDRESSES TO THE REV. MR. TRAHAN AND REPLY.

Richmond, September 26th, 1864.

TO THE REV. LUC TRAHAN, CURR OF RICHMOND.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—It is with regret that we have heard of your approaching removal from our midst—as unexpected as it is unwelcome; and now, when perhaps we may not for many years have a like opportunity afforded us, we cannot permit you to depart from the neighborhood, without expressing, for ourselves individually, our high appreciation of your character as a Christian and a Gentleman; and of testifying, if you will suffer us so to do, although being all of us of a different religious persuasion from yourself, the universal respect, esteem and affection, with which you are regarded by all classes and denominations in the vicinity, without reference to creed or nationality.

Your unremitting attention to your pastoral duties does not fall to us to note, although we felt that these must have been religiously and conscientiously performed; but it is permitted us to allude to the readiness ever evinced by you when called upon by others, or hearing yourself, of any case of sickness or suffering. Night and day, at all seasons and in all weathers, you have ever been at the beck and call of the poor, the sick and the afflicted, aiding them with your advice and consoling them to the best of your ability. Particularly we may refer to the year 1854, when that terrible disease, the Asiatic Cholera was prevalent in this Village and neighborhood, when your care and attention to those attacked with that terrific disorder was such as to call forth the expressed admiration and thankfulness of the resident medical gentleman here, since deceased, Dr. Fowler, with whom you were most frequently brought into contact.

Accept Reverend and Dear Sir, our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness, and that the God whom we worship in common may guard, and bless you is the sincere prayer of Yours, very respectfully and affectionately,

F. C. Cleva, Mayor of Richmond; W. H. Webb, M. P. P., Aymer; G. H. Napier, Registrar; J. H. Graham, M. A., Principal of St. Francis College, and Fellow of McGill University; G. K. Foster, Jr.; H. C. Lloyd; A. H. Hamilton, M. D.; S. Hethington; W. E. Wadleigh; W. Brooke, Advocate; Thomas Mackie; M. M. Tait, Advocate; Thomas Tait; Donald Macleay; W. S. Miller; W. S. Noad; J. N. G. E. W. A. McPherson; Charles Hall; Wm. Irwin, G. T. R.; W. C. Tait; S. S. Bowers, M. D.; W. F. Gouin; A. Wilcocks; F. Gouin; W. B. Jones, A. M., J. P.

REPLY.

Gentlemen and Dear Friends,—Permit me to answer in few words your kind address, which puts me in confusion by the expression of your great and too good feeling for me; which high consideration I do not deserve.

The deep sorrow, and trouble, in which I am, do not permit me to have any other reflection, than that of having separated from my good and sincere friends and the place to which I had become so much attached; for fourteen years of residence in delightful Richmond, had given me opportunities for making acquaintance with so many sincere and faithful friends, and prevented me from feeling that the years had passed so rapidly away.

If I had known and seen, before giving my consent to my removal, the things which I now see, but too late, never, never should I have left my delightful situation and my pleasant company, and my heart would not now be rent as it is by the deepest regret. But Providence has ordered it so, and I must be humble and submit. You, gentlemen and dear friends, lose very little by my departure—only a simple individual who was always ready and well pleased to help in good works and to be in the company of his friends, whatever denomination they belonged to. I am at present in my new residence, but my heart and mind are still, and will always be, in Richmond amongst my dear friends. The good feelings I have for you all, of every class and denomination—matters that never influenced my good opinion of you—shall always continue with me so long as I live.

Please accept my humble but sincere thanks for your politeness and consideration, not forgetting your great generosity as evinced towards me, and my gratitude towards you forever.

I pray that your good wishes, which you offer me may fall upon yourselves, and that we may meet soon again and live together.

Your respectful and devoted Servant,
L. TRAHAN, Priest.

We are called upon to record another frightful accident, attended with loss of life, which took place yesterday afternoon. The sad affair was caused by immense boulders of rock falling from Cape Diamond on to the roofs of several houses in champlain street, tumbling two of them to ground, burying the inmates within, and forcing the other from its foundation where it now hangs in a very dangerous position. The accident took place in the immediate vicinity of the spots where on the 17th of May, 1864, the terrible avalanche took place, causing such fearful loss of life. The particulars so far as we have been able to gather them are as follows:—

About half-past four o'clock in the afternoon a loud crash was heard in the vicinity of the old Custom House, and in a moment afterwards two of the houses immediately opposite the Police station were tumbled to the ground burying the inmates in the ruins. Another large stone house owned by Mr. John Day who occupied the upper part, the store and lower part being occupied by Mr. Lesueur as a Ship Chandyery, was also considerably shattered but fortunately without the shock. The rock in the rear, towering some sixty feet over the roofs of the houses, gave way as if cleft with a knife, when some sixty tons of it fell carrying everything with it. The house adjoining Day's belonged to the heirs Lewis and was occupied by three families, the basement by Mr. McCann and family, the middle portion by James Heyden, stevedore, and family, 8 in all; and the attic by Mr. Deegan, moulder. The other building which fell beneath the weight of rock and rubbish was the property of Mrs. Widow Scott, and was occupied by Mr. Matthew Batlle, as a boarding house. Batlle who was in the yard at the time had a miraculous escape, as also his whole family.

As soon as the alarm was given hundred to the spot, among whom were Drs. Wherry, Moffat and

Rowan. The Rev. Father Mesgauran, the Rev. Dr. Durr, V. G. of Chicago, now on a visit to this city, and a French Canadian clergyman of the Seminary, were also early on the spot both in their power to relieve the sufferers. Mr. John Laird sent up, from his coal wharf a number of shovels, and a large party at once set to work to clear away the fallen rubbish and stone. The Water Police worked untiringly under the superintendence of their chief, Mr. Russell. There was no lack of aid, so that in less than an hour all that were known to be in the fallen buildings were taken out. All were saved with the exception of the four whose names we give below. A child belonging to McCann, and a seaman boarding with Mr. Battle are however, missing, but whether they are among the ruins cannot be determined.

The bodies after being recovered, and those who suffered from bruises were taken to the Water Police station where they were examined and attended to by Dr. Wherry, who was very active and the whole evening. The bodies presented a frightful appearance as they lay in the Station House, being much bruised and swollen. Poor Heyden bore an excellent character as an honest and industrious man. From the quantity of rock which gave way, and the complete destruction of the two houses which were the most thickly inhabited, the wonder is that a greater loss of life did not result. As it is it is sad enough, and has created a feeling of sympathy all over the city for the unfortunate sufferers. The rock over-hanging Champlain Street is all in a dangerous condition and we think it the duty of the Engineer Department to have it examined. Whether the Government will compensate the sufferers for their loss or not we cannot say. A law suit is now pending between Mr. Day and the Imperial authorities on the ground that the clay and loose stone which was constantly falling from the Cape had injured his premises.

The following is a list of the killed:— John Heyden, stevedore, aged 40, Mrs. Heyden, aged 33 years, Mary Heyden, aged nine, Janet McCann, aged nine.

Injured:—Thomas Heyden, son of John Heyden, severely injured; and Mrs. McCann. Both of the injured parties were sent to hospital.

The Coroner will summon a jury for the holding of an inquest to-day.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that Hayden's infant child, some two or three weeks old, has been taken out of the ruins, quite uninjured.

Mrs. Deegan, who resided in the attic of the house occupied by Hayden, singular to relate, escaped in the midst of the falling debris, with her infant child in her arms, without receiving the slightest injury. The roof was taken from over her head by a portion of the slide, and while the mass was set in motion she rushed out on it with the child in her arms, and succeeded in making her way over the cliff in the rear of the house occupied by Mr. Lesueur, and down into the street.

We are informed that, yesterday morning about three o'clock, the rock was heard to split by parties residing in the vicinity, who were awakened by the noise which it occasioned, and which resembled, it is said, a slight explosion.

The usual nine o'clock gun was not fired last night, representations, at the request of the Chief of Police, having been made to the military authorities of the danger likely to ensue, in the present state of the cliff, from the concussion which it would produce.—*Quebec Daily News*, 12th inst.

RECEIVED.—Per Rev. R. J. McDonald, Anisissig, N. S.—Rev. R. McGilvory, St. Andrews, N.S., \$1.

DESENDER CAPTURED.—On Wednesday a passenger on the steamer Argo, when on his way to Detroit, began to boast that he was a deserter from the British service on his way to enter the Federal ranks, and made very merry over his lucky escape. But he suddenly "came to grief" when Captain Forbes took him into custody and informed him that he could not be allowed to land. When the Argo reached the American shore, the deserter, who gave his name as George Frederick sprang over the bulwarks and reached the dock. The captain however, was after him, and succeeded in drugging him to this side, where where he was immediately handed over to the authorities. He was examined before the Police Magistrate, who he was recognized George Morris, who deserted from the 47th regt. when stationed at London about three months ago. He was remanded till Monday, to allow the production of further evidence.—*Windsor Record*.

William Jones, a negro, William Wilson, and J. Cartwright were arrested at Niagara on Saturday, charged with enlisting men for the United States service.

COUNTERFEITS.—We are informed that photographic forgeries of the \$5 notes of the Bank of British North America, Kingston, have been put into circulation. The forged notes look as if they had been steeped in oil, and have a glazed appearance; the vignettes are indistinct, and there is on the front a yellow impression to represent a photographic safety guard. On the back an impression like a water-mark appears, which is not on the genuine note.

Married.

At Muddy Branch, Chatham, C.E., on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Manchip, Peter Doyle, Esq., of Hawkesbury Mills, C.W., to Miss Marcella Cameron, of Chatham, C.E.

Died.

On the 30th ult., after a very long and severe illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Duncan McDonald, Esq., Williamstown, Glenary, C.W., Catherine Stuart, widow of the late Ewen McDonald, aged 84 years. May her soul rest in peace.

Cincinnati papers, please copy. In this city, on Sunday, 16th instant, Mary Emmeline Leamy, the beloved wife of Thomas McCready, City Councillor, aged 21 years and 20 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 18, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.30; Fine, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Super, No. 2, \$3.85 to \$3.95; Superior \$4.00 to \$4.45; Fancy \$4.45 to \$4.60; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.80; Superior Extra, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$3.40 to \$3.45. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 93c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.55 to \$5.80; Inferior Pots, \$5.55 to \$5.00; Pearls in demand, at \$5.65 to \$5.70. Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10 1/2c to 16c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 17c to 20c. Eggs per doz, 10 1/2c 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12 1/2c; Bacon, 5c to 6 1/2c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.00 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—Oct. 18.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4.45 to 4.65; Fancy, \$4.25 to 4.33; Superfine, \$3.85 to 3.96. Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 85c to 92c; Spring, 75c to 82c. Barley, per bushel, 66c to 81c Peas, do, 60c to 65c. Oats, do, 34c to 37c. Potatoes, do, 55c to 60c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 13c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 18c to 20c; do, tub, 15c to 17c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40c; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3.50 to 4.50c. Calves, do, \$3.50 to 4.00. Lambs, do, \$2.00 to 2.50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5. Sheepskins, each, 50c to 60c. Calfskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$10.00 to 13.50. Straw, do, \$6.00 to 7.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSTOWN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,

and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:

Mrs. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, "
Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.
Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Lancastrer.
Oct. 3, 1864. Cw.

TO LET.

A STABLE and COACH HOUSE, till the FIRST of MAY next, at No. 120, Fortification Lane.

Apply to J. P. & T. A. DAWES, 61 Great St. James Street. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1864. 3-in.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARRENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to P. CARROLL, Esq., Tannery West! Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING, St. Laurent. August 11, 1864.

S. MATTHEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS., WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount. N.B.—NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit.

S. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the OTTAWA TRIBUNE, wishing to retire from the Newspaper business, offers for SALE the Ottawa Tribune Newspaper and JOB-PRINTING Office, on reasonable and accommodating terms. It has a large Subscription List, and the Office is encircled by a liberal amount of Job-work. The Tribune has been published in this city over Ten Years, and is the only Irish Catholic journal published in Central Canada. It has been conducted on the Cash principle during the last five years, so that the Subscribers are all bona fide. As the Provincial Government will remove to Ottawa next Spring, this is a rare chance for persons wishing to engage in the Newspaper business. For further information, address R. E. O'CONNOR, Tribune Office, Ottawa. Ottawa, Sept. 17, 1864. Cw.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street. THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH of AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges. The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those few years past. For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal, W. DORAN. August 24, 1864. 2m.

EDUCATION.

Mr. DUKE has the honor of informing the inhabitants of this City and vicinity, that he will open a SCHOOL in CHEDEVILLE STREET, in one of Mr. Martin's new houses, on MONDAY, the TENTH DAY of OCTOBER inst.

The course of English will comprise all that is necessary for Scientific and Commercial purposes.—In the Classical Department, all the Greek and Latin Authors necessary for entrance into any College will be taught. The French language also will be taught.

Mr. D. assures Parents and Guardians that from his unremitting attention to his pupils, and his experience as a Teacher, the most satisfactory results may be expected; and he feels convinced that a trial is all that is necessary to secure their esteem and patronage.

Mr. D. would with pleasure devote a few hours of the evenings to private Tuition, particularly to young gentlemen graduating in Colleges and wishing for distinction in the Greek and Latin languages, so indispensably necessary for professional gentlemen. Montreal, Oct. 6, 1864.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

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

TERMS:

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

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The revolutionists hold it as an article of their creed that without Rome as its capital, there cannot be a United Italy. We believe they are not far wrong, and we more than believe that Rome they will never possess, and a United Italy they and their posterity will not see any more than their forefathers. Italy has been for ages and will continue to be, a mere geographical expression. There are three obstacles to the realization of the idea—France, Austria, and the Papacy—to say nothing of the ancient and enduring repugnance and repulsion of the people of the different States,—and of these three we believe the first to be the greatest, the most determined and the most interested. The French statesman or ruler who could really desire and encourage the unification of Italy under any but a French Prince must be an idiot and a lunatic. It has been the ambition of France, transmitted through generations, to make the Mediterranean a French lake. A United Italy would not only dissipate that dream of ages, but facilitate and eventually insure the annihilation of French influence in the tideless sea. But if the fact and the reasons were otherwise, and France had as deep an interest in the unification of Italy as she has in preventing it, the alleged Treaty would be an absurdity, for it professes to guard specially against the very contingency which the Revolutionists are so anxious to bring about, and without which they declare that Italy cannot possibly become united. But if the Anarchists cannot reasonably be expected to acquiesce in such an arrangement as the alleged Treaty contemplates, there can be no doubt that the Holy Father would not listen to it for a moment. In truth it would be so gross an outrage upon His Holiness to propose to him to place himself and his Capital and the Holy See under the protection of a man who has himself excommunicated, and who is still cut off from the community of the Faithful, that we are astonished at the audacity of any French journalist in giving currency to so odious an imputation upon the Emperor. There is no obligation upon the French to maintain an army in Rome, except the strong moral obligation which they took upon themselves when they restored His Holiness to his See and forbade the Austrians and Neapolitans to interfere with the right which they claimed of being themselves the defenders of the Papacy. But if France grew tired of discharging her self-imposed duty, she would have no pretension to treat the Pope as a puppet,—and Christendom would require that if she withdrew from her high post as protector of the Sovereign Pontiff, she should leave the way open for the other Catholic Powers to take the place which she thought fit to vacate. This, however, is a contingency not likely to occur under the Emperor Napoleon III., who well comprehends what is due to the Holy See, to France and to his own dynasty,—and for these reasons—even if we had not others of a more affirmative character,—we dismiss the alleged treaty as a Piedmontese fabrication.—*Weekly Register.*

La France in an article upon the transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence, says:—
 "This act which is about to be accomplished has another object in view than the solution alone of the Roman question. The fear and apprehension entertained by Italy arise from the attitude of Austria, and the military measures on the frontier are to provide against events that might probably follow an alliance initiated by the late interviews of the Sovereigns at Kissingen and Carlsbad. Austria might remove all complications by relinquishing every ambitious afterthought in reference to Italy, even as Italy has done in reference to Rome, thus recognizing an accomplished fact; and finally, by pacifically settling the Venetian question, which otherwise threatens to be a permanent source of disquiet in Europe."

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning publishes an article signed by M. Paulin Limayrac upon the Franco-Italian Convention.
 The writer states that the Convention assures to the Pope the independence of his army and his financial arrangements. The writer continues:—
 "The Pope could not refuse to accede to a convention without placing his enemies in the right. There is no secret understanding in the convention. Before the 15th of September a false state of things existed for all parties. Now matters have a true aspect for all: for Italy, who now has foreigners only at Venice—for the Pope who re-enters the normal condition of his whole power—and for France, who, faithful to herself, will not have quitted Rome before having given to the Holy See guarantees against external dangers and the means of ensuring its security within."

By the death of Monsignor Bara and Gerbet the Sees of Chalons and Perpignan have become vacant, and the Imperial Government have nominated as successors to the deceased Prelates respectively, the Abbe Meignon, one of the Vicars-General of the Archbishop of Paris, and the Abbe Ramadie, Curé de St. Jacques, de Beziers.

The *Courrier de Bretagne* gives an interesting account of recent experiments with the electric lights at Lorient. The night was dark, many spectators assembled, in addition to the engineers and officers comprising a commission appointed specially by the maritime prefect. First the great dock in which two ships were under repair, was rendered as light as day, so that the engineers were enabled to go down into it and examine all the details of the repairs. Next a signal mast was fixed, at 700 yards from the Duchayla and at 500 from the Panama steam frigates; the signals given by flags from the summit of the mast were rendered perfectly visible on board the two ships by means of the electric light. A third experiment caused great surprise and admiration. A diver descended 20 feet under water, and by means of the light was enabled to distinguish the decimal divisions on a scale which was sent down to him and to give proofs of it. This experiment was deemed conclusive. It is now established that an "electro-magnetic machine may be permanently fixed to light large workshops, submarine works, and narrow passages into harbors. It was further observed that when the light was brought to bear on the water shoals of fish were attracted by the unusual appearance, and continued to swim round the part lighted. Eels and other fish which were at the bottom of the sea came up to the surface.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BEGGING LETTER.—The *Messenger du Midi* states that Baron de Rothschild possesses the most voluminous collection of begging letters that any financier ever received. They form a complete series. Among the number is one lately addressed to the baron containing the very tempting proposition that for the bagatelle of 50,000, the writer would engage to show how he could prolong his life to the age of 150 years. The following is the baron's reply: "Sir, it has frequently happened to me to be threatened with death if I did not give a sum of money. You are certainly the first that has ever asked me for it in proposing to prolong my life. Your proposition is, without doubt, far better and more humane. But my religion teaches me that we are all under the hand of God, and I will not do anything to withdraw myself from His decrees. My refusal, moreover, does not in any way attack your discovery, from which you will not fail, I hope, to profit yourself. Regretting that I cannot accede to your proposal, I sincerely congratulate you on the 150 years which you are called on to live in this world.—Accept, &c., J. de Rothschild."

The following is the number of persons which the largest churches in Europe will contain:—St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000; Cathedral at Milan, 47,000; St. Paul's, London, 25,000; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame de Paris, 21,000; Cathedral of Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark of Venice, 7,000.—*Times' Paris Cor.*, Sept. 26.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—The extraordinary Session of the Belgian Parliament, which commenced on the 23rd ultimo, is rapidly drawing to an end. I was present at the first sitting of the new Legislative Assembly and could not help remarking the conceited and arrogant looks of the members composing the triumphant Liberal majority. Each time a Catholic Deputy dared to utter a word of protest against the unprincipled manner in which the late elections in many localities were conducted, as also when M. Delaet, one of the representatives of the independent city of Antwerp, swore in Flemish (the language of the country) to observe the Constitution, the Liberal side of the Chamber, and the rabble in the public gallery, gave vent to insulting and derisive shouts of laughter, which made me think for a moment that I was no longer an inhabitant of this constitutional and Catholic country. It was really painful to observe on the countenances of the Liberal Members and their base and flattering admirers, the absence of all decorum and respect, so essential to what constitutes the greatness of Parliamentary proceedings. Whilst waiting for admittance I was truly shocked on hearing the blasphemous and revolting language of the Liberal crowd that besieged the doors of the 'Palais de la Nation.' It would have caused to any English or Irish Catholic no great stretch of the imagination, to believe that he was standing amidst the uncivilized natives of some remote and barbarous nation, instead of the inhabitants of one of the most polished and Catholic capitals of Europe. However when we consider the base and unchristian means to which the defenders of Belgian Liberalism have recourse, in order to deceive and mislead the truly Catholic opinion of the country, no one need be surprised at the deplorable state of things I have just mentioned. The vile and filthy caricatures, offensive to religion and its ministers, publicly offered for sale in the most respectable cafes and hotels of the capital and other large towns, by the vendors of the Ministerial Journals, such as the *Indépendance*, the *Echo du Parlement*, the *Etape Belge*, &c.; the disgusting and blasphemous songs sung by bodies of young men parading the streets and public places, the degrading and anti-Christian contents of the greater part of the Liberal books and newspapers, the ignoble and cowardly insults offered to respectable Catholics, and even to the Clergy themselves, at mid-day and in the very heart of our Belgian cities, are most assuredly a disgrace to the land, and cry loudly to Heaven for vengeance. It is with sorrow and shame that every true Belgian Catholic sees his beloved country dragged nearer to that horrible gulph of ruin and destruction, into which it must inevitably be plunged if the real and united efforts of the Catholics of all nations are not immediately employed to rescue it from the almost hopeless state of degradation into which it has already fallen, and thus restore it to its glorious and exalted rank among the Catholic nations of the earth. However, I must confess that the good and religious people of this once happy little country have much cause for thankfulness and hope at the result of the great Catholic Congress which has just been held in the archiepiscopal city of Mechlin.

ITALY.—The Piedmontese Government has committed another act of trucking to Russia. Victor Emmanuel has got a 'Hungarian Legion' at Turin—standing menace and insult to Austria. To this Russia makes no objection, but she does (it appears) object to refuse Poles being admitted into the ranks to the said 'Legion.' The order has come (as in the days of De Maistre) from St. Petersburg to Turin that the admission of Poles must cease. Turin of course obeys. And this is an independent kingdom: an European Power! Created by France, ignored by Austria, domineered over by Russia. Its detestation from the map of Europe may, if France so will, be a fait accompli any day of the week or month.

By way of comment on the incident we have just mentioned, the *St. Petersburg German Journal* has an elaborate article proving to Turin that Russia is her best friend.—*Weekly Register.*

In addition to the telegraphic accounts, we have now some detailed particulars of the outbreak of the riot. The cause is the discontent of the populace at the proposal to remove the Italian capital from Turin, a measure which it is estimated will involve a loss of some £7,000,000 to that city. The following is from the *Daily News* correspondent:—
 Turin, Sept. 23.—On returning from the post yesterday to the Hotel Troubette I found an exasperated population streaming down towards Piazza Castello, shouting 'Revenge, revenge!' "Down with Minghetti!" "Death to Peruzzi!" and other alarming cries. I was told that the *Gazette di Torino*, a Ministerial paper, the organ of the Tuscan party, having published an article in which the Convention had been eulogized, the people had broken into its offices and smashed all they found in their way. This office being situated in the Piazza San Carlo, the police drew their short swords, and, charging right and left, tried to clear their way to the office of that paper. The people who were there as mere spectators suffered the most; old men, women, and children were wounded. The exasperated multitude then turned against their assailants; the Quæstura or police office was besieged the panes of its windows were smashed, and two of the policemen killed. At the first tidings of the unhappy affair, Marquis Rora, the Mayor of Turin, who was presiding at the municipal council, sent some of his councillors, who by fair words and persuasion succeeded in appeasing the exasperated population. It was, however, evident that without the greatest forbearance on the part of the armed force, we should have more serious facts to deplore. The police had been withdrawn from the Piazza San Carlo, and carabinieri sent in their place. But, in the meanwhile, the news spread amidst the crowd that General Menabrea, the Minister of Public Works, and one of the negotiators of the Paris Convention, had stated at the Council that the Emperor having asked from the

Italian Government a moral guarantee that Italy would respect, and make others respect the principle of non-intervention at Rome, this moral guarantee was found by Marquis Pepoli, who proposed to transfer the Italian capital to Florence. The idea, therefore, was an essentially Italian idea, and not a French one. General Menabrea had scarcely ended his speech when he saw the imprudence he had committed, and begged his colleagues not to register it as a written report of the Municipal Council. Three councillors, Revel, Sclopas, and Ponza di San Martino opposed, maintaining that Menabrea had spoken in his capacity of a Municipal Councillor, not as a Minister. The Council became very excited, and on a division, Menabrea's proposition was negatived, and was naturally spread out of doors. You may easily imagine the effect it produced, for in Menabrea's speech every eye fancied he saw that the Italian Government had given up Rome for ever. The agitation therefore, was increasing every moment, and it was evident that the exasperated population would come during the evening into collision with the carabinieri, who were drawn up in the square of St. Charles, and before the Ministry of the Interior, in the Piazza Castello. And such was unhappily the case.

Turin, Sept. 23.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* again writes as follows:—Yesterday I had scarcely posted my letter when the rattle of musketry made me aware that fresh bloodshed had occurred. Two battalions of the 17th Regiment were ordered to place themselves under the porticos of the square, while another battalion had been placed in front of the police-office, which was also guarded by a troop of those ill-omened carabinieri, who had naturally grown to unpopular. A large body of Lancers were patrolling the streets leading into the square, with out, however preventing the crowd from streaming into and stopping there. It was about twenty minutes past nine, when on a sudden, from the dense crowd, perhaps four thousand persons, who were closely massed in the square and in the adjoining streets leading into it, some heavy stones were thrown at the carabinieri standing before the police-office. The stones having wounded two of them, they, at once, without the three summonses required by the law, discharged their arms at random, as madmen would have done. The first effect of their discharge was that of wounding Cavalier Columbini, the colonel of the 17th Regiment. The orders given by General Della Rocca were peepatory. The troops had been told not to use their arms, except in the extreme case of a powerful attack from the population. On hearing the rattle of the musketry, and seeing their colonel fall to the ground, the battalion of soldiers which was on the right made a general discharge through the thick of the population. The battalion of the left at once made a general discharge in the opposite direction, so that the crowd found itself in the very midst of the firing. Naturally enough, some soldiers fell on both sides, wounded or killed by their comrades. Twenty-seven dead bodies were lying on the ground, and about seventy, amongst whom were seventeen soldiers, more or less wounded. Seven women and three children were killed and many more wounded. A poor woman was killed at the corner of New-street, whilst leaning on the arm of her husband. An old man was also killed in the street of Santa Teresa whilst unlocking the door of his house. The scenes of the preceding night were naturally renewed, and the terrible cries of 'Revenge revenge!' rent the air.

Eight o'clock—I consider the crisis over. The King arrived at Turin this afternoon. He sent at once for Signor Minghetti and his colleagues, and asked them to resign office immediately. This, of course, they did, and His Majesty has charged General La Marmora to form a new Administration. As soon as the news spread amongst the people there was universal delight.

The correspondent of the *Herald* says:—The tragedy on Thursday was the result of a mistake. An attempt, it appears, was made to get too close to the soldiery, and a revolver was at the same moment discharged point blank in the face of one of the carabinieri. Hence the 'indiscriminate firing, in which many of the soldiers lining the square were struck to the ground. Hence a general panic, and, as the shots were supposed to have proceeded from the inoffensive bystanders, the double discharge upon them, which, of course, aggravated the matter, for as the soldiers fired in opposite directions and quite at random, they killed or maimed many of their own comrades."

Turin, Sept. 23.—A letter has been published from the captain commanding the carabinieri in the Castello-square on the night of the 21st inst., which states that the troops were not ordered to fire upon the people, but that the discharge took place by accident.

Some Turinese citizens have published a manifesto stating their conviction of the necessity for the country to continue a course of legal agitation, in order to make parliament aware of its motives for opposing the Franco-Italian Convention. The manifesto further announces the formation of a committee to collect subscriptions in favour of the sufferers from the disturbances of the 21st and 22nd of September, and to promote an Italian petition to parliament against the Franco-Italian Convention.

The remonstrances addressed by the municipality of Turin to the government declares that the transfer of the capital signifies the renunciation of Rome, and protests against such a conclusion.

An official decree has been issued, convoking the Italian parliament for the 20th of October. The opening of the parliament has been thus delayed, in order to afford sufficient time for the formation of a cabinet.

Rome.—According to private despatches which the *Pet* is as receiving from Rome, the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, after receiving from the Ambassador communication of the Franco-Italian Convention, declared that they were in no degree surprised at it; that they knew the *status quo* could not be for ever maintained by the presence of French troops in Rome, and that the Emperor had always allowed them to foresee the end of an essentially temporary intervention. The Pope is said to have added that for the present he had no observation to offer on the engagements taken by Italy towards France, and that he desired time for mature reflection before making known his impression as to the new situation of affairs. The *Debats*, in a rather remarkable article, points out that, while the *Constitutionnel* complacently insists on the temporal power of the Pope being lengthened and saved by the convention, all the rest of the French press, from the *Union* to the ultra-liberal journals, pass a completely contrary judgment on the future consequences of that treaty. The *Debats* declares its conviction that the *Constitutionnel*, in its second mind, is of the same opinion as the majority from which it professes to dissent.—*Times' Cor.*

Rome, Sept. 25.—Monsieur de Bonnehoe, at the ceremony of receiving the Cardinal's hat, said: France has always wished, and still wishes, guarantees for the temporal power of the Pope. The Emperor Napoleon also desires them, because he knows France too well not to be aware of this sentiment, and of the necessity for union between France and the Holy See.

After having sent Major Parmestier on the Neapolitan border to enquire into the brigandage about which the Piedmontese make so many complaints to the French authorities, as if it proceeded from the Papal territory, General de Polhes, who commands the French in Rome, has written to the Piedmontese General Villaret, to declare that the united efforts of the French and Pontifical authorities can do no more than the Piedmontese to prevent that the reactionists should pass from one territory to the other; that if brigandage and reaction exist, in spite of the Italian army vainly busy for the last four years to destroy it, it is because the country is hostile to the Piedmontese Government, and that it is high time to give up the false system of accusing of complicity

either France or the Holy See in a state of things created by the Turin Government only.

THE POPE AND THE POISONOUS ORG.—I mentioned in a recent letter, says the correspondent of the *Pet* at Rome, the execution of two murderers at Rome. One of these criminals had killed the wife of a cheesemonger and robbed her, introducing himself into her house as a messenger from her husband, the said cheesemonger being imprisoned for coining false money. The poor woman left a little girl five years old utterly unprotected. A few days ago some passionate neighbors took the child to Castel Gandolfo and instructed her to go and kneel down before the Pope when he came out of his palace to walk, and to narrate to him her family misfortunes. The poor child did so in a very few words, calling out, 'Santa Padre! my mother is killed, and my father is in prison, and I am left all alone.' The artless tale touched the Pontiff; he patted the child's head indulgently, and said to her 'Go home again and I will send your father to take care of you.' Holiness kept his word, making use of the most noble prerogative of Sovereigns, pardoning the coining cheesemonger, giving immediate orders for him to be sent back to his desolate home to act the father's part to his motherless child.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The following is an extract from a private letter dated Naples, July 30:—"Public opinion has been greatly excited by the trial, at the assizes of Campo Basso, of a captain in the National Guard of Montecellone, named Gian Tinyc, who is accused of the most atrocious acts. This modern Robespierre has renewed the horrible crimes of the Septembriens, and the facts which are contained in this act of the accusation and appear hardly credible. By order of this executioner 127 persons have been condemned and put to death in the space of a week. The place of this butchery was a pool of blood." From a letter to the beginning of August—Not a tenth of the electors took part in the municipal elections at the scrutiny, as their voting tickets had been kept back by the government authorities. The hospital which usually supported 6500 persons, on the 1st January, 1863, contained only 4122, and in a few days that number will be diminished; 800 persons will be sent away. The gas-pillage and robbery of the funds are very great; the public works are stopped, and will not be continued as it is announced, until a new loan is made. The second battalion of the sixth legion of the National Guard has been dissolved without any reason being assigned. The National Guard of Toccolia and Polzano di Villa Saufa have been dissolved. The delay of the payment of the pensions to so many individuals, who have nothing to depend upon but these small pittance, after years of hard work, is most cruel. The delay in the payment of the interest of the national debt shows the many difficulties in which the government is placed." Under the head of August 23—"Our provinces are infested by brigands of all sorts. The means employed by the Piedmontese Government to rid us of them only increase their ferocity. They are now divided into small bands, which are the less easily surprised, and unfortunately even our peasants meet with no mercy, as they, too, are surprised, and looked upon as enemies, owing to a stratagem made use of by the Piedmontese, who, disguised as peasants, surprised a band of brigands, who, not suspecting treason did not even defend themselves, and were all taken prisoners. Our hospitals are full of wounded, and our prisons cannot contain the hundreds of innocent persons daily arrested on a mere suspicion of being connected with the brigands and their families. The other day I saw on the Place di Monte Oliveto six children, escorted by Piedmontese soldiers, going to prison. The youngest was about seven years old, and the eldest ten. Their haggard looks and tired appearance showed that they had come from far. They were followed by a crowd of people moved by compassion interest. On enquiring who they were I was told that they were sons and nephews of brigands who had been seized as hostages. I could fill pages on the subject, which would make you shudder."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day says:—

"Earl Clarendon has explained to Count Rechberg the necessity for bringing the peace negotiations to a speedy issue. He also advocated the early inauguration of the rule of the Duke of Angustenburg, who would be recognized by England. Earl Clarendon further explained that the Italian question urgently required a solution, and that, should Austria form a Northern Alliance to oppose the latest movement of the Franco-Italian policy, England would not co-operate with her, although the latter was ready to support Austria should she lean towards the policy of the Western Powers."

To these overtures the Austrian Government, reserved its reply.

The *Europa* asserts that Austria intends to protest against the Franco-Italian Treaty, as being a flagrant breach of the Treaties of Villafranca and of Zurich.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Thirty thousand Prussians are ordered into winter quarters in East Jutland, commencing at Fredericks, hafen and extending as far south as Horsers. The Austrians, we may presume, will remain at Velle, Kolding, and in South Jutland generally. The east and south of Jutland are the best parts of the province, the most fertile and clement. Over the wild and in great part barren west storms howl furiously the winter through, and comparatively few inhabitants are to be met with. It is a pleasant prospect for the Jutlanders to have these 30,000 Germans pressing upon them until next spring, after having had them since the last. But the enemy's foot is on their neck, and they were told the other day of his generosity in not keeping altogether the land he had conquered with such prodigious expenditure of valor and blood.

POLAND.

The sentences passed on the Polish ladies who have been so long in confinement at Posen have just been published. The Countess Ostrowska has been condemned to five years imprisonment with irons; the Countess Wodzicka and Madame Zebrowska to 10 months of the same punishment; Mesdames Alexandrowicz and Dymidowicz to four. All these have appealed.

The trial of the Poles at Berlin still continues, and the attitude and language of the accused remain dignified throughout. With the exception of some traders charged with having sold or forwarded arms (which proceedings the public accuser was obliged to admit were only acts of commerce, and without any political intention), all the accused openly avowed their sympathies for the Polish insurrection, and declared that they had freely contributed their services and employed their money as far as they were able. Prince Roman Czartoryski and Prince Nicholas Radziwill, Doctors Niegolewski and Niklewski, and the Abbe Kymarkiewicz all expressed themselves in the same manner, and at the same time declared that, except in the indictment, they had never heard of projects against Prussia. The accusation is principally based upon the assertions of witnesses in whom little confidence can be placed, and is now reduced to a purely conjectural system. According to the indictment, the enfranchisement of Russian Poland could only be a prelude to the dismemberment of Prussia, and of that the accused must have been aware; therefore, in aiding the Polish insurrection they were guilty of treason towards the Prussian monarchy. An accusation based on such hypothetical grounds hardly merits a refutation. The young Prince Roman Czartoryski, grand-nephew of Prince Adam, who died in Paris three years back, took an opportunity of protesting against what is alluded to in the indictment as dynastic tendencies:—"The Czartoryski, as a family of pretenders, do not exist. As a proof of our pretensions, a letter of my grand-uncle, read on the 29th of November, 1809,

to the Polish Historical Society of Paris, has been read, but Prince Adam does not say a word in that document to bear out the assertion of the law officers against us. The only right that he claims is to be permitted to be the first to succor his unfortunate countryman, and afford aid to the national cause."

I say, Bill, what do those chaps mean by an accordion? 'Don't you know?—why, it's an accordion-bellows.'

The schoolmaster's beat is less extensive than the watchman's. It is confined to his schoolhouse.

Books in these days, are generally like some kinds of fruit—a good many leaves and no fruit.

Young lady, get your lover upon his knees, but don't let him get you upon them.

We generally prefer new articles to old ones—the new-maids to the old maids.

A fellow without credit finds it harder to get into debt than others to get out.

When is a young man of the greatest use at supper-party? When he's a spoon.

Recluseness has its uses. Men, like trees, must stand far apart to grow large.

When is an umbrella like a person convalescent? When it is re-covered.

A cross wife, like a bird of Minerva, does most of her hooting at night.

Do you endorse a scoundrel when you make your mark upon his back?

An elephant is a powerful animal, but the smallest dog can lick him.

Poor men plant and gather the corn, and the rich ones drink the whiskey.

What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable? Quick.

It is a very uncomfortable thing for a man to get tight—in his boots.

The best ladies' companion to the ball-room—a gentleman.

A man who only does his work by halves—the oyster-opener.

Women is the converse of the great human proposition.

An American dramatist observed to a friend the thinness of the house at one of his plays, and added, he supposed it was owing to the war. 'No,' replied the wag, 'I should say it was owing to the piece.'

'I like you,' said a girl to her suitor, 'but I cannot leave home; I am a widow's only darling; no husband can equal my parent in kindness.' 'She may be kind,' replied the wooer; 'but by my wife; we will all live together, and see if I don't beat your mother.'

'I wonder where those clouds are going?' sighed Flora pensively, as she pointed with her thin, delicate finger to the heavy funeral masses that floated lazily on the sky. 'I think they are going to thunder,' said her brother.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY.

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Post St. Roch (or Craig street, Quebec):

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I bought at your establishment in Vallee street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
 J. B. ALLIX DOVALE,
 Inspector of Timber.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son,
 October, 1864.

NEARLY DEADLY.—This is a complaint very common, especially among females. HOOPLAND'S GELMINE BITTERS never fail to cure this disease. The system under its use, is restored to its original strength and vigor; the appetite becomes good, the spirits become cheerful, and in body and mind you feel the restoration of health. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 202 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—Hards of Comfort.—Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of 'Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says in a letter dated February 27th 1852:—"I consider BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances." He also states: "That for all the irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly, safe, and eminently reliable." Similar testimony by Dr. Humphrey Letson, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles. Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been equally satisfactory. They are put 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.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

GET THE BEST.—Never buy an inferior article because it is cheap. Don't get a worthless thing merely because it is popular, or because somebody else has it. Get the best. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take care of your health in season, for health is wealth. Without it the poor man would starve, and the rich have but an indifferent enjoyment of life. Try Downs' Elixir. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E. September 20.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Tastes as various in relation to perfumes as to wines. All gourmets, however, admire the *Chique* Champagne, and ladies of taste and refined perceptions, admit that the fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence, except the best Marie Parina Cologne. In South America the former is considered the finer article, and although recently introduced in this market, it is in equal favor with our fair countrywomen. Like the German Cologne, it is prepared from fresh flowers but as the aromatic vegetation of Florida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trade mark) has decidedly a richer odor than any Cologne.

Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, & R. Gray.

A wounded soldier, listening to a political discus- sion in Detroit a few days ago, responded to the re- mark that 'the soldiers would all go for Lincoln,' with the assertion that a few days before a vote was taken among seven hundred wounded soldiers who were coming up from Jackson, Mississippi, and there was not a single vote for Lincoln.

A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials at- testing their efficacy are letters from— E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., New York, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P. WILLS, New York, Hon. C. B. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate, Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston, Prof. EDWD. NORTH, Clinton, N. Y. SCORONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 35 cents per box.

A GREAT BLESSING.—When pains are darting through the body what a joy it is to find relief. How sweet the soothing influence of some Pain Destroying Agent. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a veritable Pain Killer. Don't fail to use it for tooth- ache, cholera, and pains and aches of all kinds. The sale of this valuable medicine is rapidly on the increase, which proves how well it is liked by all who use it. Many would not be without a bottle of it in the house for any consideration. See advertisement. JOHN F. HENRY & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. Sept. 20. 1m

Dyspepsia is a hydra-headed disease, and only in the Oxygenated Bitters does it find a 'foeman worthy of its steel.' This remedy at once expels the disease from the system, and restores the digestive organs to a state of health and comfort.

FEMALE INSTITUTION, FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, ST. DENIS STREET, ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE DUTIES OF THIS SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE August 25, 1864. 12m.

M. J. HICKEY, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c. OFFICE—IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets) OTTAWA, C. W. August 3, 1864. 12-m.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., "

NEWS DEPOT. The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d., At FORD'S News Agency. IRISH AMERICAN, for 21d. TRUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD, N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, BROWN'S REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Any British or American Magazine, Review, or Newspaper, will, if required, be left at the Residence or Office of any person in the City without any additional charge. At FORD'S News Agency. Corner: Great St. James and St. John Streets, Montreal. August 11.

FALL IMPORTATION OF CAREFULLY SELECTED DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DRUG- GISTS' SUNDRIES just received direct from Lon- don. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA retains its properties for any length of time unimpaired, and is a singularly refreshing laxative. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S CATALOGUE OF SELECT FA- MILY MEDICINES, Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c., containing also a list of Doses, best methods for pre- paring food for Invalids and other useful information for Families, is now ready and can be had gratis on application to HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 94 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, May 12, 1864. 12m.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just re- ceived at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street, CAMPHOR. 1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HORSFORD'S AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. Gibbon's, English's, Dufréne & McCarley's, McLeod's, McLaren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Benallack's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mallin & Reilly's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building. Finest KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon. COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do. A. HARTE, Druggist. Montreal, April 21.

RICHELIEU COMPANY DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS. ON and after MONDAY, the 5th September, and un- til further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as follows:— STEAMER MONTREAL, Capt. P. E. CORTEZ, Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wed- nesday, and Friday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their passage on board the Steamer Montreal, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passen- gers without any extra charge. STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. J. E. LABELLE, Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. STEAMER THREE RIVERS, Capt. Jos. 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 Berthier, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut), Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock, P.M. STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. ROBT. NELSON, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping going and returning, at Sorel, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at Three o'clock, P.M. STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. Chs. DAVELRY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stop- ping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentiny, Lavaltrie, Lenoxie, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at FOUR o'clock P.M. STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAPOURBEX, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamblly every Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Con- trarac, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belzil, St. Hierre, and St. Me- thias; and will leave Chamblly every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M., for St. Denis, leaving St. Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P.M., and Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock, Noon. STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY, Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Verannes, Lachenaie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M., Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M. STEAMER LETOILE, Captain P. E. MALHOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assom- ption, as follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Paul L'Ermite; returning will leave L'As- somption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Sat- ursday at SIX o'clock, A.M. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office— No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. E. LABELLE, General Manager. Richelieu Company's Office, } Montreal, Sept. 5, 1864. }

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers. The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in the branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef- fected for a term of years.

THE Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advan- tages the 'Royal' offers to its life Assurers:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner- ship. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence. H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION. — An Old Physician's Testimony. READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858. Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recom- mend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. Downs' Ve- getable Balsamic Eli- xir. I have used it my- self with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suf- fering from a Cough or Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a re- liable article. I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredi- ents of which the Eli- xir is composed, all of which are Purely Ve- getable and perfectly safe. J. E. WOODWARD, M.D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT. READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL. South Granby, C.W. Mr Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir—I am most hap- py to state that my wife used Henry's Ver- mont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes. Yours very respect- fully, W. GIBSON. Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have al- ways found it benefi- cial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Com- plaint, and have never known it to fail in ef- fecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diar- rhea, summer com- plaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for af- fections of the head.— I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN. Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & have found great re- lief from it. SMITH. Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

This popular medi- cine is no longer an experiment. The va- rious people who have used it, bear wit- ness to its superior ex- cellence as a Liniment and Pain-Killer.— Full directions accom- pany each bottle. It may be used for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES AND SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, LUMBAGO, &c., &c. and may be used in- ternally for CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHEA, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c. Much might be said of its remedial prop- erties and magical ef- fects, but the limited space of this Adver- tisement will only ad- mit of a general sum- mary. It is prepared with care; great pains be- ing taken to obtain an exact proportion of each of its ingredi- ents, in such a man- ner that the combina- tion shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. A Single Teaspoon- ful taken in warm wa- ter, or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhea, Cho- lic and all Bowel Com- plaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT. This old, time-tried, standard remedy still maintains its popular- ity. When all others have proved inefficent, the Elixir alone con- tinues to give satisfac- tion. Use it for COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP, Incipient Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest & Lungs. Thirty-one Years Ago This Elixir made its appearance; and even then, in its primitive and imperfect state, produced such extra- ordinary results that it became, at once, a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is a FAMILY MEDICINE For as more than half the diseases 'to which flesh is heir,' originate from colds, so this may be con- sidered a general pre- ventive of all diseases, by removing the pri- mital cause. ADULTS Should always keep this Family Physician at hand; and by its timely use save hun- dreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in dis- charging Doctors' fees.

and may be used in- ternally for CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHEA, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c. Much might be said of its remedial prop- erties and magical ef- fects, but the limited space of this Adver- tisement will only ad- mit of a general sum- mary. It is prepared with care; great pains be- ing taken to obtain an exact proportion of each of its ingredi- ents, in such a man- ner that the combina- tion shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. A Single Teaspoon- ful taken in warm wa- ter, or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhea, Cho- lic and all Bowel Com- plaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

and may be used in- ternally for CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHEA, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c. Much might be said of its remedial prop- erties and magical ef- fects, but the limited space of this Adver- tisement will only ad- mit of a general sum- mary. It is prepared with care; great pains be- ing taken to obtain an exact proportion of each of its ingredi- ents, in such a man- ner that the combina- tion shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. A Single Teaspoon- ful taken in warm wa- ter, or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhea, Cho- lic and all Bowel Com- plaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

and may be used in- ternally for CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHEA, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c. Much might be said of its remedial prop- erties and magical ef- fects, but the limited space of this Adver- tisement will only ad- mit of a general sum- mary. It is prepared with care; great pains be- ing taken to obtain an exact proportion of each of its ingredi- ents, in such a man- ner that the combina- tion shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. A Single Teaspoon- ful taken in warm wa- ter, or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhea, Cho- lic and all Bowel Com- plaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

and may be used in- ternally for CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHEA, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c. Much might be said of its remedial prop- erties and magical ef- fects, but the limited space of this Adver- tisement will only ad- mit of a general sum- mary. It is prepared with care; great pains be- ing taken to obtain an exact proportion of each of its ingredi- ents, in such a man- ner that the combina- tion shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. A Single Teaspoon- ful taken in warm wa- ter, or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhea, Cho- lic and all Bowel Com- plaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. TRAINS now leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at 8.10 A.M. Express Train for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, (for the White Mountains), and Portland, at 2.00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, and Portland, at 10.15 P.M. This Train connects at Quebec with the Morn- ing Train for Riviere du Loup, and the Ferry for Tadoussac, and the Saguenay. CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdenburg, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 7.45 A.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston & intermediate Stations, at 10.00 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville, and intermediate Stations, at 4.50 P.M. Night Express (with sleeping car at- tached) for Ogdenburg, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.20 P.M. C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director. Sept. 12, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM — OF — WILD CHERRY Has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in Curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Lirer Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, how- ever slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the most dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired. In this preparation, besides the vir- tues of the Cherry, there are comming- led with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten- fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen,—Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly af- fected with a severe and obstinate cough, accom- panied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms in- creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to re- cover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was com- pletely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow- ledged as the remedy par excellence. Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Gentlemen.—Sev- eral months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Bal- sam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure. You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great con- fidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen.— Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par ex- cellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such.—Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitat- ingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits. None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W. I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitat- ingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits. None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

By ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.— With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalties, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 75c. The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the different 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. ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE FOR CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; de- signed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Dethon. 16mo cloth, 75 cents. THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gut, \$1.35. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life.— Elegantly illustrated. 16mo, of nearly 900 pages. Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt, \$1.50; imit., full gilt, \$1.75; clas., \$2; English morocco, \$3; morocco extra, 3.50; morocco extra, clas., 4.00; morocco extra, beveled, 5.00; morocco extra, beveled, clas., 5.50; morocco extra, pa- nelled, 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. 16mo, cloth, 28 cts.; roan, plain, 50 cts.; embossed, gilt, 63 cts. embossed, gilt, clas., 75 cts.; imitation, full gilt, 75 cts.; imitation, full gilt, clas., 88 cts. The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothaan, General of the Society of Jesus. 16mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Music by Signor Spertanza and Mr. John Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cts. cloth, 50 cts. MARIAN ELWOOD; or, How Girls Live. Tale by Miss Sarah M. Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35. (SECOND EDITION) A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE ON THE ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also, True Devotion to her. By J. M. P. Healey, a Priest of the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended St. Francis of Sales' 'Devout Method of Hearing Mass.' 'Memorare,' accompanied with some remarks; The Stations, or Holy Way of the Cross, &c., &c. 16mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt, \$1. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weninger D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1.25. NOW READY. Chateaubriand's Celebrated Works. THE MARYERS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Cha- teaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1.25 cloth gilt, 1.75. A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catho- lics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols., cloth, \$2.50; half calf or morocco, 3.50. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By St. Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Carmina Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 16mo, cloth, \$1.50. The Cottage and Parlor Library. 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00. 2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs J. Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1.00. 3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America.— By Mrs J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt 1.00. 4. The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the French. By Mrs J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00. 5. Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs J. Sadlier; with a Portrait 16mo, cloth, 1.00; gilt edge, 1.30. Catholic Youth's Library. 1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edge, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. 2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales. From the French; by Mrs Sadlier; 16mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt edge, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. 3. The Vendetta, and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs J. Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edge, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. 4. Father Sheehy. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs J. Sadlier; 16mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts. 5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the Reign of James the First. By Mrs J. Sadlier.— 16mo, cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21c. 6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Christian Forgiveness. A Tale of the Reign of Philip II., and other Tales. Translated from the French. By Mrs J. Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50c paper, 21 cts. NEW WORKS IN PRESS. 1. MARSHALL'S great Work on the Contrast be- tween Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results. Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest.

TERMS.—The work will be published in two volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, 25c half morocco, \$1. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the pub- lisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW: A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.60. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. Montreal Jan. 29, 1864.

TERMS.—The work will be published in two volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, 25c half morocco, \$1. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the pub- lisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW: A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.60. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. Montreal Jan. 29, 1864.

TERMS.—The work will be published in two volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, 25c half morocco, \$1. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the pub- lisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW: A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.60. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. Montreal Jan. 29, 1864.

TERMS.—The work will be published in two volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, 25c half morocco, \$1. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the pub- lisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW: A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.60. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. Montreal Jan. 29, 1864.

TERMS.—The work will be published in two volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, 25c half morocco, \$1. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the pub- lisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW: A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.60. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. Montreal Jan. 29, 1864.

TERMS.—The work will be published in two volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, 25c half morocco, \$1. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the pub- lisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW: A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.60. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. Montreal Jan. 29, 1864.

EXI. HIBERNIAN & EAGLET.—Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. PAUL STREET, Inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France:—
—300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilion, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy.
150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each.
20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1826, in decanters.
350 cases Cognac of the first quality.
20,000 Cider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles.
30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules.
25 Capsuling Machines
Sherrys, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in green cases.
J. FOURNIER & CO.


A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c.
J. FOURNIER & CO.

NEW DENTELLE, MOUSSELINE, and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No ornamental Glass in the market can compete with it.
J. FOURNIER & CO.

MATERIALS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices.
J. FOURNIER & CO.,
242 St. Paul Street.
March 24, 1864. 12m

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.
With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, &c., Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound 'Sarsaparilla,' and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.
J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East.
September 30, 1864. 2m

The Leading Perfume of the Age FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.


MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For
FADING TURNS,
NERVOUSNESS,
HEADACHE,
DEBILITY,
AND
HYSTERIA,
It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin
ROUGHNESS,
BLOTCHES,
SUN BURN,
FRECKLES,
AND
PIMPLES.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends richness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS.
Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label.
Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists, New York.
Devin's & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
For Sale by—Devin's & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and First-class Perfumers throughout the world.
Feb. 10, 1864. 12m.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.
These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,
Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,
Than any other article in the market.
We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.
Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Singing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.
REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World.
READ WHO SAYS SO:
From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:—
I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a ram drink.'—Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:—
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Pa.
Dr. U. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.—Yours truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches.
New Rochelle, N.Y.
Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.
J. M. LYONS.
PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.
Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.
For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.
Jac. 14, 1864. 12m.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
MASTER TAILOR TO THE Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers,
No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of—
YOUNG HYSOON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUCHONG.
With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c.
Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at
128 Commissioner Street.
N. SHANNON.
Montreal, May 25, 1864. 12m.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER,
SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.
An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.
SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,
No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,
Has Removed his Office to No. 38, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE,
No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,
Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c.,
Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House.)
MONTREAL.
H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.

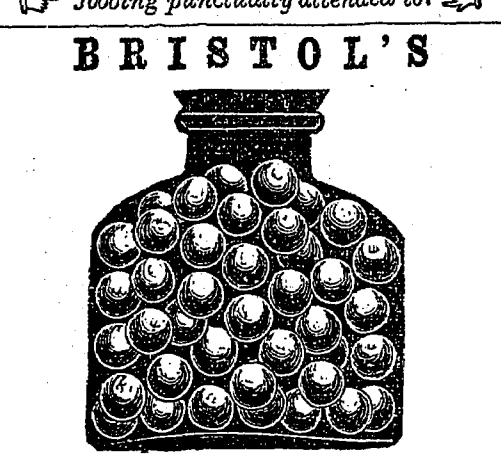
L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,
(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story out-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, proposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
I will hold THREE SALES weekly.
On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,
FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.
Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.
March 27 1864.

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

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)
MONTREAL,
Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand:
Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furnaces, Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware, Pipes, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipes, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes

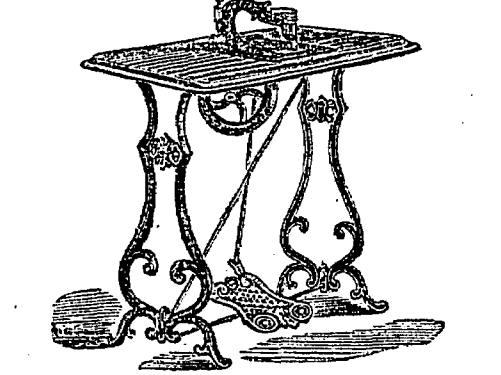
Jobbing punctually attended to.



BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS, THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels,
Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES.
For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.
J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, (MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)
Prices ranging upwards from Twenty-Five Dollars
BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required.
Manufactory on PRINCE STREET, Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Montreal.
Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces.
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. 12m

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

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

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c., Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.
May 19, 1864. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE,
Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

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

HOUSE FOR SALE,
On very reasonable Terms. Apply to
FABIEN PAINCHOUD, No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street.
August 4, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Montreal:—
Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.
Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it.
Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clats & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood. Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, Scurvy, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.
It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms.
It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.
The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.
Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.
Devin's & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal.
Agents for Montreal, Devin's & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.