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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1865.

THE STORY OF A PIN.

VIII. - THE PICTURE GALLERY.

George found himself in the office of Monsier Wolft, after a long and serious business conversation.

'Enough of business for to-day,' said the banker. Tell me George: I was listening to you the other day in the salon ; you pretend to know something about painting.

'Not the least pretension,' replied George: 'but I have seen many pictures, and they, like all beautiful things, give me pleasure. In former times, with my excellent father, I used to pass many happy days in the galleries of the Louvre. Ab! sir, we enjoyed ourselves with a luxury of joy. We sometimes resolved to look at but three pictures, but then there was so much to see in these three ! Then we would advance cautiously, with bowed heads, following the long lines of the polished, inlaid floor, and measuring our way by the pedestals of the columns. ' Here we are,' my father would say, and then we would raise our eyes before a Corregio, a Raphael, a Leonardo da Vinci. Our ever fresh interest would be directed to the merits of these incomparable masterpieces. Seated in this palace, upon a large divan, in contemplation before these excellent works, my father would explain to me. as an artist, a connoisseur, and a man fully acquainted with the subject of which he was speaking, the distinctions which characterise the different schools, and would relate the curious anecdotes which are told concerning celebrated painters, whose lives have become, like the lives of the saints, a golden legend. Those happy times ! Those pleasant days will never return.

And why?'

'Because,' said George, ' the time of pleasure is past. Misfortune, which is always sure to come, has come in good season for me. I am obliged to make the sacrifice of my tastes, and 1 assure you that I will find a pleasure in this sacrifice ; for my labor with you, Moasieur, who have received a stranger with an indulgence so pater-Ab, well, to-day,' said Monsieur Wolff,
'since you are so submissive to my wishes, Mon-

sieur the publisher, it pleases me that instead of returning to your business, we will study art .---The day is a spleudid one. Follow me, and study, if you will, the lines of the polished, inlaid floor, since that is the way you prefer to look

nothing to change; a better choice could not be made. I could tell the name of each painter, while making the circle of this gallery ; they are all real. One could pass his life in this paradise, to admire the nature here poetized by art, to implore the blessing of these virgin saints. How fine a thing is fortune, if only to permit to one

the possession of these treasures. 1 could wish to be rich !? 'Behold,' exclaimed Monsieur Wolff, 'my

phylosophy already at fault. Do you not see, Monsieur the envious, that a diamond is missing from the crown ? Search, then, for the great master of Parma, the regenerator of art. I must have a Corregio."

'You shall nave one. But I, who can only look at three, have seen so many beautiful things, said George with a smile, ' that I feel greatly fatigued, and can scarcely see or speak. I am unworthy to remain here long: however, I shall be very happy if I am allowed to come again.' Monsieur Wolff was delighted at having a connoisseur within his reach.

' Not only shall you come again,' he replied, but it shall be your duty to come here to perform some work. I have sought this means of drawing you from your other occupations, to which you apply yourself too closely. Will you be the custodian of my gallery? If you know how to enjoy these things without possessing them ; if, for an artist like you, seeing is having, these pictures will belong to us both. Monsieur the custodian, your wages will be two thousand francs. You will be in correspondence with artists, picture dealers, and amateurs. The first work which I demand of you is an accurate catalogue of my collection. I have long desired it, and the time is passing away. I give you full authority."

What a good piece of fortune for our George ! He was by nature an artist; all his instinces pashed him in that direction ; reason and necessity had brought him back to more sure occupations. He had struggled, and he was resigned; but in art were his most agreeable remembrances. He had drawn much, and with success; nothing could be more to his taste than such a proposition.

He entered immediately upon his duties, and brought into this new labor the spirit of order and inethod which animated him in all things .-The pictures were arranged almost at random, or rather, as the size and effect of each canvas required. In his catalogue he classed them by schools, gave their precise dimensions, wrote a short notice upon each painter, and an exact description of the picture ; avoiding the exaggerated expressions usually found in catalogues, but bearing upon the peculiarities which attested to the authenticity of the work. When his task was finished, reviewed with scrupulous care, and conied with that precision which was so pleasing to Monsieur Wolff, he laid it upon the desk in his office.

'Is it indeed possible, my son ?' asked Mcnsteur Wolff; 'but it must be proved. Come, come !?

And he dragged George away to the gallery with passionate impetuosity.

In contrast to his ardor, the beautiful poetic figure of 'Unhappiness' showed that divine calmness, that inspiration of genius which survives centuries. The hand which had created this charming work was chilled, and had become dust which the wind had scattered ; the thought still lived. Monsieur Wolff took down the picture carefully.

"Allegre !' he exclaimed, deciphering the nearly effaced name,

George examined the other side of the picture, which was painted upon an old wooden panel still seeking for some indication in support of his assertion.

He read, nearly upon the edge: ' Parma, 1525.

' Altegri, Parma !' exclosimed Monsier Wolfi. George, I am too happy ! Embrace me, my son P

And he threw himself into the arms of George, after he had replaced his picture with the greatest cere.

'An old Jew of Frankford sold it to me, twenty years ago, for five hundred florins, as an Allort. I did not baggle about the price, finding it a delightful picture. I would not part with it to day for ten times that amount. But what a humiliation ! I have possessed such a treasure for so long a time without knowing its value, and a child must come and open my eyes. There is some witchcraft about it, George ; & have concluded to believe in your talisman.

'The story is the simplest in the world,' realled George. 'You perceived my emotion upon entering your gallery. This preaty head is well known to me, and I was greatly surprised to find it here still more beautiful. It is the companion of my days and my nights."

And opening his pocket-book, he showed the astonished banker a very fine sketch of this paint-

Beneath it was written: 'After Corregio, May, 18 -'

IK .--- THE APPARITION.

There was no questioning in the salon, concerming the reality of the discovery of Monsieur George, and of the good fortune of Monsieur | boudour of Madame Wolff. Wollf in possessing the 'Unhappiness' of Cor-There was no chance for doubt : proofs were too certain. George related how his uncle, a merchant in Germany, had sent him travelling on commercial affairs ; how his taste for the fine arts had where. Do you remark with what coldness he always attracted him into the galleries, where he listens to us? He is extremely polite, but uobad gathered interesting notes, at Dresden, Vienna, and Munich. In the latter city, the city of the arts, he had received the news of the death there is a company of pretty women, and at the of his father. He was overwhelmed with deep other some sober talkers, he quickly forgets us, affliction, and became a victim to a depression which he was unable to conquer. However, a sense of duty towards his family, and the remembrance of the task which now develved upon bin, sustained him, and he attempted to resume the studies which were his only means of distraction. It was in this state of mind that he was seated one day in one of the splendid halls of the gallery at Monich. But he could look at nothing yet. His thoughts were carried back to that good father. who had given evidence of so sweet and unvaried an affection. He reproached himself for all the days passed so far from him. If he could him towards the beautiful and the good, as surely parted. but have beard his last words, have received his final adieu, have felt that venerated hand resting | It is fortunate for me that he possesses such a once more upon his head, before entering into compass." eternal rest. After having been absorbed in these reflections, he raised his eyes with indifference ; an apnarition stood before him, but half revealed in the imperfect light. It was a young girl whose expression was more beautiful than beauty itself .---A bitter sorrow had passed over her brow, but that brow had remained pure; and her look, clear it I wish it he will give me his pin, and he simple, in the presence of so much cupning and and penetrating, seemed to defy suffering, as the virgin martyr entering the arena defied Cæsar, bon,' saying, in a ringing voice, 'I am a Christian !' This beautiful figure, drawing, with simplicity and modesty, a black drapery over her nncovered bosom, seemed to speak to him with the voice Do you, then, believe that without the assistance 'A young girl in the attitude of meditation, is of a beloved sister, and to say: 'George, have I drawing over her uncovered breast a thin black not suffered? Have I not lost that which was have made the discovery in your gallery of a dranery : a nale star glitters upon her forehead. most dear to me? Am I not without support, painting of Corregio, which would bring a thou-The ideal expression of the head, the faultless | alone in the world? I have trust, notwithstandexecution of the hands, force us to recognize ing; I will live in my memories. But you, drapery adds to the whiteness of the shoulder, have duties. You have a mother that waits for to meddle with it, I would have it this evening, the light blue veins upon which one can imagine you to wipe away her tears; sisters whose sup- and it would be so certainly that pin, that you ever-renewed scene of the temptation. George was distracted and thoughtful. He to be flowing with life., A fine copy of this pic- port you must be ; friends who will console you." All this she said, the benevolent fairy, and writing master.' had greatly affected, him; but he would not let preserved in this intenent gattery. The description formed part of the celebrated formed bare just given many other things. I he description, formed part of the celebrated formed bare to bear still more, but the illusion and genteel. You say nothing, remarked Monsier, Wolff; Dasseldorff gallery, and was admired there under disappeared. He awoke from his seem slumber will you wager that he will not have

this confidante of his sorrows. He had found the expression which most resembled his grief.-All conversation was painful; these silent inter-

views with 'Unhappiness' comforted him. He lady, whose fingers had been carelessly running. could not leave it. He got permission to make over the keys of the piano, turning on the piano a sketch from this painting, which was only an stool, 'what this poor young man has done to admirable copy, executed by a German painter, you. Either he will not retain his pin, and then in the seventeenth century. He brought it away thus' and always carried upon his beart this image which responded to his inmost thoughts .--And it was thus that he had been enabled to make known to Monsieur Wolfl the full value of in his turn. Have you not had enough of blunderthe treasure which he had so long possessed.

X .- THE WAGER.

Are not some women of the world, some beautiful and great ladies, most unmerciful ? Inaction. weariness of pleasure, and curiosity, give them some strange fancies. In order to pass the time between the trying on of a new dress and the first visit; between the return from the park and the late dinner hour; between the concert and the ball; it becomes necessary to have recourse to inventions, to improvise adventures, to lay wagers. These fine ladies are surrounded with dandies, idlers, flatterers and mischief-makers; but they become weary of them; they endure and despise them. They are most frivolous persons, indeed, who concur in the frivolity of their sovereigns. Who could better tell them the news of the turf, the petty scandals of the day, the hazardous adventure behind the scenes at the theatres, or at the masked ball; and most serious and important of all, the current events of the day, and the rate of exchange? How fine a thing to make captive these people, who hold fast to nothing, who trail their insignificance after the towing of a pethicoat.

But then, if they enceunter a serious man, one who is really a stranger to the thousand fancies and uselessness which make up the life of the privileged, it is that one which they will attempt to ture aside, to challenge ; and whose attention and homage they are resolved to attain at any price. He must be subdued and conquered, that they may alterwards laugh at the enchamed slave.

These reflections, which apply only to a small number (God keep us from making the exception the rule), these reflections are indulged in on the occasion of a frivolous conversation which took entrusted. place in the little circle of intimate ladies in the

our Monsieur George, is a veritable savage.

No. 11.

'I would really like to know,' said a young the fine conquest ! or he may really wish to keep it as a souvenir; and in that case it is really too bad to conspire against him. You complain that this lad reasons rightly, and never speaks excepters, who cannot reason at all, who know nothing,and who put in their word at every turn? I warn you that I take him under my protection." . You can shelter him under your white wing, like a guardian angel,' suid Madame Wolfi; but then take good care, for the sums are staked, and I shall strive for the wager.'

"Twenty louis that I will have it,' said

Madame Wolff, arising with vivacity.

The amiable person who had undertaken the defence of the absent, was, as may have been guessed, the same lady who found in him so obiging a partner at the piano. She was of Italian origin, and her name was Mademoiselle Borgeese. She was very good, less frivolous than her companions, because she knew how to occupy herself. She was passionately fond of music, and excelled in it; she was therefore greatly in demand and warmly welcomed at the house of Baron Wolff. Unlike the rest, she bad no pretensions to beauty; the independence of her artistic character had delayed her marriage. She had the tone and manner which, in society, gave her the appellation bon enfant, and her fortune allowed her the privilege of trankness in sneech.

They separated with the promise of meeting again in the evening, in order to learn the result of the wager.

XI.-ANTIOPE.

Mademoiselle Borghese passed a portion of her tune in this splendid and hospitable mansion. She had an apartment there, and was familiar with every portion of the house, and all its ways.

For example, she knew perfectly well that after having passed the morning with Monstein Wolff, George would repair to the picture gallery to proceed in the work with which he was

A winter garden communicated with this gallery by two arcades, and it was marvellous to see 'My dear,' said a fair visitor, 'your favorite, thus united and coupled the wonders of art and of nature. This beautiful, protected garden, He is here among us in person, which is exceed. descended by a genteel declivity, and by a thouthe palace. The finest plants were to be found there ; flowers of orange, myrtle and olive trees, ... camelia and rhododendon bushes hid the silvery thread of a swift brook which merrily fell, into a basin of rosy tinted marble, and splashed its whitefoam over the fair arum flowers, which seemed like vases of unwrought silver filled with sparkling champagne. It was a delightful place, where everything invited to delicious repose and reverie. Mademoiselle Borghese was well aware that it was at no other hour and in no other place that the baroness would be enabled to find her victim .---Therefore she hastened to repair to the winter garden. She stationed herself, with a book, in . a thick magnolia bush, under which some benches. had been placed, and there she waited.

at picture galleries.

He then conducted George through several salous, and opening, with a certain significancy, a folding-door, and the heavy hangings which were behind it :

What do you say to this, Monsier the conpoisseur ??

It should be said that the collection of Baron Wolff was celebrated, and known among all the amatenrs of Europe. George lound himself in a long gallery, which was severe, yet pleasing in style, and judiciously and agreeably lighted by a window in the roof. There nothing commonplace, nothing questionable, nothing superfluous, was found. There were specimens of each school founded by the different masters, and of each master a single picture, a chef-d'œuvre. The pictures did not touch each other --- were not squeezed together, like travellers, side by side, in an over-crowded omaibus. A large space was preserved between each painting, which was occupied by a green ground; and in these intervals were placed marble statues, some transported from Italy, others due to our pleasing and teeming French school. George was at first dazzled. The authenticity of each painting was as evident as if the painter was still there to subscribe to it. There is no need to tell that the Italian school reigned chief in this palace. The | there.' romantic school was conspicuous for ideality ; the school of Florence for purity; the school of Venice for brilliancy of coloring. A Murillo, examined the signature, but I dare to affirm that that the sovereigns of the world would have it is a delightful Corregio. Have the goodness vied with each other to obtain in the excitement to read the few lines which follow the title of the of an auction, and a Velasquez, represented Spain. Teniers, Rubens, and Van Dyke transported the spectator to the finest period of the Flemish school. As for the Dutch, what a choice selection from those amusing and varied masters, whom one cannot help admiring. An Interior by Gerard Dow, a Landscape by Ruysdaell, a Bouquet of Flowers by Van Huysum; nothing was lacking.

For the French school, the fortunate owner of this gallery bad not neglected to introduce the most admired masters ; that is to say that Claude Lorraine, Greuze, Proudhon, shone, surrounded the master. The harmonious tone of the sombre | George, you have more than memories ; you by satellites of that bright and freitful constellation which is called the French school.

est of an amateur 🌮

'It is all grand,' replied George. 'I see' master.'

Monsieur Wolff ran through the list with curiosity, and expressed his approbation. However, he added :

' Monsieur, the Jack of all Trades, I find you in e ror: ' Allegrı, called Corregio; Unbappiness, a female head.' You have read the signature wrongly, and made a mistake. It is a charming study by Allori. I certainly believe that I told you that a Corregio was among my most to be regretted desulerata."

'I believe also that I replied,' said George, that you should have a Corregio."

'How did you understand me, sir? Do you believe that I will countenance these interpretations? Know, then, my young friend, that all which is in that temple of art is as pure as the purest gold, and that fraud shall never enter

'The thought of fraud is farthest from me !' replied George. 'I have not, I confess, closely picture.'

' Let us see, then,' said Monsieur Wolff. · And he read :

' Antonio Allegri, called Carregio ; Unhappiness, a female head."

' Do you sincerely believe it, George ?' 'Read,' said the latter.

had perceived in a corner a little picture which ture is preserved in this Munich gallery. The 'this collection appears then unworthy the inter, ithe title of (Unhappiness' which we have pre- to had himself before the ' Unhappiness' of Cor his pin this evening ? served in remembrance of the misfortunes of the regio.

He frequently returned to seat himself before English lady.

ingly presentable, it must be confessed, but his sand windings and undulations of the ground, mind is elsewhere, and his heart I know not from the picture gallery to the great garden of der this faultless politeness there is an indomitable pride. And if, at one side of the salon. in going over to join the black coats. Ah, well, under an appearance of simplicity, there is a touch of pedantry, which is not the least flattering to you.'

'And what say you,' said another good sonl, of this mystification of the magic pin; of this affectation of wearing in his sleeve this precious talisman, twenty-five like which can be bought for a sou? Did you notice with what a magisterial air he explained to us, the other day, at table, the merits of his pin ?'

'Ah, my dear,' said a young lady, 'do you not know that this pin is a fairy, and that it leads orders to some workmen, who presently after deas the magnetic needle points towards the pole?

Madame Wolff had listened to these opinions with a certain disdain. She was stretched upon a divan with all the freedom of intimacy, smile---

George will do here like all the rest of the world. He will do what I shall desire; and will lasten it with his own hand in his little rib-

'Yet this pin is his whole fortune,' said a credulous English lady. 'In Scotland we also have many talismans which accomplish wonders. of this second sight, Monsieur George would take away his livelihood.'

would never see another upon the sleeve of this

George was already in the gallery, giving.

The treacherous baroness was long in making her appearance, for she had to prepare herself for the part she was about to play. She finally entered by a low door, stripped off some roseleaves in her way, and, following the winding paths which led to the open door of the gallery, and she said, in a querulous voice, with a half passed very neur Mademoiselle Borghese without perceiving her, and appeared, after some hesitation on the threshold of the gallery.

Poor George ! thou who art so artless and roguery, do not let thyself be taken in the net !" If I could but prevent thee ! Alas ! I am only a. little pin; but if thou canst not keep me, misfortune will overtake thee !

The suren had carefully selected her atture, inaccordance with the scene she was about to carry out. Her hair, of that fair shade loved by the Venetian masters, was raised in thick bandeaux, and formed a heavy knot at the back of sand guineas in England? I indeed defy you to her head. She wore a simple white cape, and upon her breast a knot of ribbons was arranged Ah. well.' said Madame Wolff. 'if I wished | with a careless grace. And the daughter of Eve recommenced in her miniature paradise the

She coughed slightly' to attract George's attection. He arose, saluted her respectfully, and They found this raillery exceeding pleasant appeared disposed to resulting his labor, ad genteel. I thought myself alone. But will you not tel 15 me, if it is not disturbing you too much, what is the 'Ten louis that you will not have it,' said the the name of that singular plant which trembleswhen I touch it, and which seems to be afraid of

a second a second se

me? Is it not strange? I do it no harm.' "And to what do you attribute. Monsieur, the

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many people (can touch my hand without the least emotion ?

"Tobelieve, Madame,' said George, seriously, have heard it said that the warmth of the hand acis upon the very delicate vens which contain

would take all the poetry from us. Why not let us believe, that Clytie turns sunward, and that the narcissus glances in the water to see its own reflection ? Is there in all nature neither a voice nor a thought ?"

'You will be kind enough to excuse me, madame; I believe that the poetry is in our own souls. It is an elevated sentiment towards things which awake our imagination. And this poetry, these sentiments, we attribute to the inanimate objects which surround us. Thus it is with the weeping willow over the tomb, whose beautiful trailing foliage reminds us of the dishevelled hair sation. He remembered that there scarcely reof a mother who weeps, bowed and kneeling over the grave of her child.'

"Do you know that what you are saying is not very cheerful ? Could you not find some comparison a little less lugubrious !' asked the lady, in a doleful tone, throwing herself upon a sofa.

She then raised her rounded arms above her head in the charming attitude which painters have given to Erigone, plucked from a bush which hung over her head a beautiful olive blossom, the stem of which she put carelessly between her lips, which shone with equal brightness, and then, with some affectation, placed the flower in her belt.

For myself, I like better to believe that the murmuring fountain calls with its sweet voice. and warns the changing bird; that the breeze caresses n.e, and that echo is a loved voice which responds to my own. But you, Monsieur George, who play the poetical atheist with me, to tease me, you have also your weaknesses ; and that everlasting pin, which you carry, as a corporal wears his gold lace, is the proof of your credulity.

' Therefore excuse this weakness, madame. I yield myself to your pleasant fantasies; but, 1 have already said, I have found here a family, friends, and generous hospitality; it is a foolish vow, without doubt, but a sincere one, of preserving this token to which I owe all these blessings, and if some sacrifice-'

" It is all very fine,' said the lady, in a slightly mocking tone, and with a somewhat sleepy voice. " Ab, well, I would demand of you the smallest -sacrifice of your tastes, the most puerile of your fancies; but the wise, philosophical George, so grateful just now, would not listen to me.'

"Madame, can you believe I possess so much ingratitude.

'Then, give me that pin ' she said, in a languid voice, closing her beautiful eyes.

George was beginning to feel greatly embarcressed.

"Sleep is overcoming me," added she; " these orange flowers which surround us are intoxicating me with their fragrance. George, you are exacting, you will give nothing without something in return. I will make an exchange with you. one : it is for you, if you will fasten your pin in this rose-colored ribbon. I desire it.

is it nothing to change by your witchcrafts the 'Mauame, as well as lican, remember it is as purity of a child which you ought to protect 1 to variety of the acain, which has the properties of disturb by tyour eachantments, the quiet of a the sensitive plant.' where would it lead you? Do you believe that savant, the sensibility of a little twig, whilst so you can pause upon the edge of the precipice ?

a prove prove the strain of a prove of the strain of the s

The secret voice which spoke thus was the tardy, voice of conscience. Madame Wolff loved and respected her husband, who rendered her + that the poets have lent this sentiment quite happy, and who was to her like the tenderest of to destruction are now pensioned by that 'black Regratuitously to the unocent shrub. I think I fathers. Notwithstanding all the inconsistencies public.' He went on in this strain, showing how in which her creole origin, her experience, her youth, and her thoughless and venturesome character sometimes engaged her, she was truly an bonorable and faithful wife. Therefore she found herself greatly confused at having been treated with so-little respect. She comprehended that a secret was about 'to, exist between herself and George, against which she felt a lively indignation. She remained thoughtful in her apartments uncertain of what sort of conduct it was her

XII.----UNHAPPINESS.

duty to pursue.

George, on his part, was not satisfied with his day. It seemed to him that he had been remiss. in his duty, in attending to this frivolous convermained time to fulfill an appointment at the house of a celebrated artist.

In fact, he found himself too late ; the artist was gone to the Jardin des Planles, where he was teaching.

The public gardens at Paris are a kind of green where fashionable people resort in their hours of recreation, to breathe coal dust, and to avoid the fresh air. The Jardin des Plantes makes a happy exception, and it has already been described too frequently for us to recount the mysteries of the labyrinthe, the grace of the rustic huts where the animals repose, the farm where the fowls strut to and fro, the richness of the pastures from which the flowers are gathered the grand green-houses where the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics is developed.

Let us follow George, who rapidly passed all worthy of the fancies of a summer night !--A vast hall is light by a great number of high which creatures the most deformed, monstrous as the surest destroyers of the Irish National cause, serpents, hideous toads, slimy repules, lizards, tantastic dragons - are floating like preserved fruits.

If the eyes are raised to the ceiling, creatures, the most strange and frightful, menace vou; there are crocodiles with long open jaws, alligators, boa constrictors hideously contorted, great fishes armed with saws and swords, enormous thornbacks, whose big mouths seem to be stupidly laughing, globular fishes resembling great balloons bristling with a thousand points; but what need I say more ?-creatures which one cannot see elsewhere.

If one could control the terror or the abhorence which these disagreeable and badly preserved objects inspire, and if one could lower his eyes to the persons in this hall of study, what an amusing and charming contrast.

At each table, fronting a fine light, is seated a young woman, in the ease and freedom of study. Before her is a branch of flowers, or an elegant model. The attention is general and sustained; and a conversation in a low tone is engaged in with half smiles. Advice is kindly given, the 'Lake this flower ; I would not give it to every salutations of the day exchanged. These women, these young girls, these fragrant flowers, is by moral means and by moral force alone that they this intelligent and graceful work lightful spectacle for an observer ! (To be Continued.)

Archdeacon O'Beilly denounced the Fenians from the altar, on Sanday last in the strongest torms. He dilated on their despisable character, their tolly, and the atter impossibility of their ever satisiting the oojeot ther, pretended to bave in view in/their issane movement. They, boasted that America, would aid them in the liberation of Ireland ; but in the late war the Americans had placed the frish in the front ranks to be mown down like grass, thus sheltering them selves from the fire of the enemy. And the Generals, he said, natives of the American soil, who led them fallaci us were the hopes of American sympathy, and said that the fomenters of revolution and starchy were ever the reckless, the irreligious, the illiterate, the hair-brained, and the drunkards, while the religious and the moral slone, as in the case of Moses, became the regenerators of their country. He concluded his appeal with arguments, deduced from reason and experience, to prove that constitutional and legitimate means are the best as well as the safest to obtain the redress of grisvat ces.

All the records of conspiracies in this country demonstrate that if a treasonable secret be intrusted to a third person, one of the three will become an informer. The Fenians are furnishing a fresh illustra-tion of this propensity of Irish conspirators to betray. those to whom they have sworn fidelity. The Free mun's Journal mentions among the motives for delay

on the part of the Government to bring up the pri-somers for examination a rumor that the members of the 'Brotherhood' who have volunteered to split are so large that the Crown officers are perplexed, and know not how to make a selection between the various applicants. The Freeman remarks that the moral effect of this baseness on the part of the informers will be useful hereafter to those who may be tempted to join in secret confederations, and induce them to distrust the knaves whose chief object in all similar attempts it is ' to accumulate subscriptions, and after using them to sell the blood of the subscri bers.' The writer adds that the active steps taken oy the Executive, and the support they have received from all classes, lay and clerical, have crushed out the hopes of Fenianism. 'The informers alone now have hopes to be realized, and when they will have earned their blood money the organization will be a thing of the past.'- Times Dublin Cor. 25 ult.

FENIANISM. - All the influence of the Ostholic Clergy has been exerted from the outset to save the people from such a wild and disastrous enterprise. The patriot leaders of the National Party-O'Brien. Duffy, Dillon, Martin, O Donoghue-have, at all risks of clamour, mis-representation, and unpopularity, resisted and reprehended it. For five years past, all these wonders, to reach the building where the the animosity of the Irish Febian leaders has been celebrated professor held his classes. What a expended, not on the British Government and its curious and strange spectacle ! What a scene partisans, but on the Catholic Church and its ministers, and on the National Party and tried and trusted leaders. To such an extent was this the fact, indeed that England's political partisans and proselywindows. The walls are stored with jars, in tising soup-agents patted the Fenians on the back, and the best adversaries of 'Romanism.' As week by week the official organ of Irish Fenianism teemed with devi ish libels on our priests, a cry of joy and a shout of approbation arose from the Evening Mail and the Daily Express; and by way of spurring the writers on in such good work for England, every knavish partisan of Imperialism held them up as ' the only real, true, and genuine' specimens of Irish nationality ? If, then, there be ' Fenianism,' treason, and rebellion in Ireland to day, it comes to thisthat, even against the entreaties of their own poli ical leaders and spiritual guides, and in defiance of spiritual authority they know to be from God, Irishmen have been found ready to face death and damnation, if at worst it should be so, in preference to the yoke of England .- Dublin Nation.

Fenianism is the declared enemy of the Ohurch as well as of Monarchial institutions. It is not more hostile to Queen Victoria than to the Sovereign Pontiff. It bates the Holy See as heartily as it detests Great Britain. In the very last issue oi its Irish organ, the Irish People, there is an article headed "Priests in Politics," in which the bitterest hostility to ecclesiastical influence is expressed. That influence is, as they are well aware, opposed to the employment of illegal means for the accomplishment of the most useful purposes. The same principles that guided the Catholic Association, of which most, indeed nearly all, the Catholic Bishops and Priests of Ireland were members, in the pursuit of Emancipation directs the Irish Hierarchy and Clergy still. It and hope to obtain the ample redress of griev. ances which they claim and to which they are en titled. It is by the force of reason and of public opinion and of circumstances that they mean to get the landlord laws amended, Orangeism suppressed, and perfect religious equality established by the extirpation of that greatest of all imaginable anomalies and nuisances, the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland. These three great evils of Ireland no long. er command sympathy in England. Take away the fanatics and the parties personally interested in the preservation of these abuses, and we believe we are safe in asserting that ninety per cent. of the people of England would be glad to see the Irish land laws improved so as to be made just and conducive to the public welfare,-the Orange Institution suppressed, and the Irish Church Establishment swept away tomorrow. We never knew an English' Pro:estant (not infected with fanaticism) who defended either pon principle or expediency the maintenance of the Irish Anglican Establishment, and as to Orangeism it has certainly few friends in this country. There is but one hope, therefore, for the friends of Orangeism, Protestant ascendarcy and bad land laws in Ireland, -and that is a Fenian insurrection. If the Fenians could but stir up a rebellion in Ireland for one week, the three great evils of Ireland would get a renewed lease of life for half a century. The means might be contemptible but the result, would be fearful. A handful of foolish persons, urged forward by mere reckless and evil-minded conspirators, could in a day involve a country in calamities for an age. But it is the infidel character of Fenianism that most excites our horror and reprobation. We entertain towards that iniquitous conspiracy precisely the same feelings of detestation with which we view the principles of Mazzini. Neither Mazzini nor the Apostate Garibaldi ever enunciated or entertained principles or sentiments more anarchical, more immoral, more irreligious and anti-Catholic than those professed and promulgated by the Fenians. Wos, indeed, to Ireland the day that Fenianism becomes ascendant there. But of this there is not even the faintest chance or the remotest prospect. The country rejects i., and the Government, by a quiet and energetic movement, has squelched the American conspiracy against the Ohurch and the peace of Ireland and the laws and institutions of this empire. We have only to hope that the prisoners will not plead guilty when arranged, and that the indiciments may be sublicly tried in order that the duped in the dock may see in the witness-box the wretches who induced them to enter into the conspiracy, and then betraved them to the Government. That the Executive has been kept day by day well informed of every act of the Fenians, and of all their designs, and of every man who affiliated himself to the body, there cannot be the least doubt. It has always been so, and it will always be so. But as the lessons of a dearly bought experience appear to be lost upon some of the Irish people of the present day not only in Ireland, but in Rogland and in Scotland, where Fenianism has taken some root, it would be well that they should be taught once more by the evidence which, in the event of a trial, will be given in the Courts of Justice, that the race of infamous approv ers is not extinct, and that the fool who enters into a secret conspiracy jeopardises his own life only to

1 2 1.

ABRESTS. - It is gratifying to learn on the autho-rity of the Cork Constitutions that in the bed room of one of the prisoners arrested in the bed room of one of the prisoners arrested in the bed room citie, a register of the Brotherhood' was found. If the precious document bors the names of 3 000 Fe scherid and word on the several of their arti-nians. A box' belonging to languer worthy cont one the form within their jails. The Tublet maintain tained a large number of letters, which will not the tablet with the tablet maintain. doubt, throw much light on the dark 'designs' of the confederacy.' The news of the arrests in Ireland caused quite a flutter in Liverpool. Urgency' meetings were held, and a number of 'Brotherhood' at once skedaddled. It is said that drilling goes on nightly at beerbouses in Liverpool and Birkenhead. From certain circles in Belfast migration has recently been somewhat general and several well-known characters are missed from their accustomed haunts. -Belfast News.

A number of Fenian prisoners were brought before the Police Magistrates at Dublinwon. Saturday. The Government Counsel stated that large sums of money had been received by some of the prisoners from America. A letter was intercepted in that days mail containing a large draft for one of them. Some of the correspondence seized shows that the designs of the Fenians were of a most sanguinary character, being the extermination and assassination of the nubility on the breaking out of the rebellion. સં 62...

THE RESULTS OF WHIG RULE IN IRELAND. -- ODE journal, at length, has been impeached ; under the authority of a Privy Council warrant several per sons have been acrested; and, apart from a little foolish bluster, the law has not been resisted. Well, the newest rebellion of Ireland has been grappled with, and we hold about twenty state prisoners in durance; they are contemptible fellows; not one is worth more than the applause of an ignorant mob; but their very insignificance demonstrates the im-becility of the Whig Government in Ireland, which was utterly blind until Saturday afternoon last, and which actually encouraged, by its spathy, the demonstrations it is now weakly endesvoring to suppress. If the truth must be told, neither Lord Wodehouse nor Sir Robert Peel believed any part of the truth when it was reported to them at the Castle. Bat they forgot to think that a gathering of mis chievous and seditious elements had taken place, and that the magistrates had been alarmed. What is Fenianism? the public may ask. The phrase is not at present easy of absolute definition. It may, from one point of view, signify a general repudiation of Eugland. It may, from another, prophesy an Irish co. quest of Canada. It may, from anothor, imply an alliance with the national enemy, whoever he may be. Unquestionably, active m saures had been provoked, and the warrant of the Privy Council is not to be challenged upon any legal or political ground. It is perfectly true that ireland has had sleeady too much administration from the Castleyard, and that Fenianism has been stimulated, rather than discouraged, by a long series of administrative measures; but the question to be asked by the Government is-Why this danger was allowed to fester so long without any effort to mitigate it ? The Whig journals have been for months in a state of comical paralysis about the condition of Ireland. Nevertheless, they knew that treason was hatching ; they saw that the old breed of sedition was being renewed; they must have understood that measures of repression, and even coercion, were necessary; and yet they rested upon their old policy, and Fe nianism drilled its legions in their teeth That the entire movement was illegal not even a Fenian him. self would deny ; it was a prefatory revolt; it was an invitation to civil war; but among the excited, not to say disaffected, Irishmen themselves, what is the ultimate object kept in view? Of course, it cannot be absorption into the Republican Americau multitude. It is not the invasion and appropriation of Canada. It is not the honor and glory of the Roman Gatholic Church; since the Clergy of that com except that in Ireland there exists an ill-directed population, the material of treason, always alive and awake to the whispers of discontent?

There are reasons no doubt for peremptory action. now that the evil has come to a head; but has not the Gastle Government been behindhand and remiss It had been informed of all that was in progress; if pretends that it was reluctant to increase the popular excitement; yet it has functions to fulfil, and never seems to have understood them until the Dublin police were told off to make a descent upon the office, type, and personality of a Dublin newspaper. It must be said that this sort of administration is peculiarly dangerous. The Whigs have never ruled Ireland safely ; but they have not always artificially ripened insurrection until Lord Wodehouse and Sir Robert Peel could claim credit for seizing these twenty-two conspirators. Even now they confess to a total ignorance concerning their chimeras and schemes. We deprecate altogether this language of fear. It implies, and falsely implies, that Ireland is generally disloyal. Ireland, on the contrary, is at arge united by a broad sense of interest with England. It has its Mabrattas; it has its fanatics and mendicants, ever at a loss for causes of complaint; but its people have nothing naturally in common with the democratic tyrants of Federal America, and its pretended Fenianism is a political falsehood. Not one Irishman in a hundred could interpret the slang of that misnamed print the Irish People. All he knows is that a number of his countrymen, not including the educated classes, dislike the principles and laws of property. He is willing to take part and do battle with them apon these grounds; but when he is instructed to adout Fenianism it has for him neither a name, a meaning, nor a shape. For all that he comprehends it might signify a new theory of tenant right, sympathy with the preachers of the Mource doctrine, or an aspiration towards the independence of Poland. But Ministers, under any interpretation of the circumstance, have put them grossly in the wrong. They pretended to be dealing with a farce, and they find themselves to have been blundering over a crime. And the end of all is that we must ask, what is the law for Ireland, and who are its administrators?-The Irish reply with another question. They demand to know why their social distresses are so severe, and likely to go on increasing. They say, There is plenty of food in our country, but there is no money to buy it.' They complain that the capital which their industry produces is expended unpa-triotically in London and Paris. But Fenianism has nothing to do with these complaints. It is as act of wickedness to tell all the Irish nation that it is Fenian or, in another form of language, treasonable; and yet what can we think or say of the Fenian mob, made formidable by the postponements of Whig energy, except that it contributes a new experiment in the science of instability and failure? We look for better things from Ireland, and now that the Whigs are alive to the fact of a train having been laid, may dare, perhaps, to antici-pate that they will prove equal to better than a mere police duty at Dublin Castle, - Stan lard.

that the suppression of the Irish People was 'an arbitrary, violation of legal right. The Evening Mail, a Dublin Tory organ, writing of the alarm amongst farmers in the South, and its influence on money and trade, says : under these circumstances we must say we doubt very much the prudence of carrying- on the, burlesque of a high treason plot much further. It is certainly not acemly to make Mr. Stronge the agent for keeping men in jail any longer without even the form of an accusation being brought forward against them. It must be a very hazy plot which requires so much, manipula. tion to prepare it for subjection to the light of day. The Daily Express, also, another Tory organ, pub. lishes a letter, the author of which, heartily condemning Fenianism, says But I with to see fuir play, and no needless severily to men, so long at east as they stand only accused and not tried, much less; condemned. Several of the alleged Fenians remanded by Mr. Stronge on Saturday complained of being restricted in the use of fresh air and exercisewhich is hardly needful to insure their safe kceping. The black hole at Calcutta is vividly brought to mind by the complaints of some of the accused. whom the law presumes to be innocent until found guilty. Surely no principle of justice is furthered by subjecting men untried and uncondemned to need. less pain.'

On the other hand, what say the Whig liberal papers, on the subject? Not a word. One paper, indeed, to which a priest wrote imploring its voice in the matter, which pub ished the letter of a solici. tor showing how he was driven ' from poet to pillar' and treated superciliously when wanting to see his imprisoned client-this evening paper ventures so far as to say that-' The prisoners acknowledge the kindness shown them by the Government, so far as the prison regulations will allow of.' A daring stretch

A little more, and the Irish people will begin to think the Tories are not mere Conservatives of privileges-but of liberties also, - Dublin Irishman.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26 -George Archdeacon, who was arrested in Liverpool as a reputed chief of the Fenians, was brought up yesterday before Mr. Stronge, at the office of the Police Commissioners, Lower Castle-yard. The magistrate informed the prisoner that he was charged with treason, but that he was not yet prepared to go on with the case, and that he should be remanued till next Saturday. The prisoner said, ' Very well,' and requested that a certificate of his citizenship which had been taken from him might be placed in the hands of the American Consul. He also asked permission to write to the Consul. He added that the detectives who arrested him had taken a great quantity of papers out of his house, some of them documents 20 years, old among which was a complimentary letter to himself from the Emperor of the French, and he did not wish that to be lost. Mr. Stronge, in reply to his question, stated that all the documents were in the hands of the Orown, and that he did not think any of those found with him would be lost. He might write to the Consul in prison, but the letter must be submitted to the Governor, and, if he saw no objection to it, would be forwarded. It appears that this prisoner was formerly a National teacher at Castlebar, and that being comprised in the rebellious movement of 1848 he went to 'America in the disguise of a priest. After about seven years he returned, and ultimately settled in Liverpool as a newsvender and periodical agent. -Times Cor.

The fact is. Pat, like Henry VIII, is addicted to matrimony, but is without the burly monarch's love of change. When Nora has passed the outermost rim of ea ly womanhood, if she be in possession of a feather bed and a pig, she will not have long to pine for a Benedick. Pay sweet Nora a visit in some half-a-dozen years, and you will find her cabin floor sprinkled with ducks, and ge se, and hens, and pigs, and piglings, and black-eyed, curly-haired, semiclad, merry little photographs of Patrick and Nora. Common things are usually held cheap. It is not so with regard to children amongst the poorer classes here. It is a singular phenomenon in social ethics, that the Irish Catholic peasantry should be purer in unmarried life, and more affectionate and self denying in their after family relations, not only than the peasantry, but than any class of any degree in more wealthy and civilized England. The Irish reaper sends from across the water his summer wages, almost untouched, to mother, or wife, or sister. The Irish emigrant in America devotes bis first earnings to the procuring of free outward passages for his kinsfolk left behind. The servant maid in Cork or Dublin, well-housed, well-fed, well clothed, sighs for the smolly cabin on the bare hill side, for the notato diet and the red petticoat of her childhood; will send ungrudging y a large share of her annual wages to buy peat, potatoes, or a pig for the dear and diry ones at home. The moral purity of the Irish peasant is attributable in a very great degree to the working of the Confessional ; his clannshnass and affectionateness in domestic life are due to his Celtic blood. - Macmillan's Magazins. Still the tide of emigration flows steadily westward. Go the people will, and it is bard to blame them. Denied fair-play, denied the common chances of success at home, it is no wonder that they should turn their faces towards a land which offered them, in the place of broken roof-trees and workhouses, a rich soil and the first privileges of citizenship. The Registrar-General's report shows that the emigration this year is on the increase Broad tracts which once blossomed with the bloom of industry are being left to the bare and the curlew. Shattered gables and hearths overgrown with nettles, an odd name or so in the churchyard, are the sole remaining memorials of a race driven by the indefatigable spirit of English mair volence across the seas. So the people vanish ; and with them vanish much of the old chivalry, hospitality, and devil-daring courage which won for them the proud name of the soldier nation. English politicans regard the exodus as a blessing; and they will be right in so thinking as long as they permit iniquitous laws to blast the energy and seal up the capital of Ireland. But will it prove a blessing to them in case the model empire lacks soldiers? Where are to be had the hosts which moved 'to death with military glee' under the flashing eye of Picton or made the sands of India smoke under their feet whilst following Gough to victory ?. We don't know where, Certainly, if the emptying of Ireland proceeds for another twelve months at its present rate Eugland must find another nursery of heroes. ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH. - A correspondent writing to the Munster News from Kilrush says :- You will be glad to be able to inform the many readers of your journal, who take an interest in archeology or the Hagiology, that characters were latery deciphered which puzz'ed the most learned. On last week the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, and Right Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Dean of. of Limerick, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Shea, V.G., and Rev. Dr. Malone, visited Scattery and Kilkee. The result of a day's examination of the famous ruins was the deciphering of some inscriptions, as old as the 7th century, and the identification of the tomb of a skintly lady, famed in song and sacred story. The Cork Herald has the following headed Good Times for Gunsmiths : - f We understand that a well-known establishment in the gun trade in this city disposed of nearly a hundred revolvers on Thursday. The purchasers of this large stock consisted of magistrates who had attended the county meeting on that stime in the false and dangerous. But it is nothing, you say, "it is only a pin, God and his church and condemned by all men of order to betray him for "blood money." - Weekly note this they have no reason to be have a control to any fall men of order to betray him for "blood money." - Weekly note this they have no reason to be have a control to any fall men of order to betray him for "blood money." - Weekly note this they have no reason to be have a control to any fall men of order to betray him for "blood money." - Weekly note this they have no reason to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of order to be have a control to any fall men of the backs to " li-

She seemed really asleep; the conversation was broken off; George's position was becoming more embarrassing.

Glancing with an artist's eye at the beautiful figure of the apparently sleeping baroness.

"It is the Antrope of Corregio!' he said to 'ausself ; ' what an admirable picture !'

He regarded the beautiful olive blossom which was shining upon the sleeping bosom, and then he also regarded me, the poor little pin; and he dared neither to move nor speak.

It was then he saw arise behind the divan an agreeable and unexpected apparition. Have you of course, a source of serious inconvenience to all the seen, in a celebrated painting by Ingres, a muse, parishioners, living in and about Glandore, and enti-rely deprived the aged and infirm of the consolation ing her arms over the thoughtful head of a great composer? Thus was the tall form of Mademoiselle Borghese elevated above the divan where Antione was sleeping. She made a sign of intelligence to George, who softly disappeared through the bushes, happy at this conclusion, and drawing, so to speak, his pin from jeopardy.

Mademoiselle Borghese smilingly followed him with her eyes, lightly fastened a pin in the rosecolored ribbon, cautiously withdrew the flower, then gently bestowing a kiss upon the cheek of of the beautiful sleeper, she disappeared at another side of the garden.

Was Antiope asleep ? was she merely drowsy ? One could not tell. Nevertheless a blush as lively as that of the olive blossom immediately overspread her forehead and her two cheeks .---She opened her eyes, looked around her, and found no one.

' The saucy fellow !' she exclaimed.

And, looking at her belt, she no longer found the flower; and, looking at the ribbon, there was the pir ; and she placed her hand over her eyes.

· Weep, noble lady, weep, since, notwithstanding your follies, there still remains the sense of honor and duty. It is then indolence, weariness, selfishness, which attracts you, at any cost, towards the stranger. Do you not see around you sufficient suffering to relieve, tears enough meet in fair fight legions that in far less propitious the sufficient suffering to relieve, tears enough times felled the Gaul at Waterloo, and smote the to wipe away, enough of good to scatter, you, who have but to open your hand to cause happiness.

Through the thick walls of your splendid mansion, and under the double hangings of your saions, do you not still hear the plaintive voice which is raised to you ?. Have not these lamentations an echo in your own heart? You forget | There will be found, as has always occurred, numthe only true and pure happiness, and you seek pastime in the false and dangerous.

a flower, a hand casually touching a hand.' And sense.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH AT GLANDORE .- A new Catholic Church will shortly be erected at Glandore. Any one who has ever visited that picturesque and rising watering place must have seen the necessity of tak ing this step. Up to this, the nearest Catholic Church was some distance beyond Leap, and over three miles from Glandore. The great distance was of attending the Holy Sacrifice. The erection of the church was rendered imperatively necessary by the approaching completion of the West Cork Railway, when it is probable that Glandore, one of the most lovely spots on the const of Ireland, will be crowded with visitors. We trust that a sufficient sum will be subscribed to permit of the erection of a handsome and becoming structure, and that the example of Captain Barry and Mr. Tookics will be numerously followed. The former gentleman has, with accustomed liberality, subscribed largely to the cost of erection, while the latter, himself a Protestant, hes presented the parishioners with the piece of land on which the church is to be built .- Cork Examiner.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY DENOUNCING THE FENIANS. - It is clear that the movement is discountenanced by the Catholic clergy. The Tyrawley Herald reports a sermon delivered by Bishop Feeney, the language of which is a fair specimen of the tone em-ployed by all the clergy. The Bishop said : Who are the so-called Fenians? Even though it

were lawful to take up arms against England, where are to be found the disciplined hosts that are to con front on the red battle-field the greatest empire in the globe? England is at peace with all the world. Is it not the merest mockery, then - the extreme of ignorance and idiocy - to entertain for a moment the idea that a multitude of undisciplined tradesmen of the lowest class, united with a crowd of young peasantry, determined, no doubt, but still unfit, in every way, backed by an undefined mass of American-styled beroes-is it not, I say, the rankest nonsense, a libel upon the possession of the last reason, to fancy that this horde of undisciplined men, without arms, without commissariat, without leaders, can Czar far away from their beloved England, on the slopes of Alma?

The Bishop then said :

Let them take warning in time and cease all connection with the Fenian Society, if they had the folly to attach themselves to it. It will not be nefolly to attach themselves to it. cessary that the government of the country shall offer rewards to outsiders to spy out the brotherhood. bers who will run forward to obtain the reward of their perfidy and impiety, in the slaughter of their Register

TORIES vs. WHIGS .- Since our last the Feniar. fever seems to have somewhat cooled down. There have, however, been several accests in the provinces, and the population is somewhat uneasy. They see the houses of respectable meu-of a magistrate, even -entered and searched ; nothing is found, of course -but no explanation or apology is made. Now, it is felt, that this leaves peaceable people open to the malice of any one who wishes to annoy them, securely. For, in no case, have the informations been yet given.

This is a subject for Parliamentary enquiry, and we suspect, Parliament will not quite approve of it. The Liberels will lose votes in Ireland, if they don't look to it. Only the Dublin Tory papers have berals, who talk but do not act. The London Tory | and wandering in their balliwicks.

NO DE MARINE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

The worst that, after all, was ever said against the late King of Naples, was, that he put down the revolution and punished rebeilion ... Well, at this very time we are doing the same thing in Ireland. And doing it wisely. Only it happens to be the very same course which we reprobated in Hungary and Italy. No Hungarian or Italian pa riot has ever denounced the Austrian or Neapolitan Governments in terms more opprobrious than the first English statesmen have employed, in reference to the abuses of our rule in Ireland ; the Protestant Establishment for example. And no one fancies for a moment that the Irish people are satisfied with it. , No one supposes that they are so because they do not support the folly of Fen-'innism.' Yet our statesmen would not be very ready to pay attention to a popular demand for separation.

At the least appearance of a movement in that direction, they prepare to put it down as rebellion. The English Government is strong and is resolved to use its strength ; and .resistance is wicked, for it is unavailing. But force does not constitute right, and ours, is the Government of force after all. Nothing worse can be said of Austrian rule in Hungary or lisly.

The Hungarians claimed a Parliament and a national rule ; and England supported the claim. The Irish had those things and we took them away, by such foul means as may be read of in the life of Lord Cornwallis. People may thick the Irish people are none the worse for the change. But others may think the Hungarians are no better for it. The question is of moral right, and it cannot vary with locality. That which is no tyrainy in !reland is no tyranny in Italy or in Hungary .- Weekly Register.

in the gallery of the theatre in Orow street, Dublin. one night, a coal porter made himself disagreeable ; there was a yell of ' Throw him over,' followed by the exquisitely droll idea, " Don't waste him ; kill a fiddler wid him.

THE FARMER'S PHOSPECTS. - Whilst foolish young men are plotting to over brow the English power in Ireland, whilst Eogland is at peace; and whilst English officials are making much ado about nothing, it can do no harm to take a glance at the prospects of the farmer, and ascertain if he has any well-founded hopes of being able to stand his ground, or if he must sell his stock, and take his place in one of these numerous crowds of Irishmen who start every week for the shores of America to escape the descining rule of England in their native land. The cora crops are now cut and stacked in excellent condition ; the flax has been sent to the source-mill or is safe in the baggard and all is known about the potato and green crops, and the prices going for corn in the markets.

We regret to say that the present is not as favourable a year as many expected. Where the wneat crop was grown on good land, it has been abundant, and the same muy be said of oats and barley; bu. there are thousands of acres, such as may be found between Dundalk and Carlingford, Dundalk and Newtownbamilton Dundalk and Monaghan, and the crops will not defray the cost of rent, seed and labour The same may be said of root crops; and only in the matter of potatoes and hay can the farmer say he was successful in his farming. Taking, then, the poor produce and the low prices into account, we must reluctantly come to the conclusion that this has been a bad year for the Irish farmer, and we fear that unless rents are largely reduced, emigration will still go on, and the population of the country continue to decrease under the blighting influence of Eng. lish legislation.

We do not know how the landords feel on this question of depopulation; but we believe that most of them would care more about the decrease of cattle than of men We are told, indeed, by those who are pretty well acquainted with their sontiments, that they are delighted with the exterminations, and that the decrease in the population causes them to rejoice as they would like to see the number of inhabitants much smaller. But a time may come when they will regret their present doings ; and it might be as well if they would treat the people justly, and strive to keep them at home.

This however, cannot be accomplished unless rents are largely reduced. It is the high rent that chiefly banishes the people. Want of tenant right is certainly a great ibjustice, as it prevents improvements and the employment of labour; but it is the enormous rack-rents-double, and sometimes treble, what the the lund is worth - banish the population. How can a farmer live on land for which he pays 30s or 403 an acre, and which this year has produced no more than five barrels of oats, which are worth only nnasihla together about 50s? It is a as this is worth only from 10s to 12s 6d per acre; and some of it is not worth 2s 61. To save the country from the loss of its peasantry. a large reduction in the rent of land should be effected. Some may think it impossible to succeed in such a project, but we say it can be and the sooner the good work is commenced the better for all classes of the people -Dundilk Democrat.

crisis which must necessarily arise should the opinion of Mesare. M'D rmott and 'M'Kenna be' correct. " ' To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

"Sir, -As we were called upon to hold a post mortem examination at the request of Mr. Guffikin, lapector of provisions in Belfast, we consider it our duty to the public and to those parties who are interested in the prevention of this disease, known as Rinderpest, or the cattle plagne, to give you the following particulars : - Through our post mortem ex-amination we discovered that the plague has made an inroad in Belfast This is the first case yet konwn not introduced by foreign cattle, and, in our opinion, was caused by atmospheric influence, miasma, &c. We would recommend all cattle dealers, especially those who keep milch cows, to have their byres well ventilated and saturated with chloride of lime. For general information we will state the result of our post mortem, the morbid appearances of which were fully developed on dissection. We found effusion of lymph on the eye, a dotted condition of the tonsil glands, the traches lined with layers of coagulated lymph, the mucous membranes in a state of utceration. In cutting into the small intestines we discovered all the symtoms of the disease with ulcerat. ed spots on their surface. The blind end of the large intestines we found in the same condition ; the gall bladder and the ducts filled with bile and also thickly covered with spots ; the urinary organs only slightly inflamed; the lungs in a state of hepatization; the heart of a flabby condition, and containing coagulated blood ; the liver highly congested, and 'easily broken down. We may state that the stench from the carcass was almost unbearable. From the re sults of our examination, and information elicited from the owner, we have come to the conclusion that if proper sanitary conditions are not speedily enforced by those parties who have the anthority, the cattle plague is not far distant.

" JOHN M'DERMOTT. Veterinary Spurgeon, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.

" JOHN ALEX M KENNA, Veterinary Surgeon, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.'

"From what we have heard, the animal was purchased six weeks ago in Belfast fair, but we have not been able to learn where it came from -whether it was bred in this country or imported, and, if the latter, how long it had been in Ireland. It took ill, we understand, on Thurs isy last and died on Friday morning. There was no other animal near it at the time, and it was not seen by any velerinary surgeon before it died."

Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick, formerly well-known as one of the most taithful followers of O Connell, and treasurer of the "Catholic rent," died yesterday at 12 o'clock, at his residence in this city, having attained the age of 74 years. The Freeman says :

"He was possessed of genuine qualities of head and heart ; he was a tried and true triend of Ireland, and the affection with which he ever regarded his great political leader and friend was fully reciprocated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Established Church of Ireland has suffered greatly, and, perhaps, unfairly, in the estimation of the Catholic public and of very many of its own memoers, by its supposed connexion with a society of zealous, well-meaning, but unsuccessful and in discreet proselytisers Every single lay Protestant gentleman, and almost every Protestant clergyman, with whose opinions on the subject I have become directly or indirectly conversant, views unfavorably the extreme measures adopted by this society. It was only of late that I was walking with two friends whose attachment to our communion is undoubled, but who have numerous friends attached to the older form of faith, when at a turn in the street, we read on a large placard staring us in the face the following words : - ' The Hope of the Christian as contrasted with the Hope of the Roman Catholici !" cannot say which of the three felt the most hamiliated by the perusal of this mischievous and most un-Ohristian insult.

If such a placard were posted up by the emissaries of a religious minority in the streuts of Belfast, Aberdeen, Glasgow, or Manchester, the posters would be fleet of foot indeed, if they escaped out of any of these towns with a sound head and a whole skin ----It speaks well for the forbearance of the Oatholic | They found him in the shop, and called him into the clergy, and the orderliness of our poorer population here, that the periodical appearance of such indecent manifestoes has never led to a disturbance of

A SUSPICIOUS SEIZURE OF SHOT AND SHELL -A vessel from St. Nazaire was seized by the customs authorities in Liverpool on Monday, with 120 tons of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE OCTOBER 20, 1865.

shot and shell not stated in her manifesto. Those instruments - the detective, the informerhave ever been the great allies of every defect in the Irish Government. They have been the first and last props upon which the constitution in this country is supposed to rest. They are the worst; and they have done ever too grievous and evil work amongst the people that their season of ascendancy ought not be regarded with fear. It will be the pub. lie duty now to see that they are not looked up to as the head proificators of the people. Whilst the Government are perfectly justified in every constitutional course they may, take-and it must be remembered that the constitution in Ireland is narrower and much different to that of England-it will be well to watch that there are, no victims made in this time of excitement. Public justice must, in order to be respected, be above clamour or claim for examples.' Chief-Justice Monahan uttered from the Bench one of the most sublime sentiments that could guide the administration of the law, and he uttered it, too, on the trial of a man more than snspected of murder. 'Justice,' he said, 'demands no victim !' Let us trust that this maxim will be remembered now. Let us trust that the wisdom and humanity that fils it with an appeal to all that is noble in human nature will make it fresh and forcible and influential. Prejudice may run high; but in each and every instance that merciful and true interpretation of the law ought to direct the issue of the Government prosecutions which are aure to follow every arrest-that interpretation which proclaims it to be better that 'ninety-nine guilty men may escape than one innocent person should suffer !' -Anglo Celt.

Let us contrast England's conduct towards the PapalGovernment with its conduct towards England. British sympathy, coanivance, and co operation were mainly instrumental in robbing it of half its territory. Englishmen did their very best utterly to overthiow

English journalism, influence, and gold are doing their utmost at this moment for that end. The chief organ of Lord Palmerston, the Post, is engaged in assailing the Roman Government and bounding on the Revolution against it; and at the same moment the Times, the leading organ of the British people thanks the Holy See for its discouragement of treason in Ireland. 'The Oatholic Clergy are against it.' says the Times : the Oatholic Prelates discourage it much to their honour.' Yes, they are consistent. Revolution is revolution everywhere the same. Everywhere alike it means bloodshed, and strife, destruction of peace and social order and the ruin of in-

dividuals. Too well the Oatholic Clergy know its areadful tendencies. They do their best to discourage it-in Ireland not less than in Italy- Theirs is not the double faced morality of discouraging it in the dominions of a Catholic Power and fomenting it in those of a Protestant Government. Theirs is not the base expediency which does evil

that good may come, and calls in Revolution to suppress an obnoxious hierarchy.-London Weekly Register.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Glasgow Heraid says that the Liverpool association is the centre authority of the organization in Europe. A number of unavowed Fenians have retired from the Volunteer corps, which, it appears, they only joined for the purpose of learning the drill.

A Liverpool correspondent of Saunders's News Letter gives the following particulars with reference to George Archdeacon ; --

The information which has accumulated during the last few days inculpating certain persons in Liverpool in the Fenian conspiracy has at length attracted the attention of the authorities in Dublin, and two officers of the Dublin police (detective department) arrived here to-day for the purpose of executing warrant for the arrest of a man who has long been known as the leader-in chief of the party in this neighborhood --- George Archdeacon, formerly a schoolmaster, and latterly a news-agent and agent for the Irish People newspaper. The officers commissioned with the arrest were Acting-Sergeants Smollen and Dawson; and they, having obtained the assistance of Detectives Smith and Lavcock, and the co-operation of the acting chief of the detective force here, Mr. Superintendent . Kehoe, proceeded to Archdescon's house, No. 11, Bidder street, Islington. street, where they charged him with high treason, explained their errand, and apprebended him. --Without allowing him to communicate with his fa

THE ALTAR OF THE TABLE. - The Bishop of Ely enables us 'to' continue our, examples, of . Anglo-Catholiciem,' as it is held and taught by authorised. guides of the Ohurch of England. A fortnight ago we'reported the Bishop of London's proceedings with reference to ecclesiastical vestments and pictures; last week we reproduced the Bishop of Ripon's views on the Church and Dissent; now we are in a position to show the doctrine of the Establishment as to the 'sltar' and ' communion table,' and (consequently) the Eucharistic Sacrifice and the Anglican Priesthood, as it is held by another member of the Episcopate. The following is extracted from the

time stemmed the progress of the High Church party at Sudbury, where they were headed by the Rev. J. W. Molyneux, the Vicar, who has lately correspondended with the Bishop of Ely on the subjected of lights upon the altar The Bishop contends that there is no such thing as an altar (except figuratively) in the English Ohurch, and that therefore the Rubric which allows of the retention of such ornsments as were in use in the second year of Edward the VI. is inapplicable and of no force on the point. The bishop logically argues thus :- Granting that altars were then in use, yet as the Privy Council decided in the Round Church case, that we have at the present time only Communion Tables and not Alters, the injunction of King Edward that there should be 'two lights upon the High Altar,' does not now apply.'

The Builder of Saturday last, speaking of the chapel in Haddon Hall, says -' The old altar slab, it will be noticed, has been put down for the present table to stand on.' The significant fact thus curtly recorded is but a type of what took place throughout the whole country when the present Oburch of England was established in the reign of Elizabeth; and the Bishop of Ely, in holding the views he does on the Altar and the Priesthood, does up more than preserve the traditions he has received from his predecessors of that period.

We observed with satisfaction the announcement. in continuation of the report quoted above, that Mr. Molyneux had since resigned his living. For that gentleman's own sake we earnestly pray that this act of self denial may be rewarded by the mostim able grace of becoming a member of the Catholic Oburch, when he will be able to exercise his faith and nourish his charity without any of those distressing difficulties and inconsistencies that have harassed him at every turn in the Anglican Establishment. - Weekly Register.

TORPEDOES IN EENGLAND. - ' TOIDEGOCE' are said to be finding favor at the Admirality. An eminent American ship builder, Mr. Donaid McKay, is alleged to be giving the benefit of his experience on this subject to the authorities at Whitehall. An old sailing frigate, the Terpsichore, is being routed out from her hiding place in Chatham Dockyard, in order to be immortalised as a victim to the torpedo engine. The Royal Engineers are preparing the subaqueous battery which is to give the coup de grace to the old ship, and the Admiralty indulge in the hope that by sinking torpedoes in the front of our harbors we shall be able to spare more of our vessels for foreign service. By all means let it be done. England, with all her power, may not wisely disregarg any element of security. That torpedoes can really be applied to the purposes of war has been abundantly proved in the course of the recent struggle in America. To the Confederates the torpedo was of special service, and to the ingenuity of the Southern engineers we are mainly indebted for its present efficiency. At the same time there is nothing extravagant in supposing that so novel a method of destruction is capable being carried to a much higher degree of perfection than it has yet attained. In the Russian war the torpedo was but a clumsy contrivance, and though it inflicted a rude shaking on one or two of our vessels, was in reality more of a curiosity than anything else. The Confederates, during their struggle for independence, turned it to more serious account, and many a Fede ral commander was either actually damaged or considerably harassed by the presence of those submarine mines. It is also a matter of note that the torpedo is not to be defied by the ordinary system of armour plating. This subtle engine strikes its blow where the ship is defenceless, and renders armour as necessary below the water-line as above, while it is questionable whether any practicable sheathing would really protect a vessel from serious damage in the event of a torpedo exploding directly under her keel.

In regard to the experiment which is to take place in the vicinity of Gillingham Greek, there c

they are sufficiently alarming to call for vigilant and energetic measures, without an hour's delay, on the part of the local authorities, and, if necessary, the Government itself. With a full consideration of the fact that the town of Southampton is in direct communication, by means of the mail steamers with the Mediterranean, and only four days from Gibraltar, where the cholera now prevails; and at which port these steamers call, every possible sanitary precan. tion should at once be taken to guard the bealth, not only of the inhabitants of Southampton, but of the country at large. - Times.

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The prospectus of a new Transstlantic Telegraph Company has been issued in London. The route selected is by Falmouth, Oporto, the Azoroa and Halifax. This scheme originated in New York and has this advantage over the line now laid down, that the lengths of cable will be shorter and easier towork.

UNITED STATES.

A GIGANTIC FRAUD. - Maine is excited just now over the discovery of a fraud ; it appears that during the war, seven hundred men, chiefly negroes, were enlisted in the rebellious States for its service, but instead of being credited on the quota, they were sold by the officials to other States, the guilty parties putting the money, \$350,000, into their own pockete.

A Philadelphia despatch of the 6th inst. says, three murders have been committed since ten o'clock last night. Bernard F. Kane, aged nineteen years, was shot hy Ed Simons in the southern part of the city. A member of the 24th Colored Regiment killed another in the cars near Havre de Grace. Burgiars were secreted in White's dental depot, Arch street, this forenoon at six o'clock. When the store was opened by a negro, the burglars seized him and strangled him to death. The burglars took from him the key of the safe, and plunderd it of \$2500 in notes.

The death at New York, last week, of Commodore Moore, of the Texan navy, prior to the annexation of Texas to the United States, brings to mind some facts of his career which are interesting in connexion with the present American doctrine relative to belligerent vessels fitted out in neutral ports. In 1837, Moore then a first lieutenant in the U.S. navy, resigned his commission in order to enter the service of Texas, which the previous year had revolted from Mexico. In 1843 he purchased, armed, and equipped in New Orleans two vessels of warand a tender, and sailed thence to cruise against the Mexican squadron in the gulf, which he fought and nearly destroyed in. the Bay of Campeachy.

According to the new Federal doctrine he was onlya pirate, and the United States is liable to Mexico forthe damage he did; yet in after years the Federal Oungress voted him a large sum of money as pay while absent on leave. - Evening Telegraph.

THE PLANTERS AND THE FREEDMEN. - A Washington despatch to the Journal says.

A gentleman connected with the State government of Ohio, who has just returned from a tour through North and South Uarolina and Georgia, states that a large number of the planters in those States express their determination to entirely dispense with the services of their slaves on the first of January, as after that time they assert they will scarcely have enough to annoort themselves, let alone feeding and caring for their laborers, until the next time the crop is gathered. Speaking from personal observati n, he says he dres not believe that more than one third of the able-bodied colored population in the States above mentioned are steadily at work. The other twothirds are either leading idle lives or travelling from. place to place, seeking to better their condition.

Snow fell on the 5th instant at Philadelphia.

It appears from the Customs returns for the last. three months that the average duty levied in the United Stotes on foreign goods is fifty per cent.

In the juil in Boston are two babies-one seven and a balf years of age, and one of nine, both small for their years and evidently infantile in mind. Their offence was stealing a few grapes, and they are com-mitted for non payment of fine and costs. Going from the meeting on Social Science, to visit the jail, strangers would be surprised to see such a speciacle in Buston,-Boston Transcript.

There are some smart rascals in Memphis, Tennessee, who, when they find a horse unmarked, represent themselves as government agents, and boldly

THE CROPS IN IRELAND .- With reference to the crops in the north of Ireland the Northern Whig

says :-- "Another week of magnificent weather has enabled the harvest in this district to be very nearly completed. The cutting of the grain is for the most part orded in all but the most backward localities, and the greater portion is safely stacked in excellent condition. Our previous estimates of the various crops are not varied by the actual results as now ascertained. Wheat is above the average, but oats are short in the stem, though it is more than likely that the yield of grain will be very fair. Turnips and other green crops have improved very considerably of late, but they are all deficient, the long drought in the early part of the senson having effectually prevented their attaining to large dimensions and causing a good deal of the seed to miss. The potato disease is spreading but very slowly, and the inbers have yet been affected but very slightly .-Flax is a much better crop than we were led to anticipate from the appearance it presented in the earlier part of the season. It is now nearly sli steeped, and a great deal has been sent to the scutchmill, where, both in point of yield and quality of fibre, it is pronounced a most superior and remunerative crop.

The Derry Sentinel says :--

"The weather has been delightfully fine for the last ,few days. The harvest has been completed except in mountainous districts. A good account is given of the yield in cereale, with some exceptions. such as shortness of the straw in oats. The rumors of the potato blight appear to have abated."

The Tralee correspondent of the Cork Reporter 8878 ---

"Nothing could be more delightful and more encouraging than the weather which we have had here for the pist few days. The harvest is now almost at its close, and, the green tinted head of the cereal stands crect but in very few quarters. The reaper has nearly completed his work, the corn is trashed in every direction, and the market is the only place where it is seen in quantities. In several parts of the country where the corn stood growing but a few days since the fields are to be seen turned up by the plough and the horses. I have seen ploughing going on in several places, which shows that the farmer wishes to leave his ground idle but for a very short. time. This is indeed very rapid work, and a very early preparation for the next harvest."

The Belast Northern Whig of yesterday says,-

"We have received the following communication, which informs us that the dreaded 'Rialerpeat' has made its appearance among us. We give the letter . ton therauthority of thes writers, and while we hope that no unnocessary alarm will prevail in consequences with Lecds Mercury, one of the most influential of of the best, but in so doing, give a valuable equive - in a ameret part of the town; as also reported as prove to be for the best, but in so doing, give a valuable equive - in a ameret part of the town; as also reported as prove to be for the best, but in so doing, give a valuable equive - in a ameret part of the town; as also reported as prove to be for the best, but in so doing, give a valuable equive - in a ameret part of the town; as also reported as prove to be for the best, but in helping to keeps down the numbers of one of the best, but in helping to keeps down the numbers of one of the best, but in helping to keeps down the numbers of one of the best, but in helping to keeps down the numbers of one of the best. but is a disaffected towards England as Venetia the most destructive pests the gardener has to con- should they both prove to be Asiatic cholers, may Ledger, or some other publisher or blood and thuntury precautions so as to be prepared to meet the is to Austria, or Poland to Russia.

the peace - Professor D'Arcy (Protestant) in Mc-Millan's Magazine.

A GOOD THING TOO. - We sincerely wish that Dr. Livingstone would give up Africa for a while and turn his attention to Sheffield. From a report which has just been published of the Children's Employmenc Commission, it would appear that missionary labor is as urgently required in that city as it can possibly be on the banks of the Zambezi. We read in it of inds of fourteen years of age-good lads, too -with money in the savings bank, who are entirely ignorant of everything but the trade by which they live, who have no knowledge of God, or Jesus Christ, or the Bible, who have never heard of Paradise, and who believe the Garden of Eden to have been a tavern ; who are not aware that they live in England ; who go to church sometimes because they are sent thither, without knowing whether it is a Protestant or a Roman Catholic church, or for what purpose they attend it. Were it not that the report bears the signatures of Meesrs, Tremenhere and Tufnell, it would be aithcult to induce people to believe that such a state of things could exist in England in the plueteenth century. -Pall Mult Gazitte.

A few evenings ago a spirit dealer in Greenock, upon opening his shop in the moraing, was consider. ably astonished to find a couple of very large rats lying behind the counter on their backs, and kicking away in a very ludicrous manner. Seizing a bungstarter he slew them on the spot, and shortly afterwards discovered the cause of their eccentric conduct by ascertaining that a tin basin which he had p aced between the leaky crane of a cask of strong Scotch ale had been nearly emplied. The rations had no doubt been indulging freely, and, becoming top heavy from the effects, met an untimely fate before they could stagger into their holes.

Dr. Bennet startled the physiological sub-section at Birmingham on Tuesday morning by declaring that the tendency amongst physiologists at present was towards assigning to mankind six senses instead of the five they are generally supposed to have. 'If said the doctor, ' two cubes gilded over to look alike and made of the sume temperature - the one lead, the other wood-be laid before a man, none of his five senses will tell which is wood and which is lead. He must feel their weight ; and it seems as if physiologists would have eventually to agree to call this the sense of weight-the sixth sense."

Lord John Russell, in a despatch to Sir James Hudson, quotes the following from Vattel, a famous writer on international law : -

When a people, for good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties.

Lord John Russell then says :-

Therefore, according to Vattel, the question re-solves itself into this - did the people of Maples and of the Roman States take up arms against their governments for good reasons? Upon this, grave matter her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their. own affairs.

mily, and with the object of preventing any excite-

ment in the neighborhood, they conveyed him at once to the police-station in Dale street, and placed him in a cell. When he was first confronted with the officers outside his own house, he said, 'You have no right to touch me; I am an American subject, and I have a paper in my pocket to show it.'---At the detective-office he was again formally charged. and he asked to see the authority for his arrest The warrant, in which he was charged with divers other persons for treasonable purposes, was shown to him, and he repeated that he was an American subject, and produced a ceruficate, or what nurported to be a certificate, of his naturalization as an American subject. After he had been locked up the officers returned to his house, and made a search, which was, we believe, so far successful that they obtained possession of most important papers. Some of these letters were from head quarters in America, recognizing him as the ' delegate representing Lancashire in the Feaing Brotherhood ;' others were communications from New York, London, Sheffield, and various towas in Lancashire, showing that Archdeacon had visited a large number of places in promotion of the objects of the movement; others were documents referring to sums of money transmitted from America to enable him to agitate as a Fenian agent in various districts; and one was the receipt for money apparently received by him in support of the movement, as the result of a collection made at the close of a lecture ic the Free trade ball, Manchester. In the shop they found a large number of copies of the Irish People. After he had been taken from the house to day his wife, who was thrown into great grief by his sudden removal, said to the officers-I lost my father, my brother, and my son by the English, and now I shall lose my husband through the English laws.' It is stated that several of his relatives were mixed up in former Irish troubles, and that one of them (probably the father) suffered death in 1798. I believe the authorities have documentary evidence apart from what may have been found in his possession, showing him to have been actively engaged in promoting the Fenian movement.

THE SPARROW V. THE CATERPILLAR. - A circumstance has come; to our notice which forcibly illustrates the utility of our small birds in the economy of creation, and the folly of seeking to extirpate them. A gentleman in the county who has a choice variety of gooseberry busies, apprehensive of the visits of the sparrow tribe, and of the damage that would en sue from his fruit, took the trouble and expense of getting a stout wire awning thrown across that part of the garden where his cherished plants were located. He anticipated a splendid crop as the result of shielding his fruits from the attacks of Master Sparrow and his companions, , but was doomed to disappointment. He had checkmated the little birds, but in doing so he had given a fair field for the ravages of the caterpillar, and at the maturing season he found, to his no small annoyance, that both leaf and fruit had dissappeared. This little incident adds another proof to the- many that the small birds are, after, all, the best friends that the gardener has.

They no doubt help themselves liberally to a share of the best, but; in so doing, give a valuable equivatend agoinst. -Haddington Courier.

very little d ubt as to the result. The engineers must be uncommonly clamsy, or furnished with a machine very stupidly devised if they cannot manage with a certain quantity of powder to shiver the timbers of the old Terpsichore. The same thing has been done before, under circumstances of greater difficulty, in British waters. The late Captain Warner blew up the John o'Gaunt at Brighton in a manner which was so successful that his ' invisible shell' was looked upon as too simple to be of much service though to this day no one seems to understand exactly how the thing was done. Unfortunately the freaks of the gallant captain with another of his inventions-designated the 'long range'- rendered the whole affair somewhat ridiculous, and it has needed no more serious results of the American confict to render us conscious of the enormous mischiel which may be wrought by these sub-marine contrivances. Some time ago the Admiralty tried some experiments off the Isle of Wight, when large quanexperiments on the late of tragen, and titles of powder were exploded under water, and some very astonishing effects were produced. only real difficulty appears to be that of providing for the explosion to take effect at the proper moment Even this would seem no very ardnous matter. -There can be no necessity to employ electricity or to devise any very recondite contrivance for the purpose of ignition when so many frictional and percussive agencies are at our command. If it be wise to use torpedoes at all the mechanical difficulties in the way of their employment are neither many nor great and there is no need to put a cuisson full of powder under a wooden ship in order to see whether an explosion will blow the vessel to pieces. Of course there is the question of 'keeping the powder dry. Contrivances for this purpose, however, may be tested without blowing up a ship, although there is no doubt that the act of breaking up an 18-gun frigate adds immensely to the eclal of such proceedings .---That it is practicable to keep powder dry under water may be readily believed, and if it has not been accomplished, we should hope there was genius enough in England to devise the requisite arrangement without much further loss of time.

THE USE OF SNUFF IN SCOTLAND. - We are informed upon the most competent authority that during the last two years the practice of souff taking has been discontinued in Scotland to an almost incredible extent, and continues rapidly to diminish. The aggregate orders taken for the supply of the retail shops by several travellers do not now come up to the 'lines' formerly booked with ease in one good house.-Edinburgh Courant.

THE OHOLERA --- We are informed on most unques tionable authority that a decided and undoubted case of Asiatic Oholera, with a fatal result, has occurred in Southampton. The victim was a man named Rose, about thirty years of age, residing in Brewhouse-court, Brewhouse-lane, who died on Sun day, about thirty-six thours from his first attack, the symptoms at every stage being those of the most virulent form of this dreadful disease. The unfortunate man dated his illness from having been engaged a few days previously in cleaning out a very, offensive cesspool. Another case, that of a woman living literary associations all around us, and certainly bo-in a different part of the town; is also reported as place in the Union has more need for them as its hisnot presage an immediate prevalence of the epidemic, der literature.

claim the animal as a 'U.S.' horse, that has been stolen from the government. If the owner of the horsa claims that there are no 'U.S.' marks on the animal, the rogues produce a glass, which they declare is a magnifying one, and, as the lens of this glass has a faint 'U S.' lined upon it, the looking through it makes the 'U.S.' visible, apparently on the horse. This astounds the owner of the busst, and with cool audacity the thieves ride off with the horse they have thus appropriated.

A Dr. Wade, in Orawford county, has been arrested and bound over for trial on the charge of murdering his own child. His wife lately gave birth to a child, which appeared strong and healthy. The Doctor took it in his bands and held it a few moments, when he said it was dead. Suspicion being aroused, the Doctor was arrested. On examining the body of the child, it was found that death had been caused by strangulation, as the blood had gathered at the back of the neck where it had been held. From the testimony of his wife it appears that this is the third child that has died in this manner.

THE PRICE OF FREEMEN'S VOTES -In a recent sneech Mr. Layard, the Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs, alluded to his electioneering experiences in the city of York, of which constituency he has probably taken his leave for ever. He said that York. contains about 200 freemau, who usually abstain from voting until 3.30 pm, and then tender their votes to the Liberal candidate for the very moderate figure of £5 a head. If the Liberal candidate does not bite, they offer themselves to the Conservative candidate at £10 a head. Colonel Smyth, who recently represented York, and possibly intends to represent it again, is very irate at Mr. Layard's statement, which he declares to be calumnious, and attempts to establish a case against that gentleman by the double edged assertion, that the freemen of York are quite as pure in their electioneering practices as its £10 householders are.' This may be perfectly true, and yet Mr. Layard's story may not be calumnous.

ORIME RAMPANT .- Never have there more feerfol developments of crime in this country than during the past lew months. To say nothing of the crimes against the person, which have been shockingly prevalent, the most as ounding defaloations, forgeries, and robberies have been committed by mee in high standing in our business circles. Six of these occurring in New York, amounted, to the immense sum of \$5,920,000 - American Messenger.

MORA'S IN OBICAGO. - During the last few days. we have, unfortunately, been furnished with an abundance to prove that Chicago has not lost its unenviable name of being just about the very worst city in the United States. We have had murdered shooting affairs, love scrapes, divorces, robberies, assaults, forgeries, on a grand scale, and, in great numbers, not counting the hundreds of comparatively trifling. cases which have come before the Police Justices In addition to these horrors have been increased by fatal accidents on water and on land. And while all-this bas been going on we have had churchicon-vocations, Christian gatherings, prayer, meetings and

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --OCTOBER 20, 1865.

The True Witness. And the same of the And CHRONICLE In the trade FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

With a No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by aten i to a gin of the Gradie Lies of the day ABABALT ANT G. E. OLERK, Editor. Tatt 1. 7 16 10 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6

WETBELS TEALLY IN A DVANOB:

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

fo all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers. Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and 'if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. OCTOBER-1865.

Friday, 20-St John of Cantium. C.

Baturday-21-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 22-Patronage of the B, V. Mary. Monday, 23-Of the Feria.

Tuesday, 24 -- St Rapbael, Archangel. Wednesday, 25-Sis Ohrys, &c, Martyrs.

"Thursday, 26-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows :---

Friday, 20-St Joachim, Pointe Claire. Sunday, 23-St Luke. Tuesday, 24 - Convent of St Vincent.

Thursday, 26-St Beaurix. 11: 2

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the arrival of the Nova Scotian, we have European dates up to the 6th. The publication by the American press of the alleged holders of the Confederate Loan, has, we learn, caused some excitement, and the most indignant denials have /been put forth by the greater number of those whose names were given as holding Confederate Stock. The regular annual meeting of the Social Science Association was, at the time of our latest dates, in session at Sheffield. Lord Brougham, the President of the Association, dedivered a long inaugural address. It is again reported that France has notified the Italian Government of its early gradual evacuation of Rome. It is also rumored that Baron Bach, Austrian Ambassador at the Papal Court, has resigned that office. Towards the end of October an International Congress, in which France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland will take part, is expected to assemble in Paris. The object of the Congress is to come to an agreement upon the introduction of a uniform copper coinage in the above named countries.

The examination of six Femians at Dublin was concluded on the 2ad inst. Additional evi- tholic Emancipation. dence developed nothing new of importance .-Five of the prisoners were committed to take their trial for high treason. They denied the imputation that an indescriminate slaughter of the higher classes was meditated. About 200 in all have now been arrested.

ing, no trial of any kind; but were at once, on theymere warrantrofesarbitrary powerscondemned to penal imprisonment. Th Ireland, the suspect ed Fenians are arrested and sent to jail, in, or der that they may be brought to trial ; in the Northern States sall persons; obnoxious to the established despotism, were arrested and mprisoned, not that they might be brought to trial, but in order that they might be punished.

Although the prisoners in Ireland bave, in several instances, been brought up before the magistrates, the evidence bas not as yet been fully gone into. We cannot therefore pretend to say how far that evidence will justify the action of the Government, but if we may credit the tone of the press, the proofs against them are not only strong but conclusive. They will however have, what under analogous circumstances, and both in Russia and in the United States would be denied them-a public hearing before the ordinary Courts of Law, or legally established tribunals. For the verdict of these we must in mendacity, and brutality the suppressed Fenbe content to wait.

Whatever that verdict, the British Govern. ment can well afford to be lement towards those upon whom it has now laid its hands. Fenianism has now been sounded to its very depths, and all that it contained of dangerous to the established authorities being fully known, the dauger itself is passed ; no one supposes of course that one drop of blood will be shed upon the scaffold, and it is most likely that the most sure punishment awarded to the most guilty will not exceed condemnation to short periods of imprisonment, or transportation.

That the movement known as Fenianism has been thus brought to a premature end, should be a matter of congratulation to the Catholic above all men; for Fenianism has done, and threatened to do, an immense injury to the cause of religion and morality, by setting the people against their clergy, and arraying the sentiment of nationality against that of fidelity to the Church. Not mdeed that, in the true sense of the word "national," Femanism was a national agitation. It was far more "social" than "national," and directed rather against the holder of landed property than against the Saxon. This much is clear from what has already transpired ; it aimed rather at a Jacquerie than the restoration of national independence.

In Irish agitation we may distinguish three phases, or successive epochs. The first religious, the second national, the third social. The first had for its primary object the removal of the civil and political disabilities to which, in virtue of their religion, Catholics in Ireland were subjected by Protestant Penal Laws. This agitation, this movement had the blessing of the Church, and the prayers for its success of the entire Catholic world, till at last under the secular leadership of the illustrious O'Connell it triumphed over all difficulties, and gave us Ca-

The second phase of agitation which succeed ed the religious phase, was primarily national .---Its objects were the Repeal of the Union fraudulently and iniquitously imposed upon Ireland, against the wishes of the great majority of the people, and the restoration of the Legislative Independence of Ireland-the latter still connected, however, with the British Crown. This agitation had the best wishes of many Catholics, of many of all denominations ; for though men may differ as to the expediency of Repeal of the Union, and question the benefits which the advocates of the measure pretend it would confer upon Ireland, no one can deny that the Irish have as good a right to demand that they be legislated for by the Lords and Commons of Ireland, as have the people of Canada, for instance, to insist upon their own Provincial Legislature as distinct from the Imperial Parliament. The dissensions amongst Irishmen themselves, the consequent decrease of impolitical influence of Ireland's great tribune, O'Connell, and his death, which soon followed, terminated somewhat abruptly this

Bishops and priests, of the Irish Church, But they love wisely also, and as priests of mithe Sa? tholic Church they cannot, sanction an agitation. which is closely allied, to the ultra-revolutionary and Communistic policy of the infidels' of Continental Europe; , but though they, deprecate the cruelty and bardships of landlords to their tenants they cannot be partizans in Ireland of the "Revolution," which they denounce selsewhere its It is therefore against the Church, in fact, not against the British Government that have been directed the chief attacks of the Fenian leaders in Ireland. The Irish People seems hardly to have had any other object than that of bringing the Catholic Hierarchy into disrepute; and of exciting the passions of the people of Ireland against their priests, their ever faithful friends, the guardians of their nationality as well as of their faith. The Orange press was often insult ing, mendacious and brutal in its attacks upon the Catholic clergy of Ireland ; but in insolence, ian organ far surpassed the most savage of low, Orange newspapers. How then could the Fenians hope to succeed in Catholic Ireland ?-They have indeed beguiled some, and made

apostates of them, but the mass of the Irish people are still faithful to their God and to their Church, and by these only can the salvation of Ireland be accomplished.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDU-CATION FOR LOWER CANADA-1864. - This Report signals some defects in the actual [school system, defects of detail for the most part, which with a little energy may be made good. It complains of the deficiency in school apparatus, such as maps, books, and things of that kind; of the material deficiencies in the school houses, which are often much too small, and badly ventilated and thirdly, it notices the pecuniary deficiencies in the matter of teacher's salaries, and the too precarious position of the latter. The Superintendent therefore urges an increase in the grant for educational purposes.

As a set off to these defects, we learn from the Report that the progress of education is satisfactory; and that the people evince a willingness to impose on themselves increased pecuniary burdens for the education of their children. The sum actually vaised by fees and assessments for the year 1864 was Five hundred and ninetythree thousand, two hundred and sixty-four dollars, against a sum of Five hundred and sixtyfour thousand, Eight hundred and ten dollars in 1863-thus showing an increase of Twentyeight thousand, four hundred and fifty-four dollars. We find also a decided increase in the number of pupils attending school-the numbers being

g:	
1863	193,121
1864	
Increase	3,609

Turning to the details upon the Dissentient

potism were allowed no judges, no public year hiely devotion to their native land Jthan Jare tibel. The Globe of the 9th instant admits that the Confederation scheme had, as the TRUE WIT-NESS of the oth asserted, its origin, not in the external, but, in the internal, conditions of the country; that it was urged on and adopted notifasta : measure : for defending, the country. against aggression from without, but' solely with the design of settling the sectional difficulties within, betwixt 'Upper and Lower Canada .---This, says the Globe, is, " what no, one disputes" -in Canada at all events, and when the facts of the case areaknown.

> How dislignest then must not he be who in England, and when addressing the people on the other side of the Atlantic where our parish difficulties have not been heard of, where the real facts of the case, the antecedents of Confederation, its objects and the aspirations of its promoters are all unknown, represents or represented it as a measure originating in the enthusiastic loyalty of the people of these Proviaces, and as baving for its primary object the military defence of British North America, and the maintenance of British connection. It is because of this dis honest attempt to enlist the sympathies of the people of England for Confederation by false pretences, by representing that measure and its object to them in an altogether false light, that they now, not unnaturally, look upon our un deniable apathy or indifference to Confederation as a proof of want of loyalty to the Crown, of our indifference to British connection, and of our readiness to link our fortunes with those of the United States. The moral injury done to Canada by the groundless falsehoods with respect to the origin and objects of the Confederation scheme industriously disseminated in England, is incalculable. To those untruths we are indebted for the sneers at Canadian loyalty in which the Times indulges at our expence ; and not without good cause, were its premises founded on truth, and were we really indifferent to a measure that had its origin in motives of attachment to the British Crown, and for its objects the military defence of British North America, and tue preservation of our connection with the British Empire.

> The Globe adds that it despairs of effecting auything by an argument with one who, like the TRUE WITNESS, considers it just that in any Union of the two Canadas, three French Canadians should have the same political influence as four Upper Canadians. This, as an abstract proposition, the TRUE WITNESS has never maintained; but it has asserted the particular proposition that, since when Upper Canadians were in the minority, they laid down on their own behalf and reduced to practice the principle that three Upper Canadians should have the same political influence as four French Canadians-so to-day, when the order of population is reversed, they cannot com-

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. - Foreigners gnorant of the neculiar social-relations-which Obtain in Englaud are often surprised at the immense power of the British House of Coumons. They do not, understand wherein lies the secret of it: great-influence, of its popularity, and of the respect for it that is entertained by all classes of the community. There have been deliberative bodies more eloquent no doubt, and in some respects more popular. At first sight the famous Convention of France, which in 293 hurled the nvaders of French soil back, in dismay to the rontiers,---which, in the following years, pushed its conquests over a great part of the territories of its neighbors,—may seem to have played a more conspicuous part in the world's history, than the House of Commons. In the American Senate and in the House of Representatives, eloquence more wived than that for which the British Parliament is celebrated, may often be heard; and yet the latter, for the amount of influence which it exerts, and the respect which it inspires, is without an equal in the world, in ancient or mo_ dern times --- with the exception perhaps of the Roman Senate, to which it bears, in certain respects, a striking resemblace. The secret of this influence, of this power, and of the respect which the House of Commons commands, was explained by Lord Stanley, in a speech lately delivered by hum at Birmingham. Not to the eloquence, not to the transcendant statesman-like qualities of the members of that House is to be attributed its immense power, but to the social status, and the moral qualifications of the great majority of its members :--

"I suppose there is no popular assembly that has ever existed amongst men that has commanded so much respect and exercised so much power as the English House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) Now, why is it? To give you all the causes would be too long a story to tell here. It is because there never has existed in the world a legislative body whose component members were so thoroughly independent in social positions and in feeling. Take the whole house through, count up-you may easily do it-the number of those who are aspiring to high political office; deduct again - and I am happy to say there are very few - those who are supposed to come in on the speculation that they may drop in for a comfortable place somewhere; deduct both these classes, and they still leave behind a great majority in the house. I say again a great majority of the House on both sides is composed of men who have nothing to gain from any minister, and who can, therefore, follow a minister without servility, and oppose him without asperity."

We believe that in the above quoted words, Lord Stanley gave the true explanation of the secret, at which strangers to England, and her ways, so often marvel; and if so, we can easily understand how it is that no such prestige as that which attaches to the British House of Commons, accompanies other deliberate assemblies, those of the United States and the British Colonies which have been, professedly, established on its model. In many of our Colonial Legislatures, for instance, you shall hear speeches as brilliant, wit plain if French Canadians insist upon applying to as keen, and logic as serried, as you would them the self same principle which they applied, amongst the crowd of country gentlemen and a few years ago, to French Canadians. It may wealthy merchants who compose the bulk of the be, it is, no doubt, an unjust principle; its appli. House of Commons; but outside of the walks of cation to Lower Canada by the Upper Cana- the buildings in which the former assemble, you dians was a piece of rascally dishonesty ; but the shall look in vain for any of that respect or motal influence which attaches to the latter. The reason is obvious. It is because, owing in great measure, though not entirely, to their peculiar social status, the men who constitute the bulk of Colonial, and U. States legislators are essentially different from those who represent the Commons of England. Amongst the latter there are but few who enter Parliament with a view to office, emoluments of any kind, or as Lord Stanley has it, " on the speculation that they may drop in for a comfortable place somewhere ;" there are few, very few, who look upon the doors of the Legislature as the portals to an El-Dorado. On the contrary, the English gentleman spends, but does not make, money in public life, and baving means of his own be cares neither for the smiles, nor the frowns of any Minister, or his Jacks. How different is it in those other communities which have borrowed, or imitated their political institutions from those of Eagland. Rarely shall you had an independent representative, or member of Parliament. The overwhelming majority of the politicians are greedy, unscrupulous placebeggars, hungry aspirants after office, who have taken to politics as a trade, and whose sole object in seeking for admission into the Legislature was to better themselves at the public expense. Thus shilst in England we never hear even of men who have become rich whilst in office or m Parliament, in the United States, in the Colonies, you shall see every day legislators rolling in wealth, owners of land, of splendid houses and of building lots who but a few years ago, and ere the vote of a constituency had stamped a marketable value on them, had not got two shirts a-piece to their backs, or wherewithal to pay their washerwomen's outstanding accounts. To-day these men are millionaires; but yesterday, and they were needy adventurers, seedy pettifoggers of the Dodsen and Foggy tribe, or ardent rowdies whose most constant occupation was that of loafing around the bars of corner groceries, sponging

The action of the British Government towards the Fenian conspirators in Ireland, does not meet with unqualified approval from any section of the press. All good citizens approve indeed of that action to a certain extent, and rejoice at the death-blow given to a very foolisb, a very wicked and essentially anti-Catholic organization ; but rno one can approve of all the measures that, in the pursuit of this very laudable object, the authorities have had resource to.

The seizure of the office of the Irish People, and the forcible suppression of that journal, without form of trial, was, to say the very least, a high handed if not an illegal act, savoring more of Russian, or of Yankee despotism than of British constitutional rule, better suited to the meridian of St. Petersburgh or of Washington, than rie that of London or of Dublin. It seems, too after all, to have been a very unnecessary as well as well as arbitrary act, nothing having been gained in strength to the British Government by the suppression of the obnoxious journal. By it rather has the cause of good government been weakened, since it has furnished a convenient argument towits enemies from whence they conclude to its essentially despotic character.

The arrests of suspected individuals may have been made hastily, on insufficient grounds, yet in them there is nothing for which the authorities can be taken to task, nothing in common with nothing in the most remote degree resembling, the lettres de cachet issued by the Washington Government, and in virtue ot which numbers of mocent men were condemned to languish, and some still languish in loathsome dungeons. The prisoners in Ireland will be arraigned before the ordinary legal tribunals, will there be heard in the face of the world and in their own behalfs and will, by the said Courts of Law, be dis-; the secret of the hostility displayed by, the Cacharged, iff the Crown cannot make good its tholic clergy of Ireland towards Fenianism. These charges against them. In the Northern States, men are patriots ; none love Ireland more truly, on the contrary, the victums of democratic des- or are inspired with a more thorough, and more has removed to 130 Great St. James Street. Lower, Canada Provincial Exhibition. and a construction • 1 1

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second, or national phase of Irish agitation. To this succeeded the third or social phase which we are now contemplating, and of which Fenianism is the consummate flower. This agitation is not at all religious, indeed it is essentially anti-Catholic; neither is it primarily national or political, since it aims at effecting, not so much a political as a social revolution. It is directed against the landlord, against the system

of tenure of land that obtains in Great Britain, and which underlies the entire social system .----Though it may as yet besitate to pronounce it openly, its watchword is " la propriete, c'est le vol," and its principles are identical with those of the Continental Communists of Europe. Hence too we find that Femanism is not indigenous to Ireland, but an exotic. It is of American origin. the product of Yankee democracy, and Yankee infidelity, which has taken root, and spread in Irish soil only because long centuries of neglect and bad usage has but too well gilted it for the propagation of the noxious weed. Herein lies

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Schools of Lower Canada, we find that of these there are in all One hundred and eighty-two, 'hus distributed :---

Protestant. Catholic. No. of Schools. 134 48 4,6251,830 No. of Papils. From this it appears that upwards of onefourth of the Dissentient Schools, and of the pupils attending these schools are Catholics, and that therefore the latter have powerful motives for insisting upon the full and fair administration of the provisions of the law relative to Dissentient Schools. These schools are not, as many believe, confined to Protestants ; for in many disticts of Lower Canada, Protestants are in the majority; and it is therefore the interest, as well as the duty, of Catholics to see to it that all unjust restrictions imposed by law upon the establishment and alimentation of Dissentient Schools be removed.

We see with pleasure also that our zealous Chief Superintendent of Education, with that love of fair play which has always distinguished him, has already laid before the Government a plan, or project of law, for settling the grievances of which the Dissentient minority complain .---Let us hope that the whole subject of Education and of the part that the State and the Family should respectively take therein, may be seriously considered by our Legislature ; that the great principle, that " Education is the legitimate function of the Family, not of the State" may yet be recognised ; and that the Catholic members of the Legislature will take care to insist that, in the matter of education, of separate schools, and facilities for establishing and alimenting such schools, the Catholic minority of Upper Canada shall be placed on as advantageous a footing as the Protestant minority of the Lower Province.

PERSONAL.- His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax, arrived in this city on Friday morning last. His Grace has since, we understand, proceeded to New York.

It will be seen by an advertisemeet on 'our eighth page that S. Mathews, Merchant Tailor, About 32,500 visitors were addmitted to the recent reading the second of the second second of the second of t

latter have for ever forfeited all right to complain, if, even as they meted out to others, so also to-day it be meted out to them.

Finally, we would hint to the Globe that we have never insisted upon any kind of union with Upper Canada at all. It is Upper Canada that forces itself upon Lower Canada, whether the latter will or no. This entirely changes the aspect of the case; for we admit that it would be an injustice worthy even of Upper Canada, worthy of Liberals and Protestant Reformers for the Lower Province to insist, first upon a union, and then to insist also that, under that Union, three of their section should have as much political influence as four of the other section .--This was how Upper Canada acted towards Lower Canada; it was conduct ungenerous base, worthy of the reprobation of all honest men, and conduct therefore which we should regret to see imitated by Lower Canada. But we do contend, nevertheless, that if the Upper Province will persist in forcing itself upon us, if it will compel us to submit to its certainly not coveted embraces, by every law of natural justice we have the right to stipulate the conditions upon which we alone will submit to such an unloved Union. "Equality of Representation"these are the terms upon which we will accept your proposals; accept these terms if you like, or reject them if it so pleases you to do so; we shall not break our hearts if the match be broken off to-morrow.

FENIANISM IN THE U. STATES. - Of the essentially anti-Catholic character of this secret society, it would be impossible to desire even a more conclusive proof than that afforded by the great meeting of the Fenians held the other day at Cincinnati, and representing all the " centres" of the State. As no Catholic priest could be be found vile enough to countenance the meetings of this society by his presence a Methodist minister-a Mr. Pepper, did the religious part of the business, and sounded a loud call to run against England. It was, in short, a veritable for drinks. meeting of Soupers.

The political order of England thrives, because it is based upon, and is the natural outgrowth of, its peculiar social order. To attempt

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCTOBER 20, 1865.

to" transplant 'the' former to regions where the other does not exist, cannot but result in failure "failure ludicrous or disastrous as the case may be. It may yield us a showy display of eloquence and windy oratory ; but for solid respectable fruit we shall look in vain. Br Premer

The New York Herald , a paper which gives advice gratis to Canada, recommends us to cut the connection with Great Britain at once, and to set up an Republic ton our own hook? To this Mr. George Brown in the Globe replies :-

Pitersonary I in .

"We shall neither submit to be swallowed up, nor yet to be separated from Groat Britain, until we are able to stand safely on our own ground, free from danger of being overawed by our neighbors. -Doubtless the Herald would like British Americans to undertake the responsibilities of independence while still divided into petty Provinces."- Globe.

The only legitimate construction to put on the above is this : That as understood and advocated by Mr. George Brown and his democratic friends, "Confederation," so far from being a measure by them adopted with the view of perpetuating the Imperial connection, of strengthening the tie which binds us to the throne, and of consolidating British power on this Continent, is the necessary and logical antecedent of, or, preliminary to, the severance of that connection, the cutting of

that tie, and the dissolution of that power. We believe Mr. George Brown is in this respect more clear-sighted, or perhaps only a little more honest and freespoken than the other advocates of Confederation. We believe that that measure, if carried out, will inevitably and speedily lead to our separation from the mother country, to the total elimination therefore of the monarchical element from our political constitution, and to the final establishment of democracy pur et simple .--This prospect which naturally repels and disgusts the loyalist and Conservative, is full of attractions to Mr. George Brown and his brother democrats.

As Conservatives, and as, therefore, the enemy of centralisation because centralisation and liberty are incompatible, we differ from the Globe on another point. Whereas he would insist upon a Union of all the Provinces of British North America as preliminary to their severance from the British Empire, we would desire-if unfortunately that separation be inevitable-that it should take place whilst each of the said Provinces was yet in the enjoyment of its full au. tonomy. Nay; we would invoke the disintegrating rather than the consolidating process as the essential preliminary to such a separation, and would fain see the existing union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada repealed, before the evil day of independence comes upon us. And for this The "petty Provinces" would then reason. find themselves as towards one another, in the position of the thirteen colonies, at the close of the war of independence ; each in the enjoyment of its full autonomy or State Rights, and able therefore to stipulate for the preservation of these all important rights in any Union or partnership which, in consequence of their separation from Great Britain, the " petty Provinces', might then see fit to contract with one another. Confederation would thus be the consequence, not the antecedent, of separation from Great Britain, and national independence; and under such circumstances it would be of vital import. ance that Catholic Lower Canada should find herself a free and independent State, as respects her Protestant neighbors, and not hampered by any union previously contracted with the adjacent States. In view of the changes which the Globe, or rather Mr. George Brown anticipates, the one great object of Lower Canada, to which all her policy should be subordinate, ought to be the preservation of her autonomy and her State Rights; but this object can only be attained by her steady refusal now to make any the slightest concessions to the spirit of centralisatian. Only as a separate and distinct State, sovereign and independent, would Lower Canada detached from Great Britain, and a member of a N. American or Laurentinian Republic, maintain her laws, her language, and her religion, or preserve her Church property and eeclesiastical institutions from the hand of the spoiler, even now itchug to be at them. This Mr. George Brown, this his friends the Clear Grits, and democrats of Upper Canada see as clearly as we do; and hence one reason of their anxiety to force on, under the specious title of "Confederation," a highly centralised system of Government for all the British North American Provinces, which will necessitate in the first place their separation from Great Britain, and which in the second place will render the assertion of State Rights mpossible to Lower Canada.

federacy & This is the process-the only-prof [BLACKWOOD'S) EDINBURGE MAGAZINE Britain, Lower Canadian autonomy could be preserved, and therefore the order of the Globe. is "the 'reverse of this." " Confederation" and then ". Separation" as the necessary consequence of the first is the Globe's plan ;--- and this alone should suffice to convince every Catholic-every friend to Lower Canada that it is a plan fraught with danger and ignominy to the latter, and to her Catholic institutions.

For the rest we do not think that the frank speaking of the Globe will do much towards encouraging the people of England in laying out their money on military, works in Canada, since the only interpretation of which its language is susceptible is this: That it and the party which it represents, are only waiting until the union of all the B. N. A. Provinces shall be accomplished, and the military defences of the country at the cost of Great Britain shall have been concluded, until in short they shall feel themselves able to "stand safely on their own ground" and to dispense with British aid, to set up on their own hook, as the Yankees say, as any independent Republic. This is a nice prospect for

AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONS .- The fiftysixth appiversary meeting of this society was held at Chicago on the 3rd inst. The Report read and adopted complains bitterly of the difficulty of getting competent young men to engage as missionaries. The wages are good, the work is light, unaccompanied by danger, and calls for no self-sacrifice, and yet candidates don't come forward. There are but two on hand in the country, says the Report : and it adds :---

British tax payers.

"Our missions are growing weaker and weaker by reason of an insufficient supply of laborers, and the possible issue of this state of things it is painful to contemplate. There can hardly be a question that the most pressing want of the Board is a large increase of those who count it a privilege to 'preach amongst the Genules the unsearchable riches," &c., &c.-Montreal Witness.

This is a complaint for which certainly we were not prepared. The life of a Protestant evangelist is such a filthy, casy kind of life, so well suited for the lazy and ignorant, who though they neither toil nor spin, but neither look down with contempt upon the hardworking and industrious, are fond of their bellies, and blest with keen appetites-that we should have thought there would always have been a superabundance of candidates for "the work." That such is not the case is only explicable upon the hypothesis that young men are ashamed of it, so great and so general is the contempt which, amongst the majority of honest and educated Protestants, is entertained for Protestant Missions to the beatben. and all their belongings. The article which we copied the other day from Blackwood (Protestant) shows in what estimation the "missionary" is held by his co-religionists.

There has been some trouble with the Indians at Caughnawaga; the Witness herenpon asks whether this be the result of centuries of instruction-given by the Catholic priests? No. good master Witness, it is not; because the rioters, the disorderly, and drunkards amongst the Caugbnawaga Indians are men who have discarded the Catholic priest and his teachings for the evangelical missionary and his tracts. It is to the latter, to the permicious example he has set the Indians, corrupting their faith with his obscene songs and stories that the violent illegal and anti-Catholic conduct of the Caughnawaga noters is to be attributed. They were a well conducted set of people until the faith of the men and the morals of the women were corrupted by the evangelical "men of God." If the Watness demurs to this : we can refer him to very competent authorities, resident at Caughnawaga for the literal truth of our allegations.

cess, by which in case of separation from Great September, 1865-Dawson Bros., Montreal. -We have to acknowledge the receipt of the September number of this Review. The contents are as follows :- Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence-Part I; Miss Marjoribanks-Part VIII'; Piccadilly; an episode of contemporaneous autobiographies-conclusion ;-Switzerland in Summer and Autumn ; Marcus Aurelius to Lucius Verus; Sir Brook Fossbrooke -Part V; Our political prospects; The death of William Aytoun. For sale, by Messrs. Dawson Brothers. B. (1) . (a) 30

DEDIUATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF HUNGERFOD, C.W.

· /1...

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Mr. Editor-The fourth of October was a day never to be forgotten by the sight-loving Catholics of this place, who witnessed the solemn and touching ceremony of the blessing of their splendid new stone Church erected under the direction of their beloved pastor Edmond B. Lawlor, whose efforts in the good cause but few could equal, and which seemed at times to be perfectly superhuman; many were the difficulties, great the labors which he had to meet, but by his untiring zeal and indomitable courage, he triumphed over all.

Though the weather was rather unfavorable, the people lar and near turned out in great numbers; and at an early hour in the morning the ground around the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The ceremony of the blessing of the new Church was performed by the Revd. Edmond B. Lawlor, pastor of Hungerford, assisted by the Very Revd. Dean of Belleville (Rev. Michael Brennan) and the Venerable Father Lawlor of Picton. After the blessing of the church, the altar was tastefully and magnificently decorated with beautiful flowers and evergreens, and the Venerable Father Lawlor of Picton celebrated the first Mass in the newly dedicated temple of the true and living God. The sermon of the dedication was preached by the Very Rev. Father Brennan, who was never happier than on this imposing occasion. It would be presumptuous to attempt to produce anything like it here ; suffice it to say, that, for simplicity of style, for natural arrangement and logical consecutiveness of its several parts, for touching elocution, for plain, unvarnished, forcible and appropriate phraseology; for unaffected humility and mild dignity of tone, was never excelled .-In conclusion, the Very Revd. Gentleman complimented the congregation for their generosity in building the church which, considering the hard times and the scarcity of money, was never surpassed, seldom equalled, by any people.

Proud therefore should the Catholics of Hungerford be when they consider that, within the short space of fourteen months, they have built and paid for a temple dedicated to the service of Almighty God larger and more sumptuous than any church or building, not only in Hungerford, but in any place of the North Riding of Hastings. Thus ended the happiest and proudest day the Catholics of this place have ever witnessed. Yours truly,

CATHOLICUS.

A CARD.

The new Catholic Oburch at Cornwall, which was overthrown by the memorable hurricane of the 12th of April last, is now completed as to the exterior with the exception of the spire. In accomplishing this task, the Contractor and the Committee have both made generous sacrifices. It is to aid both, as

EREACH OLATADIAN BOARDI OF ARTS AND MANUFACing a French Canadian Board of Arts and Manufacturers was held in the St. Joseph's Hall, St. Oather rine street, on Friday night. Mr. B. Pastien was call d upon'to preside, and Mr. O. Ooursol requested to act as "ecretary." Speeches in favor of the scheme having been made by the Hon. Mr Chanveau, Dr Mellieur, Mr J. Joseph Perrault, M P.P , Hector Fabre, Gedeon Onimet, Mederic Lanctot, Olegas Rubillard and Matthias Jannard, it was then moved by Mr. N. Valois, seconded by Mr. J. B. 'Allard : That it is desirable that a Society of Arts and Manufactures in the intereste of the French Uanadian Aritszans of the City of Montreal be established. Unanimously adopted. Moved by Mr. L. Hurteau, seconded by Mr. F. X. Gauthier : That a Committee be appointed to prepare the necessary resolutions, and that the said committee be composed of the Presidents of the several Benevolent Societies, with power to add to their nmber, at a public meeting. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, Secretary and speakers terminated the proceedings.

SINGULAR FRURE IN JAPAN.-A deplorable and dangerous epidemic is now sweeping through the Japavese Islands, for which the wisest physicians have yet discovered no remedy. The Yeddo Medical Jol-lege has given to this curious discage the name of Rciffo fever. The symptoms are as follows :- The sufferer at first feels great lassitude and disinclination to labor. He yawns, and has a strong desire to sleep late in the morning. He bores all his friends with the tale of his distress, finally-this is the second stage of the disease-ballacination sets in ; the poor wretch imagines that the Tycoon wants him ; that his services are required to save Japan from her enemies; and he incessantly busies himself with writing appeals to the Tycoon, and to the local Kamis, for an official employment.

He lingers in this condition until he becomes an object of commisseration to all his friends. There is a great hospital established in Nagasaki, to which these unfortunates are constantly crowding for admission. The director of this hospital is obliged by the Ty coon to hear the sad story of every sufferer ; but he can make room, of late, for but a small portion of those striken with this mysterious fever. The words are full. During four years, 1861-1864, official tables inform us, the director of the Nagasaki Hosnital received no; less than six thousand annlications for admission. The epidemic appears, however, to be getting more violent; for in one year 1864 5-the director received more than three thousand applications, and in the twenty-six days of the present month not less than nine hundred asked for admission. One of the principal physicans of Nagaski asserts that if there were hospital room, the greater part of the population would become sick, and ask to be treated at the public expense. He recommends as the best w sy to put a stop to this fearful epedimic, the entire removal of the hospitals, and expresses the opinion that if there were no Lospitals at Nagaski there would be no fever. This is a motion worthy of a Japenese.-Quebec Duily News.

SECOND CROP OF HAY .- Mr. De Bleis, of La Canardiere, has deposited at the Journal office a sample of the second crop of hay on his farm. It is upwards of 3ft. in height.

With a Jack-knife, on Thursday last, Patrick Burns, of Rockwood, attempted to cut his throat, and because he failed, he was committed to jail for trial.

A singular threshing machine accident happened in East Flamboro on the 2nd, to Mr. Jacob Wright. He was caught in the machinery and every stitch of clothing, except his boots, was whisked off him in an instant. He received severe injuries and is now la a precarious state.

A man by the name of Briggs was some years since sentenced to imprisonment for bleeding horses, in the vicinity of Picton. After serving his term of punishment, he has lately returned and has again commenced his old pursuits. On Wednesday last he was detected in bleeding a valuable horse belonging to Mr. W. Uunningham of Picton, but escaped He was finally arrested for committing a rape on a girl of twelve years of, age, and it is hoped he will now reap the reward due to his villainous deeds.

One of the Dublin correspondents of the London Herald states, 'on the authority of a person cognizant of the schemes and sims of the Fenians,' that they will snortly strike a blow in a totally unexpected quarter, and that the point really aimed at is neither more nor less than Uanada.

One of the most severe thunder storms for years

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA. - The Chief Commissioner for mines in Nova Scotia writes to the Times :- Gold in ingots, nuggets, &c., the product of the mines of Nova Scotia; is now exportedi to a considerable er. tent from Halifax to England. So far as I can ascertain, there will, during the year ending on the 30th inst , have been not less ; than 25,000 ounces of gold exported from the Nova Scotian mines to England ." So far as I can ascertain, not an ounce of this has been represented to the British public as coming from Nova Scotians Allothe gold shipped at: Helifax is represented as being shipped at Boston, in the United States. The gold mines of Nova Scotia are steadily and unintermitting by increasing in productiveness, both absolutly and in proportion to the capital and to the number of men employed."

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The Customs Returns of Trade and Navigation, for the year ending 31at December, 1864, have just been published for the Colony of Newfoundland. In these returns, the Receiver Genesal, who publishes them, makes an estimate of the amount of duty which would have been paid on their Imports of 1863 and 1864, if the Canadian Tariff had been applied to such Imports. In 1863, the Import duties amounted to £94 513 198. 2d. sterling, and under the Oanadian Tariff they would have smounted to £151,679 153. 3d., being an increase of £57, 156 16s. 4d. sterling, or upwards of 60 per cent. In 1864, their Import duties amounted £98, 613 17s- 4d. sterling; under the Canadian'Tariff they would have amounted to £150,350 7s. 3d. being an increase of £51,736 9s. 11d. sterling or upwards of 52 per cent. In these calculations he has not made any allowance for hemp cables, cordage, outfits for new ships and manufactures of Canada, which, under Confederation, would come into Newfoundland duty free, but he estimates that such re-ductions would probably reduce the increase one hal of the amount named.

RAILWAY IN NEW BRUNSWICK - The St. John, N.B., Daily Evening Globe says :- Mr. Buree brings the cheering intelligence from Bangor that the contractors will be here to commence work on the Railway about the 20th inst. Mr. Buree has authority to arrange with sub-contractors there, and will commence immediately to locate the line.

On what principle are Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to be denied the right of objecting to what they dislike ia the basis of Uaion while this right is granted in the fullest extent to Upper and Lower Oanapa? On what principle are we to be coerced,-for this is the plain meaning of his language, -while no corcion is to be thought of as against the Oanadas?-Is it because our people are few, and theirs are many? Is it because it may be safe to attempt it with us, but unsafe to attempt it with them? To say this, is to say that Novascotians and Newbrunswickers are a set of poltroons, who may be kicked and insulted with impunity-a people incapable of understanding or appreciating their political rights-a people too craven hearted even to remonstrate, against aggression and tyranny that in Canada would call out a new rebellion. And to think that an insinuation so base, an implication to insulting not only to the honour and spirit of Nova Scotians, but to the British Government as well, was penned by a man calling

himselt a Novascotian ! Surely the ex delegate has got to his wit's end when he ventures to write in such a strain; but if he only continues to do so a little longer, our labor of opposing the Quebec scheme of confederation will be very much lightened. - Halıfax Citizen.

The Western department wing of the public buildings at Ottawa will be occupied at once by the collands, the boord of works, the post-office, and it militia department. Preparations are being made to place the office material in the respective offices immediately upon its arrival,

The population of the city has been augmented within a day or two past, by the arrival of ' Bub Jen. nings,' a noted New York pickpocket and confidence sharper, accompanied by his travelling suite, who are sighted occasionally upon King street assuming an air distingue. It is to be hoped the police will accord to this acquisition the attention which gentry of that class deserve. - London Free Press.

Married,

Married on the 9th inst., at L'Assomption, C.E., by the Rev. F. Derval, James Skelly, of this city. to Marie Louisa Emilie, eldest daughter of Amable Eleszor Archambault, Esq., Merchant, L'Assumption.

Died

In this city, suddenly, on the 17th instant, Ed. Demers, Esq, Oity Treasurer, age 65 years.

This then we conclude is the logical order, as well as the order most favorable to Lower Canada, to her peculiar institutions, social and religrous-if separation we must have, if the link that binds us to the Imperial Crown must be broken. "Separation" or Independence, firstthen " Confederation" of the Provinces; but, and this should be a condition i sine qua non, Lower Canada to enter into that political partnership as a separate, independent and sovereign state, in a position therefore to determine for herself, and by Reverand M. Ohs Larocque, ours of the parish of St. herself. on what conditions she shall enter into In to succeed Monseigneur Larocque in the Catholic. the said North American or Laurentinian Con-Bishopric of St. Hyacinthe bor in a making of the low of the solution of the said North American or Laurentinian Con-Bishopric of St. Hyacinthe bor in a making of the low of the solution of the

CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's coogregation beg most respectfolly to return their sincere and grateful thanks to the public at arge for their generous contribution to the Orphans' Bazuar. To their Protestant brethren in particular, do they owe a deep debt of gratitude for the very efficient aid and encouragement received at their hands.

They would also beg to tender special thanks to the different Irish Societies for their aid in preserving order in the hall on the evenings of Survey. the bazaar; to Mrs. Wright of Notre Dame Street who has furnished them with delf, glassware & .. & c. gratuitously for many years past, as also to the TRUE WITNESS, Transcript, and the press generally, for advertising gratuitously, and otherwise giving friendly notices to the bazaar.

The Ladies of Charity feel, that in a season of unusual distress, their appeal in behalf of the ornhans has been a success, the amount realised being \$3,120 80 (£780 4s. Od.) for which, in their own name, and that of the orphans, they beg again to tender their most sincere and grate- the President, which occurred on Sunday night, ful thanks.

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Grand Vicars Cazean and Lafleche, as also the John, of Dorohester, are currently mentioned as like-

far as possible, to meet their liabilities in this connection, that the Catholic Ladies of Corawall are now laboring to get up a Bazaar to be holden on the 26th and three following days of December next. Kind reader ! your mite, however small, is earnestly soli cited, and will be thankfully received, on behalf of the good work. Cornwall, C.W., Sept. 19th, 1865.

The holy order of Priesthood was conferred on Saturday last, in St. Mary's Unthedral by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifar, on the Rev. John R. Lovejoy, a subject of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

A BRAVE ACT. - On Saturday evening, 14th inst., a horse attached to a carriage containing a young lady, took fright near the Ottawa Hotel, and ran away at full speed along Great St. James Street, the driver losing all command over the beast. The wheels of the carriage striking transversely on the rails of the Cuy Passenger Railway, where thrown up, now on this side, now on that, the carriage swaying to and fro in a most appalling manner, and the danger to the fair passenger becoming more and more imminent. Fortunately, as the runaway passed Mr. Prowse's shop, his second son saw the danger, and at the risk of his own fife averted it. Running after the horse, he threw himself upon its side, clam. tering up upon one of the shafts, and there managed to secure the bridle reins and stop the horse, and save the young lady from serious hurt, or perhaps from a shocking death. We have seldom recorded a more daring act, or one more cleverly executed .-Mr. Prowse deserves great praise for his galantry. -Gazelte.

The Geological Survey Office has sent some of its staff to the Chaudiere to collect quartz from the varions veins, in order that an assay may be made. The percentage of gold therein will be established and officially reported to the Government. That there is gold in the quartz is fully established, but no assay has yet been made by the chemist of the Geological

Letters by the Lady Head, which arrived from Gaspe, state that boring for oil is being energetically prosecuted there. The Gaspe Oil Company have sunk a well over 900 feet. They passed oil at 750 feet, and are now preparing to pump. The Beston Oom-pany have bored over 200 feet, and intend to continue boring until they get oil in paying quantities, which they expect to do shortly. They are making preparations for working all winter, and intend to bore at several points. The Philadelphia company are preparing for operations. The surveyed oil lands over a stretch of twenty or thirty miles are now all taken up or bonded. It is a poor agricultural country .-Montreal Gazette.

Monday last, the flags on the boats of the Richelieu (Dompany, were half mast high, in consequence of the death of Mrs. Sincennes, the lamented wife of

The propeller Perseverance towed into Kingston the barque. Gibralter, with her foremast, mainmast and jib boom carried away, and a total wreck of rigging. The accident happened, in the Welland krigging. The accident happened in it the Welland of Per E Kennedy, Perib, --R McDonaid, \$2; and Conal, by an American vessel running, foul of the S. Per J. Marphy, Ottawa, -T Stackpool, \$5; J. Gibraltar. The barque will, be taken back to State Kehoe, \$4; T. Morrow, \$2,50; T. Hanley, \$5,50; J. F.

burst over Port Hope on Saturday, with most terrific fury. The instruments at the telegraph offices were smashed, and rendered useless. The wires cutting off the circuit were melted to nothing. Passengers from the Lindsay train report it to have been equally severe on the railroad. Trees were torn and split up by the lightning in several places.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence is open for the seven months in which the chief part of the basiness of this Province is done, and a railroad connects the Galf with the Bay of Fundy. We have free trade-abso. lute free trade-now with Oanada, in flour, pork, fish, minerals, &c , &c -yet the whole of our direct im norts from that great country in 1864 amounted only to \$245,020, according to the Controller's report, and our exports to the enormous value of \$60,044. Those who promise that after Confederation the Gulf is to be white all the summer through with the sails of numberless vessels engaged in arrying flour, pork, grain, fish, coal, minerals, &c., to and fro, should explain if they can why this trade, which is now free as it can be, does not increase without Confideration - St. Johns (N.B.) Freeman.

THE BELLEVILLE COUNTERFEITERS .- The arrest of several counterfeiters at Belleville, the other day, through the agency of Detective Armstrong, has already been an unced. We learn that, on the 21st ult, Mr Armstrong received orders from Quebec to go to Belleville to look after a gang of counterfeiters, who, it was expected, would be found in that vicinity. Un reaching the scene of his operations, he sent a man among them to ascertain what he could, and this man succeeded so well as to be able to introduce Armstrong to some of the counterfeiters. Armstrong soon ascer tained where their press and dies were, and obtained possession of them as well as of some of the counterfeit money. He arrested five men-Adai Stickles, James Quackenbush, Rinard Quackenbush, Andrew Potter, and Samuel Bailey. Stickles and Baily are well-to-do farmer; living some fourteen or fifteen miles from Belleville; Bailey, who seems only to have been implicated as an accessory, has been admitted to bail, and will probably be used as a witness in the case against those more deeply implicatee. The other four are in prison .-Globe 11/h ult.

CONFEDERATION .- The Halifar Cilizen, of the 28th, of September, says, that Mr. Mackay, correspondent of the Londen Times, had arrived there to gauge public opinion in Nova Scotia on the subject of Confederation.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Picton, D Shea, \$2; Bell's Corners, J E Dougberty, \$1; Bichmohd Hill, M Teefy, \$2; Point Levi, T Dunn, \$2; St. Hilaire, Bev F X J Soly, \$2; St Hyaciathe, Rt Rev Dr Larocque, \$2; St Anicst, P Bar-rett, \$2; St Charles, Rev. Mr St George, \$2.

Per. W. Bartlett, Bethel—D. Murphy, \$2 Per. J. Feeney, Brantford – P. Troy, \$1. Per. G. P. Hughes, Keenansville – J. Colgan, \$2. Per P.Scalion, Leeds, - Self, \$1; P Judge, \$3. Per F.Ford, Prescott, -M. Keily, \$2. Per B. Kennedy, Perih, -R. McDonald, \$2.: 5.02

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At Sorel, on the 15th instant, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Marie Olothilde-Heloise Douaire Bondy, beloved wife of J. F. Sincennes, Esq., President of the Richelieu Company, aged 36 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Oct. 18, 1865. Butter-Dairy and Store-packed for exportation

	BL, 41C.	
	Dressed Hogs, per 100 bs	\$10,00 to \$11,00
5	Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs Boef, live, per 100 lbs	4,50 to 6,50
•	Sheep, each,	\$3,50 to \$6,00
1	Lamb.	2,00 to 2.75
	Calves, each,	\$0,00 to \$0,00
1	Hay, per 100 bundles	\$6,00 to \$7,50
1	Straw, do.	400 to \$5,00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston; is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro vided for the various departments. The object J the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health. morals, and manners of the pupils will be an obje of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercie Education. Particular attention will be given tota French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half vearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2,-The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep. ember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861. 11 July

> SPECIAL NOTICE. 1 16.5

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for, sale the following . Publications :-Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Bostor Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comio Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Naz, N.Y. Tablet, Staata Zeitung, Oriminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats, Unis Franco-American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribone, Naws, World, act all the monther Store, Court Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, acd, all the popular Slory, Comic, and Illuntrated Papeus. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fassion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Winness, True Wit ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Sole and Le Défricheur. The

ale, de Perroquet, da Soie and Les Detrichen The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song, Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Mit-sic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials? at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions sectived for Newspapers and Magazine. אראיין אראיי אראיין אראיין

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE OCTOBER 20121865 what the ball of a radiant with the print of

TORRIGH INTRALIGENCE the providence of the particulation of the state of the s to some and the FBANCE. Mer who seat and

- A. M. ..

Pana Bept. 23. - The contradiction given by the 1200 Monifeun to, recent rumors, of, changes, infailiberal, sense, to be promulgated on the 14th, of October, is reproduced , by the Paris papers, accompanied, in most instances, with remarks in conformity, with the warious tendencies of those journals. You are aware. that great importance was attributed to the reported. changes, which had been spoken of as a sort of li-Born coup d'etat- ... The Debute and the Press, object and with reason, to the terms of the contradiction in abo Monsteur

The France, is, neither surprised nor disappointed. That paper is a model of placid contentment. For ils consumption, there is slready abundance of li-Berty in France and to spare. It finds everything for the hest of, all possible worlds. 'To develope public liberty and crown the edifice of our institu-

Imperial policy, or, of a sort of coup delat. The empire is an essentially, progressive Government.-There can be no question to-day of a change of Ionto; it suffices to persevere in the one already entered upon

This reads like egregious nonsense, a mere wordy "Maponr; but perhaps the France knows what it means, although nobody else may be able to divine

PARIS, Sept. 20 .- The Monsteur of this evening Заув :---

The interview which has taken place between the French and Spanish Courts has produced a most Tavorable impression in both constries. The two reigning houses had already exchanged mutual assurances of sympathy on the occasion of the Em-press's journey to Madrid, and the visit of the King of Spain to France. The Emperor and the Queen have met in their turn, and have thus afforded each other a fresh pledge of the friendly feeling which minites their Governments. His Imperial Majesty expressed this recently in receiving the Queen's Ambassador. . The two nations have none but common interests, and are separated by no rival ambition." These words characterised with equal authority and justice the condition respectively of France and Spain. The two Sovereigns were animated by the mutual desire of forming a personal friendship, and the realisation of this wish cannot but still more fortify the confidence inspired by the relations between France and the Spanish Government.

The Opinion Nationale expresses its belief that-

The energetic measures suddenly taken against Femianism have apparently anticipated its complete organization in Ireland. It is probable, that this great movement will be checked ; but blood will flow; scenes of carnage will take place on the other side of the Straits ; that must be expected.

We (Times) may venture to hope that the Opinion is mistaken in its prediction of ploodshed. In the Temps M. Louis Blanc has written a second long letter from London on the topic of the day. His facts, taken from the sources open to all, are doubtless correct; the tint of his narrative is his own, and in his comments he shows a tendency to sceer. In his opinion Ireland, after all that England has done for her of late years, has but two real grievances-the absence of Tenant-Right and the presence of the Esablished Ohnrob His views are naturally influenced by his own peculiar political tenets, and he is sufficiently well known in England for them to be astimated at what they are worth. The Siccle, in its last aumber, limits its reference to Irish affairs to a rather curious paragraph 'On the origin of the name of Fenlans,' which it does not admit to be derived from the word ' Phoenician.'

In the first place, as everybody knows, the Phoeniwians are not at all the ancestors of the Irish; they soaly trafficked on the coast of Ireland, but never ocempied the island. The Irish are Celts, with some admixture of the Iberian selement. The Fenians or Finiens were a corporation, at once military and bardie, which reled in Ireland towards the commencement of the Christian era. They belonged to the race of Scotts, from which descend the Scotch properly so called (highlanders), and it is their exploits which anpply the subjects of the Ossianic poems of Ireland and Scotland. Their name came from that of their principal chief, Fin Gall, father of the famous bard Desian. The Feniane, then, are the men of Fin Gall, and not the sons of the Phonaicians. It is the national recollection of these ancient hero bards of the willing to answer for their agts in the presence of a free Parliament. ; In some eventries on the Ountheast the proceedings of the Irish Government last Friday. and Saturday at Dublin, Oork, and Wexford, would have darkened, the whole country, with forebuding fears of lawless and arbitrary , violence, which the innocent would have feared at least as much as the guilty. Responsibility and office alter, our tone and ideas on many, subjects, The Emperor knows well the composition of the French nation. - Morang. Post Correspondent. A sub-space of garage at

"The Cholera still rages in the South of France. In the Street of the infected Cities large fires are kept burning :---

The Toulonnais of the 23d plt, contains the follow-

We have already approved the fires, lit in streets every evening during the last week, and we have above all borne in, mind the moral aspect of those manifestations, encouraged as they are by the municipal authorities. Those fires are a distraction to the mind and serve to strengthen the courage of the inhabitants. It would besides appear that the epidemic of cholers at Constantinople suddenly ceased after the vast configration which destroyed two quarters of that city. The salutary effect of the flames vas, therefore, shown on a large scale, and that is a sufficient encouragement to the administration of the the town to persevere in those measures.

A writer in the Opinion Nationale, who attended the recent international hospitalities in the Preach and English porte, and who informs us that, before becoming a journalist, he was for many years in the navy, sums up, in a long article, which others, it appears, are to follow, the comparative merits of the ironclads of the two countries. He has examined, he says, all the different types shown by the English during the late maritime feles also all the French ironolade he has sought the opinions of his former comrades and of many distinguished naval officers both English and French and he asserts his conviction that France took the first place at what the Mayor of Portsmouth termed the general exhibition of ironolad products. By every unprejucided and competent judge, he says, the French must be admitted to have established real apperiority in respect of naval construction and navigating materials. He does not, however, mean that his countrymen are in all respects superior by ses, and is convinced that the French officers must have gathered many valuable hints on board the Baglish ships-hints which he hopes will hereafter be turned to good account.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSBLE, Sept. 15 .- The Courrier de Commerce learns that the Munister of Justice has announced to M. Rogesrd, author of the Propos de Labienus, the decision for his expulsion from Belgium. It is believed that this measure has been caused by M. Rogeard's new pamphlet in verse entitled " Pauvre France,' violently attacking the Emperor and the Empire.

The issue of a new Catholic organ, to be named Le Catholique is entrusted to Louis Veuillot, who proceeds to Brussels, to bring it out on that neutral ground of comparative freedom for the press. He is now in Rome, obtaining, it is said, a final sanction and fixing a detail of plans. Mgr. Merode is reported to be connected with it, as also Mgr. Dupanloup, who guarantees 30,000 francs indemnity, and M. Keller, to whom the larger sum of 100,000 francs is allotted.

Judging from what has occurred to the author of Labienus during this last week, M. Rogeard, we are not so sure that Belgiam is placed beyond the reach of Imperial consorship, for it would appear that they have covenanted for his expulsion entirely on literary grounds.

SPAIN.

BIARRITZ, Sept. 20.-It is not believed that the San Sebastian and Biarritz interviews had at y poli tical significance of an unusual character, or were meant to have any. They, were no more than the interchange of courtesies between two Sovereigns whose territories are conterminous and between whom there exists no serious motives for political estrangement. The first advances were not made by Queen laabella, who, if she had no decided repugnance to the meeting was at any rate slow in responding to those on the other side.

The Spanish character is somewhat suspicious, even when there is no legitimate motive for suspicious. When the visit of Queen Isabella to Biarritz and Bay. is no longer a matter of doubt there were cen tain indications of dissatisfaction. Among other things one might hear allusions to the Chateau of Marrac, where her father was coerced by the First Napoleon into ablicating the crown of Spain in favour of Bonaparte. The blackened walls of that mansion, where the perfidy was perpetrated, are still starding, and the Queen might have seen them had she turned a few yards to the left on her return from Bayonne to Biarritz the other day. But the time has gone by for deeds like that ; the world has undergone great changes since then, and Napoleon III. is a difrent man from Napoleon I. An incident said to have occurred during the Emperor's visit to San Sebastian is repeated with much pleasure by the Spanjards. When the dinner-table was set out the Queen perceived that four arm chairs had been placed under the same canopy at its head-for herself, the King Consort, the Emperor, and the Empress. The story goes that she instantly ordered two of them to be removed, observing with much vivacity that under a Royal canopy surmounted by the Grown of Spain none but the Sovereign of Spsin should sit. This seems to have had much success among those who deem that ' the daughter of a hundred Kings' greatly condescended in leaving her own territory, were it

and with the calm conscionances of being ready and by the Gastein transaction, and by the Gastein transaction, and by the indemnity ac-willing to answer for their acts in the presence of a cepted by, the Austrian Orown for its interest in Lan-effect of the new wine of power on some people's all the members of his family, exceeded all expectaenburg either has sent, or is on the point of sending. Serious proposals to the Vienna Government with respect to the cession of Venetia against a sum of money! In the some quarter in which this statement obtains, credit it is also said that this, attempt at a transaction' is to be supported by the good offices and urgent friendly representations of the English and French Governments And as the Italian Minister is, well aware of one of the principle objections put forward in Austria against the sale of Venetianamely, that were that, province ceded Italy would then commence agitating for the acquisition of other portions of the Austrian dominions where Italian is spoken, - it is said that the contract proposes the river Isonzo as the definitive boundary of Italy.

There seems an expectation in Florence that we shall soon hear of the departure of part of the French garrison from Rome. It is said that the Emperor Napoleon caused it to be made known to Antonelli and the Pope that he considered "them to have acted wrongly in rejecting the Vegezzi proposition. Thereupon, it is related, the Vatican would fain have renewed negotistions, but Florence, would no longer hear of it. From Paris it was hinted to the Italian Cabinet that better conditions might, in resumed negotiations, be obtained than those it would have consented to in the first instance; but this consideration had not, it appears, the requisite weight. A disposition to conciliation and compromise had been unmistakably manifested; it had been rendered unavailing by Papal stubbornness. The Florence Oabinet did not fell bound to weaken by renewed parleying with Rome its position before the country on the eve of a general election. .

In a recont letter, with reference to certain statements that had reached me from Florence, I expressed a doubt that the Italian Government, would reopen negotiations with Rome on this side the meeting of the new Parliament, which is to be elected on the 22d of October, and to come together on the 15th of November. I find confirmation of this opinion in a letter from the usually well-informed Florence correspondent of the Journal des Debats. The letter quoted concludes as follows : --"To sum up, is the Italian Government on the eve

of resuming negotiations with the Court of Rome? No; it will await the result of the elections and the passage of the Bill on religious corporations; but. it seems already mindful of the best means to render subsequently possible a reconciliation which doubtless appears very advantageous to the Ohurch but which is not the less likely to be very useful to Italy.'

That the resumption of negotiations is for the present deferred admits of even less doubt than that they will be resumed at no very distant date - in all probability before the winter is nearly over .- Times Cor .

FLORENCE, Sept. 19 .- A report of the Minister of Public Instruction to the King in reference to the

system of education pursued in the religious establishment, has been published to day. The Minister calls attention to the extraordinary number of these establishments, and expresses his opinion that the education obtained in them is not in accordance with modern ideas, and that their suppression, therefore, would be attended with no inconvenience.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a Circu. lar to the Prefects relative to the approaching elections. . The following paragraph , sets forth , the policy of the revolutionary Government as towards the Church :--

In order to meet, as in duty bound, the legitimate wishes of public opinion, the principal points to which the Ministry contemplate drawing the attention of the new Chamber so soon as it shall have been constituted, are the following :- Faithful to an engagement undertaken with pleasure before the country, and convinced that the conquests of present civilization and the interests of society loudly call for the suppression of religious bodies and the organization of the ecclesiastical property, the Ministry will promptly bring forward a Bill upon this subject. This measure will propose an equitable improvement in the present miserable position of the greater part of the country clergy, and in the repartition of the revenues enjoyed by the suppressed religious bodies, the amount formerly employed for secondary and elementary instruction will still remain for that purpose. In addition to this, in the communes, where the religious bodies have their principal seat, a part of these revenues will assigned to works of public utility and above all to education, to better transform the masses into an intelligent people worthy to live in a free country.

heads, when you sotnally read in the Florentine Miss nisterial Perseveranza, that the Bishops of San Severe and Lucera deserve certainly to be considerately treated for; havingly only listened to the voice of their duty as addiers of charity (sic) in going to their dioceses in spite of the Government decrees; but that the ministry must of course reserve to itself the power of making its decrees [respected, as soon as the present excuse has ceased to exist. Really, you must be Minister of "The Kingdom of Italy," if only for half-an-hour, to reach such a sublime degree of suchishness. Meanwhile these sublimities are obliged to have recourse to Nuns and Friars to make up for their selfish blunders in sanitary policy.) Sisters of Ohar ity have been sent by a relief committee in Naples to Eleven of those Oatholic heroines were San Severo. carried off by cholera in Ancona, after their return thither. As for San Severo, the infidel Pungolo itself declares that if it had not been for the Friars no one would have been found to attend the sick .--Cor of Weekly Register.

The Holy Father held a secret Consistory on Tuesday, the 26'h Sept., at which his Grace the Archbishop of Westminister received the Pallium, and was afterwards admitted to the honor of a private audience with His Holiness. The text of the Allocution de-livered by the Holy Father upon this occasion has not as yet been published; but if we are to credit the account of it, which transpire through Florence telegrams, His Holicess inveighed weightily against secret societies and especially the Society of Free and Accepted Masons. His Holiness is also said to have censured the Sovereigns who protect this society, and in connection with the subject alluded to the recent obsequies of Marshal Magoan at Paris, Marshal Magnan was, we believe, the Grand Master or Grand Urient of the sect, to which office he was numinated by the Emperor. General Garibaldi fills the same office in Italy. His Holness is also report-ed in his address to the bishops preconised to have warned them that they would still have trials to undergo, but that sooner or later the hand of God would intervene to restore peace to the church and to men of good will.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - A great demonstration came off at Naples on the 7th, for the feast of Garibaldi. A number of private houses and public edifices were illuminated, and the hymn, "Fuori i Stranier," was repeatedly demanded in the public gardens, a demand which was so often replied to by the National Guard.

From Naples we have nothing of any importance. save an interesting correspondence from Salerno published in the Pungolo, relating to Mr. Moens. It is as follows :---

'The Englishman, Mr. Moens, has returned here, after three months and a halt of captivity with the brigands, having returned to his own house to enjoy a little tranquillity and to recruit himself after his sufferings.

'According to his statements provisions reached the bands from several villages, but with great difficulty, so much so that they frequently remained several days without food of any kind, and onceremained five days in that state of privation. Water was also ire quently wanting

'As to his clothes Mr. Morns describes himself as having suffered terribly, having been unable to change his linen during the greater part of his stay.

'He states that the band, sometimes united and sometimes divided, remained always in the courty and never took refuge in farms or houses; that it halted in the day and mavelled in the night, generally taking the highest ranges of savage and uncultivated mountains, on which the marches were most severe and fatiguing.

Notwithstanding all this it must not be supposed that he retains any aversion for those who have held him prisoner for three months and a half. On the contrary he asserts that Manzi is a chivalrous and gentle nanly man, and that the brigands treated him with all possible attention and were most respectful to him, and he complains of the trocps, because in attacking the brigands they fired on them, and nearly struck him with their projectiles.

"He states himself to have been present at four or five skirmishes, and seeing the brigands disheartened and likely to give way, he did all in his power to encourage them ! He also save that frequently being confined to the custody of a few briginds he had every opportunity of killing them in their sleep and flying, but he would never do so, ' for,' as he says, "I did not come to Italy to kill Italians.""

tion, and seemed to have no bounds. - Cor. of Weekly Register. A BUSSIAN.

ST. PESERSBURG, SEPT. 22.-The Journal de St. Petersbourg of to-day says : ---

"The views expressed by the Moniteur respecting the reserve maintained by Russia on the question of the Duchles are unjust. , Russia has from the beginning not concealed her opinion of the conflict between Denmark and the two German Powers, which. she considered , had not remained on: the ground of European treaties. She did not, however, think proper to encourage the Danish Government in illusions that could not be realized. Russia does not like words where corresponding deeds do not follow. Russia will act as she did two years ago, whenever her interest shall require it, but it is her own: affair to judge whether the necessity for acting exists."

THIRTY YEARS AGO .- Do you remember what the world was like then, with its, cumbrons stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence? How everything has changed since ther. It was then that 'Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elizir' first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadly growing in popular favor. Have you never used it ? . Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hoarseness or sore

throat. Physicians recommend it. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Oo. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.

Montreal C. E. October, 1865. Im

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT-That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still bave the welfare of the people at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay.

Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul. St. Montreal C E. October, 1865.]m

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION .- These great scourges of our people, cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreclated. The person who discovery any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may Dyspensia be cured, but it may be prevented by the use of llcofland's German Bitlers, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which medi-cine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses. the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Vo., General Agentafor Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

MARVELLOUS !

Toronto, C. W., July 8, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, N.Y.:

Gentlemen,-I send you a certificate of the great. penefits I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA. I have been territly afflicted for years with a cute Rheumatism : my knee joints wereswollon to an enormous extent, and it was with the greatest difficulty I walked. I was treated by the best physicians in the city without any apparent benefit. My friends persuaded me to try BRISTOL'S. SARSAPARILLA. After taking the first bottle I was almost cured; and now, after taking the third, am a new man. If agreeable, I desire that you should publish this certificate, and let the afflicted. know of the great benefit I have derived from your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly, EDWARD SCOTT. 63 Queen Stree

Bed Branch, as they called themselves, that the proment Fenians invoke against the English, whom they designate as Saxons. The various populations of Deltis tongue-the Welsh, the Scottish mountaineer , and our Bretons-persist, as well as the Irish, in giv. ing this name of Saxons to the English, although the present English, a mixture of ancient Britons, Anglo-Baxons, Daues, and French, are very different from the real barons

Opinions may be divided as the real meaning and probable issue of this agitation. One fact is certain -the explicit condemnation of Fenianism by the Oatholic clergy. The clergy see in these movements the work of the revolution, and protects order and suproperty. Nevertheless Protestantism is not wholly blameless in the matter; and we are astonished to find a journal writing that Ireland has no ground for complaint. The chief reason alleged is that the country enjoys religious, civil, and commercial liberty. In this way, and by employing big-sounding words and emply sentences, the Presse endeavors to deceive its readers. Where is the religious liberty of a people whose orphan children, born Catholic, are educated in Protestant institutions, in defiance of the wishes of their parents, fallen perhaps on the field of battle for the interest of a race of oppressors ? - Monde.

As regards freedom of the press, there are few who desire to see the throne occupied by the present dymasty, and France, remain tranquil and prosperous. who wish for uncontrolled freedom of the press in France, which unhappily means abuse of the press. -In my humble opinion Napoleon III. will never accord what is called 'freedom of the press.' The press is perhaps already quite free enough for the people who are addressed by it. Short of attacking the Orown and laws, a writer may say pretty much what he pleases in a French newspaper. The French Government, like the English Government; keeps an mercenal of repressive power in case of abuse. The Brillah Government possesses the legal power to shu: mp at any time a newspaper with 'as little ceremony - as such things would be done in France under exceptional circumstances. What took place the other day in Ireland. If a newspaper office had been surrounded by the police of Paris, and the paper and those en-Beged on it seized, what sublime indiguation some people in London would have indulged in ! Some of us are quite sentimental when we write about the want of press freedom in France; we systematically.

Bympathise with the poor Frenchman whose i journal , and often warned and sometimes, but now very rarely, buspended. Although there are three powers desirous of governing this country-the Legitimists, with Henry V; the Orleanists with the Count of Paris; and the Republicans, with anybody that is least practical the people of England generally look to sovereign and laws with loyal admiration. There are no pretenders, and our constitution is so undewwents as are now taking place in Ireland 'occur in any part of the United Kingdom, and then see what Decomes of the freedom of the press. I find me what lignonis Messenger to day an extract from S' London regions of the freedom of the press. I find me the lignonis Messenger to day an extract from S' London region of the press of the light of the light of the light of the region of the light of the ligh The writer saje, apropos of the suspension of the civil power in Ireland - 1t is the privilege of really free and responsible Governments that in onergencies of

ITALY.

powerful,

PIEDMONT. --- The only precautions that Victor Emmanuel's agents seem to take for the cholera consist in forbidding all public celebration of religious festivals, even in places where the chance of the cholera tivals, even in places where the chance of the cholera hands grasping the crucifix. In the mournful loss ever coming seems to be the most remote; and in of him who lived for honour and duty there remain driving Religions of both sexes out of their convents and churches, under the pretext of their being wanted for cholers hospitals or as additional barracks for the troops, who must now be lodged in the most spacious way, even in the very churches themselves. Such precautions resemble vastly the Orange policy of removing men to mike room for beasts. A day comes when men are found wanting to tend those beasts. Room is now made in Italy for cholera patients by driving away the only attendants that. can be relied upon for such patients in case of need, The present rulers of Italy are Orange enough in all respecie, to be sure. Another of their wise feats is to turn Priests into

soldiers. The Unita Cattolica of Turin tells us that actually two soldiers may be seen to enter every. morning the church of the Consulate in that city, and there take off their uniforms to, assume their sacordotal vestments to offer the Holy Sacrifice. They are two young Priests, and good ones too, as their acts prove, who having been ordained before reaching the military age, neglected at the time of their ordination to ask for exemption from military service. They have been enrolled by force by order of the Minister of War, General Count Pettisi, who now so loudly complains that the press, is attacking individual officers of the Piedmontese army for) fulfilling .: his treacherous orders .- His military chicanery will

Rome, Sept. 25.-A secret Consistory was held this morning, in which the Pope delivered an allocu-tion. His Holiness nominated one English, one Irish one Belgian, and four Spanish B.shops, ten for other countries, and eight in parlibus infidelium.

THE POPE AND GENERAL LAMORICIEBE. - ROME Sept 19.-The Minister of War has izsued the following Order of the Day to the Pontifical Army, upon the death of General Lamoriciere :--

"General Christophe Louis Leone Juchault Lamoriciere, illustrious among the captains of his age for valour, virtue, and spotless reputation, was at your head. More solicitous of following the noble impulses of his generous heart than of being able to say with Epaminondas 'l die unconquered,' he hastened to respond to the voice from the Vatican which summoned him to defend the rights of the common Father of the faithful, supreme guardian of the dignity of the redeemed human race. Son of a nation which glories in the title of Eldest Son of the Church, patriotic love itself urged him to defend the mother of the Church, without fearing the number and arts bat for a few hours, to visit a Napoleon, however of her enemies. You know how he was conquered. He was only awaiting a favourable opportunity in which he might again usefully offer, and perhaps sacrifice his life. It pleased God to summon him on the night of the 10th or 11th September, 1865 .-Overtaken, but not surprised by death, Uhristophe de Lamoriciere was found kneeling in prayer, his to us his memory and the example he affords, and in the hearts of all, the ambition of being worthy of so noble a cheif. Solemn faneral obsequies will be celebrated on the 22nd instant, at ten s.m., in the church of Aracoeli.

"SAVERIO DE MERUDE, " The Pro-Minister of Arms."

Fires have been the principal local events in Rome this week. One took place on Thursday, outside the Piezza del Popolo; another at the magazines of forage at the termini, belonging to the French cavalry, and one of a similar description last night at the Vacca della Verità.' The' Sect' is more than suspected as being at the bottom of the affair," and active pequisitions are making on the matter. The Roman firemen greatly surprised the public expectations by their activity and courage, and were most ably seconded by the French troops and the Roman population.

Cardinal Antonucci has unintentionally answered. the lies of the Siecle in the most practical manner; not by words but by elms. He has already spent 13,000 dollars (£2,750) of his patrimony on his poor flock. The Siecle may boast of the success of its accusations in that respect. However, if the Cardinal wished to be exempts henceforth from such attacks, his treacherous orders: His military chicanery will the should not have given that money to use of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: conhection with the Pills consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: correspondents: correspondents: consequences of the Bacherous correspondents: corresponde 'he should not have given that money to the poor, but and responsible Governments that in emergencies of this Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson, & Co., K. Camp-this kind they can not with uncompromising vigor at the right moment, with the full certainty of being the right moment, with the full certainty of being that General Della Marmora-encouraged, perhaps, act that there is no doubt possible about his coing that there is no doubt possible about his coing

GERMANY.

The Konigsberg Zeilung has been seized for replinting Lord Russell's despatch on the Gastein Convention. In all the rest of Prussia the police have not interfered with the circulation of that diplomatic document; but in Konigaberg, the prin-cipal stronghold of Liberalism, the reins are always held tighter than anywhere else. In Prussia the local police are allowed to decide whether an ar. ticle looks suspicious ecough to require a closer ex.

amination on the part of the Courts as to the guit that may possibly have been incurred by it. Should they form an unfavourable opinion on any article, the paper containing it is confiscated at once, and the final decision referred to the Courts. Regular proceedings are then instituted, and as there are two several Courts of Appeal, besides the lower Court which is first applied to, a year or so may elapse before the paper is either condemned to be destroyed or else ac quitted and restored to the proprietors. Accordingly there is nothing in the law to prevent the police from interfering with the regular issue and publication of any paper, even though the Courts should eventually. rule that no crime has been committed by it. Nay, as is the case in the above instance, such a thing may he legally done, and repeated over and over again, though the paper may have merely published au article, a telegram, or a document which is allowed to go free in the rest of the country. I believe, however, that in cases of the latter class the accusation is, as a rule, summarily disposed of, and the paper restored to the owners. So the Konigsberge s may hope to read the despatch of Earl Russell after all.

About the same time as the Catholic Congress at Treves, the Congres of Freetbinkers and Masons was held at Berne, with the ostensible purpose of progress and advancement in science and literature; but in reality, as is evident from their speeches on the occasion with the nefarious design of calumniating Catholics, in particular, and vilifying Christianity in general. The Swiss were highly scandalised and indignant - as we learn from a letter of one of the chiel members of this pandemonium-at their blasphemous proceeding, gave them the cold shoulder, as our witty Irishman would say, and ridiculed their unchristian, miserable, senseless and absurd speeches. to the great disc militure of the propagators of irreli. gion and advocates of the cause and interest of Beelzebub, the great architeot, not of the universe, but of the masonic lodge. How different the reception and welcome of the members of the Catholi; Congress at Treves, where every house and home, were open tothem, and the most cordial hospitality shewn in their behalf?" They were pleased and grateful for the good and edifying example, given them by the promoters of Obristian morality and religion. (The topics discussed at the Catholic Congress of Treves are much the same as those debated upon at Malines. The same divi-sion of Congress into general and sectional sittings. To enter into the subjects treated of would st present be trespassing upon your valuable space. Should no

Messrs. R. A. Wood & Brother, Druggists, 230-Yonge Street, of whom the Sarsaparilla was purchased, can testify to the correctness of the above statement.

Agents for Montreal, Devins& Bolton, Lamplough & Oampbell, Davidson & Co., K. Oampbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R S Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 459

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. -- UDlikethe generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing toughness, chups, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting residess and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it re-moves headache, and when resorted to after shaving: prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums.

IF See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle ; without this none is genuine.

Agents for Montreal:-Devina & Bolton, Lamp ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

FEVER AND AGUE. ASTONISHING CURRS .- Dr. Eg. ert Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, and now one of the most popular physichau in Minnesota, writes to a friend in New York, that BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract from his remarks is published by permission of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed ; ' I am not, as you know, much in favour of advortised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS are an exception. No better family callar-tic could be desired. There is nothing in the phar-macoponia, as, far as I am aware, that is equal to them. Nor is this all : the antibilious properties of the pills render them 'a' positively' invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers. eo, common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous.' They are put up in glass vials, , and will, keep in any climate. Un all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILL'A should be used in

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- OCTOBER 20 (865.

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

والمعام والمراجع

Winder the Direction of, the Sisters of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, M'CORD STREET,

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

CONDITIONS :	
Junior Classes, per Month,	د 1.00 د.
Senior Classes, per autri,	} 1,50
Drawing Entrance Fee (annual charge)	0.50
HOURS OF OLASS	3.
From 9 to 114 o'clock	P. M.
No deduction made for occasional Dinner per Month - \$2,50.	absence.

Dinner per Month-\$2.50.

ST. ANN'S SEWING ROOM. The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the St. Ann's Schools, on Thurs-

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

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

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



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNORMENT SINCE THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE.

Is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE the Price of his entire STOCK

FIFTEEN FER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning tranks to his Friends and Uustomers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOOK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and espe-cially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold ont, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JUSEPH STREET, second door from M.GILL STREET. I call on any party in Oadada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time.-If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Obtics and Furniture from the States for the last two And Regular Line between MONTREAL and the years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Gans and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Mouday, the 17th instant, as follows :-- Wood Seat Ohairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Ohairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with reduced from 5 to 10 cours, large nockers, with equilibrium of the start of the start of the start, with arms, \$1,15, formerly \$1,30, and every style of Cane Friday, at SIX o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping Seat Obair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The nsual line o discount will be allowed to the trade Rivers, and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three first flyor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to\$50 ; Bureaus, \$10 to 30 ; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Ohamber P M, stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Mas-Suites, from \$60 to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash-and Chesnut, with walnut carv-ing, and marble and wood tons. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tors, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geeso and Poultry Feafrom 20 to 50 cents per 10; Gress and thek, Sea Gress and will leave Sorel every Sunday and wreunesua, there, from 35 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Sea Gress and will leave Sorel every Sunday and wreunesua, at FOUR o'clock A M. and other common Mattrasses, from 32,50 to \$6 each and other common Mattrasses, from 32,50 to \$6 each and other common Mattrasses, from 32, to \$15 each ; 30 hour and eight day Olocks, from \$2'to \$15 each ; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glasses, from \$1 to \$25 each, -with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Vineers of all sizes and other Osbinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Ourled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every ar-ticle in the trace, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for firstclass furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of the year. To those in want of furniture I would say don't take my word, but call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice entirely unnecessary. TREMS - Under \$100, strictly cash ; \$100 to \$400, three months ; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months ; by furnishing satisfactory paper.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, HELD BY THE GREY SISTERS, CONVENT OF OTTAWA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Oanada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and Euglith languages.

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute. to attain this double end ; and the ample and nonor-able testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful. Among many means employed to develope the in-

cellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well re-gulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies. In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which

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

Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces

ers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar. Melodeon, Organ, &c. A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Poonah Painting, and the different kinds of drawings, Em-broidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory

and practice of Domestic Economy. No distinction of Religion is made in the admis-sion of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious

exercises of the community. Oirculars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re open on the First September. 3-m.

Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL

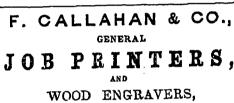
Nos. 6, 8 & 10, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.

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

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

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



32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

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BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC PORTS of THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BER-THIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBUNNE, L'ASSOM-TIO , and other Intermediate Ports. ON and after MONDAY, the 9th Oct., and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RIOHE-LIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows: The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robt. Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier, Square)for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge. The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J B Labelle, will 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most ex-tensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Saturday, at SIX o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping, Rivers and Batiscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Oart. Joseph Duval will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three P M, stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Mas-kiconge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montrea every Sunday and Wednesday, at ONE o'clock P M, stopping at Lanoraia. The Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Charles Daveluy will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sore every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P M; stopping, going and returning, at Lanoraie, Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, will leave Jacques Oartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at SIX o'clock P M; stopping,going and returning, at Vercheres, Contercœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Obarles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 12. o'clock noon, and Wednesday at 11 A M., for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE Captain L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Whart for Lavaltrie, every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Varennes, Repentigny and St. Sulpice, and will leave Lavaltrie every Mon-day at 6 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 6 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M. The Steamer L'ETOILE Captain P. C. Malhiot, will leave Jacques Uartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday, Tnesday, Friday and Saturday at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returnning at Bout de l'Isle & Lachensie ; and will , leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6

BLEURY STREET.

THE Collegiste Term will commence on WEDNES-DAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER. 7 A Besides the usual Classical Course there will be an EVENING OLASS both for the Students and the

general Public. BOOK-KEEPING and WRITING, by Professor JONG.

MATHEMATIOS and the NATURAL SOIENCES, by Professors of the College. DRAWING, by Mr. BOURASSA.

Aug. 24, 1865, 5 .

AYER'S PILLS.

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

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

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

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

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

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East. August, 1865. 2m

MALARIA !- DIRTY YARDS !!- Bird's Deodorizing and Disinfecting Powder. - The property of this Powder is to destroy instantly all unpleasant amells connected with Sewers, Water Closets, Dirt Heaps, &c. In a sanitary point of view, such a simple, inexpensive and harmless deodorant should be used in every house. For Sale in 1 lb, 2 lb., and 7 lb. bage.

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STOMARY'S COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED 1861. ADDRESS

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,-

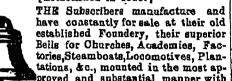
May 11.

I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestow-ed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, Sc. All and Foreign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, "&c. All No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday Scherer goods I warrant will not sbrink, and are made up in should be without it. the most finished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I bave always in stock in an immense variety of firstclass materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$3.00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the coming week.

I remain your obedient servant. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR.

42 St. Lawrence Main Street. 12m.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]



proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions. Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

lar. Address E. A & G. R. MENERLY. West Troy. N. Y.

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

the prices have so largely advanced," &c. The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospital, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediule beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things. ". . . I owe much to you, for I verily believe

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. . Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly banefited by their use.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Fa."

"... I have been a great sufferer from Dys. pepsis and had to abandon preaching. . . . T e Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. OATHORN, Rochester, N.Y." "... Send us twenty four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily

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May 11.

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Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich 9.10 A.M. Buffilo, Detroit, Ohicago, and all points West, at

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O. J. BRYDGES

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Managing Director

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Aug. 1, 1865.

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

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". . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary or-

gans that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

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

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

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

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

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been, mutilated. Any person pretending ic cell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles.

Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable P. H. DRAKE & CO.

New York. Jobn F Henry & Oo, 303 St. Paul Street (new). 515) Montreal, Wholesale Agents, for Canada. March 1, 1865 12m.

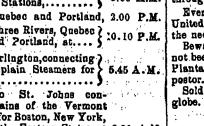
Aver's Cathartic Pills.

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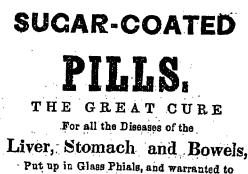
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