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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XIV.

KILBENNY CHAPEL.

The site of Kilbenny chapel stood on a slight declivity of one of the many undulating hills and valleys gradually approaching the mighty Galtees, in the county of natriotic Tipperary, where brave and true men are to be found-God bless the men of Tipperary, for they are ever to be found when their country needs their services -the " the matchless men of Tipperary." It was a little rustic building in the form of a cross, and was so situated as to be seen from every point of the compass. On one side it was sheltered by a thick grove of young fir trees-on the other, by a high double ditch, crowned by dense clumps of broad yellow furze, under which ran a rapid stream, that made its way through a tract of soft and healthy bogland. The unpretending house of God was covered by a thatch of straw and fir-branches, on its outside-and the boles of the same trees acted as pillars within-the altar was primitive and merely covered by a white cloth, and behind it the vestry boasted or a little fire place, a shelf, which supported a bowl and spoon, from which the good old pastor breakfasted on Sundays, for his parish was large, and he had a long way to come. The neighbors contended who should supply him with his quantum of fresh new milk in the summer, or light his fire in the winter; to boil his eggs, and bave his meat hot and comfortable, when the Mass was over; the fir trees again doing duty in the matter of fuel, as well as their many other serrices.

It was on a Sunday morning, that all the folk in the neighborhood and from all parts of the surrounding district were assembled, attending the holy mysteries. The chapel was crowded, the old people occupying the place nearest to the rails of the sanctuary; the men, with their snow-white heads bowing down in meek reverence; the matrons in adoring silence, clothed in their wide, long mantles, with their hair bound up in large red handkerchiefs, the ends of which bung down loosely behind them. The younger portion of the population occupied the middle of the building, young men and women, whilst behind them knelt the rising generation, with their young offspring whom they endeavored to keep in order by many and seasonable admonitious, as they, time after time, stopped their devotion to look after their proceedings. One little urchin caused his mother very many distractions, by his marked admiration of the evolutions of a swallow, which was eddying about the roof, and in a thousand noiseless flights, visiting every nook and crevice that might possibly afford a site for his projected nest-building. The child might be eight or nine years old, with black, straight hair hanging down on his shoulders, cheeks brown and ruddy, with rude health and mountain rainblings, eyes black as coals, and large, liquid and lustrous. Whilst under the immediate surveillance of his guardian, his little bands were piously joined and raised in seeming prayer;but the moment her attention was called away. and her beads resumed, those innocent large orbs went once more in search of the headlong flight of the bird, and were ht up with joy and admiration at its many feats of investigation. A look from the gentle peasant mother soon again fixed his wandering gaze, and an appealing whisper into his ear, entirely subdued him; he looked up straight into that kind and benevolent face that never wore anything but a smile for bun ;the tears rose in his eyes, and the obedient boy set in earnest about saying his little stock of the prayers of childhood, only looking now and then for another approving glance, for another commending smile, as a ceward for his ready and willing compliance. The Mass was over, and the venerable pastor,

Father Michael Maher, was just uttering sotemply, and with raised arms, the 'Benedicat vos. Conamotens Deus!' when a woman rushed wildly into the chapel, crying out at the top of

. Father Michael, the Wolf is outside; his head !?

The men sprang to their feet, the women ther proceedings of the enemy. screamed. 'My people! my people! my own people!' implored the priest, in a loud, impassioned voice, ' hear me, hear God's minister, and your old guide, before you move a foot from pel. this sacred house.' The men stood still. 'God bless ye,' cried out the grateful priest, 'God bless ye! now I will go myself and remonstate with these violent intruders.' 'They'll hurl you, Father Michael,' remonstrated many of his flock, 'They'll hurt you, if we are not by your side.' God will be by my side, and between them and me,' devoutly replied the fearless priest. He then hid the chalice in a secret part of the wall, those sacrilegious times, and solemnly walking them. down from the altar, proceeded along amongst his flock, and firmly strode out into the open air, holding a small wooden crucifix, in his hand.

was made by the peasantry; one body of men rushed to the door leading from the chapel by the vestry; there they stood, watching narrowly the result of the mission of their beloved pastor, awaiting commands. and determined to be ready to aid him if there were need; another body of men stood within the larger door way, armed with heavy sticks, and resolved to attack the troopers if necessary, before they could get on their horses; each woman stood close behind her husband, and would not leave her position for any entreaty. Poor writhed with impotent rage.
'I eo not pity you a bit, you rebel villain,' faithful women, they thought that if there should 'Take my knightly honor,' he said, scornfully, scoffed the wolf of the Galtees, thinking that the be a bloody battle, that they might shield their husbands' bodies with their own. The children were all placed on the altar-steps, and the old men congregated about the immediate vicinity of the front door, with the positive order not to let the enemy close it when the fray began. This order at once will show the reader what manner of men these red coated military heroes were, when the peasantry were convinced they would shut up as many men, women and children as they could, and set fire to the building to consume all together. Hence, the order to the old men was absolutely necessary.

Let us now accompany Father Maher on his perilous enterprise, and see how the minister of the Lord confronted the emissaries of the devil. About forty soldiers were busily engaged dragging furze and branches of trees towards the chapel. Some of the troopers held the horses of those merciful workmen in the shade of the fir grore, whilst the 'wolf' himself, sitting quietly in his saddle superintended the whole operations.

The priest advanced and caught his eye in an instant. 'Ha, ha!' laughed the wolf of the Galtees; 'is the old fox unearthed already?'

'Earl of Kingston!' exclaimed the holy and venerable man - Earl of Kingston! I adjure you in the name of the living God, not to desecrate this sacred Sabbath morning with murder and sacrilege!"

Here the little boy already described in the chapel, stepped quietly out, and stood between the two speakers, looking at each curiously and alternately.

with rising anger.

the priest steadily.

ward the hardened soldier. 'At him, Lion,' cried the Earl, 'at him!'

A huge black dog bounded from amongst the horses, and standing with head erect and blazing eyes, looked about for his victim. Some of the men at the vestry door stepped out to be in the land—the rulers and the law givers. time, but the little boy slid gently up to the exhis horrid shaggy neck. The brute acknowledged the kindness by lowering his head and wagging his tail.

The Earl foamed, and putting spurs to his horse, rode up, calling fiercely to the dog to come to hun.

But the noble brute crouched only closer to the child, who patted his great head, and fondled bim the more kindly.

' Here Lion,' now fairly roared out his exasperated master; the dog loosened himself away reluctuatly from the arms that still embraced him, and crawling towards the horse's feet, seemed to look up to the rider for pardon. But the wolf never pardoned, and had no mercy; he drew a justol and fired the contents of it into the animal's body; he then draw a second pistol, but before he could make any use of it, there was a cry from the chapel, ' Draw in Eather Michael amongst ye!' Take care of the child."

- To horse! to horse! roared Kingston.

It was too late, about twenty stalworth peasants had already sprung forward, and getting between the industrious furz, draggers and their horses, quickly overwhelmed the men who held them, and possessed themselves of all the holstertroopers are looping the trees and hacking the pistols, and the short carbines which were stackfurze bushes, to set fire to the roof over your ed upon the ground. Then taking their stand behind the animals, they quietly awaited the far-

> The wolf was thunderstricken; his men had now but their swords, which they had been using in cutting down the furze to set fire to the cha-

To add to his discomfiture, the new confident peasantry heard his order, 'To horse,' and replied to it by a foud laugh.

Father Muher again appeared as a pencemaker.

' Give them their horses, boys,' he said, 'and let them go their ways; we are not going to follow their example, either in plundering or murdering, give them their horses, they cannot harm made for the purpose-a necessary precaution in us now, and, for heaven's salre, let us be quit of

> * Father Michael, they do not deserve it from us, nor a less thing."

'No matter, now, my good driends, let them In the meantime, a very significant movement | go, let them go, for God's sake, for my sake.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

grumbling, the people relinquished their horses; and the crest fallen soldiers quickly remounted,

'Let my men have their arms, now, Sir Priest,' demanded the Earl.

'Hold the arms, for your lives,' exclaimed Father Maher.

A loud cheer of gratified acquiescence followed this wholesome advice, at which the wolt

that no use shall be made of the weapons man addressed himself to him. against ye.'

'My children,' said Father Maher, addressing the people in turn, 'never mind the knightly honor of a man who would burn to death both you and me in one merciless flame, in our poor chapel yonder.'

A shout of denial and defiance followed this second and most palatable recommendation.
'Go on, Sir Earl,' commanded the Priest,

sternly, 'and repent of your crimes and pride while there is yet time. We forgive you, and may God forgive you your meditated massacre this blessed Sabbath morning.

· Forward!' cried the wolf savagely, to his men, 'forward!' and as they spurred after their lord and master, the poor mangled dog attempted but, nevertheless, his indomitable spirit was still to follow.

The poor mangled brute, we said, attempted to follow his cruel master : he succeeded in reaching the Earl's boot with a feeble bound, but poured over it his heart's blood. The sight his horse's head such a violent blow that the aniseemed to touch even that cruelest of men, and mal bounded into the air and threw his rider as the dying animal fell back, tumbled under his horse's feet in his last agony.

'Poor Lion,' he muttered, as he bent down for an instant, and saw him expire with a single convulsive shudder.

Yes, even that wolfish heart succumbed to a feeling of kuman nature, although but for a brute. Thus, bistory tells us, that some solitary hand strewed flowers upon the grave of Nero.

It was not, in accordance with his habit, that the haughty and intolerant Earl should return to | then forward again, though now more ploddingly 'How dare you impose your commands upon his castle, without satisfying, to some extent at and wearily; he was becoming weaker and ire. Father Dotard,' retorted the wolf, reddening least, the innate cruelty of his disposition. Ac- weaker. He was now on the banks of the Funcordingly, as he and his men rode furiously thro' cheon; the tramps of the troopers' horses were ries dictated to them. They were the rulers of steps died away upon the wind.

cited animal, and put his two tmy arms around they came up with a travelling peasant who was throughout the country that the Wolf of the wind of conflict, of struggle, what of patient enjourneying from one part of the country to the Galties' was no more. Many thought the re- durance, of calm hardly won, is hidden beneath other. He was instantly stopped, questioned, and assaulted. The man's name was John Galway - an Irishman and a Celt to the back-bone. If the event did not actually take place, that it other, how much more love, pity, compassion, He knew the intolerant despots he had to deal soon should. In reality, and in good truth, the and good feeling there would be in the world; their bands. Accordingly his demeanor was longer any doubt of it; the long trading black! trials and afflictions that we judge so hardly, and firm and resolute, and neither insult nor violence flag was hoisted on the battlements of his castle, sometimes so unjustly. could exact from him that slavish whine of ter- and his domestics appeared all in mourning .- . In the south of Ireland, near the city of C-. ror and cowardance which his persecutors expected their presence should inspire.

After rifling his person for a long time in commander, however, was not a scholar-at arch-enemy was tring a cold and livid corper. band thought it was Greek. An old drummer who had served in the line, and who was for a number of years on foreign service, pronounced it to be French-that was enough. Of course it was rank treason, and the wolf ordered the prisoner, off hand, to be flogged to death. From once procured, and the man strapped thereto by the belts of the yeomanny; but now there occurred a little difficulty—the cat was wanting. That very necessary implement of torture was for once forgotten in the outfit of the morningan cocsual oversight. Break down some of the boughs from that tree youder, and scourge him with them, cried the wolf.

'It is an elder tree, my Lord.'

Well, Judas, they say, banged himself from such a one, the better then it is to flog a rebel. Accordingly they pulled their boughs, and the party driving the horse along, whilst all the rest, one after one, dismounted to juffet the puna groun, although the flesh was peeling away from his bare back from the unceasing flagellation.

With a bad grace, and not without much a murmur, but no-the helpless man never instant a vapory cloud of waving smoke crept winced-never even moaned. At length they up lazily into the air, swaying about in gusty came to a parrow mountain stream with a clean volumes, and now and then darting forth a rapid stopped to drink, the yeoman amused themselves | then a thin pillar of light stood up straight in the wounds they were so mercilessly inflicting. This great sun, out opened a broad red sheet of unter silence-and so, the poor fellow fairly cried ness, as if at a single gulph, and making it midout, 'O Lord! O Lord!,

'You?' exclaimed the bleeding rebel scorn-the distant sowers.
fully, and looking up into his face—'You! I do At this moment a not mean you, you cowardly tyrant.'

'Untie the fellow, untie the fellow,' commanded the discomfited Earl, afraid of a repetition of and nearer—the people above recognised himsuch contemptuous language in the hearing of his | another dealening cheer followed the discovery vassals. 'Untie him, and we will hunt him thro' the country.

This was an admirable thought—a sport, indeed, frequently practised by the heroic corps of mode no reply. whom we write.

The prisoner was unloosed.

. Now, fly for your life, you dog, for the first man who overtakes you will cut you down. The mangled wretch was one pool of blood;

alive. He stooped, and taking up the gory sticks with which he was tortured, in one hand, he picked up a heavy stone with the other, and letting fly at the wolf, he missed him, but struck backward upon the earth. In the confusion, away sprang the fugitive, still holding the crimsoned sticks within his grasp, and making for a boggy land which he knew must baffle his pursuers. On he ran, panting and bleeding, but still bearing up, as the hope of escape became stronger and stronger. He gained the morass, popped over it lightly, just stopping to raise some water in the hollow of his hand to wet his parched lips, and to cool his throbbing temples :

The Earl was dead! The are the roles of Redmond's Castle, the seat and

of Michael Angelo.

bles were faming beneath it.

channel of sand and stones, and while the horse serpent-like tongue of flame from its dark throat, by rubbing handsfull of gritty allavia into the mids of the dull murkiness, and at last, like a was too much for buman nature to indure in ut | mingled light swallowing up all the dense darkday all over the heathery hill. A loud shout heralded in the glorious conflagration, and was reapeated again and again, as the reflection of the red glare danced upon the window panes of

No. 14.

At this moment a man was seen toiling laboriously and swiftly up the side of the hill and making towards the burning beacon-he came neared -it was John Galway.

Now he was in the midst of them, but to their many warm welcomes and congratulations, he

In his arms was a bundle of dried crisped boughs. Nobody there knew their significance -he cast them into the midst of the blazing mass and then, watching them as they quickly burned into ashes.

'There ye go,' he muttered, 'follow bim, follow him -into ashes, into nothing. God forgive us all, unfortunate sinners.'

The sticks thus reduced to embers were the elder branches, saturated with blood, with which poor Galway bad been nearly scourged to

THE END.

THE SISTER OF CHARITY;

THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.

(From the Lamp.)

CHAPTER 1.

The story which I am about to relate, dear reader, I heard from a Sister of Charity in America, who had herself known the herome .-It may interest you as a page of the book of life 'I dave say anything in the name of God, and the country, exasperated at their late defeat, momentarily growing more and more and ble so full of strange events and stranger histories, under the shadow of His Holy Cross, replied and thirsting for vergeance on somebody, or well, he could crawl no further. He dropped every leaf teeming with incident, and yet all anybody, or anything, to allay the fever of their into the river, just by a thick clump of rushes varied. It is true that every man has two lives 'I dare do more,' he continued, advancing tobaffled malice. They set fire to hay and hagand submerging his whole body, hid his head —the outer and the inner one. Has not the
amongst them. At that moment the horsemen world the same; the outer life we see of events the cattle and pursued their flying owners—and, rode up—they rode past!—Le was safe! He that happen before our eyes, of scenes we witin fice, perpetrated any outrage that chance put thanked God fervently, as their wild balloos tress, of tragedies and comedies played out upon in their way, or that their too retentive memo- echoed through the mountains, and their foot its stage; ah! and also its hidden histories, its many sorrows, that we dream not of, its deep Some timo elapsed after those events, and an wounds invisible to our eyes? Who shall know Unfortunately in their fucious headlong course, a very long time neither, when it was whispered the secret history, the hidden life of another; port too good to be true, others disbeheved it the externor of those whose very tranquility we altogether, whilst the great majority hoped that may have carried? If we knew more of each with, and that he had no mercy to expect at stormy Earl's life was ended—there was no it is from that very ignorance of each other's

> news news spread like wild fire all over the land, heritage of the Redmond family, who flourished A cry of joy and exultation followed the an- for many generations under the Irish kings. All seach of some testimony of crime or treason—as nouncement wherever it was related, and even that now remains of its once great beauty and luck should have it, one of the party found e more; the peasantry forthwith prepared to cele- strong massive towers is one old arch with a low paper concealed in his hat-a shout of triumph brate the glad tidings by lighting a prodigious wall avergrown with ivy. Beside the arch stands announced the discovery, and the document was boofire on a high hill very near, and commanding a large stone cross, covered with the moss and forthwith presented to the Earl. The gallant a full view of the dark stone walls where their ivy of many year's growth. It is somewhat maken now, and the green moss quite covers its least he was not able to make any hand of the Ou that bill, on that sultry night of mid-sum- base, while the ivy trails round its arms and falls unportant manuscript. The sergeant of the mer, was assembled as picturesque a proup of from it in many graceful festoons. The old mortals as ever was painted by the magic pracil, court-yard where the arch stands is now full of trees-old oaks stordy and strong, elms with In the background was a body of pikernen by shivering shiny leaves throw fautastic shadows ing on the grass, each man with his weapon by on the grass and reeds, tall and graceful linden his side, and the remains of a rude feast scatter- trees, where the wind mourns the decay of the ed about between them. Near them, moved old house and the blight of its once proud gay a neighboring farm yard, a horse and car was at about a number of women and guils who had of inhabitants. A little brook, the sole remnant of late been evidently engaged in a series of calin- ! the large most, runs by the foot of the cross and ary undertakings, for a large pot, hung from a loses uself in the trees. Redinand's cross is triangle of poles, was still boiling merrily away. known to every one far and wide; artists have whilst the smouldering embers of turf and beam been to sketch its picturesque beauty, poets have song of its ivy and moss, of its murmaring The foreground, or brow of the hill, was one brook, and stately trees; and new, in the melcupied by an enormous pile of furz, brushwood, tow, summer light, with the golden sunshine and other combustibles, ready for the application streaming through the thick, green leaves, playof the torch, and promising a formidable blaze mg round the my tendrils, making the little that would mount up furiously into the heavens, brook sparkle like diamonds, and hathing the About these materials of a gigantic bontire, whole in one delicate flood of light, -it is enough gamboled in continuous circles, numbers of men; to inspire thoughts as beautiful as itself. A having stripped their victim, commenced the and boys, all clad in their holiday costume, and short path from the runs to the fields leads to work of torture in right down earnest. One of as merry and excited as if they were about to the highway, and there, on the outskirts of the celebrate some annual rustic fete. They were town, stands the pretty little chapel of Our Lady waiting for the waning moon, in order that their of Mercy. And now, flocking from all parts, ishment, taking the bloody rods from their tired fire should shine with the greater brilliancy and the people lasten to the benediction, for the companions. The sufferer bore all with scarcely effect; besides the darkness was to be the sig- bells have meased ringing, and the service has nal for other fires to be kindled simultaneously begun. Ah! it is beautiful, this little chapel.—with their own. At length the propitious mo- A large stained-glass window is above the altar, ment arrived, and a faggot of flaring furze was and it represents Onr Lady of Mercy; her The wolf eagerly listened for a cry or even seen moving towards the ready pyre; in another sweet face is bent with a look of tender love and

would seem almost an echo from the angels.

Look around you, dear reader; you are in the Emerald Isle, Saint Patrick's home, the seminary of Saints, the land that has held its and was soon lost to sight amongst the trees. faith in spite of persecution, fire and sword; a and yet strong as death, who will die by famine, which their fathers suffered and bled; men with hearts soft and docile to the kind word and charitable deed, but proud and hardened to injustice and tyranny. Look at the bowed heads, the clasped hands, the beads gliding quickly through the trembling fingers; listen to the many tions. There are old men on the verge of the honest sunburnt faces, women still in the spring- faith. time of youth and beauty, others bent with age and care; but every heart is the same, bent with the utmost reverence and awe. The benutiful chant of the Litany is soon caught up by those wild sweet voices; the tears in the eyes of the aged and the light in the faces of the young tell its power. It is ended, and the more solemn strain of the Tantum Ergo finishes the benediction. But the Litary lingers in the hearts of the people, so alive to the beauty and in the kindly greeting, the lingering tone, the offered charity. A little group gathered at the corner of the lane, and were deeply engaged in discussing some evidently important piece of news, when one of their number exclaimed, 'Ah there he is, God bless hun, and the Holy Mary help him; he takes half the sunshine with him wherever he goes.? 'Thrue for ye, honey dear; but there is one

'ill wish him more than ye.' Ah! Kathleen is it ye mane? I'd give my

right hand to save her grieving, but the blessed Mary knows it must be? In one moment the whole circle was silent:

the men dolled their caps, and the women curtested. A young man passed by, returning their many salutes in a graceful manner, giving some- By creating and fostering self-respect it at once outimes a few words of greeting and sometimes a posed domestic tyranny, and repelled foreign invafriendly jest. He passed with rapid steps, and entered the little chapel. After kneeling for a in Poland, and in other lands with which lrishmen lew minutes before the aitar, he rose to take might be more familiar, it refused to blot out the the path that led to Redmond's Cross; but just characteristics of its own national existence, and as he was leaving the chapel the priest overtook sought, amidst trials and tears, to preserve the na-

· Oh! Louis, is that you? I have been ex-

pecting you all day."

And I have been in a state of despair that I could not come, Father Paul; even now, I cannot stay, but I will be with you again in an hour or two.

· You go, then, to-morrow? 'Yes, Father, to-morrow. Lam going now ! to say good-bye to Kathleen. I will call as I through the continent civilization, learning and recome back, and ask for your blessing and your prayers.3

. They are both yours, my dear boy, and always have been; and I believe you value them. Stronge that my entreaties and advice have been of no avail.

. Yet I have listened to both, Father Paul, and, as far as I could, I have followed them. I may rather say it is strange that you, an Irishman, should not sympathize with my hopes and ambition.2

· It is because I om many years older than you, and know the truths and realities of life by experience; you are dazzled by imagination,by the glitter of fame and glory.

· Ah! Father Paul, it is ever thus that they who have run the gauntlet of the world and its dangers speak to those who are eager for the

. And ever thus their advice is received.

· My dear lather, do not, I entreat you, think I slight the good advice you give me; it is rather that I have faith in my destiny, that I behere my mission to be a great and glorious one. their name and fame, fill those old ruins with chivelry and light, restore the old church, call round me again the friends who loved and served my fathers of old, give to old Ireland a son who will love her, ah! and serve her, too.'

· Dreams, my poor boy, said the priest, sadly, * dreams.

. Not so, father,' said the young man, speaking somewhat haughtily, 'they are truths; I have nerve in my arm, and strength in my will and what heart and hand can do that I will accemplish.7

. I believe it, and regret the more that you we'l fail;' and the priest's band was laid gently on the young man's shoulder, while is eyes duranted with tears. 'If you would but believe guage namely, that the primitive churches of Eria in the vote of thanks, which was passed with acclaims, Louis, your place is here with us who love did not acknowledge or submit to the Pope's supre-mation. you; your work, your own salvation, and the good of those around you. In my old age you will leave me, who have depended on you from your youth upwards; you will leave the few but | doctrine (applause). As a contrast to the amusing plause).

pity to the crowd of suppliants of her feet . | faithful friends who are devoted to you, and all for what you will soon find to be a dream.'

A look of anxious tenderness shaded the ardor of the young man's face, and his hand grasped the one the priest had laid upon his shoulder.

' Father Paul, I could not do it. God knows I have done all for the best; I would rather die graphed on their memory that it is never forgot- seeking my end than live quietly here, and so action; I am one. Trust me, for I trust in God. I shall win all, for I will fight for all .-My heart and soul have thirsted for years for from the window, and fall upon the altar with this moment : there has been a voice in these its silver candlesticks, its ivory crucifix, and old ruins that has called to me night and day to glowing flowers, upon the little sanctuary with rise and go forth, and win that which my fathers its rich picturesque and graceful statues, and have lost. I have spent nights in that square fill the church with that beautiful mellow ra- court, and have thirsted and longed to be up the glory of the sunset has somewhat passed, ther Paul, bless and encourage me, for I have a

The priest's voice trembled, and his hand shook.

come back?

Father Paul entered the little chapel, and beland in which a Catholic may be proud to die. fore the altar of that dear Mother he loved so The people before you are the sons of Erin, well, he prayed for grace for the young and arbrare and faithful as her daughters are beautiful | dent spirit entering on so fiery a path, strength pity for the boy he had reared and loved so well. by torture, by misery, and by grief, but who will Ah! in his after years Louis owed much to never deny, in thought or deed, the faith for those prayers. Dear reader, how little we know or think what the prayers and tears of our priests do for us, how they stand between as and the wrath of God; how they plead for us, for temptation, for help in trials and dangers. It is only when the great book of life is unrolled, that fervent prayers, the off-times audible supplica- | we shall know how they have shielded us, grave, young men with stout hardy frames and darkness, and made more perfect our failing

(To be continued.)

THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF IRELAND.

LECTURE BY REV. JAMES CAPPNEY, BEYORG THE CA-THOLIC YOUNG ERN'S SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.

On the evening of the 13th alt., Rev. Mr. Gaifney delivered a lecture in the Catholic Hall, Denmarkstreet, Dublin, on 'The Ancient Christian Church of Ireland - were its teachings Protestant or Catholove of Mary. You can see it as they pass out lic?' There was a numerous audience in the body of the hall, and on the platform were the following : Rev. Canon Pope, Rev. Dr. O'Neill, Captain Lyman. James Delany, Esq., P L.G.; J. Byre, Esq.; Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Rev. Mr. Brady, Rev. Mr. Murphy, S.J.; Rev Mr. Mooney, Baldoyle; S. Carolan, Esq; Rev. Mr Farrell, Rev. Dr. Kirwan, F. Mulligan, Esq.; Joseph Byrne, Esq.; Redmond Hanlou, Esq.; F. Dwyer, Esq.,; Rev. Mr. Purcell, Rev. Mr. Gilligan, &c. Alderman J. B. Dillon took the chair in the first instance, but having to fulfil an engagement

elsewhere Peter Paul McSwiney, Esq., Lord Mayor Elect, presided during the lecture. The Rev. Mr. Gaifney, on coming forward to address the audience, was received with warm applause. Be commenced by observing that a lave of fatherland was implanted in the human breast by God, and being a portion of our nature, was to be found in every clime and under every variety of cir cumstance. In a prosperous country like England. it was the strongest bulwark of the people's liberties. sion. In countries whose nationalities had been trampled down by the heel of the concueror, such as tional language, tradition and history. The inhabitants of this green isie loved the country of their birth; yet it was most strange how their love of fatherland, or patriotism, as it was called, did so little to prompt them to study the records of their country. At school they were taught the histories of Rome, Greece, and England, but not one word about Ireland. Yet was there a time when Ireland was the most illustrious country in Europe, and during four hundred years she continued the school of the West, and the centre from which was diffused ligion. Of that period Dr. Johnson says · Lelzud begins his history too late; the ages which deserve inquiry are those times, for such there were when Ireland was the school of the West, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature.' The rev. and learned lecturer having pointed out how incumbent it was upon Irishmen to study the history o their country and pore over the records of its glories, proceeded to notice the title of 'Island of Saints, anciently given to Ireland not through the egotism of her children, but by all the countries of Europe, to which her sons bore the torches of learning and religion; and then observed that the present lecture would be confined to investigating the nature of that religion taught and practised in the early Irish Church - a religion which produced such multitudes of holy men and women as to win from admiring and grateful Europe the proud title of 'Island of Saints.' There was a noisy class of Protestants in Ireland, especially in Dublin, who proclaimed from pulpit and platform, in addresses and in debates, that the religion which threw a halo of giory round Ireland for four centuries after the introduction of Christiantty was not the Catholic religion at ali, but that it was the pure Protestantism - taught by the Rev. Mr Bade in Townsend street, or in Fishamble-street, by the Rev. Mr. M Carthy (a inuga). The latest exponent of these views was the Right Hon. James Whiteside, who had the hardihood to assert in the House of commons, on the 19th of May I will rebuild the house of my fathers, restore last, that the Protestant Charles upheld the ancient, pure Catholic faith professed in Ireland conturies before the English set foot there, and that the ablest scholars, the best divines, and the soundest antiquaries were agreed upon that point! He (the Rev Mr Galfney) at once joined is ne with Mr. Whiteside. He would disprove first, that the Protestant Church was the ancient Church of Ireland, and next, that the ablest scholars, the best divines, and the soundest antiquaries were agreed upon that point. The untruth of this assertion was only equalled by its audacity. Did O'Donovan did O'Curry-only second to O'Donovan, whose place as an historian of ancient Ireland no one living could fill-agree to it. No. O'Curry, in reference to the canen of St. Patrick, said - This most important canon affords a proof so unanswerable as to dispose forever of the modern imposition so pertinaciously practised upon a large section of our countrymen as well as upon foreig ers speaking the English lan-

macy, or appeal to it in cases of ecclesiastical diffi-

culty Nor is this canon, I may add, by any means

the only piece of important evidence furnished by

the knowledge of her early Church history to the enlightened labors of Dr. Todd, of Trinity College; Dr. Reeves, Rector of Lusk; of Dr. Greaves, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and of Dr. Petrie, the illustrious author of the ablest work published on the round towers of Ireland. To the writings of these men he could constantly appeal, as they were witnesses above all suspicion of partiality to the Cathonever attain it. Some men are made for stirring lie Church, but men whose love of historic truth would not allow itself to be warped or blinded by narrow prejudice, whilst their learning had familiarised them with the genuine facts of Irish history. The question before them was a mere matter of fact, What religion did St. Patrick teach-what did his followers practice. What dogmas were believed in Church from the time of St Patrick to the invesion of the Danes at the close of the eighth, or of the English at the close of the 12th century. The prin-English at the close of the 12th century. cipal doctrines that essentially separated the Cathodiance so well called 'religious light.' Now and doing, and now the time is come. Oh, Fa- lie Church from the Protestant Church were-1st. The real presence of Christ in the most Holy Eucharist, and the sperifice of the body and blood of Christ in the Mass. Second, the form of absolving from sin in the sacrament of penance, and consequently the practice of confession. Third, prayers for the 'I will say no more to discourage you, Louis; dead, and the doctrine of purgatory. Fourth, con-God bless you, my son. Go now; I have stant use of the sign of the cross and miracles. simple and beautiful Litanies of Our Lady which detained you too long. You will call as you Fifth, veneration for the saints, and the practice of to the Mother of God. Sixth, the supremacy of the No fear that I shall forget, Father.' And Pope, as successor of St. Peter. Eighth, as a matabsolute belief in, and profound reverence for the sacred Spriptures.

In the brief time he could occupy in this lecture only the first four points could be dealt with What, then, was the teaching of the early Irish church in the real presence and the sacrifice of the and good; men with hearts simple as children and mercy for its trials and combats, help and mass. The most valuable life of St. Patrick extent was by Probus, chief lecturer of Slane, who was burned to death by the Danes, A.D., 950. In it they would read that St. Patrick in his tour through Connaught, converted two daughters of King Levgaire, Ethenia and Fethilma. In answer to their desire of seeing Christ face to face, he told them that the Eucharistic Communion was one of the necessary requisites for that object, upon which they time and grace to repent, for a rength to resist said, Give us the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, that we may be freed from the conceptions of the fiesh, and see our spouse who is in licaven.' And St. Petrick then celebrating mass, they received the Holy Eucharist. In the festology of Angus (a strengthened our weakness, brightened our MS. of the 5th century), at the 13th of April, Bishop Tassach, one of St. Patrick's favorite companions, was thus commemorated—'The kingly Bishop Tus-sach, who administered on his arrival the body of Christ, the truly powerful King, and the communion to St. Patrick.' Hence it appeared that Bishop Tassach attended St. Patrick when dying, and administered to him as viaticum, 'The body of Christ, the truly powerful King.' From the annotations of Tierchan, written in the seventh century, and con-tained in the Book of Arrough, they learned that the anniversary of St. Patrick's death was commemoroted by a hymn, and by offering the proper mass' on that day, which Dr Todd explained to mean that there was 10 ba a special commemoration of the saint in the 'preface to the mass' St. Patrick died in 465. Benigus, bis successor, died in 468, and hefore he expired received from St. Jarlath the Lord's hody. The same dectrine was set forth in the belief of the illustrious St. Bridget in her life by Cogitosus, assigned by the soundest antiquaries - Petrie, O'Donovan and Lanagan-to the 9th century. In this work was a description of the church founded at Kildare by St. Bridget, in which she and the nuns used to assemble for mass and other devotions. There was an extract from her life by Cogitosus quoted by Petrie in his work on the Round Towers. It refers to her church - ' And through the one door placed in the right side the chief prelate entered the sanctuary, accompanied by his regular school and these who are deputed to the sacred ministry of offering sacred and dominical sacrifices. Through the other door nove enter but the abbess with her virgins and widows among the faithful when going to partake in the barquet of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ.' Mow, he asked, did this description of the church attached to the convent of Kildare scent of Protestant place of worship? St. Bridget died in 525, having previously received the . Holy Communion of the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ' - vide the 'Saintly Trinde, or Lives of St. Patrick, St. Colombkill, and St. Bridget.' The lecturer then cited from Adaman's lombkill (7th century)-the Lite of St. Brendan the antiphonary of Bangor (7th century), containing the hymn entitled, ' Hymnus quando Communicasent Saccrdetus,' and the Book of Armagh (8th century), passages which, in the clearest language, spoke of the constant sacrifice of the mass, the making of the body and blood of Uhrist, and the administering the boly engrament to the faithful. The authenticity of these manuscripts was not denied, and the rev. lecturer said they furnished abundant evidence to satisfy any honest man that the faith of the early Irigh church on the Blessed Eucharist and the sacrifice of the mass was in every respect the same as that profeesed by the Irish Cutholics of to day. The other points, viz :- the power of absolving from sin and the practice of confession in the early Irish churchprayers for the dead, and the doctrine of purgatory -the use of the sign of the cross and veneration for the Saints-the practice of asking for their prayers, including a special reverence for the Mother of God, the rev. lecturer proved in an equalty conclusive marner from passages in the ancient authorite MSS still existing, many of them being in the flowal Irish Academy, and others in the Ambresial Library, Milan. These MSS were received as authorities by Petrie, O'Donovan, O'Chrry, Total and Winde. In the Litary of St Engus, composed 708, there was invoked the 'three thousand father confessors who congregated in Munster.' In the mass book of Columbanus (7th century) there were specified three rogations before the Ascension, and 'two masses for the dead - one in general, and one for the dead person.' The practice of praying for the dead was also proved conclusively by the inscriptions on the an cient stone crosses at Monorterboice, Clonin cooter and Tunin, which called on the passers by for a prayer for Turlock O'Connor for the Absort by whom this cross was made,' He proved by irrelutsole evidence that SS, Patrick, Commukati, and S: Bridget dedicated charches in freiand to the honorof the thessed Virgin - that monasteries and conven a were formed and flourished in these ancient days and he asked whether these evidences were reconcilabic with the Protest at or Orthanic religion of the present day. The rev. lecture also read portions of a beautiful Littiny of the Blessed Virgin, composed in the Tin century in the frish language, in proof of that he has anticred, and rejoice that you have an the reverence entertained by the Irish people for the Mother of God. During the progress, and at the the Church conclusion of his singularly able and convincing discourse, the Boy. Mr Gaffney was loudly ap-

> The Rev. Mr. Marphy. S J., moved that the marked thanks of the meeting should be given to the Rev. Mr. G affney for his most valuable and quansworthinlecture, which displayed uncommon ability, learning, resenreh and eloquence (cheers).

> The Rev. Canon Pope, in seconding the resolution, said the lacture of the Rev. Mr C fluey would do bonor, not merely to that Hall, out to the ecclesias rope (cheers).

> The Lord Mayor elect expressed his concurrence

The Rev. Mr. Coffney expressed his acknowledge men s for the complement, and said that he would be ever ready to place any knowledge he had at the our ancient books on this great point of Catholic disposal of the Catholic Young Men's Society (ap-

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster having expressed a wish that active efforts should be made to assist the Pope by the collection of St. Peter's Pence, Monsignor Manning lately delivered at the Passionist's Church, at Highgate, London, a sermon on the subject of which I forward you a report. The gifted preacher's allusion to the fidelity of Catholic Ireland will, I am sure, be received with much pleasure by your readers. The Right Rev. Monsignor Manning said that the line of Pontiffs possessed many martyrs, and in the first three hundred years of Church history, there were more than thirty martyrs among the Popes. The Pontiffs had been persecuted by Catholics. The conflict had raged fiercely since the great rebellion of the 16th century, and mostly in Eogland, and wherever the English language was spoken - the name of Mary reviled, and the powers of the world were lengued against the Pontiff. There was hardly one government or prince that had not been in either secret or open hostility. Even Austria had not been always an exception.

People and legislatures had joined in attacking the temporal power of the Popes. That temporal power was of very ancient date. When Byzantium (a mercantile town of no great note) became the seat of the Roman Empire, and was named Constantinople, and that the Emperors ceased to reside at Rome, the Popes soon became possessed of temporal power, and their possessions were named the patrimony of St. Peter. That patrimony included not only Rome and the adjacent parts of Italy, but also Sicily, portions of Africa, Corsica, Sardinia, the Gulf of Venico and part of the South of France. The Pope's dynusty was more ancient than that of Queen Victoria crany other crowned head in the world. Why was the power of the Popes so much opposed? Because it was of Divine origin, and not of this world. The Church was appointed to possess supreme spiritual power, to be infallible in her teachings, and tranquilly hold some temporal power. But pride came in, and nations were anxious to bonst or independence, and thus some of them sought to fling off even spiritual obedience. What but this spirit of pride caused the fall of England from the splendid position she held in mediaval times, as a great Catholic nation? And what was it but humble submission to the Vicar of Christ which has caused poor down-trodden Ireland to shine so resplendently with the light of faith?

Under the new law there could not be a national church. There was, indeed, a autional church in ancient times-the Jewish Church. But in the modern church the world was to be one; for the Apostles were commanded to teach all nations, and thus there was to be unity of faith throughout the globe. It was the pride of individuals that made heretics and schismatics Cranmer in England, Knox in Scot-land, and Calvin in Geneva were illustrations. In Austria, hostility to the Pope had at one time developed itself in what was known as Josephism. The world was at war with the Church. The new :papers were almost all against the Church, and secret societies had caused the desolation of France in 1792, and the same spirit was abroad in 1848 At the same time there was revolutionary excitement in France, Rome, Naples, Berlin, and also, to some extent. in England. As if from a volcanic mountain, the lava of revolution burst forth, as Eina sent out streams from 100 craters. Under the surface there was in active operation a spirit which might desolate Europe. St. Paul had spoken of the man of sin tion was abroad How was it to be opposed? By the Catholic Church. For the Pope was the great enemy of the wicked men who fostered the spirit of revolution, and his temporal power was the especial object of their hostility. No empire was so old as that of the Pope; not Germany, nor France, nor Spain, nor England. Christendom was the creation of a large and important constituency, I would not of the Holy See, just as the harvest results from the labor of the sower. The Pope bound all nations as rit, nor would I rake up old sores; but, starting from with the keystone to the arch of society, till three the point at which we now stand, the question is

bundred years ago. But now falsenoods were rife throughout all the world, against the temporal power, and many would tainly not by the dissemination among mercand deprive the Pope of his sway. But he could not be classes and capitalists of such doctrines as you prothe subject of any carthly prince, for, if he were, the pound. You allow that Ireland is solely depende: Church would not have liberty. As the expositor of on agriculture, with a climate proverbially treaches the Divine law, it was proper that the Pope should ous and uncertain, and yet, with a strange income be a Sovereign. The Pastor of all should be subject to none. The preacher, in continuation, stated that, agricultural depression, Ireland is impoverished acin 1845, he was in Rome, and that he well remem- dopopulated while Lancasbure survives and Engles bered how Plus IN, one of the most illustrious of prospers. Perhaps you will allow me to ask the Pontiffs detected the beginnings of the revolution, we were called upon last winter to help Laucashin An army was sent to North Italy, and thousands of to survive when our own normal condition was cr soldiers streamed through Rome. Two fings were brought to the Pope, to be blessed by him. One and even admitting that many of them are indefer was the Pontifical white and gold flag; the other was the tricolor of revolution. The Pope blessed the former, but not the latter. Pius IX, was the bood have in preventing the accumulation of enemy of revolution, and for many years he had striven against its destructive influence. A writer, some time ago, described a woll known Italian Minister (Cavour) as one, the pedestal of whose historic fame was the policy of circumventing the Holy

The events of 1860 and 1861 were especially deserving of note. At a time of peace, an army was sent, without notice, into the territories of the Sovereign Pontiff, and certain portions of the States of the Church were wrested from the Pope, and were now held by the array of occupation. The Pope had es ablished, three years ago, a confraternity for the purpose of union in prayer for the Holy Sec. All good Catholics loved the Holy See, and dearly prized as rights. They ought to love the name of Papist. 'i for one,' said the preacher, "cling to the name of 'Papiet,' and would wish to be the greatest 'Papiet' in the world. I nope I would shed my life blood for the Holy See. Ubi Petrus ibi Ecclesin. No one con love the Pope, and not love the Church. Cherish, therefore, the title 'Papist,' which will distinguish your sentiments from all modifications, and will show that you boldly confess the Apostolic successor of St Peter And love, too, the name of Roman Cathelic Some others call themselves Catholics, but they never call themselves Roman Untholics. Let us, therefore, be proud of that name that binds is still closer to Rome. The collection of St Peter's Pence originated with our Sexon forefathers more then a thousand years ago. The Pope has need of aid, for he is not only obliged to maintain the digmity of the Holy See, but to provide for missions to Christian nations. He continues to pay the interest on some millions horrowed on the security of lands which have been unjustly taken from him. Give, therefore, to the Holy Father." said the preacher in conclusion, whatever your means permit. Snow your filial love to the Pope, and your indignation against those who have despoiled him. Think of all reportanity of proving that you are true calldren of

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ST. BRIDGET'S CONVENT, ABBRYLEIX. - Among the many evidences of the progress which religion and education have been in king among our people during the fast few years, not the least gratifying is the large number of religious establishments which are everywhere spreading up throughout our land .tical chairman of any college or university in Ea. There is scarcely a town of any importance at presout in Ireland where the tones of the convent bell may not be heard occasionally during the day, calling is immates to proper or study, and reminding us in this age of Mammon-worship that there are in our midst inborers in another field busily sugaged in laying up in beaven tre-sures more precious far than those of earth, and which time cannot destroy nor dust or moth consume. Of all the religious communities whose mession it is to educate the little

simplicity of Mr. Whiteside, they might acknowledge DR. MANNING ON THE POPE'S TEMPORAL ones of Christ, none have been more successful than with pleasure how much Ireland was indebted for POWER. the Sisters of St. Bridget, who have now many es-tablishments, especially in the diocese of Kildare, one of the youngest and most flourishing of which is that at Abbeyleix. It is astonishing the progress which this institution has made in a few years .--Where a short time back stood a small house, intend. ed as a residence for the clergy of the parish, there has arisen, through the exertions of a zealous pastor and generous people, a magnificent building, capa. ble of accommodating a large number both of nuns and boarders, and forming one of the principal or-naments to the handsome little town upon whose people it has conterred so many blessings and ac. vantages. Day by day the community has been increasing, and a few days since the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh performed the interesting ceremony of rollgious profession, in the parish church, the handsome private chapel intended for the accommodation of the community not being yet completed. The young Indies admitted to holy profession were-Miss Mary Anne M'Namara, of Trough, county Clare; Miss Mary Kenwick, Tullaroan, county Kilkenny; Miss Anne Grace, Kilkenny. Miss Teresa O'Gorman, Parsonstown, received the white veil. Amongst the clergy present were Very Rev. Dr. Taylor, Marybo. rough: Very Rev. Dr. Egan, Birr; Very Rev. Dr. M'Etroy, Tallamore; besides a number of priests from the neighboring parishes. The healthful and beautiful situation of the establishment, and the acmirable education imparted by the sisters, render in one of the most desirable seminaries for young ladie to be met with in Ireland .- Dublin Telegraph.

LANDLORDISM IN TYRONE. - The owners of property in Ireland, more than any other class in the comminity, have it in their power to make a large number of people happy. Every one knows how much fe-pends upon the landlord's will. The law allows him to be a tyrant, and suffers him to perpetrate isjustice with impunity; and, if he be so disposed, be may be cruel, and barsh, and oppressive. This great license cau, however, be made productive c good; for a right mind and a generous heart will find in arbitrary power the means of contributing to the welfare and happiness of all who are connected with them. A kindly smile, a considerate act, a: encouraging word - what can they not effect | and yet, even though so little can do so much, that little is but seldom done. There are, of course, excettions which stand out in the strong light of contrast and thus become examples to others. The inhabitants of the baronies of Dungannon bave reason congratulate themselves on being more favored in this respect than many of their neighbors .- Cor. a Ülster Observer.

Lord Lyndhurst's grandfather was, we (Minde News) are told, a do-no-good baker's apprentice in the English town. He was named Collopy, arglieised Copley, and he ran away out of Limerick, emigrating to America, where he married. His son became a painter, and it was by him the alterpiece c the Ascension, in the Augustinian church here, work of merit, was executed.

It is stated by a correspondent of the Train Chronicle that two hundred processes are served a the suit of Lord Handly, for 'large arrears' of rindue by tenants of the Gienbeigh estate.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the London Times.) Sir,-I have read with deep regret your commean

on the letter of a Cork 'Magistrate,' The enomous influence which you exercise renders recessary that Irishmen should protest again: their justice of those remarks on the cause a that rapid decline which must now be admitted as a startling fact; and I rely upon your justice to give publicity to a depial of a conclusion which you erroneously draw. As the representative enter into a discussion of this kind in any party so How is this fearful and rapid decline of our produc our wealth, and our population to be arrested? Cer tency, you ask why, under a terrible and continue: worse? Leaving politicians to defend themselve sible, and their politics, fostered by England's folly a curse to the country, what interest can the piles wealth on voluntary contributions from which ale they, in their temporal capacity, exist? Can you point out a single instance where a well consider attempt to establish a manufactory has failed? can English investers in Irish railways, banks, mercantile undertakings draw an unfavourable acc parison with similar concers at home? On the contrary, the chempness of labour readers any judicaundertaking tolerably certain schemes have faile this has arised entirely from injudicious managers: and ignorance of the feelings - or prejudices if ; like-which exist in common which exist in comwith all nations. But what I cannot understand that Englishmen, so acute in their colonization de where, should make such egregious mistakes is land, while Irishmen, in every country but their as a general rule, succeed. Again, I will allow (3 in some instances the purchase of land has been failure, -- but why? In England the possession land is considered to confer compensating territori and social advantages, purchases bear a low rate interest, and, there being other sources of west proprietors can make entisfactory arrangements " their tenants. In Ireland recent purchases have, frequently, been made as mercantile speculate with money which has yielded 10 or 15 per cect. trade, consequently disappointment in the rate of terest may exist; while many of the older proper are the victims of a system which, charging the tate, their only property for generations, for etmember of the family, necessarily left the tensor make the few improvements at his own exper Thus, the one class assert a sort of right toth holdings, while the others are unable to not as, ast other circumstances, they would know to be to mutual advantage. But let any man with adio capital parchase an estate with the condition which he first of all makes himself acquainted, & enter into it with the determination to act with # justice, as many have already done, and he will himself amply repaid. Or let any capitalist cle their spors, take proper means to establish judical ly a manufactory, with wages thirty per cent. the English rate the pull in their favour would enormous, and the must cucced. Let Credit ciers' and land 'Mortgage Bruks' be extended 12 land; encourage the borrowing of money in gagle to be expended in freland, matend of, as you's actually do, borrowing the little capital left in land throught the large joint stock banks, by and the deposits at two percent, to be re borrowed in the land at five or six per cent., and you would seed the different state of things | Experience teachi that the Irish labourer is grateful for real kinds and consideration, and the Irish actisan infi superior in mental cultivation and natural his English compeer; and a judicious and exten investment of capital in Ireland affords the only

of arresting what must outerwise become a De I reme n, Sir, yours faithfully, S. A. Diokson, Lieutenant County

Croom Castle, Limerick, Oct. 22.

كالمنافذة أأرخ والتجارين والأكبيع وسيغيث ويعيب فيكرونه ... (To the Editor of the London Times).

Siz. - Your observations on the condition of Ireland as well as those of 'A Magistrate' in Cork, which appeared in your paper of vesterday, must arrest the attention of every one interested in the welfare, not of Ireland alone, but of the empire. The 'Magistrate' in innumerating the many causes of distress in that country, uses these words :- In this city (Cock) there are thousands of young women who would be glad, indeed, to work for half-a-crown a week. We have no out door relief. This system works well in England, is the rule for the relief of French pauperism, and is surely a still greater necessity in Ireland, The causes of the aversion of the Irish peasant to the workhouse are very intelligible, and not unreasonable. The law, or the local rule, probibits him from anding a refuge for any portion of his family in that asylum unless he himself becomes an inmate. It is only extreme distress that drives him to the almshouse, for who is to take charge of his poor cabin and its poorer furniture; what is to become of his plough, his spade, and other primitive implements, with his little cabbage plot? And suppose misery does at length drive him into the workhouse, in what condition does he leave it? Has he been fitted hedily to make up by hard labour for the time lost. in idleness?

Last year I went into the poorhouse at Nans, the chief town of one of the most thriving countries in Ireland - Kildare. It was a large handsome slone building, capable of holding 1,500 persons. Everything was in first-rate order as to cleanliness; the bads and bed clothing were excellent. In the upner stories which were floored with planks, the beds were on the ground, but in the lower story, which was dagged, bedsteads were need. So far, good; but here comes the rub. The dietary for an adult male inmate was stated to consist of Toz. of oatmeal, with an allowance of buttermilk, for breakfast. The din-cer was composed of 12oz. of bread, with buttermilk. There was no other meal - no other food during the day. This is the diet on which the peasant is to retrieve the mishaps his unhappy climate has brought on him. Unn we wonder he prefers to seek his forcase in another land?

When one compares this amount of aliment for the trish poor with the luxurious living of English felons as described in the columns of your paper of the 28th of August, 1862, one is tempted to exclaim that the emigration, with all its evils. Imperial and local, so wiridly depicted in your issue of yesterday, is a blessing, a happy resource bestowed by Providence.

Is is but fair to say that the dietary in other places is on a less avaricious scale. In Antrim the breakizst is the same, but the dinner consists of three pounds of potatoes and one pint and a half of soup, or of 120z. of bread andone pint and a-half of soup, pesides which there is an additional meal of 50z. of indian corn, with buttermilk, for supper.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant

The rapid and alarming decline of Ireland's wealth, productiveness, and population has arrested your permission, I will read. His Grace read the fol-the attention of the public. We print elsewhere a lowing reply, which was received with loud applause. letter to the Times from a Magistrate of Cork, of which the leading journal says: - "Ireland is suffer- heartly both for the gratifying address which you ng a 'raplid decline.' That is the sad fact forced have presented to me, any for the very flattering reers will find a careful summary by 'A Magistrate' Cork, in another column. It has already been ressed on the unwilling care of English statesmen, and it is only when three years in succession exhithre to accept it. This country, it must be confessed, sceptical as to Irish misfortune and distress, and will not believe, except on the testimony of several years and on the evidence of ligures, -not always ten. But it is impossible not to admit the present to me to be able to congratulate you on the prospect as far as it goes." The Times recapitulates of a renewed prosperity, in the plentiful harvest with mose terrible, and to our readers too familiar, feauses of the case. The year 1861 was one of general bedine in the cultivation and produce of the coun my: the year 1862 showed a further decline; and the year the cultivation has declined further still, even from the diminished amount of last year. Nor are we to suppose that Ireland will have all the beself of the good harvest. Its harrest is late, and cas been overtaken by the rains, which came at last, not too soon for us, but much too soon for the una-Mably backward busbandry of Ireland. There us been a serious decrease in the nores under both percul and green crops, a triffing indicesse in those able, but, unfortunately, total increase in the culti-vation of flax. There has been a large decrease in the author of horses, eattle, sheep, and pigs, estisuced at a loss of a million and a quarter in the apaparison with last year. In the general opinion I mankind the chief wealth of a country is, its room, and here the decline here the decline is still more serious. During the first seven months of this year 10,000 persons, chiefly young men and women, have lef Ireland, most of them for ever. The emigration try are bound to respect it. a already nearly twice as much as last year, and dress embodying these sentiments. broatens to increase rather than abate. Travellers sount rained houses by thousands, they see deserted villages, they see roads and drains falling out of and or, and when they read in 'a Magistrate's ' letter 22 statistics of the subject, they will pronounce that tis no more than they expected. The Times says, has the present accumulation of disasters is the love three bad seasons thrown Ireland down and or ber prostrate, or flying to other shores? Our | Manual correspondent rightly describes this as an Imperial | The inhabitants of this country have never been 4, indeed, a matter for Parliamentary investigation." governming to, if only the Times would help to give it effect .- Tablet.

Abovess to the Drug or Deversions, - At the

the three last years' harvests, and their inferior quality, owing to an extremely inclement and unproductive season. This is not an isolated example of all the good you have done, of the wise and admirable course you have pursued, of the conduct by which you have been governed. You have model estates, because your tenants feel themselves secure in their tenures, because evictions have been unknown on

the princely properties of your Grace, because there is no bidding against each other for land on the part of the tenantry, because competition is unheard of. When a farm is out of lease a fair valuation is when adversity frowns, the good hand of encouragement is not withdrawn, the tenant sees that he has a friend in the superintending care of your Grace .-Arrears are wiped off, reductions are made, pecuniary aid is afforded, the drooping farmer is again placed on his legs, he blesses from his soul the noble landlord who regards him as being worthy of a charitable interference on his behalf, and thus peace prevails throughout your Grace's estate. Agrarian crime is unheard of, the red hand of the assassic is never seen within our boundaries, and property, secured in its place, is respected. It is surrounded by the hearts and hands of those who value the proprietor for the inestimable good he has achieved. We entertain too just a sense of your appreciation of the motives by which we are actuated, and of the feelings which prevail among us to permit that we should dwell longer on the claims which you possess on our lasting esteem and love. Suffice it to say that though grateful sentiments we entertain towards your gister Grace. The Irish heart is a deep well in We which gratitude overflows. There is no such word as ingratitude in the vocabulary of Erin. May your Grace long live to preside over a contentented and happy tenantry is the fervent prayer of your Gaaces most obedient, devoted and affectionate tenants, residing on your Grace's Irish estates generally. This address was read at a large and respectable meeting of your Grace's tenants from all quarters, assembled at Lismore, and was unanimously approved of.

Signed, on behalf of the tenants generally, by P. FOGARTY, P.P., V.G., Chairman. 'September 27th, 1863.'

His Grace having received the address said-Dr. Fogarty basing informed me that he was commissioned to present to me the address which he has just read, I have drawn up a written answer, which, with

'Dr. Fogarty and Gentlemen, -I thank you most spon us by 'startling evidence' of which our read- ception with which you, yesterday, honoured me on my arrival at Lismore. No object, I assure you, is nearer to my heart than the promotion of your prosperity and happiness, and I feel justly proud of having acquired by my conduct as a wind the same downward course that we can ven- landlord the esteem and approbation of my tenantry. It has been a source of sincere pleasure to me to be able, in some measure, to alleviate the distress occasioned by the recent unfavourable seasons, but it is a source of far greater pleasure which a gracious Providence has this year rewarded your industry.'

> THE EARL OF LEITRIM AND THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. - The subjoined correspondence on the subject of the late insuit to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has taken place between the Marquis of Clonricarde and the peers, magistrates, and landowners, of the County of Galway :-

(' Circular.) 'Portumna, Oct. 11. 'It seems to me that the leading men of our county ought to express their reprodution (in which I am sure that all classes would heartily join) of the in- bad a considerable share in his promotion. As his quantity of human bones apparently those sult lately offered at Mazm to the Queen's represen-

Such a proceeding is a bad example of manuers and lovality, and we ought to mark our sense of it : named as probable winters. - Wirldy Register. for, whatever may be the private or party feelings entertained by any one towards the Lord-Lieutenant personally, or towards the Ministry of the day so long as the office he fills exists, we and our coun-

I think we ought to send to his Excellency an ad-

I shall feel obliged if you will let me know your opinion apon the subject.

(Signed)

CLASSICARDE. ADDRESS TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

'My Lord, - We, the undersigned poers, magisword of the seasons." But, if that be granted, the trates, and landowners of the county Galway, beg Christianity without it, he, for one, thought the permission to express the surprise and deep regret sooner it was abolished the better. This was an enter three bad seasons thrown Ireland down and the county forms and the surprise and deep regret sooner it was abolished the better. This was an enter three bad seasons thrown Ireland down and the county forms and the county Galway, beg Christianity without it, he, for one, thought the permission to express the surprise and deep regret sooner it was abolished the better. This was an expected that a gross mark of discussions thrown Ireland down and "ork of the seasons." But, if that he granted, the trates, and landowners of the county Galway, beg pact had been lately offered to your Excellency at

restion, for we know not how soon, nor how much wanting in loyalty to their Sovereign. And what the Established Church in Ireland coust be kept up lugiand may want not only the agricultural pro- ever may have been the political party, or personal because all Papista are idolators and must be are of freland but her best produce of men. This feelings entertained amongst us, it is and ever been the earnest desire of a vast majority of all classes to the Bishop said, he could not think it impossible for bust then, we have got to these admissions show the Queen's representative upon every occasion, an individual to be saved in the Catholic Church to long sought, and so pertinacionally refused, that the consideration and courtesy due to his nigh office.

date the interests of England - that is a conclusion strange reaction which has obtained the name of Tractarmeism brought into prominence the one Oxford man of our age who has outgone him. Trained by the same ciethods, Dr. Newman has lived to have the happiness of being the most successful opponent spent Agricultural Show at Lismore, the tellowing of the theories of Arnold and Whately. It would am Carnotte Pagestioners - it our advertist give-Address was presented to the Duke of Devouchire, have been well for Dr. Whately's regulation - it, inbeing read by the Very Rev. Dr. Feynry, Parisa deed, reputation is any longer to be weighed against Rev. C. S. O'Grady, Proteguar Rector of Audinesia. riest of Lismore, who deliver dan elequent speech such things in England—that he should not have county homerick, by his Cathalic paristioners. We not the recasion: "May it please your Grace-We, the tensors on his Logic gave him an opportunity of writing what dress was accompanied by a hardsome page of only a phone year tenare - we, the tenarts of this logic gave him an opportunity of writing what these was accompanied by a natisfaction from france's present visit to your ancestral but also for a long time gave great offence to English to tender you, with hearts filled with grate-lish Protestants. It was well known, as the Times Athleses, where they are entertained to a most invariant networkedgments for the benefit you have by his expensive of the absurdity of their 'Sathata'. The Provention to place the Area of the Protestants to the Protestants are the place of the Protestants and the place of the Protestants of the first party of the Protestants are the place of the Protestants of the Protestants are the place of the Protestants of the first party of the Protestants are the place of the pl Different upon us by the exemplary discharge of heresy. But it was not so well known, until the it. W. Austral, repliew of the lete Color Reconstitution of the best of the lete Color Reconstitution of the best better than the boundary of the lete Color Reconstitution of the lete Color Reconstitut so their lendlord by indissoluble links. We have ject of dislike and suspicion to the majority of his countrireacon to feel proud of each a noble landlord, who, clergy on account of what they regarded as his he- Catholic particularies, who hold him in the hig est 10 exalted rank in the British Peerage, unites the herodox views respecting, also, the inspirations of extreis excited rank in the British Peerage, unites the Heronox views respecting, also, one inspirations of the British Peerage, unites the Heronox views respecting, also, one inspirations of the Authority of Proc. was admirable public virtues; who, in attention to the authorised version of the Bible, the authority of the Authorised version of the Bible, the authority of the authority of the Authorised version of the Bible, the authority of the auth the continuous exercise of kindness and matters. After this, we read without surprise that usevery it is among the signs of the unres that sas under £100 per annum, you signified your intenodd to Catholies who read the stronge history, that
some Court of the Sovereign was not appealed to for
where over £100 per annum, 15 per cent. This libe
the sake of ascertaining whether by law a man could

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was ordered after your visit to your estates here, of Scripture, and the claims of the Established name, we should attempt to stifle inquiry and opafter you had a personal interview with the tenants, Church in Ireland; and, in the Dublin corresponpose reform. Little is known in England about Irewill steer as well as proped the vessel, and which,
after you had conversed freely and affably with dence on Monday, it extends its former statement land in general; very little about the Irish church. bringing the whole power of the engines to effect the them, after you had learned their sentiments; and, | thus: - After 32 years spent in an exulted position, being yourself thoroughly conversant with the do- not exempt from temptations, almost constantly the tails of agricultural pursuits, you were thus enabled | object of the odium theologicum, having his bitterest to form a correct judgment as to the real state of opponents in his own Church, there are very few, inthings amongst us, as to the position and prospects deed, of either the Clergy or the laity, who will not of the farmers, as to the deliciency in the produce of now admit the truth of the opinion pronounced so empliatically by Dr. Arnold at the time of his appointment, saying - 'I am sure that in real, essential holiness there does not exist a truer Christian than Whately.' All this may be true. But the Times gives no account of the withdrawal of any of the statements which presumably led to the original estimate of the majority of his clergy. And it is, we believe, a fact that he has withdrawn nothing. The true cause of the change of attitude by the Protestant ministers of the Estab'ishment in Ireland is given by the Times. The present Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Cullen, saw fit to refuse his sanction to certain books which made of it by competent persons, and the occupying had been used in the National Schools. They were tenant, as an invariable rule, retains possession, and books compiled by Dr. Whately himself, Dr. Dickenson, and a Presbyterian Minister, Dr. Carlyle. No doubt they were compiled without any conscious dishonesty. But the childhood of Catholics cannot safely be trusted to writers who elsewhere are open enemies. And the Archbishop earned the gratitude of Christendom when he caused Catholic children to be removed from hearing such compilations. But he secured Dr. Whately's popularity with the Protestant Ministers. Subbath, Bible, Athanasius, all could be forgotten. The article on 'Person,' the gibes about Socious, and the Oxford accusation of Sabel-lianism—these 'and other matters' might be postponed. At last Dr. Whately had got a quarrel with the National Board and also with the Catholic Archbishop. Could more be hoped? No. But more came. 'These amiable relations,' says the Times summary, were strengthened by the zeal and activity of Mrs. Whately and her daughters in establishing ragged schools and supporting the Irish Church willing, we find ourselves unable to express the Mission schools to Roman Catholics. - Weekly Re-

We (Waterford News) never saw the country more flooded with water than it was on Monday and Tuesday. The Suir, in many places up country, overflooded its banks. At Rosbercon, on the Barrow, the inhabitants raised banks of earth at their doors, to keep out the tide. The main road near Ross was impassable on Monday evening, the tide having flowed over it several feet deep. An old inhabitant flowed over it several feet deep. An old inhabitant from the margin of the upper Suir informs us that we had not such a tide and such weather for the last forty years.

Of the effect of the late rains on the outstanding crops in the counties Clare and Kerry, the Munster News says :- 'The outstanding crops of every description are greatly damaged by the storms of last week and this. As the great body of farmers have sufficient quantities together to prepare for market; and they must suffer therefore from out-door exposure. But in a portion of Kerry, and even some porpart of the grain crop, such as it is, remains uncut, and is in danger of being lost altogether.

Generally speaking the harvest had been all made safe in the county of Down before the late floods and inclement weather. In Antrim, Derry and Donegal, however, it is said that a large portion remained to

THE STATE ACCUMENCEMENT OF DUBLIS. - If the Dublin Evening Mail be well informed, the Stanleys of Alderley are a remarkably lacky family.-When Lord Melbourne became Premier, a Baronetcy was the highest rank in that family, but in a few years Mr. E. J. Stanley contrived to get his father made a Peer of the Realm, his nucle history of Norwich, and his uncle-in-law a Peer of Ireland. And now it seems that his cousin, Caron Stanley, the son of the late Bishop, is to be Anglican Archbishop of Dublin. He has been charged with heterodoxy, but we suppose he is as orthodox as Whately, and at all events he is far preferable to the Bercefords and Greggs whom Lord Carlisle has delighted to honor. We suppose his connection with the Prince of Wales as travelling companion and chaptain has they discovered between the ceiting and the conquantity of human cones apparently those of the first hard has herefore the week will be a Somper or a patroniser of Birds' Nests, Catholics can have no objection to his receiving the angle revenues of the Saes of Dablin and Glendalough revenues of the Saes of Dablin and Glendalough in preference we any of the favorites who were manuel as probable winters - World Register.

nently for a minority, and if the enjocity had eaving pared to throw the Church of Ireland overboard, and yet who did not like to merch through. Give try at the tail of Canon M'Neile with a proclamation that damned unless they can be made Protestants And But Canon M'Neile stuck to his point and said, they about h the trish Church, the more consistently they will act. - Louden Tablet.

PRESERVATION TO A PROTESTANY GRANCHEAR BY lours will be found an address presented to the detailed, nephew of the lete. Chief Rivon cas won this deserved testimontal from his or his excellent qualities. - Dublin Berning

consideration. Seeing that the seasons had been some zealots . . . went so far as to 'de the Gamman publishes a letter, signed . Gentle S capropitions, you have come forward promptly; and nounce him as a Sociaian.' Very likely, but if such Chester, against the Irish Church Establishment in the moment of need, where the rent of the tenant, extraordizary accusations were really made, it seems. The writer is apparently an English clergy man. He

more grateful is the circumstance that the reduction as a witness to Protestant principle, to the authority two churches is very much more than a union in firm of Young, Son & Magnay, of Limehouse, with a land in general; very little about the Irish church. bringing the whole power of the engines to effect the Not one Englishman in a thousand has the least idea manouvring of the vessel, her movements are corof the miserable state of ecclesiastical affairs across respondingly rapid, even to spinning upon her own the Channel, But the facts of the case must not be centre, and thus, as it were, waltzing up and down ignored: And, whatever the redshot advocates of the river. Admiral Sir Edward Beloher and a tew the Irish Establishment may say, the fact cannot be gentlemen connected with the English mercantile gainsaved that after enjoying vast revenues, great navy, having been invited on Saturday to witness a political privileges, marked favor of the ruling trial of the invention, the Charger proceeded down powers, not to mention the aid of a foreign army, to Long Reach, to test the new screw. The precuthe Irish Church embraces fever members than it liarity of the serew is that a universal joint is placed did in the census year 1834, and is as far as ever within the hollow boss of the screw, which is there from possessing the love or the confidence of the Irish people.'

On Tuesday, at one o'clock, an inquest was held in Ballymacarbey, county Waterford, on the mutilated remains of the murdered man Connolly. The only portions of the body discovered were—the head, to which the nose was attached by means of the skin; the left side of the trunk, minus one of the ribs; the scalp, to which was attached one car and a portion of the second; and one foot, in which there were the marks of three chops. A large number of the peasantry were present, and all evinced the utmost auxiety that the law should be fittingly vindicated, with expressions of horror at the commission of such a crime in this hitherto peaceful neighborhood. The jury brought in a verdict of 'Wilful murder' against some person or persons unknown, the prisoners Walsh and his daughter, who revealed the crime, not having been produced. The object of the inquest seems to have been merely to identify the deceased .- Times Dublin Cor., 21st ult.

CAUTION TO WEARERS OF EAR-RINGS .- In our last we mentioned the fact of a young girl dying in the neighborhood of Rathdowney from the effects of icflammation produced by having her ears pierced for earrings. The operation had been performed by quired position. The invention appears to have ata female companion, on whom it was thought to tracted the serious attention of the admiralty, an throw some of the blame, but the medical evidence evidence by the grant of the gumboat for the experishowed that she could in no way be accused of any evil intention. It appeared in evidence that the designation of this serew in the many, for it may prove ceased went out to bind corn immediately following as valuable as an increase in the power or guns, if a the operation, and the constant stooping produced, will render the ressels capable of being manufacted inflammation. Dr. Ormsby, of Durrow, was then with such capidity. Admiral Belefier expressed called in ; but, notwithstanding all that gentleman's ; much satisfaction at the prospect of one of the great well-known skill, her life could not be saved, as mor- questions of the day being solved in so simple a tification, we hear, had set in before his attendance, manner, and appeared highly pieased at the result of

A FORRIGE VESSEL ON THE IRISH COAST - OR Monday a distressing shipwreck of a Greek vessel occurred to the west of Transore Bay, near Waterford. She was the brig Marietta, bound from Lisbon to Cardiff. It was blowing a gale of wind at the next. time, and the surf was very hear; on the shore. The vessel at once began to break up, and nine men of her crew had a most parrow escape of their lives by no offices built for them, of commensurate size, even climbing up some rocks, over which the sea was those whose crops ripen early cannot have them in washing with fearful violence. The country people washing with fearful violence. The country people; cure the election of Lord Palmerston's step son, to a however, came down in considerable force, and by means of ropes they fortunately succeeded in saving and whatever chance Mr. Cowper might otherwise every one of the unfortunate coentures, whose lantions of Clare, which are undrained and awampy, guage no one understood, but whose wants were at contrageous conduct of Sir Robert Peel. It is said once attended to. But one poor man was seen on that the Right Hon. Baronet is to be indicted for anthe wreck with his arm broken. A fishing boat had I saults committed by himself on electors who upmade a noble attempt to save him, but the fearful posed his protect, and for suggestion to the mob in sea that was sweeping over the wreck prevented the smack approaching him. At this time, however, bother side, and that proceedings of a very penal the Tramore lifeboat of the National lifeboat institution, which had had to now three miles in the newtest with the Customs' Department for interfering face of wind and sea, was seen to approach the ves- in the election on behalf of Mr. Cowper--the penasel. She at once rescued the poor fellow and brought the for each on offence being loss of office, a fine of him ashore. He must otherwise in his disabled state have perished in a very short time, as the vessel immediately afterwards broke into a thousand pieces, 187 165 The life-beat was reported to have behaved a limited. The G regnoneral of hard Pulmerston is a vary to bly on the occasion.

GREAT BESTAIN.

On Wednesday fortnight, as some wormen were the severe no listers for when the evil is done and engaged in removing the extures of the old Weeds to find secure a bond Palmerston bimself, or some street Catholic Church, Bermondsey, preliminary to the secretarian will take credit for the mischler, its demolition for the enlargement of the precises of the cold it was secretary concealed while it was not the London, Brighton, and South Coast Hally and the country of complete A femal of Sir James Hudgen from they discovered between the ceiling and the root of the first of the first consent that Revolution quantity of human bones apparently those of the local first of the express purpose of stirring productions. forthwith forwarded to Mr. Payne, the contribution of the street of the London Streets was routhwark, and he directed that a car follow that a sure following the street of the Su Robert Peel will he mained as probable winters.—We'lly Register.

The trick Church Establishment has received a cheek blow from the friendly lands of the flex grant of the remains should be made. On received a cheek cheek cheek cheek cheek flex blow from the friendly lands of the flex grant gran dece of worship was nometicies used as a factor of title is as expected was as different as can be ima-

Duried forthwith.

can system has been afforded this week by the Rev. had an which was fined on either side by ministers Peter Junes, fate incumbed of findley, new Wigner transfer added to which sat the moderator, the and Canong of the Church of England that he has resigned his benefice rather than administer, as he was bound to do at its incumbent. The protocolor the which his conscience smote him for performing the functions of or remaining a Classy many of the world attention in the other. The clerk wrote, and put fed you. While on the table, from one any rate, is worth noting and remembering. To get the practical benefits of those admissions would be, raised a prize. That the interests of Ireland should be treated as Imperial interests, and that Paritiment 5 to treated as Imperial interests, and that Paritiment 5 to treated as Imperial interests, and that Paritiment 5 to treated as Imperial interests, and that Paritiment 5 to treated as Imperial interests of Ireland as to promote the interest of the Roman Cambridge Character to the Roma chance, and for none others. But against all lending of the Gruneth, as they call it, is wear, the control of the against testants who think that Razam Catholics can got to todon, and unscriptural, and therefore herefore herefore the control of the control of the against testants who think that Razam Catholics can got to todon, and unscriptural, and therefore herefore herefore the control of the against the transfer of the against the transfer of the against the transfer of the against the control of the control o living and its emplainment because Parliament does havy and arealf, were closed a long pape, and all not set the least commain order. But, other seal, the other facilities for emplainment of more result of other facilities for emplainment of more result. The other facilities for emplainment of in the had maken as to be a facilities for emplainment of the other facilities facilities for emplainment of the other facilities facilities for emplainment of the other facilities facilitie meigre its historius; upon so many cricia; in the series of saids without it. The correspondent times that despite appears without sign and the conditions of the said of saids without it. The correspondent time to Archica open Converte grand teneral and the said of saids without it. The correspondent time to Archica open Converte grand teneral and the said of saids without it. The correspondent time to Archica open Converte grand teneral and the said of saids without it. The correspondent time to Archica open Converte grand teneral and the said of saids without it. The correspondent time to a said of saids without it. Leaden are advanced of the same of the same of the same of the same of Common Prayer which he is a few and a same of Common Prayer which he is a few and a same of the same of thoused formulary of their devotional exercise that the probability makes and finite party, with their countd, they solute their sadness and salve major raised and eight reverent head, in the lefty and very wounded considences with the lawaries of familiary consecutiveness of the Cathedral. The courageous and Addington. — Futham and St. James on the conjugate of the Pritish elegans man was in this case, Weekly Register.

residents of the banks of the Thatres as well as the company the into the throne. Had it been otherdeniz ne of the mass of vessels always surfaced be-) wis , the alabaster form of a sturdy Prince Bishop tween Limelianse and Woolwich, must have been for which repass beneath the Episcopal chair must have some three or four weeks past spectrating uses the beautiful as a load to its very soul with indignation at such seccentric gyrations of one of her Majesty's cambea at a invasion of crinoline; and who can say when the sake of ascertaining whether by int a men could all abatement has been made for the last and present. This like at once a good Protestant. Archbishop and a Sosant years. This has been carried out to the relief and joy of the tenantry, to the diffusion of a vast amount of contentment among the people, and to that he had written Sebellianism. The Times, in the leading article of Saturday, says, that he has seen elected away by the illusory idea that the union between the tenantry. What renders the facts puses of warfare. The vessel thus speculated upon The Prince of Wales has been elected President of s no other than her Majesty's vessel Charger, of CO | the Society of Arts, of which the beloved husband

by connected with the main shaft, the centre of gravity of the screw, and the centre line of the radder. intersecting the centre line of the main shaft, so that the entire weight or the screw is burne by the sanft; and by means of a tail or spindle to the screw projecting, from the loss working in the rudder, or an iron carries in lies of the tiller or wheel, it communiertes an equal movement to the screw, which becomes not only the propelling but also the guiding power of the ship, as before mentioned. A sories of the most interesting experiments were performed to test the power of the screw in twisting the vessel into every imaginable position, the result being unequivocally satisfactory, and clearly demonstrating that it is no longer needful to apply double screws hydraulic steering apparatus, or adding other extra complications to the machinery of a steamer, when by a wave of her own screw her motion can be diected and controlled at will. Revolving turners will become obsolete if our present colossal screwline of battle ships can, by the application of this truly original contrivance, he make to revolve upon their centres, and deliver their entire broadsides aiternately as fast as the guns can be loaded, and in as short a time as the cumbersome turret with its single gun can be revolved and trained to the rement, and we therefore hope to see the extensive which was on the instant of his getting infination of the experiment. The steering serew is the laventhe poor girl's illness.—Leinster Express. tion of Mr. W. J. Curtis, C.E., and the trial serew applied to the Charger was made by Messrs, J. and A. Blyth, of Porestreet, Limehouse.

> It is semi-officially announced that the Princess of Wales may be expected to become a mother in March

> We have noticed in our leading columns the dafeat of the Government at Tamworth. In the latter thorough the most stremuous efforts were made to sein vain. The Premier's popularity is fading rapidly, have had, was destroyed by the intemperance and his interact to assault an elector who voted on the mature are to be instituted against a gentleman con-2,500, and incapacity to serve the Crown heavy of slice for the rest of the collabors life. -- Worldy Ra-

attribute one, and deserves some notice over from the a of incurious in the country. It is of course Lypochilast, that is could not help being the valka til meddeterveretten, and yet it interfetes everywhere Extraconstraint Discovery is a Carmeric Concern, stort we occar make mean that some claudestine do-

mantony. It was decided that no improvement of given to be set you as amount as can be imported as can be imported to be held upon the remains, which were studied on Second in thirdburgh. As we entered the plane of crowlip in which we had preached the ever-Another curious illustration of the beotherm.

In a force, for a claim we may preacted the even and absurdity that much the working of the wagitand a ser , walle at the head of this there was a species and earliest official men. Every man was successfully a preparing to smake. The moderator relative person one found and a wanton hummer, with

haware, rat by the bland opposition of the most New Mode or Structure Sines .- The Plane to the Lie Lord-hip's chap'elt, could be permitted to ac-

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Noire Dame Street, by

J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor. TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance,

but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Cruix Sts.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

The second secon NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Apprehensions of a general war seem to be increasing in Europe. The Polish question, which is apparently as far from any satisfactory solution as ever, the action of the Germanic Powers towards Denmark, all seem to menace a conflagration, and to defy the efforts of the diplomatists to keep the peace. There is, however nothine of any importance to report this week. The French Government has followed seized upon several steamers fitting out in its ports, upon suspicion that those vessels are designed for the naval service of the Confederate States. The news from Ireland is sad. In spite of all that we have been told respecting the good and abundant harvest, it turns out that great injury has been done to the crops by the continual rains, and the potatoe rot is said to be rapidly on the increase. The conseguence of this decrease of the means of subsistence is manifested by the increase of emigration. and the continued depopulation of the country.

We have nothing decisive to announce from the seat of war. The rumor circulated at the commencement of the week, that Fort Sumter had capitulated, is again contradicted as a mere Federal canard. A general engagement betwixt Generals Lee and Meade is daily expected, but intherto there have occurred only a few unimportant skirmishes, and affairs of outposts. The strack on the defences of Charleston continues with unabated vigor, and the late elections have for the most part been favorable to the cause of the extreme Jacobinical party in the North .-This is not to be wondered at, nor is it to be accepted as any index to the actual state of the feelings of the Northern community. The country is virtually under martial law; the army is the only political power that now exists, or that can make itself heard; and under such circomstances, to speak of freedom of election is but a solemn mockery, and representative instivottons are but a farce.

readers may perhaps remember that, during its ing converted by believing Scripture, understanding and following it. Island passed a Bill Incorporating the Orange the birthest veneration. They professed that all their Society. This Bill having received the assent religion was based upon the Sacred Writ. Not to beof the Lieutenant Governor Dundas was, as is lievo in it was held a crime, they obeyed it in the most the custom, transmitted to Great Britain for the moreover, they read the inspired book publicly every approval of Her Majesty.

In the mean time the Catholics of the Colony a dispatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastie, and is couched in the following terms, to which we beg leave to direct the especial attention of our Canadian readers; since the arguments orged by the Duke of Newcastle against the societies in Prince Edward's Island, are equally applicable to Orangeism, and its official recognition in Canada. Here is the dispatch in question:--

Downing Street, 16th Sept. 1863. No. 33. Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following Act of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, passed with a suspending clause on the 22d of April, 1863, and transmitted to me, together with other Acts in your Despatch, No. 65 of the 5th sitimo, Cap. VII., 'An Act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and the Subordinate Lodges in connection therewith.

I have had under my consideration, as well the Act itself, as two Petinons against it, forwarded respectively with your Desnatches, No. 43, of the 27th of April last, and No. 00 of the 5th ultimo, the latter of which is stated to have been signed by upwards of 11,000.

I deeply regret that the Logislature of Prince Edward Island should have given its sanction to a class of institutions which all experience has shown to be calculated (if not actually intended) to embitter religious and political differences, and which must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which they exist.

Holding these views respecting the measure, I have felt it impossible to advise Her Majesty the Queen to signify Her Royal approbation of it, without which, I am glad to observe, it will not take effect. The Act therefore will remain inoperative.

(Signed)
Lieu. Governor Dundas, &c., &c.

WITNESS some barsh things against Orangeism; his heart's desire. Nothing would be easier for and on more that one occasion, we have connever have we said anything more bitter, against the Society in question, or in condemnation of the quasi-sanction it has sometimes received from Canadian officials, and persons high in office in upon the Legislature of Prince Edwards Island . which, to our disgrace be it said, has even in n Vice-Regal presence chambers, is declared to be one of "a class of institutions which all experience shows to be calculated, (if not actually intended) to embitter religious and political differences, and which must be detriwhich they exist."

shall hear no more of Bills for the Incorporation the action of the British authorities, and has a class of institutions which "must be detrimenthey exist."

> * And in consequence upon the Lieutenant Governor who is one branch of the Legislature, as representing the Sovereign in his Legislative, as well as tian scheme of salvation?" - and this in his Executive capacity.

> In our last we requested the Montreal Witness to define the term "the Gospel," which he so frequently and vaguely employs in his dealings with Catholics, and of which commodity, they, We asked him to state, in plain, intelligible cumlocutions, the "good message" from God to forward answer. man, in other words the saving truth in particular, indispensably necessary to salvation, of which Catholics, in that they believe all that their Church believes and teaches, are necessarily senorant, or which, knowingly, they reject, and deny. This simple request was, as of course all that their Church believes and teaches, and we knew it would be, a stumbling block to the Witness: to ask from him, a straight forward answer to such a cuestion was to impose on him an impossible task; and so he replies to us in his issue of the 7th inst, with the following rigmarole, from which we defy any one to extract a grain of meaning :-

" The simplest way of answering our editorial inquirer, and to lead him safely out of his perplexities without entering into a discussion of the views of the Catholic Church ignores, rejects, and denies. the Council of Trent, will be to point out to him a There can be but one reason why the Witness parallel difficulty, in fact, a very identical case, which occurred eighteen hundred years ago. About that time came a man named Jesus Christ, who was the son of God, and he and his Apostles incessantly charged the Jews and their Priests with not believing the Scriptures, with disobeying, and even anni-A HEAVY BLOW TO CHANGEISM. - Our hilating them, and they spoke of these people becom-

the highest veneration. They professed that all their about Catholics being destitute of, ignoring, or British subjects. minute particulars even to tithing mint and rue; and Sabbath in their synagogues. What could then have been the Scripture, the Word of God, to which Jesus Christ and his Apostles referred, when they were uttogether with many Protestants, drew up and tering to this very religious people and their priests such language as the following:-" Have ye never petitions against the Bill, earnestly praying Her the Scriptures, (John v. 39.) Luying aside the com-Majesty to disallow it. To these petitions an mandinents of God, ye hold the tradition of men. answer was in due time received, and was pub- You make the Word of God of none effect through ished in the Prince Edward's Island Royal of some of these most day, 8, 13.) Finally it is said Gazette of the 21st ult. This reply consists of our Lord, that the time came when they forsook the religion of their priests and "believed the Scripture," (John ii, 22.) 'Jesus opened to them the Scriptures,' (Luke xxiv, 32.) "Afterwards they reasoned out of the Scriptures, and searched them daily." (Acts avii,

The True Witness can search all these quotations, and many others of the same import in his Latin Vulgate. It cannot fail to strike him that it is preofficial recognition of secret politico-religious cisely the language held by the colporteurs and missionaries of Grande Ligne Mission, the word Gospel being merely substituted for that of Scripture. When he has fully understood why the Lord and his Apostles spokelin that particular way about Scriptures to a people who held them sacred, and to priests who professed to build their religion and to rest their traditions and gorgeous ceremonies entirely upon the Word of God, he will cease to be puzzled as to the use of the word 'Gospel' made at the Annual Meeting of the Grande Ligne Mission."

We are not disappointed, on the contrary we are highly gratified, with the above response of the Witness; for masmuch as it is meant for a rejoinder at all, it shows that he would, if he could, establish against Catholics the fact that they do ignore, reject or deny 'the Gospel;" that is to say the saving truths of Christianity; and if he fails in doing this, it is evidently not from want of will, but of power to do so.

So also the nature of the rejoinder itself, which is not a reply to, but an evasion of the question we put to him, must convince any impartial person that however good our contemporary's will to detect Catholics in flagrante delicto, and so convict them of that of which he accuses them, to wit, the repudration of some to the charge on which he is arranghed at the bor Bridget's churches, for the rel of the poor of truth revealed by God through Christ to man, of justice; and not guilty according to the logic the Irish congregations of this City, amounted dren, and so blight all their prospects in life. and a belief in which is indispensably necessary of the Witness he must for ever be held to be, to Two hundred and twenty three dollars, sixty-

the Catholic, challenged to state wherein, in demned the countenance given to it by persons his opinion, Protestants were destitute of "the in authority under the Queen in Canada. But Gospel," denied or rejected any of the essential or saving truths of Christianity, than to give a short, straight forward reply. To one he would say "you ignore the doctrine of the Incarnation;" to another, " you reject the vicarious this Colony; than is to be found in the above sacrifice upon the cross:" to a third he would given brief, but bitter dispatch from the Impe- reply "you deny the doctrine of the Trinity :" rial authorities. Severe censure is pronounced to a fourth " you repudiate many of the Sacraments:" to a fifth " you are destitute, especially for sanctioning Orangeism; and that Society of the sacrament of Penance, whereby the all cleansing blood of Christ, and the infinite merits Canada been officially received and encouraged of His Cross and Passion are applied to the particular sinner seeking reconciliation with the God Whom he is conscious of having mortally offended:" whilst to all Protestants in general he would give the answer-" you reject, deny or repudiate the authority of the Church, the only mental to the best interests of any Colony in medium by Christ Himself appointed for perpetuating to the end of time, and for promulgating After this formal condemnation of Orangeism, amongst all nations, the knowledge of "the and of its Colonial encouragers, we trust that we Gospel" good message or saving truths, of which He was the bearer and author." Such an anof Orangeism in Canada; and that we may swer, or answers, would of course give rise to never again be doomed to witness the disgrace- two other questions. First, " do Protestants, or ful spectacle of Twelfth of July receptions by any of them, reject or deny that which the Ca-Canadian Viceroys, of Orange Grand Masters, ! tholic respondent accuses them of denying ?"bearing the trappings and insigma of a Society and this question, as involving a mere matter of which, as "all experience has shown," is one of fact, would be settled by a reference to their respective recognised Formularies, or Contal to the best interests of any Colony in which lessions. The second question would be-"do these things which Protestants avowedly reject or deny, constitute any part of 'the Gosnel?' and are they necessarily included in the Chrissome authority competent to decide, infallibly. define what he meant by "the Gospel," and their chief Tecumseh, formed part of the army tion thereof, would not find the slightest difficul- they were the former, we shall of course call English, without evasion, equivocation, or cir- ty in giving an immediate, concise and straight-Now what we ask the Witness to answer is

this--" Wherein, in your opinion, are Catholics destitute of "the Gospel;" what particular saving truth, in your opinion, or truth necessary to salvation, do Catholics, in that they believe practise all that their Church enjoins, necessarily ignore, reject or deny? We do not ask him, and the distinction is important, to show that " his opinion" is infallible, or even well founded; we merely ask him to define in concise terms the particular truth, or truths, the knowledge of, and belief in which, are indispensably necessary to salvation; but which, in his opinion, should not reply to this question in terms as concise and straightforward, as these in which a Carejecting "the Gospel" is what the Yankees 'buncombe."

of words-Can they be saved, an your openson, who are destitute of "the Gospel;" or who wilfully reject the saving truths of Christianity?" If he answer this question in the affirmative, he will shortly find hunself in a very unpleasant dilemma; but if in the negative, we shall ask-Are all Catholics then, in your opinion, necessarily damned, who intelligently believe all that their Church believes and teaches, and faithfully practise all that she enjoins-seeing that, in your opinion, all sincere and intelligent Catholics must be destitute of, must wilfully ignore and deny, "the Gospel." We pause for a

The Witness contends that the " Red Men" late issue asserted, " allies," but are " subjects :" and are therefore bound to regulate their conproperty amongst themselves, by British laws and not by their own laws, customs and traditions. This position our contemporary supports by the following unanswerable logic :-

" Neither the Government nor its agents throughout the contest ever acknowledged such monstrons claims:" -- to wit, that the position of the Indians towards the British government was that of " allies."

We say this logic is unanswerable: for as the government and its agents forused one of the parties interested in "the contest," and the Indians formed the other party thereto, the former could not have conceded the claims of the latter without admitting themselves to be in the wrong. So the accused criminal pleads " Not Guilty", We have said in the columns of the TRUE to salvation-may be, he has not as yet realised no matter what the amount and weight of evi- seven cents.

dence adduced against him, since he constantly refuses to acknowledge the monstrous charges urged against him. If the status of the Indians depended upon what the present Canadian Government and its agents acknowledged, or refused to acknowledge, during the late contest, a verdic t unfavorable to the "Red Men" must of course be rendered.

But as no one can be a competent judge in his own cause, so do we deny the competency of the actual Government to decide in their own cause, on the question at issue, and in the teeth of the overwhelming mass of evidence that can be adduced against them. The question is not -" what did the Government and its agents throughout the contest acknowledge to be the status of the Indians?"-for this was the very dispute which provoked the contest; but, " what is the actual status of the Indians as settled and defined by former acts of the British Government itself?"

What status, for instance, in the last war with the United States, did the British Government recognise in the Indians who took up arms in defence of the Crown of George the Third? that of "allies," or that of "subjects?" What status again does the fact that the British Government has made Treaties with the Indians, confer upon the latter ? - that of " allies." or that of " subjects?" These are considerations which we propose to the attention of the Witness. For it cannot be pretended that the Government has the right to play " fast and loose" with the Indians; to acknowledge them one day, when its suits its convenience so to do, as " allies;" and anon when the first necessity has passed away, to claim them as its "subjects." question would of course have to be referred to We ask the Witness to answer this single question, which will be conclusive - " Were the Inwherein "the Gospel" or good message, itself | dians, who fought side by side with British troops consists. But still the Catholic, challenged to on the heights of Queenstown, and who under wherem, in his opinion, Protestants ignored, of General Proctor, "British "subjecti," or according to his theory, are utterly destitute. | denied or rejected, "the Gospel," or any por- British "allies?" If the Witness answer that upon him to state how the Government of which they were the "subjects" endeavored to evade the responsibility for the acts of cruelty towards prisoners of which its "subjects" were no doubt frequently guilty, in scalping and torturing the Americans who fell alive into their hands. It will not do for the Witness to pretend that the indians are sometimes one thing, sometimes another. They can have one, and only one status; and what that status is we call upon our contemporary to define, from the action of the British Government towards the Indians in the last war.

Again look at the political status of the Indians. If "subjects," and hable to all the duties of other " subjects," how comes it that they are debarred from the exercise of the rights and privileges which all other British subjects in Canada enjoy ! - that they have no representatives in the Legislature, and no members to advocate their interests in the Executive Council? tholin, challenged by a Protestant to indicate Rights and duties are reciprocal or correlative;

They manage things differently in other Britmore emphatically than eloquently qualify as ish Colonies, and carry out the principle above stated, rigorously to its logical conclusion. In Or, if the Witness should like it better, here New South Wales for instance, universal sufis the same question put to him in another form | frage is the rule, amongst both blacks and whites; and there the naked savage, ignorant of a word of English, should be reside, or confine his bunting trips for six months to one electoral district, is a free and independent elector, entitled not only to vote, but eligible to a seat in the Legislature. In New South Wales of course the savage is a British subject, and is, as such, treated by the Courts of Judicature. But in Canada, since Indians do not enjoy the full rights of citizenship, they are not of course liable to the ordinary duties of British subjects. They are " allies;" and as such we contend that they have the right to regulate their own domestic affairs. and all that relates to the transmission of property amongst themselves, according to their national laws, customs, and traditions. If this miration of the public. We were therefore as of British North America are not, as we in a theory be correct, their conduct towards the chief whose case the Witness cites as an instance of illegality, is not obnoxious to censure; duct towards one another, and the transmission of and if they be free from blame, so also must be the Jesuits, their spiritual fathers, and reputed advisers in the matter complained of.

> The Montreal Commercial Advertiser has been transformed into an evening paper, The Evening Telegraph, and sells on the streets for one penny. The new journal is very handsomely got up, contains skilfully written editorials, interesting extracts, and the best and latest in telligence from the seat of war in the United

> St. l'atrick's, the Ste. Anne's, and Ste.

LIBERAL CONSISTENCY. - The Globe thus comments on the Schleswe-Holstein question, and condemns the policy of the German Powers as towards the Duchies, "Their demands are preposterous and unjust," says the Globe:-

"For the King of Denmark to grant these would be to abdicate the Sovereignty of the finest portion of his Kingdom, and to hand it over to Prussia."

But if the demands of the Germanic Powers upon the King of Denmark, be manifestly " preposterous and unjust," in that they require of him to surrender a portion of his Kingdom, to which his title is perhaps of doubtful legalitywhat shall we say of the demands of the King of Sardinia upon the Sovereign Pontiff, of the legality of whose title no doubts have been suggested!!! The latter is coolly requested to abdicate the sovereignity, not of a portion of his Kingdom merely, but the whole thereof, but his sovereignty itself; and to exchange his postion of independent sovereign for that of subject of Victor Emmanuel! Never, in ancient or in modern times were demands so " preposterous" so "unjust," inade upon any Sovereign; and yet when made to the oldest prince in Europe, whose title to his throne is legally incontestable, the Globe applauds them, and the Liberals of both hemispheres denounce the wicked obstinacy of the Pope, who will not accede to the request.

Again the Globe moralises upon violent and illegal annexations:--

"The aspiration after German unity is practeworthy, but to begin to put it into practice by conquering a foreign province, is to commence at the wrong end." - Globe, 2nd inst

Did we not know our man, his incurable Liberalism, and his dis regard for honesty and consistency, we should take the above as a covert, but most bitter onslaught upon Victor Emmanuel and Italian Liberals; for with the change of a single word, the passage might be made to read thus :---

"The aspiration after Italian unity is praiseworthy, but to begin to put it into practice by conquering a foreign province (the Kingdom of Nanies to wit) is to commeace at the wrong end."

Clear-sighted as is our Liberal contemporary in the case of "German unity," he is blind, stone blind, in that of "Italian unity." Or rather, like all his tribe, he has two rules of right and wrong, two balances, two sets of weightsthe one reserved for his friends, the other applied to his enemies the Papists. It would however be amusing were the Globe to attempt to show how, what would be wrong in the case of the Germanic Powers, and with reference to the disputed Duchies, was actually right in the case Piedmont, and with reference to the independent Kingdom of Naples. The latter is, to say the least, as "foreign" to the sub-Alpine portions of the Italian Peninsula, as are the contested Duchies towards the Germanic Powers. The legal title of the King of Denmark to the latter is not better certainly than that of Francis II. to the Throne of Naples, or than that of the Sovereign Pontiff to Rome and the Ecclesiastical States; and if even the "praiseworthy" end of "German unity" would not justify the emwherein, in his opinion, the latter was destitute and where the first are withheld, the second are ployment of such iniquitous means as would be of "the Gospel," would reply; and that reason not due. Thus the action which excludes the the "conquering a foreign province, we are at is, because in his heart the Witness, and his Indians from the exercise of all political rights, a loss to conceive upon what principles of fellow-laborers, well know that all their talk exonerates them from the obligations, of ordinary morality the Globe justifies the invasion of the dominions of the King of Naples by the Piedmontese mercenaries of Victor Emmanuel, or the intrigues and menaces employed by the latter to compel the Sovereign Pontiff to abdicate his throne, and make over his dominions to Ising "honest man." Consistency however is a victue to which your liberals make no pretensions: and so we suppose the Globe does not feel say difficulties what ever in the matter.

> A new light seems to have dawned upon the mental eyes of our contemporary, the Warness, upon which we heartily congratulate him, and from which we augur much good to the cause of morality, and the happiness of the young. We allude to an inportant discovery which it seems he has made with respect to the "conversion of little children of tender years." This was a process by him highly lauded; and one of the principal agents therein, a Mr. Hammond, was in in his columns constantly held up to grateful admuch pleased as we were surprised, at finding to his issue of the 27th alt., amongst his selected matter, and in an article treating of the physics. and moral training of children, the following very excellent remarks :--

"Children who are under conviction of sin at five years of age die of brain disease, or live with hypocondria to terment the life out of all around them .-Sad is the family that has one or more of such."--Witness, 27th Oct.

What then shall we conclude of those who labor to bring little children of five, four, and even three years of age under conviction of sin? what must we think of the Hammonds, and other Revivalists who address themselves to infants of tender years—if such be the consequences of their ministrations? Sad, no doubt, is the family that has any of its little ones so The sum collected on All Saint's Day, in the tampered with; but cruel, diabolically cruel must be the sordid wretches, who for the sake of gain or notoriety, so tamper with young chil-

> The columns of the Witness bear strong and conclusive testimony against the practice which

bitherto be has applauded, but which we have testants, in better taste, as well as more decorous often, and emphatically denounced. We trust that our contemporary having seen the error of his ways will now adopt a new line of conduct towards the Revivalists; and that he, at least, will no longer be accessory to that hideous and blasphemous treatment of little children spoken of in the conventicle as "bringing them under a conviction of sin."

Upon his new views of another very importwarm and thorough partisan of Yunkee " State-Schoolism," upon which model the "common school" system of Upper Canada has avowedly been bunt. In his issue of the 5th instant however, he reads his recontation, and recognises his infant conversions. He therein contends that the English educational system - which is a branch of the denominational system-bears better fruit than does that of the U. States-the latter being more showy, than substantially pro-

"We thould say, from the character of the teawhere selected, the rigid discipline through which they pass, the sound scholarship required, and the system of inspection maintained, that the quality of the education in many of the schools is far superior to that of the boasted common schools of the States." -Witness, 5th November.

schools of the States," he thus records his opi-

" In them, we fear, in many cases, splendid apparatus, and fine buildings do but conceal shallow ucscholastic training for the pupils."- Witness, Nov. 5.

Are we not, as we read the above almost tempted to cry out in the words of the ancient proverb. "What is this that bath happened to the son of Cis? Quanam res accidet filio Cis? num et Saul inter prophetas"? Kings, 10, 11.

RATHER CAPTIOUS .- Our Protestant critics are, we think, a little too smart in finding fault short commgs. They seem to forget the proverb "Physician, heal thyself!" So ready are they to have a fling at Popery, and at the ignorance of the dignitaries and ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church, that they overlook entirely the sins of commission of their own brethien. Thus in a recent number of the Christian Guardian, care; and if he attempts to confound the two, we find a selected article strongly complaining he usurps the functions of the priest, to whom, of the action of the Catholic Church towards through the administration, not of a penal code, M. Renan, the French Protestant author of a but of the Saciaments. God has confided the ing the various ceremonies used on the occasion. new "Life of Jesus." It is urged against the moral government of the world. Church that the Archbishop of Rheims has condemned the work, rataer than refuted it-we ghages of the Bible"-a strange complaint in- Aubry has not yet been named. deed for a Methodist tab-preacher to urge against the Clergy of a communion that has philologists of the age; and one of whose dignitaries, the Archbishop of Westminster, is ac- deceased. knowledged even by the London Times to be one of the foremost men of the day, as he is also one of the best Oriental scholars and linguists in dinal Wiseman in comparison with the bright lights of the conventicle?-with such babes of grace as Spurgeon, such produgies of erudition as Tribulation Comming, or Jabez Buster ?

Now from one so censorious as is the critic above quoted, we should certainly expect to hear that the learned, prous and zealous ministers of Protestantism, who are the more directly interested in refuting the work of their brother Protestant M. Renan, had approved themselves equal to the emergency; or that at all events they had done better than had the poor ignorant Romish Clergy. So we read on to find out what the Protestant ministers had done, in the premises-what steps they had taken to counteract the poison of M. Renan's " Life of Jesus." Here is what we found :-

"Among the French Protestants no important stand has as yet been taken on this question. We do not regret this."

Well! so far it seems that Protestants have as yet done nothing to authorise them to assume a censorious tone towards Catholics, whose pastors have condemned, whose ecclesiastics have attempted at all attempts, to refute the peccant publication. But this is not all. Not only have Protestants taken no steps whatever against M. Recan's work, but they have actually encouraged following remarks in your invaluable journal. it, by extending to him the right hand of friendship, recognising in him a kindred spirit, and an invaluable brother Protester. Thus continues the article by us quoted from the Christian Guardian :-

" I add with grief that certain Protestant rationalists have publicly complimented, and flatte ingly eulogized M. Renan. This is a disgrace to our com-

And until this disgrace be wiped out, we think

and consistent with justice, for them to abstain from all comments, or censorious criticisms upon the shortcomings of the Catholic Clergy with respect to M. Renan's "Lije of Jesus." Our Communion at all events has not as yet been disgraced by Catholics publicly complimenting and eulogising the author of such a work.

UPPER CANADIAN MORALITY .- A late trial ant subject we must also congratulate the Mont- for seduction in Upper Canada elicited from His real Witness. Hitherto he has shown himself a Honor Judge Hogarty who presided, some very forcible remarks upon the moral condition of the Western Province, as compared with that of Ireland; whilst at the same time they formsh school" system of Upper Canada and its results. gross error on this subject, as well as on that of His Honor said, that "he believed that there were more actions in Upper Canada for seduction, in accordance with the population, than any country in the world"-that in Ireland, "the actions of this kind were not as one in ten to what they were in Canada;" and that "the

Nor should this excite surprise. The "family" has been superseded by the "State;" and the latter, by its school laws, is therefore to a certain extent responsible for the gross licentiousness which, according to Judge Hogarty, exists And of the latter, "the boasted common in Upper Canada. The Reporter, to whose version of the case we are indebted for the above Jury, attributes the prevalence of vice to the quirements in the teacher, and a sad lack of efficient | state of the law, which gives the unchaste woman pecuniary damages against her fellow-smner; and it invokes the aid of the civil magistrate towards the repression of the vice of incontinence, arguing that both parties thereunto should strange notions of the functions of the civil macould only be acceded to by the enactment of a ality," is the legitimate object of the latter's

We understand that M. A. E. Aubry, the might well ask have any amongst the Protestant highly esteemed editor of that valuable Catholic Grimsby forever indebted for his indefatigable exer-Bishops of England as yet "refuted" the journal the Courrier du Canada, has been com- tions in collecting the necessary funds, and for his Biblical cruicisms of their brother Bishop, Dr. pelled by the state of his health to abandon his Coleaso? and that though other Popish ecclesias - editorial labors. This is much to be regretted, liberality of Protestants of Grimsby, who have so tics have tried arguments against M. Renan's for it will not be easy to replace such a man as shareh common and a shareh common and the building of this work, these have done no good, but rather M. Aubry; and the services of such an able and who contributed upwards of forty dollars towards harm; because, unfortunately, the majority of zealous champion of the interests of the Catholic the zeal displayed by our venerable Pastor, the Very may realize directly to Kingston. These remittanthe Romish priests are destitute of any great Church in Canada, as the Courrier du Canada Rev. Dean Grattan, who, with his assistants the chants in like circumstances, and the capital which devotedness for the welfare of the mission under we may so receive will materially assist in making

The Rev. P. Walsh, Gananoque, has given to European literature the most celebrated kindly consented to act as Agent for the Trun WITNESS, in place of the Rev. M. Rossiter,

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. The semi-annual meeting of this Corporation was one of the best Oriental scholars and linguists in held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Thursday evening, Europe. But then what is such a man as Car- 5th Nov., at which the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing & months.

President-Myles Murphy.
1st Vice President-W. B. Lineban. 2nd Vice do -Michael Bergin. Secretary - James O'Farrell. Assistant Secretary-John Quinn. Treasurer -- Robert Smyth. Collecting Treasurer - Wm. Cunningbam.
Asst. do do - Thomas Duggan. Grand Marshall-Thomas Bowes,

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY. St. Anns Ward -- John Rogers and Alex. Woods, St. Antoine do-Henry Murphy and John Burns. St. Lawrence do-Michl. Quinn and Thos. Norton St. Louis do-J. C. O'Leary and Louis Hughes. St. James do - Michael Clune and Martin Nolan. St. Marys do-Michael Murphy. do-John Galligan and Patrick Fegan

do-Felix McIver and Michael Russell. do-Thomas Phelan. The Treasurers Report was read which shewed the

following very satisfactory result :-On hand per last statement 7th May 1863 \$242 87 Monthly dues, entrance fees, rec'd since. 288 02;

Expenses from May 7, to Oct 28, Benefit rent 76 504 Balance to Cr of Society 28th Oct 1863 \$454 30 JAMES O'FARRELL, Sec.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.

MONTREAL, 4th Nov., 1863. I beg to trouble you, relative to the insertion of the

Having incidentally visited the examination room on Tuesday last, I was surprised to see so many candidates for the office of "School-Teacher." In nicipal Loan funds of Upper and Lower Canada, general they all acquitted themselves creditably, amount to more than nine millions and a half of dolwhich speaks well for the present and future progress of education in Oanada. The teachers are subjected to a strict examination, especially candibeen compelled to pay the interest. This amounts dates for the higher order of Diplomas.

Mathematics and Literature. The Examiners are towards meeting the interest on the fund. It is not Gentlemen possessing the highest abilities, amiable, right that we in this locality who have borrowed

English Examiner.

I was highly gratified to learn that two young I was highly gratified to learn that two young go free. The same remarks will apply to the Quemen, lately arrived from Ireland (Mr. McCormick of bec Fire Loan and hundreds of other defaulters to Buckingham, and Er. McKay, New Ireland, Hun- the Government. Half a million from all these tingdom) were the only persons who obtained Model sources ought to be realized, and that would be so School Diplomas, and distinguished themselves.

They were trained teachers from the Dublin Normal School. It is highly creditable to find the sons ments regarding the discipline in the Penitentiary, so exemplary as to merit the same.

I am Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

To the Editor of the True Witness. GRIMSBY, Nov. 6th, 1863.

DEAR Sir, - Knowing the deep interest you take in all that concerns our boly religion, and the progress striking commentary upon the "common of Catholicity in Western Canada, I take the liberty corner stone of a new Church that is now being creeted in the Village of Grimsby, and which is to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity under the patron-

deeply interested in the ceremonies of the Catholic

After the corner stone had been consecrated, His Lordship, attended by the clergy ascended a platform i given extracts from the Judge's charge to the which had been erected for the occasion; when the course, taking his text from St. Mathew 28th Cap. and 19th and 20th verses "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world.

The Rev. Gentleman, in the most charitable manbe punished. Our contemporary has certainly ner, proved, by powerful arguments, that Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, did not intend the Holy gistrate when it makes such a demand; which man should open and judge for himself, for if he intended them as our sole guide, He would have written them himself. But that Jesus Christ gave power code of " Blue Laws," such as that under which to His Appostles and their successors, to go and teach with the Catholic Church, and in reproving her Connecticut and other Puritan-ridden countries all nations. He nid not tell them to write the Scripgroaned in the XVII century. No! the vice of He intended by His command to the Apostles, to incontinence cannot be checked by any conceiv- guide the faithful by oral instructions; showing able system of human legislation; neither does it the world, until the time of Moses, not properly speaking fall within the jurisdiction of a word of the Bible had been written. And that the New Testament had not been completed for upthe civil magistrate all. "Police," not "mor- wards of sixty years after our Lord's ascension! Consequently the faithful during those periods, must have been guided by oral instruction. In conclusion he recommends mutual charity to all; and that the difference of religion, should rather create love and pity, than hate and acrimony. His Lordship then concluded the good work he had begun by explain-

> Atter which his Lordship the Bishop and Rev. Clergy with several other gentlemen, were entertertained at a sumptious repast, by Mr. J O Beirne, who will long be remembered by those who parteck of his hospitality; and to him are the Catholics of untifing energy in superintending the erection of their Church. I cannot speak too highly of the their charge.

Yours, &c-,

THE LATE DAZAAR .- THANKS.

Bazaer, held during the last mouth, in acknowledging with gratitude the great success of their first cffort-the total nett receipts amounting to \$1 750desire to re urn their eincere thanks to the publishers of the Times and Spectator newspapers for gratuitous advertisements, to the Great Western Band for valuable assistance, and to the inhabitants of the city generally for their active co-operation and generous pecuniary aid.

Hemilton, Nov. 2, 1863.

FRARECL MURDER. - The Signal has gathered a few of the particulars of a tragic occurrence which took piace in Wawanosh, near Wingham, about a week ago. It appears that two men named Effort and Turner, between whom an old feud existed, attended specimen a metallic combination of no great value, FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, the metallic combination of no great value, a bee together. During the day they seemed dis- which is frequently found in quartz. The gold fever posed to forget mutually and become friends again. In fact, the compact was about being scaled with a gless of whiskey, when the dispute broke out afresh. gold that glitters. - Kingston paper. l'urner threw the contents of his glass into Elliot's and never spoke again. He deed on Friday. After striking the fatal blow Elliott fled, and has not yet been apprehended. Both were men advanced in years and were heads of families.

PHISONER RECAPTURED .- A few days ago two men succeeded in making their escape white being conveyed to the penitentiary, in the cars, in a manner so misterious as to excite much curiosity to know how it was eff-cied. One of them has since been recaptured, who gives the following version of the affair. He says they make their escape through the I closet window before the train crossed the Melbourne bridge. They put the two chained feet out first, Brown then got his body out, and said hold of a lamp iron near the window, and rested one foot on a sill at the end of the car. Daguer drew his other foot through, and at a given signal both threw themselves upon the ground, failing upon a hed of sand without material injury. They took breaktast next morning at Kingsey, and then went to Davile, and thence Six-As one interested in the cause of education, chained together by the feet, their hands being free.

-Kingston Whig. PROVINCIAL DEBTORS IN ARREADS -- There are a variety of sums due to the Province from which something ought to be realized to aid the Finance; Minister in this time of financial difficulty. The Mulars, to say nothing of the arrears of interest, which have accumulated to nearly two millions more. Ou the Fund itself the Finance Minister has of inte years to nearly buit a million of dollars at five per cent. Their programme embraces a general course of Now the Municipalities which are reaping the benefit that it would be more prudent on the part of Pro- just, and scrupulously exact, especially, the Presi- from other sources, and who are compelled to tax Detroit was \$135,090

dent, Revd. Mr. Villeneuve, and Mr. Doran the jourselves heavily to maintain our credit, should also be taxed to pay the interest on the loans made by other localities, while the people there are allowed to much relief - Kingston British American.

CRIME IN THE PENITENTIARY - ASTONISHING DEVE-LOPMENTS .- A case involving remarkable developof the "Emerald Isle" gaining foremost rank and Wednesday morning, at the instance of Mr. Burrows the County Attorney, It would appear from the evidence in the matter thus far addiced that the institution designed for the suppression of crime and the safe keeping of criminals, has actually afforded facilities for the perpetration of a most dangerous evil, and been transformed into a mint for the manufacture of counterfeit com. Astonishing as this revelation may appear, the instruments for carrying on this business, of most exquisite construction, were exhibited to the Court-obtained from the carpenter of sending to you a brief account of the laying the shop of the Penitentiary, where the manufacture of corner stone of a new Church that is now being counterfeit coin has been in operation for months. The principal witness in the case is Israel Spray, a convict in the Penitentiary, who was sent from Sherbrooke, Lower Canada, on a conviction of passing age of St. Joseph.

Thursday, the 5th inst, was the day appointed for counterfeit money, about four years since. The person testifies in effect, that James P. Gerdiner, the the interesting ceremony. In the morning the sky son testifies in effect, that James T. Gardiner, the was obscured by clouds; but as the day wore on school master in the Penitentiary and also acting as the weather became most propitious, and at half- guard, being aware of his skill in the manufacture past ten o'clock, A.M., His Lordship the Bishop of of counterfeit money, applied to witness some five or Toronto arrived, attended by his Secretary, Rev. Mr. six months since to assist him in such an enterprise, fitable. Here are the words of the Witness on facts showed a very loose state of morals in the white. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass having been offered up by the Very Rev. Dean Grattan, Pastor of the possible out to enlist him in the business such as presenting. St. Catherines, which took place in the Town Hall; vict to ealist him in the business, such as procuring If is Lordship the Bishop assisted by the Very Rev. J. Walsh, V.G., Toronto, Very Rev. B. Grattsn, P.P. St. Catherines, the Revds. P. Conway and J. Lee, proceeded to the site where the church is to vict. The convict manufactured counterreit American half and quarter dollar pieces. communication with his family, other offices outside be erected, attended by a large concourse of people, can half and quarter dollar pieces, which business many of whom were Protestants, and who seemed was conducted during the working hours in the cardiants in the cardiants. penter shop, where from eighteen to twenty men are employed under two overseers. He could not estiunite the amount he had given to Gardiner, but helieved that one hundred dollars was quite within bounds of the quantity. The last delivery of the spurious coin he claims to have made to Gardiner yesterday afternoon, which was evidently part of a plan to entrap that person. After the examination of the convict Spray, the case was adjourned until 12 o'clock on Thursday, when the Court having annonneed his readiness to hear further evidence it was reported that Gardiner, the Penitentiary school-master, was confined to his house by sickness and consequently could not attend. A physician was immediately desputched to investigate the truth of that report, and it was discovered that Gardiner had absented himself and his whereabouts was not known. On the application of Mr. Draper a warrant was issued for the arrest of Gardiner, and the case was then adjourned until that order was accomplished. Mr. Draper exhibited two specimens of spurious coin, which were obtained in the city, exactly correspondtures for the laity to judge for themselves; but that ing with the moulds which were manufactured by the convict Spray, in the carpenter shop of the Penitentiary. Although Gardiner was under bail, the fact of his having absented himself will not have a favorable influence in establishing his influence in the crime, and it would appear he had not sufficient confidence in his abilities to impeach the testimony of convicts, to stand a further sifting of the matter. - British Amercan

INFLUX OF AMERICAN CAPITAL. - Not only is Canada receiving the questionable benefits of an influx of American military refugees - deserters and draft skedaddlers - but it is enjoying the more substantial benefit of an influx of American capital. In different parts of Canada we have heard of substantial Americans coming in and engaging as permanent residents, some few of them taking up land and becoming units in the great army of battlers with the forest. Such transactions, taken individually, are necessarily on a small scale, though in the aggregate the investments must amount to a very appreciable sum. We hear further, however, of large sums of money seeking investment on American account in Canada. A bank, in Kingston, we learn, has become the despository of an American merchant who, dissettsfied with the condition of things as they appear in his own country, and deeming Canada a safer field for the investment of his wealth, has instructed his brokers to transmit all the funds they we may so receive will materially assist in making money more plentiful in this country, stimulating agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is is making agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is is making agreeable.

Kingston News-The Courrier du Canada publishes a lengthy letter from the Grand Vicaire Mailoux to Mr. Gagnon, cor-The Committee of Ladies of St. Mary's Church responding secretary of the Quebec Colonization crops missing. Their privations during the coming French and English languages. winter season, Mr. Mailloux fears, will be necessarily great, and be therefore calls on the charitable citi- to the Popils. zens of Qu bec to extend a helping hand by contributions of money, raiment, food, &c.

THE GOLD FEVER .- A farmer residing not a great distance from th city, was exhibiting to-day a specimen of quartz impregated with some metallic substance resembling gold. The possessor had found the article upon his farm, and appeared to be highly clated at the discovery, but persons capable of distinguishing the pure lucre from the material dampened his golden anticipations by pronouncing the is a healthy sensation at present, but in prospecting operations it is well to bear in mind that 'all is not

THE GOLD FEVER. - The c. pitalists of New York face, when the latter, seizing a handspike, dealt Tur. and Buston are going largely into gold speculations ner such a blow on the head that he fel insensible, in Canada. We learn from the Quebec Mercury that a property of between 60 000 and 70,000 acres of . hand in the Township of Dorset, county of Beauce, lately owned by Dr. James Douglas, has been putchased by a party of New York capitalists. They propose to work the gold deposits in a systematic and scientific manner. Heretofore the gold washing has been carried on mainly by the resident habilants, in a desultory and spasmodic manner. We may now look for a rapid development of our agriterons wealth, and probably of all other valuable minerals, in which these lands are known to abound and Lower Canada may soon become a secone Califormm. Transcript.

Kidnapping A young man, named Redpath, for merig a resident of New York, was arrested in the open street in this city on Saturday week by two nen pretending to be detectives, an order issued by Mr Giddings, the United States Consul, put into a cab, driven the steamer, and thence put on board the cars and carried to New York, where it was found that he was not the person wanted, and there was no charge against him. The police authorities however refused to release him, and he was held in cusody several days until he consented to sign a paper admitting that he accompanied the officers by his own free will, and would not proceed against them for damages As the hubeus corpus is suspended, and there was no other means of obtaing his liberty, Redpath by the advice of a lawyer who only admitted to see him on promising to induce him to take this course, consented, was set free, and returned to Montreal. This is his own statement ann it developes a monstrou outrage on the sovereignty of the Crown, and the liberties of Canadian denizens. We understand that there are several similar cases .-- Montreal Guzette.

GANADIAN HORSES FOR THE WAR -During the mouth of Augus the value of the borses bought by the American government in Canada and entered at Died,

In this city, on the 9th inst., Dominick, FOLLEGEST son of Mr. James Green, aged 8 months.

In this city, on the 5th instant, Sarah, daughteres? Mr. A. Hamall, burcher, aged 7 years and 5 mornibe. At his residence at Shippegan, county of Chargester, New Brunswick, in the 35th year of his appearant

Sunday the 18th instant, after an illuess of exples days, the Rev. John A. Mooney, R. C. Priest of the above place. He was a gentleman of kind and siminoted assistants to the duties of his sacred exalibrate. He was a native of Richibacto, N. B., where havire-ceived the early part of his education, which he calbsequently completed in the Clerical Seminary as Quebec. Being ordained Priest by the late veneralism? Bishop Dollard, in 1851, he was at the time of the death in the 12th year of his ministry, and his exacts decease in the prime of life, is universally be washed by all who knew him, and particularly by comers member of his late afflicted flock, to whom he many so much endeared on account of his many encedlers

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Nov. 10, 1888.

Flour - Pollards, \$2,00 to \$2,20; Middlings, 252,35 \$2,05; Fine, \$3,10 to \$3,25; Super., No. 2 \$3,775 mm \$3,85; Superime \$4,19 to \$4,20; Fancy \$3,60; Extra, \$4,95 to \$4,80; Superior Extra \$4,90 to \$5,00; Bag Flour, \$2,22 to \$2,

Oatment per bri of 200 lbs, \$1,00 to \$4,80.

Wheat - Canada Spring, 88e to 100c. Ashrs per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at 54,022 to \$6,15; Inferior Pots, \$6,12] to \$6,15; Peacle of demand, m. Si, 50 to \$2,55.

British-There is a good demand, for New at All ato 1961; tine to choice, suitable for home courages tion, 120 to 140.

Eggs per doz, 12c. to 12t Lard per De, fair demand at To to The.

Tallow per 1b, 8 c to 8hc. Cut-Meats per 1b. Smoked Hams, 6c to est

lacton, Se to Che. Porh -- Quiet: New Mess, \$12,59 to \$13,00 : 17 : may Mess, \$11,00 to \$12; Perme, \$11,00 to \$12,00. - No.

MONTEAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES

New	(From the Manirel Witness.)							
Flotti, country, per								
Outment, do	,	s. d. n. 🕹 .						
Outment, do	, Flour, country, per pri							
Pens per min 3 4 to 5 4 Beans, Canadian, per mile 2 6 to 1 d Bonsy, per lb 0 7 to 6 c Potations, per bag 3 0 to 5 d Potations, per bag 56,00 to 55,74 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 1 d Hay, per loo bundles \$10,00 to \$507,60 Straw, \$1,00 to \$507,60 Straw, \$1,00 to \$507,60 Straw, \$1,00 to \$507,60 Butter, fresh per lb, 1 5 to 5 to 5 Do salt, do 0 8 to 6 cc Barley, do, for seed per salt, 3 9 to 4 cc Buckwheat 1 8 to 5 cc Flax Seed, do. 9 0 to 5 cc Timothy do 5 0 to 6 cc Oats, do, 2 3 to 5 cc Turkeys, per couple, 4 0 to 5 cc Geese, do 4 0 to 5 cc Ducks, do 2 0 to 5 cc Fowls, do 2 0 to 7 to 8 Lard, do. 9 7 to 8 cc	· Oatmesi, do							
Pens per min 34 to 55 Beann, Canadran, per mile 26 to 16 Beann, Canadran, per mile 26 to 16 Brown, per bag 3 0 to 57 Potations, per bag 3 0 to 57 Dressed Bogs, per 100 lie \$6,00 to \$5.74 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 16 Hay, per 100 bundles \$10,00 to \$5.74 Straw, \$1,00 to 5.07 Butter, fresh per lb, 1 5 to 5 Do salt, do 0 8ite 6 32 Barley, do, for seed per 50 h 3 9 to 4 h Backwheat 1 8 to 5 h Flax Seed, do. 9 0 to 5 h Timothy do 5 0 to 4 h Oats, do, 2 5 to 5 h Turkeys, per couple, 4 0 to 7 to 50 Geese, do 4 0 to 5 to 6 Ducks, do 2 0 to 5 to 6 Fowls, do 2 0 to 7 to 8 Lard, do. 9 7 to 8 is		, 7 G to 🗠 😉						
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Honey, per lb	Beaus, Canadian, per nob	2 6 to 1 6						
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Dressed Bogs, per 100 list S6,00 to S574 Eggs, fresh, per dozen	Potarous, per bag	3 0 to 3 6						
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	; Dressed Hogs, per 100 lie.							
Hay, per 100 bundles \$10,00 to \$50,00 to \$50,00 to \$50,00 to \$6,23 Butter, fresh per lb,	! Eggs, fresh, per dozen							
Straw,	Hay, per 100 bundles							
Butter, fresh per lb,	Strew,							
Do salt, do	Butter, fresh per 10.							
Barley, do , for seed per seed by the seed of the seed	ob salt, do							
Buckwheat								
Flax Seed, do. 0 0 to 5 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Buckwheat							
Timothy do	Flax Seed, do.	9 0 to 5 35						
Oats, do,	Timothy do							
Turkeys, per couple, 4 0 to 7 0 1 Geese, do 4 0 to 5 7 Geese, do 2 0 to 5 7 Geese, do 2 0 to 5 7 Geese, do 2 0 to 7 A Geese, do 2 7 to 3 Geese, do 7 to 3 Geese								
Geese, do	Turkeys, per couple,							
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Fowls, do 2 0 to 2 a Lard, do 9 7 to 3 iz	Ducks, do							
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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Lard, do.							
Maple Sugar, 0 5k to 0 3k	Maple Sugar,							
Maple Syrap, per gullon 0 0 to a ce		<u>-</u>						

TORONTO MARKETS-Nov. 9. Fall wheat 78c to \$1,00 per bushel. Spring a casa-Do to 78 c per bush. Barley, 25c to 83c per States Peas, 55e to 56c per bushel .- Globe.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS MINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the lamediate Supervision of the Rice dis E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

completely organized. Able Teachers have been pora vided for the various departments. The object was the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The beattle, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an sale of Society. By it, it would appear that the young set-tlement of Metapediac, Gaspe, has been and is still will nell be a complete Classical and Course of Instruction. wi include a complete Classical and Commencial suffering considerably from want, occasioned by their Education. Particular attention will be given to the

A large and well selected Library will be a respective

TERMEL

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable tout) yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st (2742tember, and ends on the Pirst Thursday of July July 21st, 1861.

no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanner's Combination. JAMES MORISON & COL.

WANZER & COS FAMILY SEWEMEN MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition,

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES from taken First Prices of the present Great Univide cial Exhibition.

WANZER & COS MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been award. ed the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWN LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmakings purposes.

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Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Bucks Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Statement for sale at DALTUN'S News Deput, Corner of Crayer. and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan.17, 1823.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris; Oct. 22 .- The Patrie of this evening believes itself able to state that the language of Awstria upon the Polish question is neither so firm or decided as the Viennese papers assert. The Austrian counter-propositions, far from facilitating the diplomatic action of Europe, would rather tend to weaken it, should England and France consent to adopt them.

La France of this evening states that the Emperor received the Mexican deputation today. His Majesty congratulated the deputation upon the favorable result of its mission, and expressed his sympathy for the regeneration of Mexico.

signed by M. Sidney Renouf, energetically opposes a war undertaken by France alone. Crance ! is, however, to take part, with devotion and energy, to a war in common with her ailies to to cede the province of Ferentino, Ceprano, and carry out the policy hitherto pursued in favor of Aungni-which will be immediately occupied by a dead. Poland.

respondent says: 'The increase in the revenue who would scarcely come here on the eve of an ocprosperous year of the first empire.

The Bishop of Nimes has published a mandate for three consecutive Sundays.

M. Nadar's large balloon, the Crunt, has made a second ascent from Paris, and passed ing, the passengers came to grief, as the anchors would guarantee a Spanish occupation in the event dragged. M. Nadar had both legs dislocated, of a war which would necessitate the withdrawal of M. St Felix had a shoulder fractured, and Madame Nadar suffered from serious bruizes. in the air, and the revenue officer called out to charge without some guarantee from France, are the voyagers to come out and have their baggage ersundined.

BELGIUM.

The Civilita Cattolica of Oct. 17 contains a fong article on the Congress of Malmes, and

The Congress of Malines has nobly answered being up by a European war, and that in the king-the purpose which the wisdom and piety of its dom of Italy all is possible, 'meme i'impossible.' promoters had proposed. Its deliberations did nor extend beyond practical arrangements, which may be invoked with equal success; the same enmity were thought calculated to second the external to God's Church is in armed array at Somma, or acress of the Church. No question was raised dictating the manifestos of the Sect in the committee about dogmatic or moral teaching, and that was rooms of Upper Italy; the same mistaken sympathy as at cught to he. The Congress contented itself with proclaiming the filial and doube submission Temporal Power, and though it is to great extent of all Catholics to the teaching of the Church, modified in the minds of the best and highest spirits It is true that in an address upon modern liber- among our adversaries, we must forget that English ties, some expressions were heard which were statesmen can only deal with majorities, and from not sufficiently measured. Those are private considers, which a man may embrace without the of Englishmen are in a state of benighted ignorance susuffest fault, who is not sufficiently certain that as to the ends and aims of the Italian Revolution. they are in conformity with Catholic doctrine, and who is willing to fall into line with that doctrine in all locility. Now we have only to distraguesh thesis from hypothesis to convince out- the ranguard of Christian truth and morality, the serves fully and with certifude on the point in dyke that kseps out the floods of Socialism, immoquestion. As thesis, taking them as general principles affecting human nature and resting on the Divine dispensation, the modern liberties are in her unbroken front and moral force the grandest adreducty condemnable, and they have been con- of all conservative institutions, and the only one denined many times by the Sovereign Pontiffs, which true to its mission, has neither flinched nor and, for instance, by Paus VI.. Fins VII., and instance, by Paus VI.. Fins VII., and instance, by Paus VI... and, for instance, by Pas VI. Pas VII., and Democratic torrent, which can borrow even the form Pas IN. As hypothesis, that is to say as are of religion, and deceive great and good men, rangements conformable to the particular circuits, but only never become a part of the mind of the statece of such and such peoples, the modern Coureb, or other than doubtful at the last. I am Moserties may be legitimate, and Carboine may not speaking of the religious, but the political question, and them, and them, and them as best tion, and the matter as it will visibly affect the future of Savope in relation to other States. The old Concernthey can, for Heligion and Justice. men their relative value and the front that may be rosely is a very true one, and may be carried out in begoed from them we will not after any judgment politics as well as in anotherms and poultry yards.

The Polish question is a good instance, and the reabough we could not dispense conselves from: continuity the exaggerated praises which certain mobile for the Ringdom of Italy is being dearly justice to its Polish subjects. It would appear that persons very inconsiderately give them. Certific movement is taking is a pretty clear proof of the take facts should convene us, that our being able course and bearing to to looked for from it under to extupate all the abuses of the world it would existing anspices. The Clergy and noblesse will be best to keep as much as possible to the Provi-rallying point, as the Italian Clergy in 1848 — Cor. bury Government affirms that no such resolution has dential order, which often contains the remedies of Tablet. calculated to obviate the abuses committed! against itself. May these trank and loyal ex- and trials, the health, and I may add, the spirits planations be taken in good part, and be relieved too, of the Holy Father continue to be excellent, and by connect Transoutane Catholies, for whom we in his habits he displays an activity startedy to be expected at his age. In addition to his regular profess the greatest esteem, and to whom we should desire to have only to address the praises the convents and other institutions of the city, and which are due for the corvices which they have for these occasions his manners and conversation rendered to the Church, and our encouragement that they may cender services still greater.

ITALY.

g ournals are as pleased at the removal of the assurance to Prince Constantine Czartoryski, whom French Minister, M. Sartiges, from Turio to he received in private audience, that he had good Rome as they are annoyed at the recall of Sur Home as they are anonyed at the court about to insist shortly with every on the Polish question; and that they would side of the Polish question; and that they would address a common Note, relative to this subject to address a common Note, relative to this subject to of Victor Emmanuel. This is rather a good the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. It seems also certain sign of the times. If M. Sertiges had been an that the Haly Father will soon address an energetic inside, a substruct of treason, a fementar of se- protest against the military occupation of the condistion, a sympathise with obbinsy and sacribege, went a common the condemnation of sech stastics an about of filmustrians, an enemy of the without in two without the intervention of the ce-Church, a reviler of good Bahaps, Priests, and obtained authorities. The tenor of this protest Nuns, and a cultumniator of the Huly See, he would have been a favorite with the Producatese. plunderers and Italian anarchist, and have said -- 1 have nothing to she with revolutionary shared the tears and socrow they have shed over and astronal committees. I have my own men, who the fall of Hudson. We extractly pray that his conduct in Place may not give them cause to change their teelings towards ban - Weekly saved. Regi ter.

The original plan of the Relien plotters to make Austrians, to make use of Victor Emmanuel to drive one the other Sovereigns of Italy, and then to direct que Victor Baimennel and proclaim the Italian Republic, has often been proclaimed. The two great divisions of the hiberal party in Italy, the Pickmontese Annexationists who desire a kingdom of italy ander Victor Emmanuel, and the more advanced Revolutionists who desire an Italian Republic under Ginseppe Mezzoni, still subsist and keep their tecret organisations. We heard lately of the Piedmontess Committee in Rome gaining a victory over their ments by seizing their secret press and emphressing their newspaper, and now we hear that is Venice. where it had existed since 1859 under Dr. Tecchie. The Pictuoniese party in Venice declare that they shandon the field to their rivals in order not to fosser dissensions, and not to interfere with the liberation of Venetia, but trust that when the work is viously remarkable for their observance of the du-Aone all parties will agree to live happily under the ties of religion, and obedience to the civil law. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is fully re- matter would do much to remedy these abuses.

sceptre of Victor Emmanuel. This is a victory for | From the numerous examples furnished, I select the

intend to step in and claim the whole booty.

The Russian Consuls in Italy have published a

their property being confiscated. ren of the Haute Vente, gathering together under the name and style of the Roman National Committee, have appounced to the world in general, and the Romans in particular, that they are in possession of accurate information that enables them to state with confidence that his most on-Christian Majesty Victor Emmanuel will positively make his first appearance in the Eiernal City on the 28th of this present month. The only reason which leads me to place The Pays in an article on the Polish question, any reliance on even a modified version of this veracious predictoin is the alarming number of robselect portion of the troops quartered along the Sacco and Liris. Against these sinister predictions FRENCH REVENUE. - The Times' Paris cor- is to be weighed the advent of the King of Bavaria, will probably amount to \$1,000,000, being timee | cupation of even a portion of the Pontifical territory, times as much as it produced during the most and the almost certain action of Austria and Spain in the event of further aggression. Affairs are, however, undoubtedly in a kittle state, as we say north of Trent, and the croakers may talk their ordering prayers to be offered to favor of Poland worst without fear of being in a minority. The crisis must come one day or other, and the theory be pushed 'ad absurdum.'

There is, however, a counter report current, and that in the well-informed circles, that a convention over Belgium into Hanover. There, in alight- is already signed between France and Spain, which the French troops, and that this has been the object of the Empress's Spanish excursion. Whether Italy would abstain from an attack in such a case is an-Fassing the Belgian frontier, the balloon was low other matter, and whether Spain would accept the two questions I do not feel at all competent to prononnce on; and the flights of canards have come so thick and fast within the last few weeks that it is getting difficult to settle which particular flapper presents the greatest elements of probability, or to speak more correctly, the fewest characteristics of glaring absurdity. We must not, however, shut our eyes to the fact that the 'statu quo' is on the eve of The same elements as seethed in the great cities in 1859 are at work; the same unscrupulous cowardice is, to a great extent, awaiting any moment having for its object the attack on the last stronghold of the the gross ignorance of facts, and the systematic propagation of the most brazen falsehood, the majority The Revolution is essentially anti-Christian, and its course of popularity lies in the fact that it wars with the Church of Rome? Why? -- because it recognises in that Church what the Protestant mind does not, rality, and infidelity, which it would fain let loose over Europe. Because it knows that in the Church resides the vital principle of law and order, and sees Asab proverb. Curses, like chickens, come home to

> Rose, Oct. 17 .- Notwithstanding his many axieties drives, he is scarcely a day without visiting some of have generally a character of cheertula ess, and not , the rights of the Poles by force of arms, but they are nationeptly a certain raciness of humour which charm while they amuse those who are fortunate enough to be present, - Cor of Weekly Register.

The Pollegfreund, a Catholic journal of Vienna, PIEDMONT. - The Piedmontere revolutionary has the following:- The Holy Father gave the reasons to believe that the Catholic Powers were has been already communicated to several Catholic Power , and will be also communicated shortly to the others. Moreover, the Pope is reported to have informing, and in whom I can completely reply. I make the feedback, and not led into every and hope in Cod of the one hely Church of P dand will be

The Man Prim's sweet "We receive particulars sto the way is which the incident created in Rome. use of the Emperor of the French to drive out the by General Lone de Monteleiro has been soured. In correspondence of observations as dignified as they were positive on the part of H. E. Cardinal Autoneli, the brough Government has disagowed the confact of its overhearing General, and by a formal order of the Happeror, M. de Montebello was commissioned to ennounce himself to the Cardinal Secretary of State, that he gave up all claims. After this audience. M. de Montebello solicited an audience from the Holy Father to take his leave before going back to France. It is said that I'ms IX, made the General feel the studid brutality of his late conduct. with all the witty playfulness and delicacy of which to is such a master.'

Kisobou or Naries: - The journals from all parts of Naples and Sivily irrespective of their politics continue to reccord instances of increasing demoralization amongst the reorde, even in localities pre-

the Mazzinians, but its present value is not of much following :- In the town of America a sacrilege has account. They are left in sole possession of a field just been committed, which has spread consternation in which little tangible profit is to be acquired, and amongst the people. Before the principal gate of they are informed that as soon as the opportunity of the town over which was the touching inscription making anything out of it occurs, the Piedmontese 'Ameria Civinas Maria,' stood a large and well-ex-'. Ameria Civina Maria,' stood a large and well-ex-ecuted Crucifix. A few nights ago, this imposing and sacred emblem of our redemption was democircular, requesting all Poles residing in Italy to lished and broken into countless pieces by some misreturn to their country as soon as the term for which creant hand. As a Piedmontese sentinel was on their passports are granted expired, under penalty of duty a few paces from the spot, it is supposed that the outrage must have been committed with his cou-October 10. - Our very dear and respected breth- nivance. From Cagliari, in Sardinia, we learn that a Garibaldiau, having entered an botel, and found a crucifix in the room which he occupied, he took the sacred image, and having broken it, threw it into the fire, accompanying the act with the most fearful imprecations Only a few days after, this wretched individual was found dead in the same room, his body presenting the most unnatural and disgusting appearances. In a village near Cotrons, in Calabria, during a storm, instead of making the sign of the cross, according to the usual Christian practice when a peal of thunder is heard, another individual beries which have taken place of late, and which gave utterance to the most atrocious blasphemies, savours of the advent of annexion. Another and and also imprecations against the Pope. These hormore startling prophecy is that the French are about rible expressions had hardly escaped his lips, when a second flash of lightning struck him instantly

> The Correspondent of the Times admits the spread of what he calls 'brigandage' in the Kingdom of Naples, and the inability of the Piedmontese troops to put it down :-

"Crocco, a notorious chief, has re-appeared in the Basilicata with 40 men, and another smaller, though new band. Every one robs and murders in his own interest in many of the oatlying districts, so that brigandage may be said to be hydra-headed. A report circulates that Pilope has been seen again in the neighborhoop of Torre del Greco, if so, it must be with the counivance of the Papal and French authorities. The band of Vuolo, which made the attack on the Sorrento road I reported a few days ago, is still at large, but some of its members are said to have entered into negotiations for giving themselves up. In Castellamare 16 persons have been arrested as accomplices, and in Positano, Braccigliano, Sarno, and Nocero, 27 others The road, however, from Sorrento to Castellamare may be regarded as perfectly safe, and the former lovely spot has never been in the slightest danger, though timid persons work themselves into a fever of apprehension. Very slight incidents give us some clue as to the composition of these bands, and two I note as worthy of attention. Among those taken lately have been several who had fled from the conscription simply because they did not like the service; those unwarlike Nespolitans never 'did, and under the Bourbous it was a common practice to blind themselves in one eye. As the present Government is a little sharper in its practice they fly, and at last, reduced to starvation, became brigands, to procure the means of existence. Besides the renilenti, others have been taken in the old Bourbon uniform, and perhaps the Government may thank itself for this additional element to the national enemy. Add to these all the escaped gaol birds, the beggars and ne'er-do-wells of every town and village, and we shall make up a forminable band. The Monastery of the Camaldoli, just above Naples, was searched last Saturday and Sunday. The prisoners who escaped from Trani were taken not far from the town, one being shot and another wounded in the slight encounter which ensued. They were all we'll armed and dressed,-As to Baron Cosenza, he is still in hiding.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 18 .- The Polish question so greatly occupies the attention of the French, English, and Austrian Governments that rarely a day passes without a telegraphic exchange of opinions between them. A short time ago M. Drouyn de Lhuys, by order of the Emperor Napoleon, proposed to Lord Russell and Count Rechberg to send to St. Petersburg an identical Note, containing a categorical summons to the Russian Government unconditionally to accept the so often mentioned six points; but it appears that peither of these statesmen is inclined to take a step which might possibly lead to a war.— Negotiations on the subject are still going on, but it is not probable that they will be attended with any result of importance, as the Austrian Government is resolved to keep on the same level with England .-The words quoted, which were yesterday used by a well informed person of my acquaintance, must be understood to mean that Austria will take no step calculated to bring her into conflict with Russia, un-Cabinet is resolved to make common cause with France in compelling the Russian Government to do while the Western Powers and Austria have been spending their time in talking, Russia has been acting, for we learn from credible sources that the ever been taken by the Russian Senate, but the Wiener Lloyd yesterday received from Warsuw the copy of a rescript in which allusion is clearly made

When I was in England, a week ago, my political acquaintances were disposed to think that the Polish question would be settled without a war; but the same opinion does not prevail here. The Austrinus are as little inclined as the English to uphold strongly impressed with the idea that the more tivillzed European Governments cannot much longer remain passive lookers on while semi-barbarous Russia is exterminating her unhappy Polish subjects. A few days ago Prince Constantine Lubomierski, a man 80 years of age, was arrested and confined in the citadel at Warsaw because he had neglected to hand over to the Russian authorities the sword and dagger belonging to his uniform. In 1831 Prince Lubomierski was one of the Imperial aides-de-camp, and it is said that he has always been suspected by his fellow-countrymen of being a lukewarm patriot. In Germany it is reported that all the Galician Poles who are in prison for having co-operated with their brethren in Russian Poland will soon be liberan amnesty to the political offenders in Galicia until prace and order are more completely restored on somewhat less inclined to go to the assistance of matter to keep them from smuggling arms, ammanition, and provisions into that kingdom.

Austria and the 22 States which with her signed the German Reform Bill at Frankfort are about to a county or so additional be desached from it? forward identical Notes to Prussia, in which that members of the Congress, the twenty-three Governconcurrence. A Federal execution will to a cer-Government should consent to do what the German Diet has required of it, but no one here believes that but, Sovereigns are somewhat more dispassionate than their subjects. As it appears to me, the only thing likely to lead to a collision between the Danes and Germans would be the occupation of Rensburg by the latter; that town, which lays on the Rider being an important strategic point.

solved to go to Mexico, if the majority of the inhabitants of that country will consent to accept him as their Sovereign, and matters have been so skilfully managed by Marshal Forey that they are likely to do so. The relations between the Emperor Napoleon and the Archduke are extremely intimate, and it is said that the former has promised his enterprising protege to leave 5,000 French troops for a certain number of years at Acapulco and some other place on the west coast of Mexico. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is a goodnatured man and clever withal, but he is so ambitious and vain that he is not a favorite here. For some years his Imperial Highness has had very little personal communication with his brother, the Emperor, and the public attribute his Imperial Highness's rate appearance at this Court to family dissensions.

PRUSSIA.

The preliminary elections in Prussia, as far as the results are known, have gone completely against the Government; and it is almost certain that the new Elective Chamber will be much more anti-Ministerial in its composition, to say nothing of its tone, than its predecessor. To show how extremely unpopular the King has become, we may mention that his Majesty fett it prodent to break his engagement to be present at the opening of the Great Nave of the Cathedral of Cologue -an event to which not only the Rhenish Provinces but all Prussia had looked forward with pride and great hopes for the last twenty years. But the King received private assurances that his presence would not draw forth those agreeable manifestations of loyalty and esteem upon which, under other circumstances, he might have calculated; and to prevent that disagreeable manifestation of popular dislike which is conveyed by silence even more than by uproar, he prudently kept away on the opening day, though he did visit the church, accompanied by the Archbishop and Clergy, two evenings before the great event itself when en route to Berlin from Baden.

The interview between the Kings of Prassia and Belgium at Baden Baden is reported to have been of no satisfactory nature, and the two Sovereigns are said to have parted but ill pleased with each other. King Leopola is believed to have pointed out to his brother potentate that persistence in the present system was likely to breed serious disaffection in the Rhine provinces. It is known that the King of the Belgians looks upon M. von Bismark as a permanent danger (so long as be remains in office) for the peace of Europe.

POLAND.

The General Correspondence smys :-

"The Polish insurrection is increasing in the governments of Lublin, Plock, and Oracow. Notwithstanding the confiscation of arms by the Austrian authorities, numerous detachments are hastening from Galicia to assist the insurgents. Meanwhile the Russians are energetically carrying out their policy of extermination. Besides the system of expropriation pursued by the Government, the soldiers commit extortious and plunders on their own account."

Possn, Oct. 9. - The Warsaw correspondent of the Posener Journal gives the following picture of the present condition of the Polish provinces :-

"If a shot is fired from your house, the dwelling will be pillaged and configured, and you yourself brought before a court-martial. The same fate is in store for you if any person's life is attempted in front of your abode or in your courtyard. If arms, or anything of a suspicious character, are discovered in the rooms of one of your tenants, you will have to answer for it before the court-martial. If a suspected person is arrested in your house, you will be brought before a court-martial. If one commits a crime in the streets, and takes retuge in your house, you will be brought before a court-martial. If the wind puffs out the light in the entrance-hall of your house, you will be punished with the full severity of martial law. Unfortunate proprietors of Wareaw houses, on all sides the gibbet is your only prospect. If an attempt upon the life of any one takes place within a bouse all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, are considered accomplices, and, as such, brought before a court-martial. If before or within a house, or in the adjoining courtyard, a political murder takes place, the inhabitants are responsible to a court-martial. Passers by, stopped in the street at the time of the event, in case of the culprit's flight, are subjected to the punishment which would have been inflicted upon the author of the attempt had he been taken. Unfortunate tenants, unfortunate passers-by, who among you is sure of the mor-Workpeople in who row large a quantity of objects capable of being used for less she has the positive assurance that the British equipping or provisioning insurgents are brought before a court-martial and everything they have is conliscated. Unfortunate work people, for you, also, the gibbet is prepared! Landed proprietors upon whose estates insurgents may be, or across whose lands they have passed, equally with those who furnish provisions to the revolutionists, are brougt before a Senate has decreed the incorporation of Congress court martial; their mansions plandered, then set on fire. Unfortunate landed propiletors, you live in mortal fear! Officials who do not wear round hats, who do not shave off their monstaches, and those who allow their wives and daughters to wear black garments are considered favorable to the Mational Government. Therefore they receive their dismissal; therefore they are subsequen ly brought before a court-martial. Unfortunate officials, the sword of Damoeles is also suspended over your heads. -In fine, we are all guilty, all condemned to death; and a drunken and dicentions soldiery familiarises us with this death daily, nunting as through the streets with subre cuts and bayonet stabs, not to mention the insults inflicted upon us by the Cossacks with delight. Our estuation grows more and more dangerous from day to day, yet all the bratal violence. all the refined cruelty, all the savage licence and unexampled barbarities of Russia do not weaken the spirit of Pound. They nerve her on the contrary, to combat the oppressor with energy and courage that doly defeat. ' - Reufer's Express.

UNITED STATES.

SECRESION UNDER PROPERT AGENCERS. -- Porty-eight counties in Western Virginia were selected from the ated; but the Austrian Government will not grant | State proper, and by higher have doctrine were creeded fato a sovereign State, notwichstanding it was a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United the other side of the frontier. The Galicians are States. Now, the House of Representatives of the new State has gravely annexed Jefferson county, their friends in Poland than they were a few weeks which was not of the original number! However, Mr. ago, but the Austrian authorities find it no easy Lincoln said in one of his speeches, if a State could secode from the Union, a country could secode from a state; so if a State can be out in twein to suit the purposes of a corrupt Administration, why may not | he pays no tates) the most prominent position to be

FEDERAL OFFICERS "SLORIES" ACCOUNT - A New wayward Power will be entreated not to persist in Orleans correspondent this writes to the New York making unacceptable propositions. Should Prussia | Herald on the 14th alt : General Banks left this city again refuse to treat on the basis of the Reform Bill, a few days ago upon official business. He had scarwhich was approved by a very great majority of the cely departed when the gold becaused shoulder strap fever broke out among the Union officers, came on ments will doubtless resolve on acting without her leave of absence from their commands, and more without, paraded the streets with all the position of tainly take place in Holstein, unless the Danish circumstances of war, visiting the hotels, bar-rooms, restaurants, and other places. The result of all this was the disgosting exhibition of drouken officers the oscupation of the Duchy will lead to a war. As staggeting through the streets of the city, singing was observed in one of the letters which I wrote bawdy songs, insulting citizens, exciting hat blood from Frankfort, it is impossible quietly to discuss and street broils, to the sacrifice of the peace of the the Holstein question with German politicians, so city and the general welfare of the community. I violently prejudiced are they against the Danes; am informed that many of the Union officers occupy am informed that many of the Union officers occupy it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, many of the furnished dwelling houses which were confiscated b our government, and that they not only live in them themselves, but are doing a fl arishing business ir keeping first class hearding houses. A little investigation into those alleged abuses by lough & Compbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Compbell & the authorities that be, and a little action in the Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault

It is estimated that the average daily drain upon upon the armies of the Union through death, disease, rounds, and desertion, is about one thousand men.

The Adjutant of a Maine regiment in the Department of the South, in providing countersigns, selected words difficult for uneducated people to pronounce, which called forth the censure of the Colonel, who ordered the Adjutant to take the names of rivers, lakes or towns of his native state, as the men would be familiar with them; whereupon he sent the following list to the Colonel for approval :- Sysiadobsis, Cheputnaticook, Magaguadivic, Welokenebacook, Mosselucmaguntic, Molechunkemun, Chemquassahamtook, Pekaguimack, Shekatahank, Pamgockemock, Mooselockamoguntic, Mollychunkamug.

They have a little town ' Out West' which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other Rnglish writers, and which is 'all sorts of a stirring place. in one day, they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gander-pulling, a match dog fight, and preaching by a circus rider, who afterwards ran a foot race for apple jack all round; and as if that was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing his year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person for saving he did not understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for hog stealing.

Non-Comeatant Religionists .-- The War Department has decided that Shakers and other sects pro-. fessing conscientious scruples against performing military duty are liable to the draft, and if they won't. light they must pay. In these cases commutation money will be a lien, and be levied upon common property of the sect.

EXEMPT, DECIDEDLY.—Ugh! How do you make out that you are exempt, eh? 'I am over age, I am a negro, a minister, a cripple, a British subject, and an habitual drunkard.'- American Paper.

THE POLLS OPENED WITH PRAYER. - On the night before election, Rev. Dr. Bronson, of Sandusky, Ohio urged a prompt attendance at the Polls on the next morning, to see that everything was done right, and said he should be there at six o'clock. The reverend doctor was on hand as he promised at his polls in the second Ward, and, it being supposed that the doctor might do some good in a spiritual way, he was asked to make a prayer, which he did with great effect upon the auditory. So there was one set of poll books opened with prayer .- New York Advocute.

LINES CHEAPER THAN COTTON .- The Belfast (Ireland Northern whig shows that there are now linens of a coarse kind not only relatively but absolutely cheaper than cotton. Samples are shown of an Irish nower loam linen at five and one-quarter penny per yard, and calico at five and seven eighths penny per yard. The linen is undoubtedly the better and more durable, as well as the cheaper article of the two, though naturally somewhat courser.

A CHRISTIAN AND A GENTLEMAN. - The latest oon mot of Uncle Abe is his refusal to interpose at the War Office to save the life of a condemned soldier. saying to the latter's wife : - ' It's of no use, madam, for me to go. They do things in things in their own way over there, and I don't amount to pig tracks in the War Department.'

A special from Cincinnati to the Evening Bulievia, contains the following, respecting the treasonable plot discovered there: - The parties are held in \$10,000. 000 each, for a hearing on Wednesday. On Sunday the Marshal went to Columbus in a special train, and arrested the late State School Commissioner Cath. cart, S. D. Crisop, formerly a partner of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Slade, and Dr. Layette. Doctor Layette was put in the Penetentiary, and the others were brought in irons to this city, and transferred to the county gaol. Mrs. Partheuter was a washerwoman at the United States barracks in Newport, and acted as a go-between to prisoners, and their outside mercenaries the detectives guined the confidence of Mrs. Parmenter, and also of Mrs. MacDonald, and both women became parties to the plans of the detectives, and all riet frequently at Mr. T's Louse. Thomas furnished money to buy axes and chloroform, to relieve the prisoners. He also furnished a disguise to one of the detectives, who travelled between the Columbus and Cincinnati Confederates. This detective also visited Columbus frequently, and conferred with Catheart and others there, and was in conference with Catheart when he was arrested. The plan for effecting the release of the prisoners at Comp Chase, was as follows : - When the prisoners saw a beacon light at a certain point they were to be ready to take their leave. The priset guard were to be shot by outside parties, and axes were to be thrown over the walls to the prisoners. The prisoners once out with their axes were to be provided with arms and then they were to storm the Penitentiary, release John Morgan and other Confederate officers and the whole party was then to start for the Ohio river, and cross near M ysville. Catheart was to go pleng and receive a commission in the rebel army as a reward for his services. Catheart was accested at the house of the Rev. Sabine Hough. Hough is the secessionist to whom Mr Vallandingham wrote in 1861, that the Union was hopelessly divided. As the scheme of liberation appears, there seems to be abundant evidence that it was to have been tried a week ago. The plans however miscarried at the time.

Loufers are a low-bred class, who won't earn their bread. They are to be found in all communities, and all places, especially in police and other law mrts, at meetings of municipal bodies, on wharves, railway sections, and at public-house bars The loafor has a greasy, unwashed appearance, his bair nuk-mpt, his but shocking bad, boots down at heels, and a marked deficiency of buttons on his apparel; his linen is ragged bas the appearance of having been washed in coffee. He is a great polisician, knows more of the Land Question than Duffy; can solve a knotty law point tetter than the chief jusimputes all kinds of coccupt practices to manicipa councillors, charges all public servants with thieving and dishonesty, and believes himself to be the wisest, conrest headed, eleverest, and, at the same time, the most ill-used, an opprociated man in the world. Offer him work, you insult him, but he is not too proud to porrow a shifting. He is immense at all elections, talks loudly and confidently of the shortcomings of the candid tes, and if he happens to have a vote (rarely the case), interrupts and causes a disturbance at every public meeting. He is always to be even in the front scats of the gadery of the Sucreme Court, in the front row of the audience at the Police Court, and at meetings of municipal councils, especially in the submibs, secupies (although obtained. He generally has a wife and a large family the former he beats, the latter he starves. He is a public nuisance, and should be punished under the Vagrant Act i no will ultimately, be the cause of poor law unions and the other dread paraphernaliz of panporism in the colony .- Relbourne

Mourat & Liannan's Florida Water. - Bosides its superiority as a pertume over its costiler foreign compuera, this delicious floral esseuce torms a delightful tooth-wash and a coothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to be the brow will reheve the severest, nervous headache, and lafties who value a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find cold sored, chaps, sunburne, and all those external eraptions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency and flexibility of the skin.

Agents for Montreal : Devins & folion, Lamp

PARADOXES AND ANOMALIES .- Japan is essentially a country of paradoxes and anomalies, where all, even familiar things put on new faces, and are curiously reversed. Except that they do not walk on their heads instead of their feet, there are few things | in which they do not seem, by some occult law, to have been impelled in a perfectly opposite direction and a reversed order. They write from top to bottom, from right to left in perpendicular instead of horizonal lines, and their books begin where ours end, thus furnishing good examples of the curious perfection this rule of contraries has attained. Their locks, though imitated from Europe, are all made to lock by turning the key from left to right. The course of all sublunary things appears reversed .-Their day is for the most part our night, and this principle of antagonism crops out in the most unexpected and bizarre way in all their moral being, customs and habits. leave to philosophers the explanation-I only speak to the facts. The old menfly kites while the children look on; the carpenter uses his plane by drawing it to him, and their tailors stitch from them; they mountatheir horses from the off side; the horses stand in the stables with their heads where we place their tails, and the bells to their harness are always on the hind quarters instead of the front; ladies black their teeth instead of keeping them white, and their anti-crinoline tendencies are carried to the point of seriously interfering not only with grace of movement, but with all locomotion, so tightly are the lower limbs, from the waist downward, girt round with their garments; and, finally, the utter confusion of sexes in the public bath-houses, making that correct, which we in the West deem so shocking and improper, I leave as I

Doctors' Motto- ' Patients and long suffering.' The Right Man in the Right Place- A himsband at home in the evening.

find it-a problem to solve.

What net is the most likely to catch a handsome but vain woman ?- A coro net.

HOETETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS .- . A Hundred Curatives in One. - Not the least striking merit of HCS-TETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the wide scope of their operation as a preventive and remedial preparation. As a protective medicine they ward off all the diseases - and their name is Legion - that originate in unwholesome air, impure water, exhausting heat, or other local and climate causes. This alone would be sufficient to secure for any corrective and alternative medicine a world-wide and undsing celebrity. But HORTETTER'S GREAT SPECIFIC has a hondred other claims to the confidence and hidh consideration of the public. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chilis and fever, oilious remittent fevers, choiera morbus, cramps, colic, constipation, general debility, premature decay, female irregularities, sexual disability, constitutional weakness, sea sickness, diatrheea, dysetery, flatulency, vertigo, fainting fis, hysterics, and all complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, and a disordered condition of the liver and bowels, HOSTET-TER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the most powerful, speedy, harmless and agreeable of all remedies advertised by the press, or administered in family prac-

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

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, for the Parish of St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, THREE TEACHERS, for Elementary Schools. Apply to J. G. J. Mireau, Secretary-

Female Teachers will do. One of the above will be required to Teach both French and English. Oct. 21.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Montreal, May 28, 1863.

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He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of

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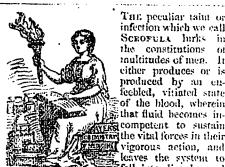
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1-in and 2-in BOARDS - various quality. SCANTLING, (all sizes), clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices.

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THE peculiar tains or infection which we call SCROFULA hirks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes in-YERS competent to sustain

leaves the system to decay. The scrofulous ontamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the veneral infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from purents to children unto the third and tourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the tod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the langs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsis, and liver com-plaints; on the skin, cruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that incdical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does comline virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelar, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rhsum, Scald Head, Coughs from tubercalous deposits in the langs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in Aven's American Almanac, which is furnished to the druggists for gratatious distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remerkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitu-Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a semody which is adequate to its cure. This we new offer to the public under the name of Aren's Sarsaparitha, although it is com-posed of ingredients, some of which exceed the ast of Surseparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffer-ing and danger of these disorders. Purge out the fool corruptions that rot and fester in the bleed; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which both within the system or burze out on any

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sirsapurilla, that promised couch and did nothing; but they will neither be decived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there-remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is inrended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is for more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

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CHERRY PECTORAL.

The World's Great Remedy for Conghs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it over has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

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Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE. (By order),

J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary.

Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

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CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for

M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving FOR SALE as Mesers, D. & J. SABLIER'S and at a their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal. WM. PALMER,

General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1803.

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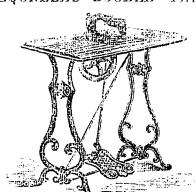
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PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the HISHOP of South, (District of Caches,) & SCHOOL MISTRESS, MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now with Diploma, for an Elementary School in the Engfor Sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND, CHAPELEAU, lish longuage. & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CON-VENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. The Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to possess such a memorial of their well-beloved

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Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863

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IN LARGE QUART SOTTLES



The Great Purifier of the Blood, And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boilson

Tumors, Absecsses, 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 Neuralgie Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languer, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilions Fevers, Chills and Fever, Damb Ague and Jaundice.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising | House. from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel.

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 peefectly 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 me-

against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Sole Manufacturers,
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Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggists.

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An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on Dr. Cabill's Lecture on Transubstantiation.

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October 15, 1800.

St. Sylvester, ist the . I sail.

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A YOUNG LADY, well qualified to all the noguing UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD of GOVERNESS to young children, and to contract the English branches of education, (Music included) withes to obtain a Situation in a respectable family. Address - Miss Corn Morton, Lyndbanet, Corney Loeds, C. W. 1 Oct. 21, 18 1.

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A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted, in this Institu- lished.

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118 Воминден Singur,

MORTHUAL, July 14, 1-64. MR. HENRY H. GRAY:

Hir .-- F have suffered severely from Eheumatism for a length of time, and

leave been under the tremment of different medical righ without any benefit. Haring heard of Uniston's Sansaranna, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experience t great rollef; and after using six bottles more 1. found myself perfectly cared. The Rhere above from which I suffered principally aftered nev

> Lam yours, a specifully, MRS, P. LAFRANCE

IT IS ASTONISHING.

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DEAR SIRE, - For years I have suffered severely from liver complaint, constant pain in the side, no his studies to some account. appetite, intense drowsiness and a sense of suffocation compiling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine under the advice of two of our lest city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last summer in the country, but without relief; last March I was advised by a friend who knew its virtnes to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla but dicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard | I had lost confidence in every thing and was fearful of getting worse, at last I did try it, its effect was most beneficial, my appetite returned, the heavy drowsiness left me and my digestion became vigoroun and healthy. I used in all 12 bottles and am now as strong and well as any man could desire. You are at liberty to make my case known to the

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 12th of OCT. TRAINS will leave

BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :

EASTERN TRAINS.

Mail Train for Quebec and Local Train / 10 00 A.M. from Richmond to Island Pond at ... 5 Mail Train for Pertland and Boston) (stopping over night at Island Pond, } Accommodation Train for Island Pond ?

7.00 P.M. on the Time-bills, unless signalled. WESTERN TRAINS.

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

6.30 P.M West, at . . . C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director

7.30 A.M

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.

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St.

B. DEVLIN.

James Street. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,

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

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

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

> CLARKE & DRISCOLL. ADVOCATES, &c.,

. Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,)

> MONTREAL. N. DRISCOLL.

HUDON & CURRAN,

H. J. CLARKE.

ADVOCATES No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT, CARPENTER & JOINER.

54 St. Antoine Street. Jobbing punctually attended to.

MATT. JANNARD,



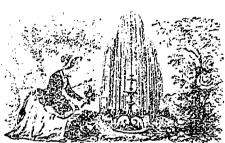
AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL, Continuation of St. Lawrence Street, near Craig St., MONTREAL.

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

THE PERFUME

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

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

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

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

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y. Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamplongh & 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

3.45 P.M. and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 25, 1863. WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

> [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bella for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most aproved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

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

M. O'GORMAN,

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

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

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

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

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

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

Measrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'puil' for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere no trums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recom-mended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most post common in firmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucuous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone-I reliabled my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental appli-cation which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I fell a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE. Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetow., D.C., Meners, Hostter & Smith:

Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to add my testi-monial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southers river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had be-come a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and deffing all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bot-tle to convince me that I had found at last the right tle to convince me that I had found at last the right Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o clock P.M., has been complete. It is now some years since I stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskiponge, has been complete. It is now some years since I stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to Riviers du Loup (en hant,) Yamachiche and Port St. say that I have found the preparation all that it Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M. us, and even as a stimulent we like it better then anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done

Tremain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Measrs. Mostetter & Smith : Eesr Sirs-Will you do me the layer to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here ; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased etomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind i am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should be be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters or-

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospi.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplongh & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H.

M. KEARNEY'& BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters.

TIN-SMITHS. ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,

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

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

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

Jobbing punctually attended to.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the CLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manufactured those things in Montreal for the last five years, I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every description of the last five years. tion of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest no-

COAL OIL DEPOT.

tice, and in a superior style.

Montreal, Sept., 1863.

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

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1864;

1812:

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL. A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE, Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieut.-Col., Staff, Active Force, Canada.

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

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BETWEEN

DAILY

MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE

Regular Line of Steamers BETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Soul



Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'A:-

somption and other Intermediate

FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharem

as follows :-

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. P. E. COTTE,
Will leave the Quebec Steamboat Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Potts of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirons of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon naving a regular connec-tion by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to con-

vey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER COLUMBIA. Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Capt. Jos. DUVAL,

STEAMER TICTORYA

Capt. CHS. DAVELUY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltie, Lanotale, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sore was Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLY,

Capt. Fas. LAMOURSUM.
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stop-TOMACH BITTERS.

| Ping, going and returning, at Vercheres. Control of the Contro STRAMER TERREBONNE.

Capt. L. M. Rot.,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Whatf for L Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Priday, at 200 clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vareanes, St. Paul l'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M.; and on Saturdays at 6 o'cleck A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE,

Capt. P. E. Malinot, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Term source on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at O.P.M.: Smeturday at 4 o'clock P.M.: stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-Usie, Riviere des Prairies et Lachenaie, leaving Terrehonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 50 o'clock A.M. clock A.M., and Saturday at o o'clock A.M. For further information, apply at the Richelies Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE. General Renager

Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, May 7, 1868.

E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y. Oct. 9, 1363 Auctioneer.