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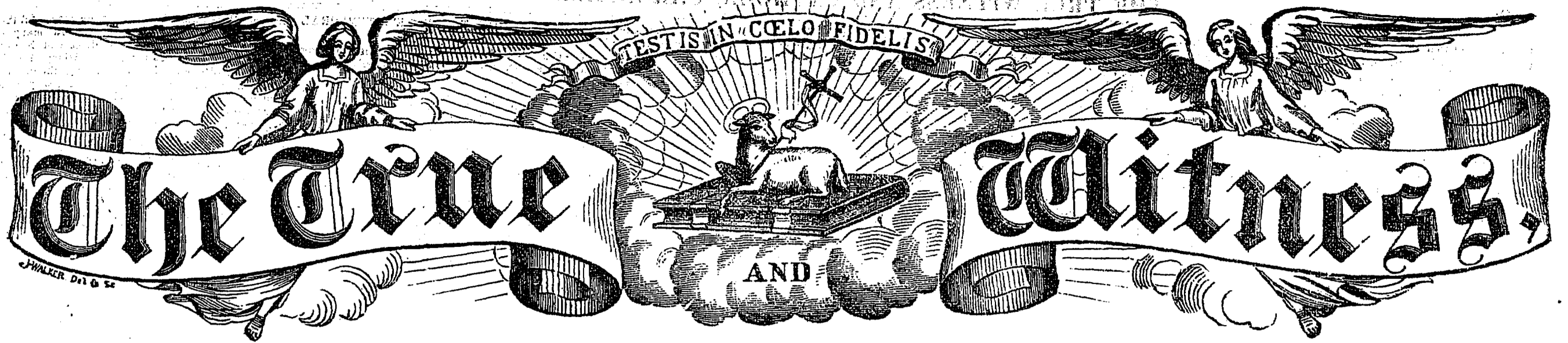
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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 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 “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 unpresuming house of God was covered by a thatch of straw and fir-branches, on its outside—and the bores 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 of 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 have 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 services.

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 hung 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 admonitions, 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 ramblings, eyes black as coals, and large, liquid and lustrous. Whilst under the immediate surveillance of his guardian, his little hands were piously joined and raised in seeming prayer;—but the moment her attention was called away, and her hands resumed, those innocent large orbs went once more in search of the headlong flight of the bird, and were lit 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 him;—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 reward for his ready and willing compliance.

The Mass was over, and the venerable pastor, Father Michael Maher, was just uttering solemnly, and with raised arms, the “Benedictus. Omnipotens Deus!” when a woman rushed wildly into the chapel, crying out at the top of her voice:

“Father Michael, the Wolf is outside; his troopers are looting the trees and hacking the furze bushes, to set fire to the roof over your head!”

The men sprang to their feet, the women screamed. “My people! my people! my own people!” inquired the priest, in a loud, impassioned voice, “hear me, hear God’s minister, and your old guide, before you move a foot from this sacred house.” The men stood still. “God bless ye,” cried out the grateful priest, “God bless ye! now I will go myself and reconstate with these violent intruders.” “They’ll hurt 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, made for the purpose—a necessary precaution in those sacrilegious times, and solemnly walking 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. In the meantime, a very significant movement

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, 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 faithful women, they thought that if there should 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 grove, 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.

“How dare you impose your commands upon me, Father Dotard,” retorted the wolf, reddening with rising anger.

“I dare say anything in the name of God, and under the shadow of His Holy Cross,” replied the priest steadily.

“I dare do more,” he continued, advancing toward 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 time, but the little boy sidged up to the excited animal, and put his two tiny arms around his 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 him.

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

“Here Lion,” now fairly roared out his exasperated master; the dog loosened himself away reluctantly 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 pistol and fired the contents of it into the animal’s body; he then drew a second pistol, but before he could make any use of it, there was a cry from the chapel, “Draw in Father 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 holster-pistols, and the short carbines which were stacked upon the ground. Then taking their stand behind the animals, they quietly awaited the further proceedings of the enemy.

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 chapel.

To add to his discomfiture, the now confident peasantry heard his order, “To horse,” and replied to it by a loud laugh.

Father Maher again appeared as a peace-maker.

“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 us now, and, for heaven’s sake, let us be quit of them.”

“Father Michael, they do not deserve it from us, nor a less thing.”

“No matter, now, my good friends, let them go, let them go, for God’s sake, for my sake.”

With a bad grace, and not without much grumbling, the people relinquished their horses; and the crest fallen soldiers quickly remounted, awaiting commands.

“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 wolf writhed with impotent rage.

“Take my knightly honor,” he said, scornfully, “that no use shall be made of the weapons 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 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 seemed to touch even that cruellest of men, and 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 human nature, although but for a brute. Thus, history 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 his castle, without satisfying, to some extent at least, the innate cruelty of his disposition. Accordingly, as he and his men rode furiously thro’ the country, exasperated at their late defeat, and thirsting for vengeance on somebody, or anybody, or anything, to allay the fever of their buffed malice. They set fire to hay and haggard, to roof trees and corn stacks—they lashed the cattle and pursued their flying owners—and, in fact, perpetrated any outrage that chance put in their way, or that their too retentive memories dictated to them. They were the rulers of the land—the rulers and the law givers.

Unfortunately in their furious headlong course, they came up with a travelling peasant who was journeying from one part of the country to the other. He was instantly stopped, questioned, and assaulted. The man’s name was John Galway—an Irishman and a Celt to the back-bone. He knew the intolerant despots he had to deal with, and that he had no mercy to expect at their hands. Accordingly his demeanor was firm and resolute, and neither insult nor violence could exact from him that slavish whine of terror and cowardance which his persecutors expected their presence should inspire.

After rifling his person for a long time in search of some testimony of crime or treason—as luck should have it, one of the party found a paper concealed in his hat—a shout of triumph announced the discovery, and the document was forthwith presented to the Earl. The gallant commander, however, was not a scholar—at least he was not able to make any hand of the important manuscript. The sergeant of the 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 rask treason, and the wolf ordered the prisoner, off hand, to be flogged to death. From a neighboring farm yard, a horse and car was at once procured, and the man strapped thereto by the belts of the yeomanry; but now there occurred a little difficulty—the car was wanting. That very necessary implement of torture was for once forgotten in the outfit of the morning—an unusual oversight. “Break down some of the boughs from that tree yonder, and scourge him with them,” cried the wolf.

“It is an elder tree, my Lord.”

“Well, Judas, they say, hanged himself from such a one, the better then it is to flog a rebel.”

Accordingly they pulled their boughs, and having stripped their victim, commenced the work of torture in right down earnest. One of the party driving the horse along, whilst all the rest, one after one, dismounted to inflict the punishment, taking the bloody rods from their tired companions. The sufferer bore all with scarcely a groan, although the flesh was peeling away from his bare back from the unceasing flagellation.

The wolf eagerly listened for a cry or even

a murmur, but no—the helpless man never winced—never even moaned. At length they came to a narrow mountain stream with a clean channel of sand and stones, and while the horse stopped to drink, the yeoman amused themselves by rubbing handfuls of gritty alluvia into the wounds they were so mercilessly inflicting. This was too much for human nature to endure in utter silence—and so, the poor fellow fairly cried out, “O Lord! O Lord!”

“I do not pity you a bit, you rebel villain,” scoffed the wolf of the Galtees, thinking that the man addressed himself to him.

“You!” exclaimed the bleeding rebel scornfully, and looking up into his face—“You! I do not mean you, you cowardly tyrant.”

“Untie the fellow, untie the fellow,” commanded the discomfited Earl, afraid of a repetition of such contemptuous language to the hearing of his 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 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; but, nevertheless, his indomitable spirit was still 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 his horse’s head such a violent blow that the animal bounded into the air and threw his rider 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; then forward again, though now more ploddingly and wearily; he was becoming weaker and weaker. He was now on the banks of the Luncheon; the tramps of the troopers’ horses were momentarily growing more and more audible—well, he could crawl no further. He dropped into the river, just by a thick clump of rushes and submerging his whole body, hid his head amongst them. At that moment the horsemen rode up—they rode past!—he was safe! He thanked God fervently, as their wild halloo echoed through the mountains, and their foot steps died away upon the wind.

Some time elapsed after those events, and a very long time neither, when it was whispered throughout the country that the “Wolf of the Galtees” was no more. Many thought the report too good to be true, others disbelieved it altogether, whilst the great majority hoped that if the event did not actually take place, that it soon should. In reality, and in good truth, the stormy Earl’s life was ended—there was no longer any doubt of it; the long trailing black flag was hoisted on the battlements of his castle, and his domestics appeared all in mourning.—The Earl was dead!—the Earl was dead! The news news spread like wild fire all over the land. A cry of joy and exultation followed the announcement wherever it was related, and even more: the peasantry forthwith prepared to celebrate the glad tidings by lighting a prodigious bonfire on a high hill very near, and commanding a full view of the dark stone walls where their arch-enemy was lying a cold and livid corpse.

On that hill, on that sultry night of mid-summer, was assembled a picturesque group of mortals as ever was painted by the magic pencil of Michael Angelo.

In the background was a body of pikemen lying on the grass, each man with his weapon by his side, and the remains of a rude feast scattered about between them. Near them, moved about a number of women and girls who had of late been evidently engaged in a series of culinary undertakings, for a large pot, hung from a triangle of poles, was still boiling merrily away, whilst the smouldering embers of turf and brambles were fuming beneath it.

The foreground, or brow of the hill, was occupied by an enormous pile of furz, brushwood, and other combustibles, ready for the application of the torch, and promising a formidable blaze that would mount up furiously into the heavens. About these materials of a gigantic bonfire, gambolled in continuous circles, numbers of men and boys, all clad in their holiday costume, and as merry and excited as if they were about to celebrate some annual rustic fete. They were waiting for the waning moon, in order that their fire should shine with the greater brilliancy and effect; besides the darkness was to be the signal for other fires to be kindled simultaneously with their own. At length the propitious moment arrived, and a faggot of flogging furze was seen moving towards the ready pyre; in another

instant a rapory cloud of waving smoke crept up lazily into the air, swaying about in gusty volumes, and now and then darting forth a rapid serpent-like tongue of flame from its dark throat, then a thin pillar of light stood up straight in the midst of the dull murkiness, and at last, like a great sun, out opened a broad red sheet of unmingled light swallowing up all the dense darkness, as if at a single gulp, and making it mid-day all over the heathery hill. A loud shout heralded in the glorious conflagration, and was repeated again and again, as the reflection of the red glare danced upon the window panes of the distant sowers.

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 nearer and nearer—the people above recognised him—another deafening cheer followed the discovery—it was John Galway.

Now he was in the midst of them, but to their many warm welcomes and congratulations, he made no reply.

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 him, 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 had been nearly scourged to death.

THE END.

THE SISTER OF CHARITY;

OR,

THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.

(From the Lamp.)

CHAPTER I.

The story which I am about to relate, dear reader, I heard from a Sister of Charity in America, who had herself known the heroine.—It may interest you as a page of the book of life—so full of strange events and stranger histories, every leaf teeming with incident, and yet all varied. It is true that every man has two lives—the outer and the inner one. Has not the world the same; the outer life we see of events that happen before our eyes, of scenes we witness, of tragedies and comedies played out upon its stage; ah! and also its hidden histories, its many sorrows, that we dream not of, its deep wounds invisible to our eyes? Who shall know the secret history, the hidden life of another; what of conflict, of struggle, what of patient endurance, of calm hardly won, is hidden beneath the exterior of those whose very tranquility we may have envied? If we knew more of each other, how much more love, pity, compassion, and good feeling there would be in the world; it is from that very ignorance of each other’s trials and afflictions that we judge so hardly, and sometimes so unjustly.

In the south of Ireland, near the city of C—, are the ruins of Redmond’s Castle, the seat and heritage of the Redmond family, who flourished for many generations under the Irish kings. All that now remains of its once great beauty and strong massive towers is one old arch with a low wall overgrown with ivy. Beside the arch stands a large stone cross, covered with the moss and ivy of many year’s growth. It is somewhat broken now, and the green moss quite covers its base, while the ivy trails round its arms and falls from it in many graceful festoons. The old courtyard where the arch stands is now full of trees—old oaks sturdy and strong, elms with shimmering shiny leaves throw fantastic shadows on the grass and reeds, tall and graceful linden trees, where the wind mourns the decay of the old house and the blight of its once proud gay inhabitants. A little brook, the sole remnant of the large moat, runs by the foot of the cross and flows itself in the trees. Redmond’s cross is known to every one far and wide; artists have been to sketch its picturesque beauty, poets have sung of its ivy and moss, of its murmuring brook, and stately trees; and now, in the mellancholy summer light, with the golden sunshine streaming through the thick, green leaves, playing round the ivy tendrils, making the little brook sparkle like diamonds, and bathing the whole in one delicate flood of light,—it is enough to inspire thoughts as beautiful as itself. A short path from the ruins to the fields leads to the highway, and there, on the outskirts of the town, stands the pretty little chapel of Our Lady of Mercy. And now, flocking from all parts, the people hasten to the benediction, for the bells have ceased ringing, and the service has begun. Ah! it is beautiful, this little chapel.—A large stained-glass window is above the altar, and it represents Our Lady of Mercy; her sweet face is bent with a look of tender love and

...pity to the crowd of suppliants at her feet.—One arm clasps her Divine Son, the other is extended to the helpless and the miserably... "Whom that dear arm is the plank of hope.—Some who visit the city take away with them a vivid recollection of Redmond's Cross; others have that fair picture of Our Lady so photographed on their memory that it is never forgotten, but lingers with them as the perfume of a sweet flower. The richest crimson, the deepest blue, the brightest emerald, the purest gold, and the darkest purple, all stream in one grand light from the window, and fall upon the altar with its silver candlesticks, its ivory crucifix, and glowing flowers, upon the little sanctuary with its rich picturesque and graceful statues, and fill the church with that beautiful mellow radiance so well called 'religious light.' Now the glory of the sunset has somewhat passed, and the light in the sanctuary is that of innumerable tapers burning on the altar. The priest kneels on the altar-step surrounded by his white-robed acolytes, the incense rises in flagrant clouds, and the organ is intoning one of those simple and beautiful Litanies of Our Lady, which would seem almost an echo from the angels.

...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 seeking my end than live quietly here, and so never attain it. Some men are made for stirring 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 this moment: there has been a voice in these old ruins that has called to me night and day to rise and go forth, and win that which my fathers have lost. I have spent nights in that square court, and have thirsted and longed to be up and doing, and now the time is come. Oh, Father Paul, bless and encourage me, for I have a noble task to achieve.'

...simplicity of Mr. Whiteside, they might acknowledge with pleasure how much Ireland was indebted for 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 be could constantly appeal, as they were witnesses above all suspicion of partiality to the Catholic 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 invasion of the Danes at the close of the eighth, or of the English at the close of the 12th century. The principal doctrines that essentially separated the Catholic Church from the Protestant Church were—1st. The real presence of Christ in the most Holy Eucharist, and the sacrifice 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 dead, and the doctrine of purgatory. Fourth, constant use of the sign of the cross and miracles. Fifth, veneration for the saints, and the practice of asking their prayers, including a special reference to the Mother of God. Sixth, the supremacy of the Pope, as successor of St. Peter. Eighth, as a matter of discipline, the celibacy of the clergy. Ninth, absolute belief in, and profound reverence for the sacred Scriptures.

...DR. MANNING ON THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER. 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 England, and wherever the English language was spoken—the name of Mary re-veiled, and the powers of the world were leagued against the Pontiff. There was hardly one government or prince that had not been in either secret or open hostility.

...ones of Christ, none have been more successful than the Sisters of St. Bridget, who have now many establishments, especially in the diocese of Kildare, one of the youngest and most flourishing of which is that at Abbeyfeick. It is astonishing the progress which this institution has made in a few years.—Where a short time back stood a small house, intended 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, capable of accommodating a large number both of nuns and boarders, and forming one of the principal ornaments to the handsome little town upon whose people it has conferred so many blessings and advantages. Day by day the community has been increasing, and a few days since the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh performed the interesting ceremony of religious profession, in the parish church, the handsome private chapel intended for the accommodation of the community not being yet completed. The young ladies admitted to holy profession were—Miss Mary Anne McNamee, 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, Maryborough; Very Rev. Dr. Egan, Birr; Very Rev. Dr. M'Diroy, Tallamore; besides a number of priests from the neighboring parishes. The healthful and beautiful situation of the establishment, and the admirable education imparted by the sisters, render it one of the most desirable seminaries for young ladies to be met with in Ireland.—Dublin Telegraph.

(To be continued.)

THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF IRELAND.

LECTURE BY REV. JAMES GAFFNEY, BEFORE THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.

On the evening of the 13th ult., Rev. Mr. Gaffney delivered a lecture in the Catholic Hall, Denmark-street, Dublin, on 'The Ancient Christian Church of Ireland—were its teachings Protestant or Catholic?' 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. Byrne, Esq.; Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Rev. Mr. Brady, Rev. Mr. Murphy, S. J.; Rev. Mr. Moorey, Baldoye; S. Carolan, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Farrell, Rev. Dr. Kirwan, F. Mulligan, Esq.; Joseph Byrne, Esq.; Redmond Hanlon, Esq.; F. Dwyer, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Purcell, Rev. Mr. Gilligan, &c. Alderman J. E. 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. Gaffney, on coming forward to address the audience, was received with warm applause. He commenced by observing that a love 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 circumstance. In a prosperous country like England, it was the strongest bulwark of the people's liberties. By creating and fostering self-respect it at once opposed domestic tyranny, and repelled foreign invasion. In countries whose nationalities had been trampled down by the heel of the conqueror, such as in Poland, and in other lands with which Irishmen might be more familiar, it refused to blot out the characteristics of its own national existence, and sought, amidst trials and tears, to preserve the national language, tradition and history. The inhabitants of this green isle 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 through the continent civilization, learning and religion. Of that period Dr. Johnson says 'Ireland 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 of 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 glory round Ireland for four centuries after the introduction of Christianity was not the Catholic religion at all, but that it was the pure Protestantism—taught by the Rev. Mr. Bude in Townsend street, or in Fishamble-street, by the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy (a tongue). The latest exponent of these views was the Right Hon. James Whiteside, who had the honour to assert in the House of Commons, on the 13th of May last, that the Protestant Church upheld the ancient, pure Catholic faith professed in Ireland centuries 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. Gaffney) did not once join issue with Mr. Whiteside. He would suppose 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 truth of this assertion was only equalled by its audacity. Did O'Donovan and 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 canon of St. Patrick, said—'This most important canon affords a proof so unanswerable as to dispose forever of the modern imposition so pertinaciously pressed upon a large section of our countrymen as well as upon foreigners speaking the English language, namely, that the primitive churches of Erin did not acknowledge or submit to the Pope's supremacy, or appeal to it in cases of ecclesiastical difficulty. Nor is this canon, I may add, by any means the only piece of important evidence furnished by our ancient books on this great point of Catholic doctrine' (applause). As a contrast to the amazing

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(To be continued.)

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

...It is stated by a correspondent of the True Chronicle that two hundred processes are served at the suit of Lord Hoodly, for 'large areas' of ground due by tenants of the Glenties estate.

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...ones of Christ, none have been more successful than the Sisters of St. Bridget, who have now many establishments, especially in the diocese of Kildare, one of the youngest and most flourishing of which is that at Abbeyfeick. It is astonishing the progress which this institution has made in a few years.—Where a short time back stood a small house, intended 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, capable of accommodating a large number both of nuns and boarders, and forming one of the principal ornaments to the handsome little town upon whose people it has conferred so many blessings and advantages. Day by day the community has been increasing, and a few days since the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh performed the interesting ceremony of religious profession, in the parish church, the handsome private chapel intended for the accommodation of the community not being yet completed. The young ladies admitted to holy profession were—Miss Mary Anne McNamee, 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, Maryborough; Very Rev. Dr. Egan, Birr; Very Rev. Dr. M'Diroy, Tallamore; besides a number of priests from the neighboring parishes. The healthful and beautiful situation of the establishment, and the admirable education imparted by the sisters, render it one of the most desirable seminaries for young ladies to be met with in Ireland.—Dublin Telegraph.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

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, nothing of any importance to report this week. The French Government has followed the action of the British authorities, and has 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 potato rot is said to be rapidly on the increase. The consequence 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 between Generals Lee and Meade is daily expected, but hitherto there have occurred only a few unimportant skirmishes, and affairs of outposts. The attack on the defences of Charleston continues with unabated vigor, and the late elections here 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 circumstances, to speak of freedom of election is but a solemn mockery, and representative institutions are but a farce.

A HEAVY BLOW TO ORANGEISM. — Our readers may perhaps remember that, during its last session, the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island passed a Bill incorporating the Orange Society. This Bill having received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor Dundas was, as is the custom, transmitted to Great Britain for the approval of Her Majesty.

In the mean time the Catholics of the Colony together with many Protestants, drew up and submitted to the Imperial authorities two strong petitions against the Bill, earnestly praying Her Majesty to disallow it. To these petitions an answer was in due time received, and was published in the Prince Edward's Island Royal Gazette of the 21st ult. This reply consists of a dispatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and is couched in the following terms, to which we beg leave to direct the especial attention of our Canadian readers; since the arguments urged by the Duke of Newcastle against the official recognition of secret politico-religious societies in Prince Edward's Island, are equally applicable to Orangeism, and its official recognition in Canada. Here is the dispatch in question:—

No. 23. Downing Street, 20th Sept. 1863.
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 ultimo, 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 Petitions against it, forwarded respectively with your Despatches, No. 45, of the 27th of April last, and No. 66 of the 5th ultimo, the latter of which is stated to have been signed by upwards of 21,000.
I deeply regret that the Legislature 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.
I have, &c., &c., &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Lieut. Governor Dundas, &c., &c.

WITNESS some harsh things against Orangeism; and on more than one occasion, we have condemned the countenance given to it by persons in authority under the Queen in Canada. But never 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 this Colony; than is to be found in the above given brief, but bitter dispatch from the Imperial authorities. Severe censure is pronounced upon the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island for sanctioning Orangeism; and that Society which, to our disgrace be it said, has even in Canada been officially received and encouraged in Vice-Royal 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 detrimental to the best interests of any Colony in which they exist."

After this formal condemnation of Orangeism, and of its Colonial encouragers, we trust that we shall hear no more of Bills for the Incorporation of Orangeism in Canada; and that we may never again be doomed to witness the disgraceful spectacle of Twelfth of July receptions by Canadian Viceroy's, of Orange Grand Masters, bearing the trappings and insignia of a Society which, as "all experience has shown," is one of a class of institutions which "must be detrimental to the best interests of any Colony in which they 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 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, according to his theory, are utterly destitute. We asked him to state, in plain, intelligible English, without evasion, equivocation, or circumlocutions, the "good message" from God to 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 ignorant, or which, knowingly, they reject, and deny. This simple request was, as of course we knew it would be, a stumbling block to the Witness: to ask from him, a straight forward answer to such a question was to impose on him an impossible task; and so he replies to us in his issue of the 7th inst. with the following rigmorale, 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 Council of Trent, will be to point out to him a 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 annihilating them, and they spoke of these people becoming converted by believing Scripture, understanding and following it."

Now what could they possibly mean? The Holy Scriptures were held by the Jews and their clergy in the highest veneration. They professed that all their religion was based upon the Sacred Writ. Not to believe in it was held a crime, they obeyed it in the most minute particulars even to titing mint and rue; and moreover, they read the inspired book publicly every 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 uttering to this very religious people and their priests such language as the following:—"Have ye never read in Scripture? (Mark xii, 42.) 'Ye err, because ye know not the Scriptures' (Mark xii, 24.) 'Search the Scriptures,' (John i, 29.) 'Laying aside the commandments of men, ye hold the tradition of men. Ye make the Word of God of none effect through your tradition.' (Mark vii, 8, 13.) Finally it is said of some of these most devout Jews who had followed 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 xiv, 32.) "Afterwards they reasoned out of the Scriptures, and searched them daily." (Acts xviii, 2, 11.)

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 precisely 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 spoke in 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 inasmuch 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 flagrant delicto, and so convict them of that of which he accuses them, to wit, the repudiation of some truth revealed by God through Christ to man, and a belief in which is indispensably necessary to salvation—may be, he has not as yet realised

his heart's desire. Nothing would be easier for the Catholic, challenged to state wherein, in his opinion, Protestants were destitute of "the 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 sacrifice upon the cross;" to a third he would reply "you deny the doctrine of the Trinity;" to a fourth "you repudiate many of the Sacraments;" to a fifth "you are destitute, especially of the sacrament of Penance, whereby the all cleansing blood of Christ, and the infinite merits 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 medium by Christ Himself appointed for perpetuating to the end of time, and for promulgating amongst all nations, the knowledge of "the Gospel" good message or saving truths, of which He was the bearer and author." Such an answer, or answers, would of course give rise to two other questions. First, "do Protestants, or any of them, reject or deny that which the Catholic respondent accuses them of denying?"—and this question, as involving a mere matter of fact, would be settled by a reference to their respective recognised Formularies, or Confessions. The second question would be—"do these things which Protestants avowedly reject or deny, constitute any part of 'the Gospel,' and are they necessarily included in the Christian scheme of salvation?"—and this question would of course have to be referred to some authority competent to decide, infallibly, wherein "the Gospel" or good message, itself consists. But still the Catholic, challenged to define what he meant by "the Gospel," and wherein, in his opinion, Protestants ignored, denied or rejected, "the Gospel," or any portion thereof, would not find the slightest difficulty in giving an immediate, concise and straight-forward answer.

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 all that their Church believes and teaches, and 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, the Catholic Church ignores, rejects, and denies. There can be but one reason why the Witness should not reply to this question in terms as concise and straightforward, as these in which a Catholic, challenged by a Protestant to indicate wherein, in his opinion, the latter was destitute of "the Gospel," would reply; and that reason is, because in his heart the Witness, and his fellow-laborers, well know that all their talk about Catholics being destitute of, ignoring, or rejecting "the Gospel" is what the Yankees more emphatically than eloquently qualify as "humbug."

Or, if the Witness should like it better, here is the same question put to him in another form of words—Can they be saved, in your opinion, 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 himself 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 reply.

The Witness contends that the "Red Men" of British North America are not, as we in a late issue asserted, "allies," but are "subjects;" and are therefore bound to regulate their conduct towards one another, and the transmission of property 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 continent ever acknowledged such monstrous 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 forced 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" to the charge on which he is arraigned at the bar of justice; and not guilty according to the logic of the Witness he must for ever be held to be, no matter what the amount and weight of evi-

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 verdict 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 it suits its convenience so to do, as "allies;" and anon when the first necessity has passed away, to claim them as its "subjects." We ask the Witness to answer this single question, which will be conclusive—"Were the Indians, who fought side by side with British troops on the heights of Queenstown, and who under their chief Tecumseh, formed part of the army of General Proctor, "British 'subjects,' or British 'allies'?" If the Witness answer that they were the former, we shall of course call 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 liable 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? Rights and duties are reciprocal or correlative; and where the first are withheld, the second are not due. Thus the action which excludes the Indians from the exercise of all political rights, exonerates them from the obligations, of ordinary British subjects.

They manage things differently in other British Colonies, and carry out the principle above stated, rigorously to its logical conclusion. In New South Wales for instance, universal suffrage is the rule, amongst both blacks and whites; and there the naked savage, ignorant of a word of English, should be ready, or confine his hunting trypis 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 theory be correct, their conduct towards the chief whose case the Witness cites as an instance of illegality, is not obnoxious to censure; 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 intelligence from the seat of war in the United States.

The sum collected on All Saint's Day, in the St. Patrick's, the Ste. Anne's, and Ste. Bridget's churches, for the relief of the poor of the Irish congregations of this City, amounted to Two hundred and twenty three dollars, sixty-seven cents.

LIBERAL CONSISTENCY. — The Globe thus comments on the Schleswig-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 legality—what 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 sovereignty, not of a portion of his Kingdom merely, but the whole thereof, but his sovereignty itself; and to exchange his position of independent sovereign for that of subject of Victor Emmanuel! Never, in ancient or in modern times were demands so "preposterous" so "unjust," made 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 praiseworthy, 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 measurable Liberalism, and his disregard 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 Naples to wit) is to commence 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 weights—the 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 of 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" and of "German unity" would not justify the employment of such iniquitous means as would be the "conquering a foreign province, we are at a loss to conceive upon what principles of 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 King "honest man." Consistency however is a virtue to which your liberals make no pretensions; and so we suppose the Globe does not feel any difficulties what ever in the matter.

A new light seems to have dawned upon the mental eyes of our contemporary, the Witness, 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 important 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 his columns constantly held up to grateful admiration of the public. We were therefore as much pleased as we were surprised, at finding in his issue of the 27th ult., amongst his selected matter, and in an article treating of the physical 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 hypochondria to torment 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 tampered with; but cruel, diabolically cruel must be the sordid wretches, who for the sake of gain or notoriety, so tamper with young children, and so blight all their prospects in life.

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

hitherto he has applauded, but which we have 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 important subject we must also congratulate the Montreal Witness. Hitherto he has shown himself a warm and thorough partisan of Yankee "State-Schoolism," upon which model the "common school" system of Upper Canada has arrogantly been built. In his issue of the 5th instant however, he reads his recantation, and recognises his gross error on this subject, as well as on that of 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 profitable. Here are the words of the Witness on this subject of the schools in England; he says:

"We should say, from the character of the teachers 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.

And of the latter, "the boasted common schools of the States," he thus records his opinion:—

"In them, we fear, in many cases, splendid apparatus, and fine buildings do but conceal shallow acquirements in the teacher, and a sad lack of efficient scholastic 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 hath happened to the son of Cis? Quenam res accidit 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 with the Catholic Church, and in reproving her short comings. 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 brethren. Thus in a recent number of the Christian Guardian, we find a selected article strongly complaining of the action of the Catholic Church towards M. Renan, the French Protestant author of a new "Life of Jesus." It is urged against the Church that the Archbishop of Rheims has condemned the work, rather than refuted it—we might well ask have any amongst the Protestant Bishops of England as yet "refuted" the Biblical criticisms of their brother Bishop, Dr. Colenso? and that though other Popish ecclesiastics have tried arguments against M. Renan's work, these have done no good, but rather harm; because, unfortunately, the majority of the Romish priests are destitute of any great learning, and "know little of the original languages of the Bible"—a strange complaint indeed for a Methodist tab-preacher to urge against the Clergy of a communion that has given to European literature the most celebrated philologists of the age; and one of whose dignitaries, the Archbishop of Westminster, is acknowledged 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 Europe. But then what is such a man as Cardinal Wiseman in comparison with the bright lights of the conventicle?—with such babes of grace as Spurgeon, such prodigies of erudition as Tribulation Cumming, or Jabez Buster?

Now from one so censorious as is the critic above quoted, we should certainly expect to hear that the learned, pious 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. Renan's work, but they have actually encouraged 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 flatteringly eulogized M. Renan. This is a disgrace to our communion."

And until this disgrace be wiped out, we think that it would be more prudent on the part of Pro-

testants, in better taste, as well as more decorous 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 "Life 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 for seduction in Upper Canada elicited from His 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 furnish a striking commentary upon the "common school" system of Upper Canada and its results. 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 facts showed a very loose state of morals in the family."

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 in Upper Canada. The Reporter, to whose version of the case we are indebted for the above given extracts from the Judge's charge to the Jury, attributes the prevalence of vice to the state of the law, which gives the unchaste woman pecuniary damages against her fellow-sinner; and it invokes the aid of the civil magistrate towards the repression of the vice of incontinence, arguing that both parties thereto should be punished. Our contemporary has certainly strange notions of the functions of the civil magistrate when it makes such a demand; which could only be acceded to by the enactment of a code of "Blue Laws," such as that under which Connecticut and other Puritan-ridden countries groaned in the XVII century. No! the vice of incontinence cannot be checked by any conceivable system of human legislation; neither does it properly speaking fall within the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate all. "Police," not "morality," is the legitimate object of the latter's care; and if he attempts to confound the two, he usurps the functions of the priest, to whom, through the administration, not of a penal code, but of the Sacraments, God has confided the moral government of the world.

We understand that M. A. E. Aubry, the highly esteemed editor of that valuable Catholic journal the Courrier du Canada, has been compelled by the state of his health to abandon his editorial labors. This is much to be regretted, for it will not be easy to replace such a man as M. Aubry; and the services of such an able and zealous champion of the interests of the Catholic Church in Canada, as the Courrier du Canada cannot be dispensed with. The successor of M. Aubry has not yet been named.

The Rev. P. Walsh, Gananoque, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, in place of the Rev. M. Rossiter, deceased.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of this Corporation was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Thursday evening, 5th Nov., at which the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing 3 months.

- President—Myles Murphy.
1st Vice President—W. E. Linehan.
2nd Vice do—Michael Bergin.
Secretary—James O'Farrell.
Assistant Secretary—John Quinn.
Treasurer—Robert Smyth.
Collecting Treasurer—Wm. Cunningham.
Ass. do do—Thomas Duggan.
Grand Marshal—Thomas Bowes.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

- St. Ann's Ward—John Rogers and Alex. Woods.
St. Antoine do—Henry Murphy and John Lucas.
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.
East do—John Galligan and Patrick Pegan.
West do—Feix McIver and Michael Russell.
Centre do—Thomas Phelan.

The Treasurers Report was read which shewed the following very satisfactory result:—

Table with financial data: On hand per last statement 7th May 1863 \$242 87, Monthly dues, entrance fees, rec'd since 238 02, Expenses from May 7, to Oct 28, Benefit rent 76 50, Balance to Cr of Society 23th Oct 1863 \$454 39.

(To the Editor of the True Witness. MONTREAL, 4th Nov., 1863.)

Sir—As one interested in the cause of education, I beg to trouble you, relative to the insertion of the following remarks in your invaluable journal.

Having incidentally visited the examination room on Tuesday last, I was surprised to see so many candidates for the office of "School-Teacher." In general they all acquitted themselves creditably, which speaks well for the present and future progress of education in Canada. The teachers are subjected to a strict examination, especially candidates for the higher order of Diplomas.

Their programme embraces a general course of Mathematics and Literature. The Examiners are Gentlemen possessing the highest abilities, amiable, just, and scrupulously exact, especially, the Presi-

dent, Revd. Mr. Villeneuve, and Mr. Doran the English Examiner.

I was highly gratified to learn that two young men, lately arrived from Ireland (Mr. McCormick of Buckingham, and Er. McKay, New Ireland, Huntingdon) were the only persons who obtained Model School Diplomas, and distinguished themselves.

They were trained teachers from the Dublin Normal School. It is highly creditable to find the sons of the "Emerald Isle" gaining foremost rank and so exemplary as to merit the same.

I am Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant, A VISITOR.

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

DEAR SIR,—Knowing the deep interest you take in all that concerns our holy religion, and the progress of Catholicity in Western Canada, I take the liberty of sending to you a brief account of the laying the corner stone of a new Church that is now being erected in the Village of Grimsby, and which is to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity under the patronage of St. Joseph.

Thursday, the 6th inst., was the day appointed for the interesting ceremony. In the morning the sky was obscured by clouds; but as the day wore on the weather became most propitious, and at half-past ten o'clock, A.M. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto arrived, attended by his Secretary, Rev. Mr. White. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass having been offered up by the Very Rev. Dean Gratton, Pastor of St. Catherine's, which took place in the Town Hall; His Lordship the Bishop assisted by the Very Rev. J. Walsh, V.G., Toronto, Very Rev. B. Gratton, P.P. St. Catherine's, the Revs. P. Conway and J. Lee, proceeded to the site where the church is to be erected, attended by a large concourse of people, many of whom were Protestants, and who seemed deeply interested in the ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

After the corner stone had been consecrated, His Lordship, attended by the clergy, ascended a platform which had been erected for the occasion; when the Very Rev. J. Walsh delivered a most eloquent discourse, taking his text from St. Matthew 23rd 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 manner, proved, by powerful arguments, that Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, did not intend the Holy Scriptures, as our sole rule of faith, which every layman 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 to His Apostles and their successors, to go and teach all nations. He did not tell them to write the Scriptures for the laity to judge for themselves; but that He intended by His command to the Apostles, to guide the faithful by oral instructions; showing that during the period from the creation of the world, until the time of Moses, not a word of the Bible had been written. And that the New Testament had not been completed for upwards 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 explaining the various ceremonies used on the occasion.

After which His Lordship the Bishop and Rev. Clergy with several other gentlemen, were entertained at a sumptuous repast, by Mr. J. O'Beirne, who will long be remembered by those who partake of his hospitality; and to him are the Catholics of Grimsby forever indebted for his indefatigable exertions in collecting the necessary funds, and for his untiring energy in superintending the erection of their Church. I cannot speak too highly of the liberality of Protestants of Grimsby, who have so generously contributed towards the building of this church; foremost amongst whom is Mr. Brownjohn, who contributed upwards of forty dollars towards its erection. I cannot conclude without noticing the zeal displayed by our venerable Pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Gratton, who, with his assistants the Revs. P. Conway and J. Lee, are untiring in their devotedness for the welfare of the mission under their charge.

Yours, &c., N.

THE LATE BAZAAR.—THANKS.

The Committee of Ladies of St. Mary's Church Bazaar, held during the last month, in acknowledging with gratitude the great success of their first effort—the total net receipts amounting to \$1750—desire to re-urn their sincere 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. Hamilton, Nov. 2, 1863.

FRANK MURDER.—The Signal has gathered a few of the particulars of a tragic occurrence which took place in Wawanosh, near Wingham, about a week ago. It appears that two men named Elliott and Turner, between whom an old feud existed, attended a bee together. During the day they seemed disposed to forget mutually and become friends again. In fact, the compact was about being sealed with a glass of whiskey, when the dispute broke out afresh. Turner threw the contents of his glass into Elliott's face, when the latter, seizing a handspike, dealt Turner such a blow on the head that he fell insensible, and never spoke again. He died 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.

PRISONER RECAPTURED.—A few days ago two men succeeded in making their escape while being conveyed to the penitentiary, in the cars, in a manner so mysterious as to excite much curiosity to know how it was effected. One of them has since been recaptured, and gives the following version of the affair. He says they made their escape through the closet window before the train crossed the Melbourne bridge. They put the two chained feet out first, Brown then got his body out, and laid hold of a lamp iron near the window, and rested one foot on a sill at the end of the car. Duggan drew his other foot through, and at a given signal both threw themselves upon the ground, falling upon a bed of sand without material injury. They took breakfast next morning at Kingsley, and then went to D-ville, and thence through Han to Winton. The prisoners were only chained together by the feet, their hands being free.—Kingston Whig.

PROVINCIAL DEBTORS IN ARREARS.—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 Municipal Loan funds of Upper and Lower Canada, amount to more than nine millions and a half of dollars, to say nothing of the arrears of interest, which have accumulated to nearly two millions more. On the Fund itself the Finance Minister has of late years been compelled to pay the interest. This amounts to nearly half a million of dollars at five per cent. Now the Municipalities which are reaping the benefit of these investments, ought at least to pay something towards meeting the interest on the fund. It is not right that we in this locality who have borrowed from other sources, and who are compelled to tax

ourselves 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 go free. The same remarks will apply to the Quebec Fire Loan and hundreds of other defaulters to the Government. Halt a million from all these sources ought to be realized, and that would be so much relief.—Kingston British American.

CRIME IN THE PENITENTIARY.—ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENTS.—A case involving remarkable developments regarding the discipline in the Penitentiary, was brought before his Honor Judge Robinson, on Wednesday morning, at the instance of Mr. Burrows the County Attorney. It would appear from the evidence in the matter thus far adduced 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 coin. 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 shop of the Penitentiary, where the manufacture of 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 counterfeit money, about four years since. The person testifies in effect, that James T. Gardiner, the schoolmaster in the Penitentiary and also acting as guard, being aware of his skill in the manufacture of counterfeit money, applied to witness some five or six months since to assist him in such an enterprise, construct the moulds, and also to manufacture the bogus coin. Inducements were held out to the convict to enlist him in the business, such as procuring communication with his family, other officers outside his prison, and like little services that an overseer might render to alleviate the punishment of a convict. The convict manufactured counterfeit American half and quarter dollar pieces, which business was conducted during the working hours in the carpenter shop, where from eighteen to twenty men are employed under two overseers. He could not estimate the amount he had given to Gardiner, but believed 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 envelop that person. After the examination of the convict Spray, the case was adjourned until 12 o'clock on Thursday, when the Court having announced 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 despatched 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 corresponding 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 American.

INFUX OF AMERICAN CAPITAL.—Not only is Canada receiving the questionable benefits of an influx of American military refugees—deserters and draft skeddaddlers—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 depository of an American merchant who, dissatisfied 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 may realize directly to Kingston. These remittances will be probably followed by those of other merchants in like circumstances, and the capital which we may so receive will materially assist in making money more plentiful in this country, stimulating enterprises that only flag for the lack of capital.—Kingston News.

The Courrier du Canada publishes a lengthy letter from the Grand Vieuxier Mailoux to Mr. Gagnon, corresponding secretary of the Quebec Colonization Society. By it, it would appear that the young settlement of Metapedia, Gaspé, has been and is still suffering considerably from want, occasioned by their crops missing. Their privations during the coming winter season, Mr. Mailoux fears, will be necessarily great, and he therefore calls on the charitable citizens of Quebec to extend a helping hand by contributions of money, raiment, food, &c.

THE GOLD FEVER.—A farmer residing not a great distance from the city, was exhibiting to-day a specimen of quartz impregnated with some metallic substance resembling gold. The possessor had found the article upon his farm, and appeared to be highly elated at the discovery, but persons capable of distinguishing the pure lure from the material dampened his golden anticipations by pronouncing the specimen a metallic combination of no great value, which is frequently found in quartz. The gold fever is a healthy sensation at present, but in prospecting operations it is well to bear in mind that "all is not gold that glitters."—Kingston paper.

THE GOLD FEVER.—The capitalists of New York and Boston are going largely into gold speculations in Canada. We learn from the Quebec Mercury that a property of between 60,000 and 70,000 acres of land in the Township of Dorset, county of Beauce, lately owned by Dr. James Douglas, has been purchased 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 habitants, in a desultory and spasmodic manner. We may now look for a rapid development of our auriferous wealth, and probably of all other valuable minerals, in which these lands are known to abound, and Lower Canada may soon become a second California. Transcrib'd.

KIDNAPING.—A young man, named Redpath, formerly a resident of New York, was arrested in the open street in this city on Saturday week by two men pretending to be detectives, an order issued by Mr. Childings, the United States Consul, put into a cab, driven the prisoner, 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 custody 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 habeas corpus is suspended, and there was no other means of obtaining 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 and it develops a monstrous outrage on the sovereignty of the Crown, and the liberties of Canadian citizens. We understand that there are several similar cases.—Montreal Gazette.

CANADIAN HORSES FOR THE WAR.—During the month of August the value of the horses bought by the American government in Canada and entered at Detroit was \$135,090.

Died.

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

In this city, on the 5th instant, Sarah, daughter of Mr. A. Hamall, butcher, aged 7 years and 5 months. At his residence at Shippenburg, county of Gloucester, New Brunswick, in the 35th year of his age, on Sunday the 18th instant, after an illness of eight days, the Rev. John A. Mounsey, R. C. Priest of the above place. He was a gentleman of kind and amiable disposition, highly cultivated talents, and devoted assiduity to the duties of his sacred calling. He was a native of Richibucto, N. B., where he received the early part of his education, which he subsequently completed in the Clerical Seminary of Quebec. Being ordained Priest by the late venerable Bishop Dollard, in 1851, he was at the time of his death in the 12th year of his ministry, and his early decease in the prime of life, is universally bewailed by all who knew him, and particularly by a member of his late afflicted flock, to whom he was so much endeared on account of his many excellent qualities.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various goods: Flour—Pollard's \$2.00 to \$2.20; Middlings \$2.30 to \$2.50; Fine \$3.10 to \$3.25; Super, No. 2 \$3.75 to \$3.85; Superior \$4.10 to \$4.20; Fancy \$3.60 to \$3.75; Extra \$4.25 to \$4.50; Superior Extra \$4.80 to \$5.00; Bag Flour \$2.22 to \$2.35. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs \$4.00 to \$4.80. Wheat—Canada Spring \$8 to \$9.00. Ashes per 112 lbs Pot, latest sales were at \$2.10 to \$2.15; Inferior Pot, \$2.10 to \$2.15; Pearls in demand at \$4.50 to \$4.55. Bacon—There is a good demand for New at 12 to 13 1/2; Fine to choice, suitable for home consumption 12 to 14. Eggs per doz 12 to 13 1/2. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7 to 7 1/2. Tallow per lb, 6 to 6 1/2. Cuts—Neats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6 to 6 1/2; Bacon, 5 to 6. Pork—Quiet; New Hoss, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Prime Mess, \$11.00 to \$12; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.—Montreal Herald.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table of retail market prices for various goods: Flour, country, per cwt 12 3/4 to 13 1/4; Oatmeal, do 12 0 to 12 3/4; Indian Meal 7 0 to 8 0; Beans per min 3 4 to 3 6; Beans, Canadian, per min 2 6 to 2 8; Honey, per lb 9 7 to 9 8; Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to 3 4; Dressed Hugs, per 100 lbs \$6.00 to \$6.40; Eggs, fresh, per dozen 9 0 to 9 1/2; Hay, per 100 bundles \$10.00 to \$11.00; Straw, 1 0 to 1 1/2; Butter, fresh per lb 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Do salt, do 1 0 to 1 1/2; Barley, do, for seed per bush 3 0 to 4 0; Buckwheat 1 8 to 2 0; Flax Seed, do 9 0 to 9 1/2; Timothy, do 5 0 to 5 1/2; Oats, do 2 0 to 2 1/2; Turkeys, per couple 4 0 to 5 0; Geese, do 4 0 to 5 0; Ducks, do 2 0 to 3 0; Fowls, do 2 0 to 3 0; Lard, do 9 0 to 9 1/2; Maple Sugar, 0 50 to 0 60; Maple Syrup, per gallon 0 0 to 0 10.

TORONTO MARKETS—Nov. 9.

Fall wheat 78 to \$1.90 per bushel. Spring wheat 76 to 78 1/2 per bushel. Barley, 80 to 84 per bushel. Peas, 56 to 58 per bushel.—Globe.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable quarterly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July July 23rd, 1863.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, the best no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzers Combination.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

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

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DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 22.—The Patrie of this evening believes itself able to state that the language of Austria 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.

The Pays in an article on the Polish question, signed by M. Sidney Renouf, energetically opposes a war undertaken by France alone.

FRANCIS REVENUE.—The Times' Paris correspondent says: 'The increase in the revenue will probably amount to \$1,000,000, being three times as much as it produced during the most prosperous year of the first empire.'

The Bishop of Nimes has published a mandate ordering prayers to be offered in favor of Poland for three consecutive Sundays.

M. Nadar's large balloon, the Giron, has made a second ascent from Paris, and passed over Belgium into Hanover.

BELGIUM.

The Civiltà Cattolica of Oct. 17 contains a long article on the Congress of Malines, and says:—

The Congress of Malines has nobly answered the purpose which the wisdom and piety of its promoters had proposed. Its deliberations did not extend beyond practical arrangements, which were thought calculated to second the external action of the Church.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—The Piedmontese revolutionary journals are as pleased at the removal of the French Minister, M. Sartiges, from Turin to Rome as they are annoyed at the recall of Sir James Hudson to make way for Mr. Elliot as the representative of Earl Russell at the Court of Victor Emmanuel.

The original plan of the Italian plotters to make use of the Emperor of the French to drive out the Austrians, to make use of Victor Emmanuel to drive out the other Sovereigns of Italy, and then to drive out Victor Emmanuel and proclaim the Italian Republic, has often been proclaimed.

sceptre of Victor Emmanuel. This is a victory for the Mazzinians, but its present value is not of much account. They are left in sole possession of a field in which little tangible profit is to be acquired, and they are informed that as soon as the opportunity of making anything out of it occurs, the Piedmontese intend to step in and claim the whole booty.

The Russian Consuls in Italy have published a circular, requesting all Poles residing in Italy to return to their country as soon as the term for which their passports are granted expires, under penalty of their property being confiscated.

October 10.—Our very dear and respected brethren of the Haute Veste, gathering together under the name and style of the Roman National Committee, have announced 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-Christian Majesty Victor Emmanuel will positively make his first appearance in the Eternal City on the 28th of this present month.

There is, however, a counter report current, and that in the well-informed circles, that a convention is already signed between France and Spain, which would guarantee a Spanish occupation in the event of a war which would necessitate the withdrawal of the French troops, and that this has been the object of the Emperor's Spanish excursion.

Notwithstanding his many ailments and trials, the health, and I may add, the spirits of the Holy Father continue to be excellent, and in his habits he displays an activity scarcely to be expected at his age.

The Holy Father gave the assurance to Prince Constantine Czartoryski, whom he received in private audience, that he had good reasons to believe that the Catholic Powers were about to insist shortly with energy on the Catholic side of the Polish question; and that they would address a common Note, relative to this subject, to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

The Holy Father will soon address an energetic speech against the military occupation of the country, the infringement of the municipal and of provincial laws, the non-observance of ecclesiastical discipline, and the non-observance of the laws of the State, which are the result of the Austrian occupation.

From the numerous examples furnished, I select the following:—In the town of America a sacrilege has just been committed, which has spread consternation amongst the people. Before the principal gate of the town over which was the touching inscription 'America Civium Mariae,' stood a large and well-executed Crucifix.

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:—

Crocio, 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 outlying districts, so that brigandage may be said to be hydra-headed. A report circulates that Pilope has been seen again in the neighborhood of Torre del Greco, if so, it must be with the connivance of the Papal and French authorities.

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 Lhays, 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 neither of these statesmen is inclined to take a step which might possibly lead to a war.

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.

Prussia.—The Prussian Government will not grant an amnesty to the political offenders in Galicia until peace and order are more completely restored on the other side of the frontier. The Galicians are somewhat less inclined to go to the assistance of their friends in Poland than they were a few weeks ago, but the Austrian authorities find it no easy matter to keep them from smuggling arms, ammunition, and provisions into that kingdom.

Austria and the 22 States which with her signed the German Reform Bill at Frankfurt are about to forward identical Notes to Prussia, in which that ward Power will be entreated not to persist in making unacceptable propositions. Should Prussia again refuse to treat on the basis of the Reform Bill, which was approved by a very great majority of the members of the Congress, the twenty-three Governments will doubtless resolve on acting without her concurrence.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is fully resolved 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 skillfully managed by Marshal Forey that they are likely to do so.

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.

PRUSSIA.

The interview between the Kings of Prussia 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.

POLAND.

The General Correspondence says:—'The Polish insurrection is increasing in the governments of Lublin, Plock, and Cracow. Notwithstanding the confiscation of arms by the Austrian authorities, numerous detachments are hastening from Galicia to assist the insurgents.

POSEN, 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 confiscated, 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.

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.

UNITED STATES.

SACRAMENTO UNDER FEDERAL AGENTS.—Forty-eight counties in Western Virginia were selected from the State proper, and by higher law doctrine were created into a sovereign State, notwithstanding it was a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States.

FEDERAL OFFICERS 'STAMPS' AROUND.—A New Orleans correspondent thus writes to the New York Herald on the 12th ult: General Banks left this city a few days ago upon official business. He had scarcely departed when the gold and silver stamp force broke out among the Union officers, some on leave of absence from their commands, and more without, pursued the streets with all the pomp and circumstances of war, visiting the hotels, bar-rooms, restaurants, and other places.

It is estimated that the average daily drain upon upon the armies of the Union through death, disease, wounds, 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:—Syladobois, Cheputaticook, Magaguadivie, Welokenabook, Moselucumagantic, Molechunkekan, Chemquassabamtook, Shekagumack, Shekatabank, Pamgoekamock, Moselockamogantic, Molychunkamag.

They have a little town 'Out West' which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English 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 saying he did not understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for hog stealing.

Non-Combatant Religionists.—The War Department has decided that Shinkers and other sect professing conscientious scruples against performing military duty are liable to the draft, and if they won't fight 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 PRAYERS.—On the night before election, Rev. Dr. Brozson, 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 Advertiser.

LINEN CHEAPER THAN COTTON.—The Belfast (Ireland) Northern whig shows that there are now lines of a coarse kind not only relatively but absolutely cheaper than cotton. Samples are shown of an Irish power loom 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 coarser.

A CHRISTIAN AND A GENTLEMAN.—The latest bon 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 Bulletin, contains the following, respecting the treasurable plot discovered there:—The parties are held in \$10,000 each, for a hearing on Wednesday. On Sunday the Marshal went to Columbus in a special train, and arrested the late State School Commissioner, Cathcart, S. D. Crisp, formerly a partner of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Slade, and Dr. Lorette. Doctor Lorette was put in the Penitentiary, and the others were brought in from this city, and transferred to the county jail. Mrs. Parthelet was a washerwoman at the United States barracks in Newport, and acted as a go-between to prisoners, and their outside mercenary the detective gained the confidence of Mrs. Parthelet, and also of Mrs. MacDonald, and both women became parties to the plans of the detectives, and all met frequently at Mr. T's house. 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 Cathcart and others there, and was in conference with Cathcart when he was arrested. The plan for effecting the release of the prisoners at Camp 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 prison guard were to be shot by outside parties, and axes were to be thrown over the walls to the prisoners. The prisoners came 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 Haysville. Cathcart was to go along and receive a commission in the rebel army as a reward for his services. Cathcart was arrested at the house of the Rev. Sabine Hough. Hough is the secessionist to whom Mr. Vallandigham 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.

Confessors are a low-bred class, who won't learn their bread. They are to be found in all communities, and all places, especially in police and other law courts, at meetings of municipal bodies, on wharves, railway stations, and at public-house bars. The doctor has a greasy, unwashed appearance, his hair unkempt, his hat shuffling, bad, bowed down at heels, and a marked deficiency of buttons on his apparel; his linen is ragged, has the appearance of having been washed in cologne. He is a great politician, knows more of the Land Question than Duffy; can solve a knotty law point better than the chief justice; finds fault with the decisions of magistrates, impugns all kinds of corrupt practices in municipal councils, charges all public servants with thieving and dishonesty, and believes himself to be the wisest, cleanest bodied, cleverest, and, at the same time, the most ill-used, unappreciated man in the world. Off: him work, you insult him, but he is not too proud to borrow a shilling. He is immense at all elections, talks loudly and confidently of the shortcomings of the candidate, 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 seen in the front seats of the gallery of the Supreme Court, in the front row of the audience of the Police Court, and at meetings of municipal councils, especially in the suburbs, occupying (although he pays no tax) the most prominent position to be 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; he will ultimately, be the cause of poor law unions and the other dread paraphernalia of pauperism in the colony.—Melbourne Punch.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Besides its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign competitors, this delicious Florida essence forms a delightful tooth-wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the face will relieve the severest, nervous headache, and ladies who value a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunburne, and all those external eruptions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency and flexibility of the skin. Agents for Montreal:—Devlin & Holton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

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.

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

HOTTEYER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—A Hundred Curatives in One.—Not the least striking merit of HOTTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the wide scope of their operation as a preventive and remedial preparation.

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

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English Company.

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England. The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:—

Perfect security for the fulfillment of its engagements to Policy-holders.

Favorable Rates of Premium.

A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mistake.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the premiums, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount.

Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to 22 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the premium. Next division of profits in 1865.

Stamps and policies not charged for. All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referee—W. E. Scott, M. D.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMPITTER, is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

LUMBER. JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets.

ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF BONSECOURS CHURCH, MONTREAL.

THE undersigned offer for sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3 in—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS and CULLS.

12-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-in and 3/4-in BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING, (all sizes), clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices.

45,000 FEET OF CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street, 3m. July 21, 1863.



The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA, lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an unclean, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical 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.

These 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 constitutions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, 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 ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Lyons, Clark & Co., Montreal.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOWN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock.

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.

J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary. Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

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 their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal. Wm. PALMER, General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

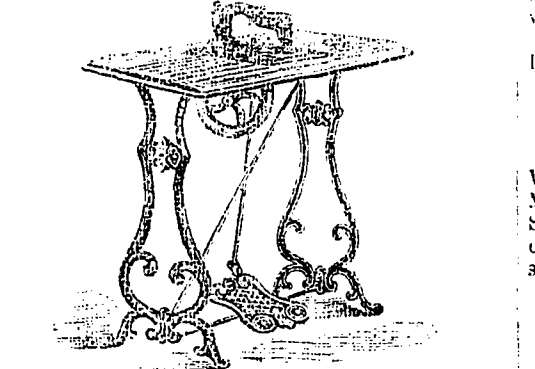
J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 316 ST. PAUL STREET.

CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

A CARD.

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

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



FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Prices ranging upwards from Twenty-Five Dollars

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge.

J. FULLER, General Agent for Canada. Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES



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

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

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

White Swellings and Nervous Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only pure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising 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 perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

LANMAN & KEMP, Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for sale by all Druggists.

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

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND MASTER TAILOR

TO THE Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 78, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's)

JUST PUBLISHED, IN LAMPORET FORM, THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSUBSTANTIATION

SUSTAINED: An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' strictures on the CATHOLIC Doctrine on Transubstantiation.

BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFE, ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

FOR SALE at Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER'S and at THIS OFFICE. Price 75c. August 29, 1863.

TEACHER WANTED.

A SCHOOLMASTER, acquainted with both French and English, and holding a Second Class Certificate, at least, is Wanted at (Hodrich, C.W.)

WANTED, for the Municipality of St. Sylvester (South, District of Quebec) a SCHOOL MISTRESS, with Diploma, for an Elementary School in the English language.

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG LADY, well qualified to fill the position of GOVERNESS to young children, and to teach all the English branches of education, (Music included) wishes to obtain a Situation in a respectable family.

AN EVENING SCHOOL. WILL be opened at the ST. PATRICK'S COMMERCIAL MODEL SCHOOL, WELLINGTON STREET, near the Wellington Bridge, on the 14th of September.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.

MR. HENRY B. GRAY: Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit.

IT IS ASTONISHING. Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal, Next to the Court House.

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

Yours very truly, J. H. KENNEDY. Grocer and dealer in wines and spirits, 156 St. Mary street, Montreal.

September 24.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter received by Mr. H. R. Gray, Druggist, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal:

MR. HENRY B. GRAY: Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit.

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SADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY, THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Rookhan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Airs to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Speranza and Mr. John M. Lorez, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cents; cloth 50 cents.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION, Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life. ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

For years and years we have been asked for large print Prayer Book, and for one reason or another we delayed getting up one until the present time.

THE MASS BOOK: Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays, the Offices for Holy Week, Vespers and Benediction.

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AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Agents for the True Witness in various locations including G. P. Hughes, J. J. Chisholm, Patrick Lynch, J. Doyle, Rev. J. Cameron, Rev. M. Moran, John O'Sullivan, B. Hinds, O. F. Fraser, P. P. Lynch, James Feeny, H. Gorman, Thos. Magin, J. Hackett, A. B. McIntosh, P. Maguire, Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Rev. E. Dunphy, Edward M'Govern, Wm. Chisholm, J. M'iver, J. B. Looney, J. Bonfield, Rev. J. J. Collins, P. Hackett, P. Gafney, Mr. Paradia, F. Flood, Rev. P. Walsh, J. Harris, Dr. M'Dougall, J. M'Carthy, J. Neary, W. Featherston, M. Haaphy, P. Pucell, J. Kennedy, M. O'Connor, B. Henry, W. Harty, Rev. R. Keloher, Patrick M'Mahon, M. Kelly, F. Boland, J. J. Murphy, B. Dunne, Francis O'Neil, W. Martin, F. Ford, James Heenan, J. Doran, E. M'Connell, Rev. Mr. Lalor, J. Birmingham, O. M'Mahon, Rev. T. Sear, M. O'Leary, James Carroll, P. Kelly, J. Campion, M. Teffy, M'Dermott, T. Griffith, Rev. J. Gratton, J. Daley, D. M'Donald, G. A. Hay, T. Dunn, Rev. Mr. Bourrett, Rev. Mr. Falvey, C. E. J. Ganglila, J. M'Gill, A. D. M'Donald, Rev. Mr. Baz, H. O'Connell, C. M'Gill, M. Haydon, Rev. Mr. Brettargh, W. Carmell, J. Greene, P. J. Sheridan, P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street, J. Hagun, James Kehoe, Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, Thomas Jarmy, J. J. Murphy.

HAVE YOU GOT A COUGH?

THE present changeable weather having given rise to numerous COUGHS and COLDS, we would recommend parties so afflicted to immediately purchase a box of McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES, as there is nothing more dangerous than a neglected cough. How often do we see and hear of fine healthy young people of both sexes, who give promise of being a good old age, cut down in their prime and carried to an untimely grave by such neglect. Take warning in time. These lozenges are prepared only by the proprietor, J. A. HART, without whose name there are no genuine.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 293, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, November 5, 1863.

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

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story cut-stone building with a five-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three spacious cellars, each 100 feet—No. 153 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and accessible part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLING-FORTES, &c. &c. THURSDAYS, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c. Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Bidders will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver: Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond and other precious stones. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer, March 27, 1862.

WANTED,

A BAKER to work in Brockville, C.W. He must be capable of taking charge of a Bake Shop, and a good Cake and hand Cracker Baker. The strictest sobriety will be indispensable in the applicant. Wages \$15.00 per month and board. All applications to be made (if by letter post-paid) to P. Bolger, Baker and Grocer, Brockville, C.W. September 24.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

MONTEAL, No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19. THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the Academy. U. E. ARHAMBAULT, Principal. August 27.

The Montreal Gazette BOOK AND JOB STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH. Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges.

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Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

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Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

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The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

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Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTEAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.



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 from Richmond to Island Pond at 10:00 A.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) at 3:45 P.M. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at 7:00 P.M. Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus on the Time-bills, unless signalled. WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 7:50 A.M. Local Train for Kingston and Way Stations, at 10:00 A.M. Night Express Train (with Sleeping Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the West, at 6:30 P.M. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Oct. 9, 1863.

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, MONTEAL.

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

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June '62.

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

H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL. HUDON & CURRAN, ADVOCATES, No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTEAL.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT, CARPENTER & JOINER, 54 St. Antoine Street. Jobbing punctually attended to. Oct. 9.

MATT. JANNARD, NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE,

AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL, Continuation of St. Lawrence Street, near Craig St., MONTEAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

THE PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE! FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. THIS rare 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 Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES from the skin. COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamental label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists 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 Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEZLY, West Troy, N. Y.

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 vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publishes 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. Messrs. 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 "puff" for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums 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 recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous 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 yellow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1861. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen—it gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuit would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good. I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

New Canaan, Conn., May 24, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Dear Sirs—Will you do me the favor 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 stomach. 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 he 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 you have; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospit. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittburgh, Pa., U.S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED and SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED TO LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

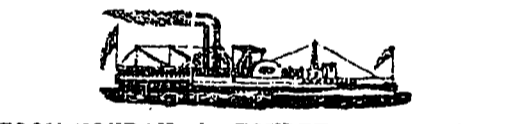
WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same. N.B.—K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade, and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them. Jobbing punctually attended to.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the CLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manufactured those things in Montreal for the last five years, I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every description of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style. COAL OIL DEPOT. E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B.—Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new. July 31, 1863.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1864; 1812: THE WAR AND ITS MORAL. A CANADIAN CHRONICLE. BY WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE. Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieut.-Col., Staff, Active Force, Canada. ONE VOLUME OCTAVO—PRICE, \$1. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, Sept., 1863.

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S DAILY Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BETWEEN MONTEAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers BETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate Ports.



FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows:—

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. P. E. CORTEZ, 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 Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desiring of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. J. B. LASSLEZ, 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 Batiscan.

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. JOS. DUCAL, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut), Yamachiche and Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. CHS. DAVENPORT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Larocque, Lacombe, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLAY, Capt. FRS. LAMORCIER, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Curs, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hubert, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 6 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M.

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, St. Paul, Vermet, 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'clock A.M.

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

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, May 7, 1862.