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RONICLE. ATHOLIC

VOL. XV.

AILEY MOORE; A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XX-THE DREADFUL STORY CECILY HAD TO TELL,

(Continued.)

Emma detailed the first appearance of the rat as Cecily had narrated it, and then continued---

'All the world was flying from me, sir,' she said, addressing Geraid. 'I could get no employment, and scarcely a lodging-while every day for a week my terrible curse appeared to me, and attacked me. I had only one friend-and he always trusted me, sharing with me the little he could obtain from his calling.'

'A young man,' interrupted Emily.

'My confessor, Miss Tyrrell,' answered the unhappy girl. 'He has been to me the angel of God-long since, I fear, I should have died by my own hand, but for him,'

' His name ?' asked Gerald.

· Rev. William Clones.'

'I know him; he is at present at ----'

"Oh !' cried Emma, falling again upon her knees. Wherever he is, may the light of heaven be in his heart, and on his head. He has been father, mother, brother, friend, and all to me. What would have become of me only for him ?'

Cecily was affected, and deeply interested ;every 'Catholic child' thought she 'has one friend.'

Well, sir,' continued Emma, ' I presented myself to him time after time, all bloody, and nearly mad. Oh? the agony that came with the night time ! and the dooin that came in the shadows ! Every gust of wind-every noise above or below me-sometimes the beating of my own heart -and my breathing, my very breathing frightened me, and I looked into space until my eyes got dim. I could not-dare not lie down. And then my blood would freeze-and the room would rock-and while I yet looked-oh ! God ! -oh ! Virgin Mother-he stood before me on the floor, and lay down just as I saw him, the first terrible day, before he flew at my throat, and tore me.

the bysterics, which always followed tural world is so glorlous."

is to be done last, may as well be done first.' 'And then---

' Then, sir, the same kind priest borrowed the money to send me to London, as I have had a

good education, and can earn my bread.' 'An excellent education,' said Cecily;'-and it grieves me to part with you-grieves me

deeply.' 'Alas! for three days I made up my mind that I had left the demon beyond the sea! but oh God ! thy will-last night I knelt to pray,

and I prayed for you, miss-indeed I did; and 1 prayed for the pale, sad-looking face that passed me by upstairs, and you with her, miss, and my heart was light and joyful. Mother of God ! having risen from my knees, I sat on a chair by my handsome bedside, and I said, 'How fortunate I am at last.' The creature stood there before me ; the same malignant eye was on me, and the bloody teeth were bare.'

' Poor Emma was obliged to yield to the master-hand of excitement. She fell down, and was carried to her room in a state of insensibility. Cecily accompanied her with a beating heart, and many a novel feeling. She felt herself more in the world supernatural than ever she had felt before, and the impression was anything but disagreeable. Gerald had a full balfhour to his own reflections before she returned. At length she came, so pale and majestic, and

melancholy ; but yet she looked ' in light.' i 'Gerald,' she said, sitting down quite beside him; 'Gerald, I must get close to the Godthe God who made this world of mystery-oh, Ailey !' She continued :

'Gerald,' she said, taking him by the hand, ' if I were that girl-poor Emma, I would rejoice ! ob, to be in practical contact with the unseen." 'Cecily, surely, surely, it would not add any-

thing to your knowledge or convictions.' 'Knowledge! I have an abundance; convic-

tion ! why, yes; I know all things are as they are stated to be-I never doubted. 1 go to church, attend family prayers, and 1 read Dante.

'Udor mi parve un murmurare di fiume Che scende chiaro giu di pietra in pietra." 'I seem to hear the murmuring call Of sunlit waters in their fall From rock to rock.

One kind brave young girl,' stayed with me But the cascade of the poet and the truths of for a month; she tied me down each night, in religion have been to my mind too much allke ;my wretched bed-and thus I did not roll out on I must touch reality. Oh, Gerald, the superna-

'Introduce her to Ailey, and I will write to and they left ther fathers hooms and ther play- but we are coming an. Gie us twenty years an' dent.'

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

'Always wise,' she said, looking into his face, as a woman looks who views the controller of her destiny ; ' always wise,' she repeated.

'I must depart, Cecily,' he now continued ; I have much to do, and the events of the day have good, lek our Saviour.' engaged us long.'

'Go !' cried the young woman.

'Yes, Cecilly, 1 must go.'

'But, Gerald, you must see my uncle, and I have not had any conversation, really.'

Gerald smiled, as she sometimes remarked him smile when a thing was vainly said or vainly done.

'You will leave me ! leave me here with all those burning thoughts and undirected wishes; leave me to this dark, insipid----' 'Cecily, what am I to understand ? what do

you wish ? what do you need ? is there on earth an exertion or a sacrifice which you would command? Speak!'

For a moment the brow flushed and the eye lit; Cecily then got deadly pale. 'Gerald, dear Gerald,' she cried, 'I am rich,

but what is wealth? I am pursued by selfish idiots and heartless knaves; ' will you- ?'

'Really, Ce'cy,' said Baron St. John, entering the room, 'you hear nothing and nobody since Mr. Moore came to town. Mr. Moore, he said, addressing himself to Gerald, 'if my niece were much less of a philosopher, I should not fear the company of a man like you; I have given up all hope, however, of bringing my nephew to common sense on the subject of 'Our own Ailey Moore.''

'Hurra !' said the parrot, 'A1-i-i-ley Moo-0-0-0-re !?

'There ! listen there !' said the baron. CHAPTER XXI.

'Throth, then, sir, that's id, just,' said a young fellow, about fourteen, addressing a gentleman in fashionable morning costume, who stood by a huge round stone at the corner of a narrow street, and 'at the foot of the bridge,' which crosses the Shannon from Thomond gate to the old town of Lunerick. 'Throth, then, sir, that's id, just,' said he. 'And why is it called the 'Treaty Stone?'

asked the gentleman.

'Why, sir, bekase Sarchfield signed the threaty on id.'

her confessor. Let Ailey be your correspon- sant friends tae live in the cellars and garrets, we'll waurk our way.' an' among the childher of the poor.'

'Why was that ?'

'For why is't. Bless you, 'tes bekase the' wapt to be parfict as the heavenly father is par-'And this is their life.'

'Aye, is't. Oh, if you seen 'em, sir, weth the'r gentle face and heavenly smile, a stoopin' o'er the rags of the poor mon's bed when a' the waurld's left em in sorow ; and ho' the' sooth the poor heart and settle the aching head, and tache em tae look oop oot o' the dark and to thenk o' heaven; and ho' the' waurk around his wee room, an' be's to 'im as service maids. Ah, sir, these ladies do for him what they would nae do for a' the crown o' the Queen.'

'Certainly, they would not bend to that for earthly reward.'

'Airthly reward ! Nae, nae, sir, they do fra' God and charity what the goold o' the south wad nae buy.'

The gentleman thought for a moment, and the man with the case continued -

'Id requires faith en arnest, sir, to lade a life like yon; and something mair than the resolution of a woe-man.'

'What more.'

'Why, the grace of God, to be found in the Church.'

'The grace of God !' said the gentleman, looking steadfastly at the pediar; ' the grace of God,' he repeated, slowly and sofuly.

'Why, yis,' answered the case man, 'and more be token, they never can be fooned oot of the church fra' want o' the grace, and the rale taith ; pon my waurd !' he continued, looking towards the city, ' pon my waurd, here's two of them !?

The gentleman looked in the same direction as the nedlar, and saw two ladies approaching. They were dressed entirely in black, except a They were dressed entirely in black, except a ways praying. My Mary ?' he said, looking up neat white linen collar; and on stealing a look to heaven; and the old man shook like an aspen. under the deep black bonnet you could see that | Go away, you baggage,' he said, throwing off the forehead was bound with linen, while a covering of the same material from the temples over the ears and under the chin left no portion of the features unnecessarily expose 1. Each carried a heavy basket, which contained refreshments and simple medicines for the sick.

'Sister Mary Monica,' whispered the child

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No. 18

The Sisters of Mercy were really going to Mrs. Benn's, and had been for some days visiting our poor friend Mr. Moore, of Moorfield .---Their presence seemed to soothe him, and he fict, and all-a-ways tae goo aboot a doing of prayed with them fervently; indeed, he never neglected to pray even in his greatest aberrations of mind.-but he praved most collectedly with them. In fact, they made him happy, and that was a more than sufficient inducement for the Sisters of Mercy.

They, the sistors, found Mr. Moore in high spirits to day. He was introduced to them for the seventh or eighth time, and he told them he was exceedingly happy to see them. Gerald,' he said, ' was talking to me a little while ago, and he told me all was nearly prepared for our return to Moorfield immediately-quite immediately; for,' said he, 'we have been a montia away uow, eh, Alley-Where is that bold gir -hav'nt we.'

'Yes, sir.'

' So I thought, child-so I thought, I sometimes fear my memory is going; but you see I am not so bad! Oh, well, dear Moorfield, I shall get better there-shall I not, Ailey.'

'Yes, sir.'

'To be sure I shall. Ah, dear Moorfield---Ailey.'

' Sir !'

"Come here !"

He caught both her hands, and looked into her face.

" Ailey !' he said. 'Sir-well papa !'

" Won't I be buried alongside mamma, Ailey ! Sure I shall not be buried away from her !' and the tears ran down the old cheeks.

'Oh, sir,' said Sister Mary Monica, 'You are not going to die yet. We must pray with you many, many times before you die.'

"Ah, yes-ah, yes! Ailey's mamina was al-Ailey. 'Go now, go.'

She retired a few peces.

Sister,' he said, 'Ailey is like her mamma. You are not going to take Ailer.'

' Oh sir,' said Mary Monica.

"Oh, ho, ho, ho !' criee the old man : and ho

wept. 'Oh, ho,-ho, ho !' he repeated, 'Oh,

| the floor in the bysterics, which always followed | (Easth will make mountains? | 'What treaty.' | getting behind the pediar, 'and sister Mary | wept. 'Oh, no,-no, no?' ne repeated, 'Oh, |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| the attack." | | "What threaty, sir? O murdher!" cried the | Patrick' she added | |
| 'You went to your confessor, regularly?' de- | 'Yes. Emma has faith; Ailey has faith; the | what threaty, sit is ontour and the | The pediar took of his hat, and bowed low to | Well, we'll pray for your Mary now, sir,' |
| manded Gerald. | i old priest has lath. | boy, laughing at the gentleman's ignorance, ' the | | said Mary Munica. |
| 'Yes, oh yes! I should have died but for | ' Poor Father Mick !' | threaty of Lunerick.' | the ground; and the strange gentleman fol- | 'Yes, yes, yes !- For Mary. Oh, yes!' and |
| the reminded me of Christ's sufferings | Poor! Is not the world God's aweiing for | weil, pursued the gentleman, evidently | lowed his example, only he did not bow so very | the old man struggled to get upon his knees. |
| Coursello Terril One he pointed out the life of | him ? Are not angels his companions and comfort- | sounding the depths of his companion's know- | | 'No, no, sir,' said the good nun, 'but we'll |
| The and of our dear Lady: and he made me | ers? Is he not shielded from himself and all | ledge, well, and what was the Treaty of | 'Glory be to God !' said the pedlar, prously, | kneel down beside you, and you will join us in |
| Job, and of our dear flady, and to make the | things else by the present elernity ; he walks be- | Limerick ?' | these are two ladies that left their carriages at | the prayer.' |
| live on, 'under the hand of God.' | fore God, and is perfect; never say poor, dear | 'Why, sir, when the Eoglish was beaten, and | the convent door, and their friends vainly la- | · · · |
| • Well ?' | Gerald, 'tis such a happy thing to realise the un- | the Irish wasn't going to beat them again, Sars- | menting behind 'em, to become the lowest of | 'For Mary !- oh, yes, yes.' he said, 'lor |
| Well, sir, lie, lity contessor, gave no this | seen! Oh ! I could sacrifice everything,' and | field signed the threaty and the English broke | servants to the poor." | Mary !' |
| small means, and endeavored to obtain work for | she paused, 'I could, Gerald,' she repeated, en- | it,' said the little fellow, looking round with the | 'Where do they go now ?' asked the gentle- | The Sisters knelt beside the good old man- |
| me, and obtained for me many prayers from the | she paused, I could, Gerald, she repeated, cha | exultation of youthful patriotism. | man, still looking after them. | one at each side rather; and he raised his |
| charitable-but L lived in continued excitement, | ergetically, 'every thing to interweave my | 'Is that true ?' asked the gentleman, speaking | 'They are going to Mrs. Benn's sir,' said the | trembling hands to beaven, and his eyes were |
| end my brain used to burn, and, in fits of despe- | thoughts and aspirations with the world of spirits | to a little girl, whom curiosity had brought to | | lixed upon his . nome above, and he prayed for |
| ration-crazed from the memory of the mgat | as you do, and to rely upon it in child-like con- | the spot. She had a clean check picalore, fair | ' Mrs. Benn's,' repeated the gentleman. | her the love for whom warmed the cold current |
| to come, I have gone to drown myself.' | indence, like Alley-like Alley when she kneels | hair, and blue eyes, like most of the children | 'There's an old gentleman sick there, his | of his chill old age; and his Mary was once |
| "Poor Emma!" cried Cecily, while a leaf | before the Virgin. | about that quarter of the south. | name is Mr. Moore, sir,' said the pedlar. | more beside him, as he used to see her with the |
| rolled down her face. | Gerald smiled. | 'Yes, sir.' | 'He has a daughter,' asked the strange gen- | eye of youthful fancy. For she now came to |
| (It was then, sir' and she pausen and | 'The difference between stage life-between | 'When did this take place?' | tleman. | him fresh and fragrant, from the company of |
| looked at Cecily; it was then Miss Tyrrell | mere playing a part-and real, real life,' she | 'In the year 1691, sir,' answered the child, | | angels. Ailey knelt a little distance from the |
| came to my first relief. | went on, 'is between you and me.' | | Moore.' | group, and joined her prayers and tears with |
| (Polisf? | Ch / Cecily P | very mildly. | 'Oh, the darling Miss Ailey !' cried the child, | those of her father. |
| Ver miss the noor people were beginning | Dear Gerald, yes, and between the masses of | 'Can you read and write ?' | clapping her bauds. | And then the good nuns spoke of what a |
| to be frightened at my approace, and the nice | | 'Yes, sir.' | (Why new know her? said the centleman | changing thing the world is, and how we are |
| abildeon that used to play with me, and love me, | She was interrupted by a knock. The ser- | 'And who laught you ?' | Why, you know her,' said the gentleman. | |
| d | want approvoced that Baron St. John Would Wall | 'Mother Mary Vincent, sir.' | 'Oh, yes, yes, sir,' said the little girl, 'she | Moore said often Father Mick had told him the |
| | upon her in a quarter of an hour. | "Who is that ?" | teaches catechism at the chapel on Sunday, and | |
| -land and the trailesnennie were " not home for | 'Gerald,' she resumed, 'I will and must find | The little girl looked up in surprise. Mo- | she goes to see grandmother-grandmother is | same. And then he would ask them whether they knew Father Mick; and he would tell |
| and property one proceeding the openant of the proceeding the second sec | C. J | ther Mary Vincent, sir,' she half exclaimed ; and | sick and old." | |
| my, and my heart was blackening against the | and why all your people make rengion a raci, a | then she looked at the little boy, and both | The young gentleman placed a crown-piece in | |
| my, and my neure was bacelenes a | fact like every fact they witness and perform- | | the hands of the child, who had no sooner seen | |
| world. | like the stars, and the sea, and the city; and | a human being it could be that did not know | the large gift she had received, and made her | Father Mick loved Gerald. He said Gerald |
| 'Alas!' 'Yes, Miss Tyrrell. The world was an ene- | why, even the best of them, all their lives seem | Molber Mary Vincent. | ' courtesy,' than she scampered away. | was a brave young fellow, but he was out just |
| my-only hars; and I saw the tears in his eyes | waiting to make it a fact.' | 'She's one of the Nuns of Mercy, sir,' said a | 'Can you show me the way to Mrs. Benn's,' | then - he was to be in very shorily; in fact, |
| my-only him; and I saw the warm love of God | 'I would advise you, Cecily,' he said, ' to send | man bearing on his back a little mahogany case, | said the gentleman, addressing the pedlar, and | immediately; he hoped they knew Gerald; and |
| when he relieved me, and the warm love of God | home Emma forthwith.' | which was hung from a broad leather strap that | apparently surprised at the sudden departure of | Gerald would thank them for him, he added, be- |
| came to my cold heart when he spoke.' | Cecily almost laughed outright at the quiet | crossed his breast like a soldier's belt. | his younger acquaintance. | cause Gerald was fond of his father. And then |
| 'He relieved you from the monster ?' | suspension of her own topic; yet she honored | 'Any good razors to-day, sir.' | 'That I can, sir, 1 have a pair of new spec- | old Mr. Moore would join them in forgiving |
| He believed in me. Ou, may Gou bless ming | the calm soul of Moore. She made no remark, | ' No.' | tacles fra Mrs. Benn, sir, tho' I did nae know | all who had offended or injured him,' although |
| he-he did; only for that I would now be in | | , Pencil-cases ?' | the sisters were going that way.' | there was something very heavy on his heart |
| | | No. | 'Then yon can accompany me.' | that was done to Gerald, and which he could |
| the transforme to the off the builds in the Su | | Good brown Windsor ?' | 'Aye, sir, can I.' | not remember; but he forgave it, and every one |
| cristy, looking at the light that hung before | orcise' her.' | 'No, thank you, I' | The pediar and the stranger commenced a | and he prayed for the forgiveness of every one |
| our Saviour.' | 'How? What mean you?' | (Some fine align knight grissors shirt but. | movement westward, and every movement seem- | whom he had injured. And then he would ask |
| Cecily started. | (The last of the minister's presence here. | tons, racks, combs, hair-brushes, shoe-laces, | ed to augment the interest of the latter in every | them, 'Wasn't it time for them to pray for poor |
| Emma smiled fainetly, but swetly. | "The fact of the minister's presence herby | Tews'-harns ?' | thing he saw and heard. The children were | Mary,' and 'it they only had known Mary |
| Alian Continined : 'OUU is ucar | proves the girl to be 'obsessed,' as it is called, | 'Why, my good-' | poorly clad-put they were all educated; the | See was such an angel. |
| and me good father brought me muu mis pro- | and a man wat net controller white the | 'Clever children, these, sr. The girl is from | people walked slowly and talked freely and | ' Ailey,' cried Mr. Moore. |
| testion How hand Was Lucic, Lot of the | | the convent school.' | good humoredly, but they were every one po- | · Sir.' |
| from the photo lots on the saulist www. | | "What kind of convent?" | lite and attentive. The pedlar rather surprised | ' Sing mamma's song.' |
| night, and worked there during the day, and for | Gerald spoke in an agonised tone of one who | The Maren Convent ar 9 000 curls are | his new friend by assuring him that 'only sixty | 'Yes, sir.' |
| | | educated by them; and many of the girls are | years afore the people,' whom he met were ' not | |
| and die there before my God would have been | | | allowed to go to shool : and a priest,' caught | country !' cried the old man. |
| Dandice) | | fed.' | where they then were, 'wad bae ended his life | Ailey looked astonished, and the nuns slooked |
| Paradise.' You were not allowed to stay?' | L A firmly as my existence. Of course all | "Who are the ladies?" | at a lamp-post. In fect,' said the pedlar, 'our | not loss supprised |
| | alarguman have nower over evil spirits-'They | | faethers, sir, had nae larning, and no taste fra | You must get the harp, Alley-Mary, that is |
| The parish clergyman, mercinul and good, was cautious. He said, However true she is, | will cast out devils in my name." | Are they French? | Lacing and we had very least money aither . | mamma was fand of the have not totary, that is |
| was caulious. Its salu, increased whatever | 'I shall go to see it,' said Cecily vehemently. | . On Dae, sir, iney're the ladies of Limerick, | larning, and we had very leetle money either; | a mamina, was tonu of the parp, you know. |
| She Cannot remain diways here, and where | an a | | | |
| | | | | Italy |

_DECEMBER_9, 1864.

'Have you a harp, Ailey,' demanded Sister Mary Monica.

Cherry and the state of the sta

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Ailey blusbed. Yes, indeed, she replied, just three days. An unexpected present from a lady in London, and my surprise is that poor papa remembers.' The harp, Ailey ! the harp !? cried old Mr.

Moore. Moore. • Ob, yes, by all means, cherish the thought that holds its place, said the Sister.

'Yes, papa,' answered Adey ; and with the aid of the junior Sister, the barp was soon downstairs. It was a right regal one, indeed. Splen-didly carved, and richly ornamented. It had been standing before the altar of ' Mary,' in Gerald's room, and to ' Mary' its first sounds had been consecrated.

A little girl appeared at the window-the same blue eyes, and check pinatore. She was peeping in.

'Come, come, little darling,' cried the old man. 'Sure she may come in Ailey, can't she,' asked the poor old man. ' She's innocent, and "will do her good to hear Mary's-that is, mamma's song.'

Ailey had sat down-the nuns looked at her as if they were entranced. 'Saint Cecilia !' whispered Mary Monica.

Mary Patrick gave an affirmative look of delight.

Ailey swept the strings like a tempest----it was like the outbursting of some imprisoned melody; then her ear fell towards the instrument, and-

" The strains to silence stealing, Soft in ecstacies expired ;"

while she looked as though her ear could hardly catch the whispering lay, that, like a spirit, flitted as soon as it was beard.

" ' That's my colleen !' cried the old gentleman, clapping his hands.

Ailey, then, in a voice of ravishing sweetness, which the music seemed to wrap in ethereal flowers, sang : --

> " I love all things old : The old oak and the willow-The old church in the dale-The old rock in the billow-The old woods, the old fens-The old caves, the old mountains-The old streams in the glens-The old moss-covered fountains-The old bells with their chimes, That old memories bring round me-Of old friends, in old times, Whose old love used to crown me ! Oh, I love all things old, Be their forms still near me; When the young world grows cold, Their old faces will cheer me l

"But I love all things young : The young trees, the young flowers-The young May-blossoms, sprung Up to toy with the bowers ! The young infant's glee, When its bright eyes are glancing, Like light on the sea, With a beauty entrancing ! And the young maiden's smile, Whom the angels are wreathing, With spells, all the while, That her sweet song she's breathing ! Love all things, and all men ; Love high land and low land ; Love Ireland the first-then Bear hatred to no land ! There's wealth undiscovered In mine or in river; The life's light of joy Is to love on for ever !"

The song had hardly been finished, when a 'bravo !' which astounded every one - even the old man-burst from the next room. All was the nuns seized their commotion ; baskets ; Alley flung the harp against the wall, and the old geatleman cried it was 'something.' The small fielding doors opened, and wonder of wonders, there stood Frank Tyrrell and Aunt Benn quite at their ease; while Mr. M'Cann, a trader well known for his 'peace and order' qualities, case in hand, stands behind.

made to create terror and disorder to and the above objects. A case containing gunpowder was explo-ded in the day time at the door of a bookseller's establishment frequented by strangers. Much damage was done, and much alarm excited, but happily there was no injury to any person. On the night of the illumination a miscreant in a by-street threw an temptations of the devil, the world, and the fleab, Orsini shell which exploded, happily causing no es made a feeling allusion to the boly. Nuns who were sential injury, except to the wretch who did the grossly calumniated; and then read the following sential injury, except to the wretch who did the deed. The result of the trial which took place on the 30th of September, proves clearly that this and other similar acts were the work of foreign Governments. The connexion with Turin was proved. Several arrests were made by the police of persons with shells of the Orsini description in their possession, and during the carnival one or two were thrown in the crowd, but failed to explode. We publish below a letter from a gentleman well

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known to us, who has been frequently a resident in Rome. It was first sent as a matter of courtesy to yourself and community for the kind hospitality the journal on whose remarks it animadverts. The journal in question, has from its fairness to Roman Catholics, been suspected, though falsely, of a connection with the Ohurch of Rome. It will be evi dent to our readers, however, that in the present state of things it was utterly impossible that any journal could insert such a startling contradic-tion of that which every Englishman feels himself bound to believe. For the demonstrations witnessed by our correspondent were an unmistakeable contra-diction by the people of Rome of what everybody as-the Staters of Mercy, at Ballinasloe, can be forwarded gate on what side the riots had commenced, or what diction by the people of Rome of what everybody asserts about the Pope.

Sir,-An observation which occurred in a recent number of a daily newspaper, intimated that the demonstrations of loyalty and affection manifested towards Pius IX. on his return to Rome from a summer excursion, did not originate in the sentiment of the people, but were prompted and organised by the authorities. If you do me the honor to accept my lestimony, as an eye-witness of many demonstrations in that city, and especially during six months lately spent there, I shall indicate a different conclusion.

I might allude to various occasions, on which I was witness of popular manifestation of feelings towards the Pope on his visits to churches or institutions when there was no circumstance to attract as a pageant, nor, beyond the presence of the Pontiff, to render them interesting. Urowds poured into the streets on his way, and filed the large piazzas of the S. S. Apostoli, or the Gesu. I particularly noted that all classes were represented, and all equally demonstrative.

One of the greatest and most picturesque demonstrations was made on the annual visit of the Pope in state and procession, on the 25th of last March, to the Dominican Church, in the Piazza della Minerva, where, according to an ancient custom, he bestows marriage portions on a number of young women.

From the Papal residence to this Piazza, the streets were hung with flags and devices, huuses were decorated, and green leaves and flowers were strews on the procession, and loyalty and devotion were evinced by the people in every form of Italian grace and fervor. But it happened on this occasion that through certain streets inhabited by the working classes there was more than ordinary excitement. For the agents of the anti-Papal party, who all the winter had, to our great edification at their veracity, proclaimed through their organs in the press of North and South Italy which were echoed by our own-' the dangerous illness and approaching death of the Pope,' now circulated a report that he was actually dead, but that the fact was carefully withheld. They affirmed that in the procession which would equally take place, the Pontiff would be personated by a Cardinal or other individual got up in character. When, therefore, these people saw their real Sovereign in his own person, they became wildly excited. Long before the cross-bearer, at the head of the procession, arrived on the Piazza, we distinguished the shout, 'Viva il Papa Re.' The scene was strikingly impressive and beautiful-full of life, movement, and color. Tapestry hanging from the houses, devices of varied design, groups with flowers at every window. At length there was startling transition from comparative tranquility to enthusiastic animation. The Pope appeared, and like the full burst of an organ, all the stops of popular feeling were drawn out in the loud joyous roar of that great Roman crowd beneath. There was animated and sparkling movement over the dense excited mass, fluttering of handkerchiefs, waving of flags, showering of flowers, and the long continuous shout which rose to the dignity of a prayer, ' Life to

During the last winter there were several attempts found a home and a shelter in our Presentation Convent with the pious and devoted Rev. Mother. After some time a talse rumor about them was circulated, which was calculated, if not designed, to give an noyance to our zealous Sisterhood. The Rev. Ulic J. Burke, Professor St. Jarlath's College, when on Sunday, last he was preaching eloquently on the letter in evidence of the self-sacrificing zeal of the ladies who had been so maliciously traduced. Now they have their triumph, truth its vindication, and Religion its victory :--

"Dear Rev. Mother .-- I hasten to relieve your anxiety respecting the two zealous and devoted mem bers of our community who are collecting in Ireland fer the Infirmary for consumptive females attached to our Convent in Nice. May I request that you will not only accept our grateful acknowledgments to given to Mother M. Augustine and Sister M. Magdalen, but convey to his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam our deep and grateful sense of his noble act of charity, which will bring its blessings in due time, notwithstanding the present and inconceivable persecution against the good work? Mother M. Augustine, at her holy profession, took for her title ' of the ig-torance of Jesus, and her Divine Spouse has accepted of the offering. Should you like any more details to you on your applying for it; and I will therefore close and send this off without delay.

"I remember, with esteem and edification, the several Convents of the Presentation Order that I visited during my stay in Ireland, twenty-five years ago; then in the uncloistered life of a Sister of Mercy also the tomb of your saintly foundress. May her holy spirit be ever with you all, prays your obliged Sister in the love of our Divine Spouse, "ELIZABETH MARY CLARE, &c., O.S.B.,

" De Vaux Agnew.

"Nice, Convent of the Most Holy Sacrament, "17th October, 1864.

"To the Rev. Mother, Presentation Convent, Taam.'

-Connaught Patriot.

The Connaught Patrist furnishes a pleasant and highly interesting report of the late examination at the schools of the Christian Brothers, in Tuam. His Grace the Archbishop, presided, and exhibited throughout the deep interest be takes in the progress of the institution, in which there are now 350 pupils. Master John Costello read a very elegant address to the Archbishop, who expressed himself much pleased

The new residence for the Christian Brothers, at Mount Sion, Waterford, is fast progressing; the walls are already several feet high. The principal en-trance will be right opposite the street. Through the centre of the building will run, from end to end, a very fine corridor, at each side of which will be several rooms. From this building there will be an extensive view of the country and a considerable portion of the city. The doorways and windows, especially, seem very well executed. The entire work appears to be composed of the most durable materials, and altogether very creditable to the builder, Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of Parliament street. - Waterford News.

FUND FOR THE AID OF OLERGYMEN- - It is with much satisfaction we are enabled to announce that a committee, with the full approval of the Archbishop has been organised to establish a new clerical fund for the diocese of Dablin. This much-wanted association will assist worthy clergymen when sickness and debility overtake them. It appears the rules will be published at next day of meeting. Very many Clergymen of the diocese have become members already, and several lay people have contributed to the good work. The committee meets once a month at the presbytery, Marlborough Street .- Nation.

The Tralee Chronicle of the week ending Nov. 5, says :- We have great pleasure in announcing that now all the arrangements are completed for the commencement of operations by the Flax Co. They will be ready next week to purchase and prepare flax at the mili of Ballymullen. Mr. Wilson, the overseer of the company, has been to the north of Ireland for scutchers, and has returned, and a portion of the machinery has been started and tried already with the utmost success. The directors announce under these circumstances that next week be in a position to receive, at and after they will their premises at Ballymullen, flax straw, which they will either scutch on reasonable terms for the owners, or, if the latter prefer, they will purchase the flax straw for theit own account

passing through the crowds one could not help hearing the general utterance of very complimentary ex-pressions, regarding, his personal appearance and bearing as he rode past on his black charger. Thus people of Dublin will put the best interpretation on the acts of their new Ohief Governor, and will be content and grateful if he be active in the encouragement of Irish industry and in the removal of obstructions to social progress. - Times Cor.

BELFAST RIOTS .- The Commission sat to-day at 12 o'clock. Mr. Barry, Q.C., opened the Commission and read the warrant. He stated that the enquiry would apply only to the reason why the riots were not suppressed and to adopt measures for the prevention of future disturbances. This was the object of the Commission. It adjourned till Monday. Further Particulars .- Mr. Rea and Mr. M'Lean, solicitors for the Catholic and Protestant parties, applied for an adjournment of the Commission for three weeks, as neither were prepared with witnesses. In reply to Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Barry said the enquiry would not be on oath, as the Commissioners had no power to administer oaths; and, in reply to the same gentleman, Mr. Barry said they had no power of compelling witnesses to attend, but would raceive all evidence, which, in the most remote degree, could bear on the scope of the Commission, as detailed in the warrant. In reply to Mr. M'Lean, side carried them on, but why they were permitted to occur and continue, and what measures should be adopted to make certain they never could occur. again. Mr. M Lean said the scope of the enquiry was very different from what was anticipated. and he was not prepared with any evidence, and really did not know now where to go look for evidence. Mr. M'Lean subsequently handed in a protest to the holding of the Commission on behalf of M'Cormick and others, who were returned for trial for alleged participation in the riots, for the reason that the Commissioners could not compel the attendance of witnesses, and that parties who came forward voluntarily might be tainted, in some cases, with suspicion that they could not be prosecuted for perjury, and that the statements made by them might prejudice the cases of the persons protesting .- Northern Whig.

THE BELFAST RIOTS .- Commission of Inquiry .- As we anticipated some time since, Charles R. Barry, Esq., Q.O., of the Munster circuit; and Richard Dowse, Esq., Q.C., of the North-East Circuit, have been appointed to conduct the Commission of Inquiry in relation to the Belfast riots. It is but justice to the Government to state that the task could not be committed to abler or more trustworthy hands. Now that the Quarter Sessions are over. we believe that no time will be lost in speeding the Commission. - Evening Post.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR. (To the Editor of the News.)

St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Commercial Road, East,

London, Nov. 1, 1864. Sir,-On Saturday, October 22, 1864, I arrived at the Broadstone Railway Terminus, Dublin, in time for the Navan afternoon train, in order to be present next day at the consecration of the Oocdjutor Bishop of Meath., I saw on the platform a number of working men who, as I afterwards found out, were Connaught men on their way home from the narvest work in England. I saw them enter one of the carriages, out of which they were driven, and were again prevented from entering the Navan car-Entering into conversation with them, riages. and inquiring about their success in England, I asked them why they seemed so unbappy as they were no longer in England, but in their own coun-'Our own country, Rev. Sir-Whilst in Engtry. land we were treated with great kindness and supplied with through tickets to Castlebar, but here in our own country we are treated worse than dogs. We don't know which is the train for Castlebar, or if there be a train at all to-day or even to morrow ; they won't give us any information.' I procured for them the requisite information, for which they repeatedly expressed their gratitude. A few minutes before the Navan train started, I saw one of the guards drive these men into a compartment of the Dastlebar train as if he was driving a lot of pigs. Un my way to England in the beginning of March, 1859, with seven Sisters of Mercy, and one servant, parposing to travel by the night mail, I was accompanied as far as Kingstown by the Vicar-General of n we arrived at ngstown Meath. late to take the ladies to any hotel for refreshmente. They entered the ladies' waiting-room, and opened a hamper containing sandwiches, at the same time shutting the outer door of the waiting-room.--They had only four or five minutes to spare before starting for the packet. Suddenly, however, the chief official came up, and threw open the door with considerable violence, and said he could not allow it to be shut, and in the most rude and insolent manner ordered the whole party out of the room. Remonstsrance was useless. When we arrived at Holyhead one of the chief guards came to me, and said :- ' The ladies with you are Religious.' I said, Yes.' ' Well,' he replied, ' as you would not wish any one in the same carriage with them, you can put six in one carriage, and take the others in the next compartment with yourself, and nobody during the journey to London will be allowed to enter either carriage.' When the train arrived at the refreshment rooms at Holyhead the conductor of the train came and asked us it we wished to get out, to which all assented. On reentering the carriage he had water bottles put into the carriages for the ladies' feet. When about half way he inquired if any of them wished to get out, and offered to supply fresh hot water bottles. When arrived at Euston Square we experienced the same civility as at Holyhead.-Yoars obediently, WILLIAM KELLY.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, writing from Limerick on November 9th, says :- ' Some time in the month of September last, an unoccupied house near Patrick's Well, in this county, belonging to a favorably impressed, and having the prospect of a farmer named Patrick Laffin, was burned to the brilliant Ocrt, presided over by an Irish lady, the ground. At that time it was considered an accident, and no further steps, were taken ; but recently a man named William Madigan was arrested on a charge of larceny, when he confessed to the incendiarism of the above house. He was brought before Mr. Collins, R. M., who took his confession down in writing, and committed him for trial to the .county jail on both charges. Madigan is a returned convict.'

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A most fatal accident occurred on Monday, Nov. 7. A man named Patrick Walsh, aged forty years, who had been residing in the neighborhood of Don-nybrook," met his death under the following circumstances :- He had been engaged during the day in sinking a channel on the Stillorgan road. When he had sunk to the depth of about nine feet both banks gave way and fell upon him. The unfortu-nate man was about fifteen minutes under the clay before the other workmen succeeded in extricating him, and life was then extinct. Dr. Pollock, of Stillorgan, examined the body, and stated that the under jaw and one of the legs were broken, and that death resulted from suffocation.

On Monday night, October 31, about ten o'clock, a fire was discouered in the out-offices of M. Maguire, Esq., at his farm of Balladdick, near Newgrange, co. Meath. The neighbors of Mr. Maguire, who is a gentleman highly esteemed, promptly attended, and vivid with each other in zeal to render every assistance they could to extinguish the flames, which they eventually succeeded in doing, but not until consi-derable damage was done. The offices and stables were completely destroyed, also two ricks of straw. Fortunately the baggard escaped, as also the cattle. The damage done is considerable; but we understaud that Mr. Maguire is fully insured. The gene-ral impression is that it was the work of an incendiary. Suspicion attaches to a man named Nevin. formerly a ploughman in the employment of Mr. Maguire, who dismissed him some time ago, and who was known to have threatened that gontleman. He has been apprehended by the Slane police, and on comparing his shoes with marks in the place of the fire, the marks agreed with similar ones in his shoes. He has been committed for the offence .- Drogheda Argus.

A correspondent of the Dublin Morning News writing on November 7, relates the following dreadful occurrence :- On this morning the body of a man was found in a limekiln, on the bank of the canal, near Clarabridge, which had been on fire during the night. On the body being raised out of the kiln it presented an awful spectacie, the flesh had entirely burned, with nothing remaining but the skeleton. On the police making inquiries it was found that the unfortunate deceased, whose name was stated to be Martin Hackett, from Rosinallis, Queen's County, had come to Tullamore, on Sunday, for the purpose of seeing his sister, who resides with Thomas Stirling, Church street, publican. After the body had been recognized by the afflicted girl it was removed to the workhouse to await the coroner's inquest. This has been the third life that was lost in the same kill during the past tow years; and it is most astonishing that cognizance of the fact is not taken in the preservation of human life, it being situated by the side of a popular thoroughfare, without any guard, being quite on a level with the road.

IRISH SEBTOHES-By Abbe Domenech. - After leaving Maam the road ascends to the summit of a mountain laved by the southern extremity of Loch Corrib. Having arrived at the top of this ascent on a fine summer evening, you behold a landscape smiling under floods of light; the waters sparkle in the sun, end the distant horizons are lost in transparent cerulean vapors. From this spot the lake, the bills, and the mountains form an entranciag picture, which recalls the Lake Maggioro in the Borromeo islands, and pervades one with a feeling of unspeakable happiness, augmented by the contrast with the mourn-ful district left behind. On the first island, called Castle island, which arises above the surface of Loch Corrib, you perceive the ruins of Caislean na Ceirce. or the 'Castle of the Hen,' built by the son of Roderick, the last King of Ireland-it is one of the most ancient military buildings in Ireland. This castle was partially destroyed in the year 1233, by Felim, after his victory over the sons of Roderick. Afterwards it became the property of the O'Finherties, who repaired and occupied it down to the time of Cromwell, who caused it to be dismantled. When we got down by the shore of the lake we skirted it for a long time, passing delightful villas, and scenes of rapturous beauty, then we ascended a level upland or plateau, from which we could get a glimpse of a portion of Loch Mask; afterwards we descended anew towards Cong. • Next day, I set out at an early hour to examine all the curiosities of Cong and its neighborhood. The village is picturesquely situated at the northern extremity of Loch Corrib, four miles from Loch Mask, on a little peninsula on the confines of the county Mayo and the county Galway. It was formerly the favorite residence of the Kings of Connaught. Roderick O'Connor, the last monarch of old Erinn, founded here a magnificent Abbey, the ruins of which are still the admiration of all archæologists-here it is supposed that he was interred, although it is almost proved that his remains were laid in the Abbey of Olonmacnois. It was in the year 1183 that he retired into this Abbey, he died there at the age of sixty-two, after many years' penitence ; his mortal remains were afterwards leposited in Clonmacnois, on the right side of the high altar of the great church. He was a brave and upright prince, more enlightened than any one of his times, with exception of St. Laurence O'Tuathal, his contemporary. The doors and the windows of the Abbey are ornamented with chevrons and zig-zaga ; two ogival doors have shells on the capitals of their columns. The Abbey was frequently pillaged during the wars of the Middle Ages which desolated Connaught, but these acts of Vandalism in no wise diminished the veneration of the people or the princes, as the donations, which they made, prove." * In an open place of the village arise the ruins of a stone cross, on which is a Oeltic inscription, which I find translated in my notes in the following manner :- 'A Prayer for Michael and Filibert O'Duffy, Abbots of Cong.' In the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy (Dublin) I saw a great cross, which came from the Abbey of Cong, in silver, gold, and pre-cious stones. It was made in the beginning of the twelfth century, under the reign of Torloch O'Conor, the father of King Roderick. The description of this cross, of itself, fills several pages, very interesting to the antiquarian. The greatest natural curiosity of Cong is the grotto, called the ' Pigeon's Hole.' It lies two miles from the village in the middle of a meadow. You descend into it by a rustic stair about thirty feet in depth, half concealed by luxuriant fern six miles long, which sheds into Lough Corrib the surplus waters of Lough Mask. The subterranean river, which thus unites the two lakes, is rapid and of a 'very remarkable' clearness. Above our head the azure of the sky feebly showed itself as over the orifice of a well, encumbered with verdurous pendants. On the right, the vault of the channel was formed of onormous blocks of uneven rocks; one would say it was the ruins of a Titan's cave, fearfully shaken by an earthquake. A correspondent writing of the weather and state of the crops in the county Tyrone, says :- The last three weeks have been very fine, and the crops are now all safely secured in the homesteads. Potatoes are for the most partraised ; that description called Skerry Blues' or ' Blue Skerries' are perfectly free from disease, whilst all other varieties have suffered more or less, but in no case have I heard of anything of a serious nature.'

The nuns escaped without taking leave. (To be Continued:)

THE TRUTH ABOUT ROME. (From the Weekly Register.)

It is a generally received idea, that except by a few devotees or interested persons, the Pope, as a temporal sovereign, is regarded by the mass of the people as being in an exceptional and objectionable position, and that to him, personally, not a shadow of the popularity remains which adorned the first part of his reign as Pius IX. That any apparently popular demonstrations in his favor, which are of frequent occurrence, can have no value so long as the French are in Rome. It is believed, therefore, that French bayonets are the guarantee of the safety and French influence the stimulant to demonstrations in favor of the Pope. A contrary conclusion is evi-dent to any one who has had opportunity of observation in Rome. For if any circumstance could effectually compromise the popularity of the Pope, it would be that of the French occupation, given out by themselves as being in obedience to the will of the Sovereign of Rome for his defence against his own subjects.

When the French shall be withdrawn from Rome. a convulsion may be excited from without fraught with extreme peril to the temporal position and even to the person of the Pope. But it is equally certain that such result will be utterly contrary to the feeling and disposition of the mass of his subjects. The active minority may for a time triumph over the passive majority. Those who witnessed the scanes of 1848 in Rome, and were intimately acquainted with the circumstances of that time, have declared that a few energetic men acting in combination could have totally changed the course of events. The agents of the 'Italian'-or rather, the 'Fran-

co-Italian'-party are very active in Rome. Their object is to render the Government odious, and many of them, concealing their opinions, are in the Government itself. They endeavor by every means, direct or indirect, to compel the people to join their party. They excite disorders, have recourse to various measures of annoyance and terror to induce the belief amongst Romans and strangers that they are omnipotent, and that the Government is powerless against them. They try to touch the people by their interests; and the great source of interest being the presence of strangers, they endeavor to alarm and disquiet these, and drive them from Rome. During the last winter, occasionally by assassinations, at other times by shells thrown in the streets, menaces to those who were known to be devoted to in the Pope, warnings of danger, to those who should take part in the Carnival, or in any popular demonstration, it was endeavored to convey to residents in Rome the belief that the Government was powerless, the Pope held in no consideration, and the revolution imminent which was to establish a United Italy,

the Pontiff King.

Later in the spring the Pope made his annual visit to the ancient church and convent of St. Agnes two miles beyond the gates of Rome. The road was thronged with carriages, and the footway with people, and in the crowds assembled there was a repetition of the enthusiasm of the last-mentioned occasion. At night there was an illumination of the whole city, and its universality proved it the result of popular impulse, and showed unmistakeably how general were the sentiments of attachment to the Pope. My long acquaintance with Rome and with the people enables me to appreciate the value and sincerity of these demonstrations. I shall only add that the observations made to me by many of our countrymen and visitors to Rome, men of every variety of creed and opinion, were in perfect accordance with my own. I am. &c..

VERITAS LIBERABIT.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Archbishop MacHale has, out of his own private purse, funded the sum of £500 to the credit of St. Jarlath's College, thus establishing in that seminary the first free burse which, since its foundation, now nigh half a century, it has received. From the interest of the funded money the college will be in receipt, annually, of £20. The Archbishop has appointed young Master John Costello to the free place in St. Jarlath's College, as a reward for his general proficiency in all the classes taught by the Christian Brothers, not less than for his advanced knowledge in speaking and writing theirisblanguage. Rev. Peter Conway, the zealous pastor of Headford, has given £5, and his Grace the Archbishop, has added £5 more, to be awarded to the most deserving pupils of the neighboring parishes. Father Conway challenges the pupils of the Tuam Seminaries, and declares that those of Headford under his eye and watchful training, are superior, and are likely to be victorious.

DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICE BOYLE, C.C., LANG-FIELD .- In common with a numerous host of sympathising friends, we regret to learn the early demise of this excellent clergyman, who, on the 3rd Nov., fell a victim to typhus fever caught in the discharge of his sacred ministrations in Largfield, diocese of Derry. Though comparatively a young man, the deceased gave evidence of the possession of rare abilities, and held out ample promise that in time, if spared, he would add to the lustre of a diocese proverbial for ecclesiastics of distinction. His term of probation had, however, arrived ; and, now that he s gone, the faithful of Langfield as well as of West Ardstrae-the scene of his first missionary laborswill, we are certain, join with us in the humble but fervent prayer that he may now be in the enjoyment of the rewards of a virtuous, useful, and well spent life.'

A CALUMNY REFUTED .-- It has, we believe, frequently, if not always, fallen to the lot of the most virtuous to become the objects, and very often the victims, of malice and calumny. It is in the recollection of our readers that some time back two zealous Nuns visited Tuam and other parts for the purpose of soliciting pecuniary aid for their Convent on the Continent. Our beloved and generous-hearted Archbishop of Tuam gave them his name and a subscription. While on the quest in this town they

THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. - Dublin Nov. 9.-The programme for the public entry of the Lord-Lieutenant was accomplished almost to the letter. The arrangements made by the authorities were excellent, and the effect was marred by no unbleasant incident. There was nothing unfavorable but the weather. A heavy almosphere, drizzling rain, and very dirty streets kept many persons in doors who would have otherwise swelled the crowds in the streets, or joined the more respectable spectators in the windows of the houses along the line of the procession. If the weather had been fine, and if the day had been Monday instead of Tuesday, Lord Wodehouse would had a much warmer reception from the working classes, who are the people that cheer on such occasions. It might be supposed, from the recent discussions on the abolition of veceroyalty that advantage would be taken of this occasion to make a special demonstration in favor of the office ; but nothing of the kind occurred. Employers did not give a holiday to their hands; the shops were not closed ; no exhortations were delivered from the altars, or the pulpits, or the press, urging the people to show ther patriotiam in this way; no exhortations were delivered from the altars, or the pulpits, or the press, urging the people to show their patriotism in in this way; no procession of the trades was organized, or even suggested, nor did the nobility and gentry and learned professions take part in the procession or indicate in any way that the inauguration of the new Viceroy was a matter in which they were at all interrested. Very different was the state of things when a new Lord-Lieutenant came over in the times of political and religious agitation. It was made the occasion of a great political demonstration either for or against the Roman Oatholics, or in connection with some Irish question which excited the masses and had, perhaps, just broken up a Oabiner. The public entries of such Viceroys as the Marquis Wellesley, the Marquis of Anglesey, and Lord Mulgrave formed stirring episodes in the history of the country, for the coming or going of a Viceroy indicated the victory or defeat of the party to which he belonged in the long-continued war against Protestant accendency in Church and State. The quietness of the citizens in presence of yester day's pageant proved that party spirit has greatly subsided among us. Not the least significant fact connected with the ceremony is that, perhaps for the first time during the history of the office, the stu-dents of the Dublin University were absent from the scene. The gates of Trinity were shut, and after the Lord-Lieutenant passed up College-green to the Castle there was no procession of collegians round the statue of King William, as had been the custom, from time immemorial. When we consider that there are official men and others of much experience in Dublin who believe that in order to manage parties and hold the country the office of Lord-Liautenant is necessary, and that the existence of a Court here involves, one way or another, an expenditure of £200,000 a year in the city, the wonder is toat the citizens did not bestir themselves more generally on the question of abolition. There was, however, evidently great good-will shown to Lord Wodehouse on he part of those who witnessed his entry. He was lives in order to save the unfortunate inmates of cheered at several points in the procession, and in 'the burning cottage.

The Dublin Morning News of November 11, has the following :- A few days ago we commented on case in which a man was sentenced to three days' imprisonment for the grave crime of having seven gun caps in his possession. It seems, however, that the crime of having a few percussion caps in one's pocket has not been checked by this exemplary decision. We find that, at the Thurles petty sessions, on Saturday last, a man named M'Elhoney was brought up charged with having one gun cap in his pocket. The offence was of too heinous a nature to be dealt with by a bench of magistrates, and informations were returned against M'Elhoney to the Neuagh quarter sessions. Are we writing of Warsaw and the rule of Mouravieff?

In the case of Mr. John McAlindon, who died suddeply in Drogheds, lately, under very suspicious circumstances, the jury who were appointed to examne into the cause of his death have returned the ollowing verdict ;- 'We believe that the deceased. John MA Alindon, came by his death from the effects and ivy. At the foot of the stair you perceive to the of drink, and that deceased believed such drink was right and left a sort of natural channel some five or John M'Alindon, came by his death from the effects poisonous, but by whom administered there is no evidence before us.' One of the thirteen jurors dissented.

On the night of Saturday, Nov. 5, a disastrous fire occured near Atby, resulting in the loss of four lives. The scene of the fire was a small cabin near the outskirts of Atby, owned by a laboring man named Roach, and occupied by his family, consisting of his wife' three sons and a daughter, besides a hired woman. The fire broke out about ten o'clock in the night, and the cabin being a thatched oue, the flames spread with such, alarming rapidity that most of the inmates were burned in a terrible manner before they had time to escape: "Four' of them subsequently died-Roach, his wife, his eldest son and the hired woman. Much, credit is due to two men named Gurry, father and son, who periled their

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--DECEMBER 9, 1864.

way:steamship company has been sold by auction .--There now remains,'-says a Galway journal,scarcely a vestige of the project which a short time since seemed destined to restore our city to her ancient position of pride and prosperty.'

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Sir George Grey received the deputation on behalf of Muller at 2 p.m. He stated he had most carefully considered the case, and also consulted the judges, and their opinion and his own was, that there were no grounds for interference.

A few weeks ago the departure from Liverpool took place of a steamer called the Laurel, with about 100 men on bourd, many of whom had served with Captain Semmes. It was also hinted that Captain Semmes was himself on board. A despatch said to the contrary, only by brute force. Certain it just received in Liverpool from Madeira is to the effect that the Laurel had been lying in Funchal Bay for several days previous to the 17th, and early on the morning of that day she steamed out to sea and met a large screw steamer (understood to be the new Alabama), on board of which were transferred the crew of the Laurel and cargo, consisting of guns ammunition, &c. The screw steamer then made for the direction of Bermuda.-Express,

The Brothers Daveport, whose 'spiritual' manifestations at the Hanover square Rooms, London, must have reaped a rich harvest, seeing that the price of admission was a guinea for each visistor, lately transferred their seances to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Here the charge for admission was the same, but one of the audience, on the opening night, was so little satisfied with what he received for his money, that he applied to the Bench of Magistrates, asking for a summons to have it refunded. The summons was refused, and the Magistrates informed that as he was so silly as to part with his money in the way described, he had no remedy. If the Brothers Davenport have really a communication with the world of spirits they have now a glorious opportunity of proving it. In London, the German residents are busying themselves to save the life of Muller, and as revelation from the other world would unravel the mystery-if mystery there be, which we very much question-why not bring it out? Professor Anderson, the rival of ' the Brothers,' produces, his effects by legerdemain ; he acknowledges and arows it. The test we have suggested would, if established, out the Professor to the blush, remove all suspicion of fraud, and secure the triumph or Spiritualism.

GUY FAUX DAY .- A Clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Thomas Stevens, Vicar of Hathersaye, with a good conscience and a good heart, thus writes of the Protestant festival of St. James the 1st. of England :- Dear Brethren-It is by particular desire that the bells should not be rung on the 5th of November, and that such an uncharitable insult to our Catholic brethren should be abolished. But, although a wish on the part of your Vicar ought to have some weight with you, you may de-sire tome further inducement to abolish an old custom, not being aware how wrong and uncharitable it is, as I hope now to convince you. From a child Guy Faux had seen his relations, friends, and brethren of the same religion persecuted in every possible way. He had seen them imprisoned, deprived of all their property, and reduced to beggary, banished, beheaded, half roasted, disembowelled, and cut in four quarters, all under the pretence of supporting the Protestant religion. He and two or three others brooded over these cruelties till they became gloomy fanatics, and insane enough to plot the atrocious tragedy, which was happily frustrated. How far the persecutors were to blame for goading them into this state of mind is best known to the Almighty and Just Judge, to whom they have long ago gone to render their account. Bat the Catholics were not responsible fos the gloomy fanaticism of three or four conspirators, and should not be annually insulted on account of it. We ought to remember that our Catholic forefathers put up these bells to be rung to the glory of God and goodwill towards our brethren, and it is only as Catholics we have any right or title to them at all. If not Catholics-that is, if we dissent from the Catholic Faith or worship (for which the churches were built and endowed) - we are in the position of cuckoos in other birds' nests, partakers of sacrilege, and sharers of plunder. You may wonder how such a state of things became established ; but as it is natural for the cuckoos to give a bad character to those birds whose nests they soize, and whose eggs they suck, so was it natural for some of our Protestant ancestors to give the worst possible character of the Catholics whom they persecuted and killed, and whose property they seized as a reward. After fifty years persecution they were so wicked as to retaliate for three years during the reign of Queen Mary ; but this retaliation has been fearfully revenged by two hundred and fifty more years of persecution .-Surely it is high time this should now cease and die away, and such a vestige as the annual insult of the 5th of Nov. be abolished, and that we should now return to a better mind. I may add that the form of prayer for guppowder treason never received the sanction of the Church, but was thrust in at the end of the Prayer Book by the spiritually wicked in high places, who had profited by violence and injustice. A Memorial has been got up by the German Legal Protection Society, and presented at the Home Office praying that the sentence upon Muller may be respited until some circumstances which they think are favorable to the convict, and did not come out at the trial, are duly investigated. When we mention that the notorious scamp who impudently assumes the title of Baron de Gamin, is prominently mixed up with these newly discovered circumstances we think we have said enough to satisfy the reader of their utter worthlessness. As the pseudo-Baron is a Frenchman, the Secretary of State, before attending to anything he may say, will, if not already acquainted with his antecedents, of course enquire of the Imperial Government who and what he is or was before he preferred the air of England to that of France, and the answer will very probably go a g-eat way in determining the amount of value which should be attached to his representations .---Sir George Grey being at his seat in Northumberland, the reply to the Memorial will not probably be received in town before we go to press. But its purport may be pretty safely anticipated. The new facts or fictions can have no influence upon the fate of the convict, who has been most righteously convicted and condemned. We have never called for the blood of a follow creature, nor deprecated the exercise of the Crown's prerogative of mercy, and we will not do so now; but if Muller be reprieved there must be no more executions in the United Kingdom .- Weekciy Register. PRINCE HUMBERT IN LONDON. -' An Attache Unattached' writes to us (Morning Herald) from Floreace :- Every one reviles the treaty of the 15th of law for the removal of the capital to Florence as an accomplished fact. The growing impression, howfor a menace to the temporal power of the Pope as a marble. solvent to the supposed Holy Alliance of the North. Austria is acting with admirable policy in affecting to have no objection the Convention, but everybody in Austria and in Italy, whose eyes are not in the back of his head, firmly believed that there will be another Franco-Italian war against Rome before the time fixed for the evacuation of Rome. The Cabinet ot Vienna hope by diplomacy to postpone this war to 1866-and what then ? Will Russia, will Prussia tria as little relies on Prince Gortschakoff as on M. they were excavating is on the site of Pompey's Von Bismarck, and on M. Von Bismarck as on Lord Theatre, which was the first ever made in stone in

The remnant of the property belonging to the Gal- | ended, at the Quadrilateral, which has been immensely strengthened ; and the Austrian army, barely beaten at Magenta and Solferino, has immensely improved in armament and discipline since. Another curious consideration touching the Convention is that it does not appear to alarm the Government of Rome in the least. The Uatholic party in France, Germany, England, stigmatise it is an act of anti-Christ ; but, Pope Pins and Oardinal Antonelli remain perfectly serene and impassible. There 18 not even a sign as yet of the opinion of the Roman Sovereign. What can be the meaning of this? No one here has the least idea. But there are signs that the French Government is still porsuing its old plan of an Italian Confederation; and that if King Victor Emmanual is to get Venetia as a prize of war, he will be told that he must drop Naples, which, indeed

he at present holds, no matter what you may hear is that the Muratists have taken quite a new fit of activity since the conclusion of the Convention .-While there was a chance that the Princess Anna might be married to Prince Humbert, and so become one day Queen of Italy, the Prince, her father, was willing to compromise his claims for a sum of money asserted to be due out of the Royal domain, to King Joachim. But since the Convention has been concluded his agents have received instructions to renew their operations. An active canvass, not without result, is proceeding among the higher and commercial classes in Naples and Sicily; and it is mentioned, I believe quite truly, that his Majesty that is to be if the Fates prove propitious, has actually assumed the aims and liveries of the kingdom of Naples, and is so received at the French Court. Apropos of Prince Humbert, much vexation is felt here at the way in which he was received in England. I am told on good authority that when he arrived at London he expressed to Lord Palmerston a wish to go to Scotland, naturally expecting that the hint seems to have been unobjectionable on either side. would be sufficient to produce an invitation to Balmorsl, but no invitation came. His Royal Highness was advised not to cross the border. It seems the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town during his stay, and remained for two days, but did not feel called upon to pay any attention, even a visit to the Italian beir apparent. As the Prince of Wales went out of bis way to visit General Garibaldi, who was at the moment an attainted rebel, unacknowledged by the King's embassy in London, the conduct of the rest of the Royal family to the son of Victor Emmanuei is felt to be the more psculiarly offensive. But this is not all. Lord Palmerston asked the Prince to dinner. His Royal Highness and suite arrived, according to the usage, some ten minutes late, so that his noble host might have all his guests duly assembled, in the way that it is usual to receive a prince of the blood. To his surprise and the wrath of the Royal suite, there was no preparation of the sort at Cambridge House. Prince Humbert of Italy was shown into the drawing room with no more ceremony than if he had been plain Mr. Oliphant or the editor of the Owl. Worse still, Lord and Lady Palmerston-through accident it is to be hoped, not domestic disagreement-were half an hour late to the reception of their guests. How it was explained to Prince Humbert I know not; but on the whole he was got back to Turin with very unfavorable impressions of England,

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE SOLDIER .-Apropos of the recent official inspection of Dover garrison by his Royal Highness the Commander in Ohiel, we are reminded of as on dil respecting him which we are disposed to give for what it is worth. As the story goes, the duke was on one occasion passing about among the men in barracks here, and was inquiring, as is his wont, if they had any complaints to make. None had any grievances to tell save one, who was known to his comrades as an habitual grumbler, and who complained that the rations served out to him were not fit to be eaten. Very well, we will see,' said the duke, and ordering the soldier's dinner to be brought. he sat down and discussed the viands with an appetite that would have done credit to a farmer. When he had finished he sharply rebuked the astonished soldier, and told him he had been well punished by the loss of his dinner. The affair became a standing joke in the regiment, and the luckless grumbler found himself placed in anything but an enviable position.-Dover Chronicle,

THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED STATUE AT ROME. - A correspondent of the Alkencum gives the following account of the recent discovery of a remarkable bronze statue at Rome :- ' Righetti, a wealthy commoner of Rome, has lately purchased an old palace for an old song, being in one of the dirtiest parts of Rome, called the Biscione ; it is close to the Piezza

from the fact that it accommodated 20,000 spectators. Add to this that the per centage of education | for its construction. These speculations as to what it is are now pretty well at rest, as the statue speaks for itself, at the same time, as there is a deal of that incrustation above-mentioned adhering to the features, there are some who insist that it is a portrait of Domitian represented as Hercules. It has been raised to within 10ft. of the surface, and men are busy exploring, in the hope of finding one of the feet, which is missing. The club has come up in three pieces. and the lion's skir, which has hung over the shoul-der (similar to that of the Theban Hercules in the Vatican), and which has evidently been cast separately, is especially interesting to us moderns, as showing the mode in which the ancients executed their work of casting.

THE CASE OF GEDNEY U. SMITH. -Substitution of suppositions children for rightful heirs has been a favorite theme with novelists since romances were first written; but the ingenuity of sensation writers has seldom constructed a story more remarkable or more improbable in its incidents, than that which has just been brought to light by the trial of the Gedney suit in the Rolls Court. In all cases of this character a great deal of the evidence adduced is never reported in the columns of a respectable journal; and a still greater portion of the real facts is kept back even from the knowledge of the Court itself To understand the rights and wrongs of such a domestic tragedy us that partially revealed by the recent proceedings in equity, it would be necessary to know much more about the private history of the different actors in the drame than can possibly be derived by the incomplete statement furbished by the legal report. All we learn is, that thirteen years ago a Mr. Gedney, a gentleman of some property in Lincolnshire, was married to a Miss Smith. Both the gentleman and ludy appeared to have belonged to the upper classes of society, and the marriage The union, however, turned out to be most unhappy. The misconduct of the husband entailed great misery upon the wife, whose health suffered grievously in consequence, and some years passed without any children being born to the unhappy couple. This is the prologue to the story. Suddenly, in the year 1854, Mrs. Gedney went up to London alone. There, according to the statement of the plaintiffs in the notion, she was delivered of a child, who was undoubtedly recognised by her husband as his own, and was brought up the daughter of her reputed parents. 3 years afterwards the unfortunate lady died, a victim to the maladies caused by the misery of her married life; and before her death she made a statement, to more than one person, that the child who passed for her own was not really hers, but was a foundling whom she had procured for a purpose. The confession was brought to the husband's knowledge on the day of his wife's funeral. He took no steps to discover whether it was true or not, but was content to remain in doubt about the parentage of his reputed offspring He married a second time, but the ade-had been placed within a foot of the new oriel second marriage, which appears to have been as unhappy as the first, ended in a separation ; and now, the lapse of seven years, he comes forward to establish the legitimacy of the unfortunate little girl, and through the ceiling, lodging in the floor of the by asserting her claim to certain property, which would have belonged to her by virtue of Miss Smith's marriage settlement, if she had been the legitimate descendant of her reputed mother. The claim was dis-puted by the late Mrs. Gedney's family ; and the jury decided that their refusal to acknowledge the claim was justified by the evidence.-From the Daily Telegruph.

STATISTICS OF ISSH CRIME IN LIVERPOOL - There is something inexpressibly melancholy in the report presented by Father Nugert to the Magistrates of Liverpool, with reference to the numbers of Catho. lics and hish in the prison of that borough. It is saddening to think that so many of our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists should be engaged awelling the crime of that great seaport, and that moreover they should be entitled to a bad pre-eminence in its criminal statistics. The largeness of the Catholic population in Liverpool would prepare us to find a considerable per centage of criminality amongst the poor of that denomination ; but we certainly did not expect to find so decided a preponderance marked against the members of our faith. A year's committuls show us 2,280 Protestant males against 2,783 Oatholics; and of females, 1812 Protestant against 3,083 Catholics. The foreign clement does not, as might possibly be expected from the nature of the population of Liverugol, count for much in these tables. The number of male foreign ring to the statistics of nationality, we find that 57 per cent of males and 63 per cent of females are Irish. It may be pretty fairly assumed therefore that the Catholics committed are of Irish birth, and that their religious denominations is simply the natural accompaniment of that circumstance. The whole question is primarily one of nationality and of religion. Shocking as are the facts we have mentioned, we must look them in the face, and ascertain to what judice will for a moment believe that they bear in any important measure against either the religion or the country. But, as both religion and country are often judged only by the light of prejudice of the densest kind, we must endeavor to explain as fully as possible the causes which lie at the bottom of this anomalous state of things. As we have concluded from the figures, and as the fact is well known by (those conversant with the question, the Oatholics in-But why then should criminality prevail amongst a people who at home are so remarkable for their freedom from crime? Why should there be a larger uumber of Irish prostitutes committed to Liverpool gaol than of English, when at home the purity of rish girls is so remarkable as to have excited the wonder of strangers? Let us in the first place consider what is the class of persons who chiefly compose the Irish population of Liverpool. The males pity. are generally unlettered peasants transferred from their rustic homes, where they have been fed upon starvation diet, to the midst of a community where their rude physical strength enables them to earn wages that must seem absolute wealth to them. The sudden spring from the depth of misery into prosperity has the ordinary effect upon uncultivated minds and extravagance is the consequence. Unhappily, amongst the lower classes of Irish, extravagance assumes but one form ; and that is drink. The besetting devil of our country follows them into the land where they are possessed of more means of gratifying the evil passion than at heme, and hence arise the offences which give them their shameful pre-eminence in criminality. That our description of the class is just must be inferred from the table with regard to the extent of education amongst the Catholic prisoners. It will be seen by reference to the figures that education amongst them is at the very lowest level-far and away beneath the average of the humblest classes of this country-and that they are therefore amongst the very worst prepared to withstand the ill effects of a sudden access of means. Upon the females causes of a different-almost an opposite-character, produce even worse results. The explanation given by Father Nugent is that ' Liverpool affords few openings for female labor in proportion to its population, so that the destitute and friendless girl is allured into the path of crime.' This is quite consistent with the fact that while the possession of wealth often makes men immoral, poverty swells the ranks of female immorality. And concur statue of Pompey the Great, since the place where rently is stated the other fact that the locality is ex-thar were excavating is on the site of Pompey's ceptional in its enormous mass of vice. "A large built. Each stone laid, each nail driven, has been clergy nothing at all to do in producing the astonish-Von Bismarck, and on M. Von Bismarck as on Lord Theatre, which was the first ever made in stone in sto

amongst those females is even lower than that found wretched people? The reply is exceedingly simple. They are not really Oatholics - they have practically abaudoned that faith. Doubtless they retain suffiin the majority of instances that is their sole claim upon it. 'I find,' says Father Nugent, 'but of the total number of Oatholics, 5,821, who were committed from September 30, 1863, to September 30, 1864, only 16 men and 4 women declared themselves to be in the habit of attending church regularly.' When (faith we do so in no harsh spirit of condemnation. We speak more in sorrow than in anger. If they cannot be excused, at least it must be said that circumstances bear hard upon them. They are ignorant, they are tempted, and they are often deprived of the counsel of that warning voice which at home is so powerful to guard them against the dangers of their overworked, and cannot give the amount of perconal attention necessary. Here, of course, we will be met with the sneers, 'Oan your religion do nothing for vou without its Priests ?' 'To this we reply, that the Priest is an essential element of the Church. Novertheless, in the absence of the Priest, the Oatholic is not without principle to guard his morality. This is very simple. The number of educated Catholics found to compare favorably with the educated of any other faith ; while amongst the Catholic poor who are blessed with the ministry of their Clergy, the morality is, as is proved by the case of Ireland, brilthe Irish in strange countries. There is, we think, triamph after all. The latter has always a necessary consequence of the former. It was tersely expressed once by a Protestant Episcopalian Bishop in America a little more caudid than the majority of his followers. He was congratulated by an acquaintauce on the numbers of Irish who have ceased to be Catholics. His reply was 'Yes, they leave the Pope and go to-the Devil.'- Cork Examiner.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE .- On Monday night an outrage, happily of rare occurrence in our country, took place at Dunbog Manse, which, though attended with much damage to property, was happily un-accompanied by less of life. It appears that the iron bush of a cart wheel, tightly plugged up at both ends with wood, in one of which a hole had been drilled, througu which it had been filled with gunpowder, with a fuse inserted -thus forming a grenwindow of Dunbog Manse, and fired. The bush burst into splinters, spreading in all directions; two of them passed through the dining-room window, room above; another passed up through the drawing-room. The whole of the plate-glass in the dining-room (valued at £11) was blown to a fine powder, while the whole glass of the study and pantry windows and funlight of the door was broken. Fortunately Mr. Edgar was from home, and his housekeeper had recently gone over to Mr. Ballinghall, Dunbog. The police are busy investigating the case. - Dundee Advertiser.

DEATH FROM CHEWING TOBACCO-A Curious Case. -An inquest was held yesterday, at Clitheree, on the body of a boy named Richard Edmondson, who, it seems, had died under rather extraordinary circumstances. Deceased, 17 years of age, about a fort-night ago purchased half an ounce of a kind of tobacco known as Limerick roll. Deceased chawed it, and swallowed some of the juice. Directly afterwards he was seized with a sort of stiffness and tremor in his limbs : he fell into a lethargic sleep, and remained quite unconscious to all around him. After the lapse of a few days he had a kind of tetanic spasm and there was a rigidity about the stomach which almost prevented him swallowing, generally he was much convulsed : and he died after a week's illness. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Scott. which showed, that the body was somewhat emaciated. Nothing was found in his stomach, except a small quantity of dark matter : the stomach was highly congested, and there was extravasation of prisoners committed for a period of nine months was blood in the ventricles of the brain. In reply to the but 60, and of females but four. The proportion of coroner, Dr. Scott said the appearance of the sto-Oatholics to that of other creeds. Taking the reli-gious statistics we find 54 per cent of the males was narcotic poison, or that which was contained. The banquet given on Tuesday in the Hall of the Middle Temple by the Bar of England to the first of living advocates, M. Berryer, has more significance than usually belongs to such demonstrations. In the person of M. Berryer the Bar of England paid honour to a man whom they and all nations can agree to recognise, as having through a long and glorious career presented an almost fauitless model of the qualities which are recognized as forming in conclusions they point. No one unblinded by pre- their aggregate the beau ideal of the Bar. And it is no exaggeration of party feeling, if we own to some slight pleasure in remembering that the illustrious man thus singled out for the admiration of future generations of advocates, is not only a Catholic and a Legitimatist, but the very flower and pride of the Royalist party. Everything went off well, ex-cept the speech of 'il nostro Gladstone.' The familiar demon who has possession of that infatuated man actually compelled him to take the opportunity cluded in those criminal returns are mainly Irish. of a banquet in honor of the great Royalist and devoted Bourbonist leader, to make a perfectly gratuitous and ill-timed attack upon the late Bourbon Government of Naples. In the case of a man whose fanatical frenzy when he speaks of the Bourbon Kings or of the Italian Revolution, so distorts the countenance and so shakes the frame as to suggest the idea demoniacal possession, it would be folly to talk about good taste or the proprieties. But it was a

The work has gone on slowly, and without ostenwith the males. We have yet to come to one very tation. But few men have been employed, and important principle involved in this question: It nearly all began their labors when the building will be asked what has Oatholicism done for those began, 18 years ago. A quarter of a lifetime they wretched people? The reply is exceedingly simple. have spent in laboring on one spot. The work has scarcely been heard of - outside the Catholic Churches it has been seldom mentioned. Although cient of its traditions to acknowledge no other, but the Cathedral is the greatest edifice in Philadelphia, no one outside the church, has been asked to contribute. Almost imperceptibly it has grown up in our midst, and we have scarcely noticed it. So slowly has one stone been luid on another, that until a few days ago, when the forthcoming dedication was announced, halt Philadelphia knew such a onildwe speak of those prople virtually abandoning their | ing was in existence, or in contemplation, but that was all. Now the daily pilgrimages to Logan Square are numerous. The cars are loaded. Thousands stand there in the streets, staring up at the edifice, whose sucred mysteries were unveiled on Sunday last.

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The Cathedral was designed and its construction superintended by Napoleon Le Brun, Esq. It is own passions. In the country where they find com-built of dark brown stone. Everything about it is fortable means of livelihood, Priests are few and massive. Huge columns adorn the front, and are surmounted by enormous capitals which in turn support the solid brown front of the roof. The cornice is the largest of any building in the United States, and projects farther forward. Though massive, everything is elaborately ornamented. building is 136 in front on Logan Square, and from the ground to the apex of the pediment of the front is one hundred and one fect six inches. The ground to be traced amongst the criminal population will be plan is an oblong, one hundred and thirty-six feet broad by two hundred and sixteen feet long. The building is shaped like a cross. The nave or long piece of the cross is one hundred and ninety-two feet in length. The transept or short piece is one bunliantly conspicuous. Bigots of other creeds triumph dred and twenty-eight feet in length. Each is fifty in the falling off from the Oatholic faith exhibited by feet wide. West of the transept, the nure is bordered on each side by heavy pillurs ten feet square, in the facts here given something for them to ponder. supporting a vaulted ceiling, which spreads over the To diminish the adherents to the Catholic faith in ground floor, at a height of eighty fact. On ground door, at a height of eighty feet. On order to swell the ranks of immorality is but a poor the outside of each row of pillars are aisles, twentytwo feet wide and forty-two feet high covered in with small domes, each having a circular window in the top, with a small stained glass centre. The north aisle windows have blue centres. The nave is lighted from the top by a row of large windows on each side of the vaulted ceiling. East of the transepts on each side of the sanctuary or chancel is a chapel, twenty-two feet wide and thirty-time feet long. Each of these is lighted by a single stained glass window at the top. Unlike most buildings in the country there are no side windows, and all the light is introduced from above. This, taken, in conjunction with the prevailing color of the whole interior, which is made to resemble Paris stone heightens the architectural effect, and imparts the solemn and religious tone appropriate to such an edifice. The few stained glass windows in the building throw no. light in any part but the chapels. The clear white, natural daylight, in all its purity, lights up the nave and transept, and pleases far more than any stained. glass can.

The sanctuary, or chancel, is lifty feet wide and forty-six feet deep. It is paved with fine marble, the stones being laid so as to form a pleasing ligure. It is railed in ty one of the most magnificent marble railings ever seen in Philadelphia. It is low, broad, plain and rich; polished to the highest susceptibility of the stone, without any ornament but its own lovliness. The altar when completed, will be a grand affair. The steps only are now laid. Four steps go up to the base of the altar, they are all made of Pennsylvania marble, excepting that the elevations of two of them are encased with jet black marble from Killarney, Ireland.

But the greater triumph of the Catnedral is the dome. At the base it is seventy-one fest in diameter: The walls are ten feet thick, and inside it is fifty-one feet across. From the ground to the top of the dome is two hundred and ten feet and above the dome stands'a huge gilded cross: Being on elevated ground the Oathedral is by far the highest building in the city. It almost makes one giddy to stand on the marble pavement and gaze up into the dome. One hundred and fifty-six feet above where you stand it closes over you. The eye is lost almost in the end-less circless of stone upon stone which gradually close together far above. At the top on the inside, is a painting of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin into Heaven. It is a circular painting, and is so far away that it looks almost small enough for the hands to span it. Yet it is 27 feet broad and almost 86 feet around the outer edge.

The broad pavement is of marble. It extends all over the ground floor and is laid on 1

Campo dei Fiori, and not far from the Farense Palace. Extensive repairs were indispensible, for the building was in a most rickety state; and, on setting people to work to dig a foundation, they came upon a pavement of large slabs of that marble called ' Ports Santa,' which is a dull veined marble, of a reddish bue, which comes from the islands of Iasus, in the Archipelago, and is properly called Marmor Jasseuse ; it is, however, better known by its modern name, which it derives from its forming the jambs of the jubilee door at St. Peter's. This pavement was found thirty feet below the present level of this part of Rome ; here, likewise, they came upon a massive wall, near which they found a piece of building somewhat resembling a Noah's Ark without the boat; the sides were of brick, and the roof was formed of large blocks of travertine, (resting upon these walls, and uniting with bevelled edges at the top (rigging, as they called it in Scotland). -There was two gable ends, each formed of one huge block of travertine. On several of the blocks are seen, large and well cut, the letters F.C.S. which as yet, the archcologists here cannot explain. Great difficulty was encountered in consequence of the hole continually filling with water, and preventing the work going on; but a steam engine was procured to work the pumps, which are now plied night and day. On opening the 'ark,' it was found to contain a magnificent bronze statue of a youthful Hercules, fourteen feet high, but lying on his back, or, as the Romans graphically describes it, 'panza per uriu.' In art, this statue equals the finest that ever Greece produced, and the careful manner in which it has been hidden, and the means taken to protect it, argue that its value was known and appreciated. I suspect it must have been hidden in the fourth century to prevent its being carried off to Byzantium by the son of Constantine, who made off with everything he could lay his hands on in the shape of works of art, to enrich and adorn the city which was thenceforth to beer their imperial name. It is highly interesting to know that the coins which have been found in and about the statue were those of Domitian, Decius, and Maximinus, commonly styled the Herculean. There were likewise coins of the Lower Empire. Over the gilding, which is very thick and bright (and the patina of which is still perfect), is a rough calcareous incrustation, which must be carefully removed before the beauty of the statue can be thoroughly enjoyed. It was found imbedded September. Nevertheless look npon the project of in marble chips, such as from the sweepings of a law for the removal of the capital to Florence as an sculptor's studio, and also wedged in by masses of architectural fragments. Inside the figure was found ever, is that the treaty was not so much intended a very protty little female head, sculptured in Parian The black hair is gathered up in a net, much in the style as worn by ladies of the present day, and which fashion prevailed from the time of Heliogabalur down to Constantine, as we see by referring to those statues and busts. The period of art to which this little bust belongs is that of Constantine, and therefore inferior. Other relics may yet be found in the statue, which is far from empty. On the first indications of this discovery, much speculation arose as to whether it were equestrian or snstain her in a war, at the Quadrilateral? What not, and whether it might not prove to be a portrait of England's interest in the Adriatic? I fear Aus- statue of Pompey the Great, since the place where

UNITED STATES.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN PHILADELPHIA. An Architectural Wonder-It Costs over a Million Dollars.

We give below an interesting description of the great Oatholic Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, in Philadelphia, which was dedicated on Sunday November 20. The Cathedral is a wonderful building. It is the largest Oatholic Church in the United States, cost a million of dollars; and is built solely from the contributions of the poorest religious denominations in Philadelphia. The celebration on Sunday last was a magnificent affair. High mass was celebrated. Over seventy singers took part, and the singers of the Oatholic Oburches are famous for the ability with which they render the grand music of the Catholic services. Haydn's mass, number three, was sung. An orchestra of thirty-four pieces assisted. The Cathedral, as yet, has no organ. Over a hundred thousand people were present, and Logan Square and all the adjoining streets were filled to their utmost capacity. The day, wttnessed a celebration unwonted in Philadelphia.

The New York Evening Express says :-

The Cathedral is the largest Ohurch in North America. north of the Oity of Mexico, with the exception of one or two churches there, it is the largest on the Western Hemisphere. It exceeds in size the Montreal Oathedrai, and as a monument of massive architecture, will last as long as the ground on which it seaport like this not only attracts, but it becomes the offering of the faithful members of the Church. ing unity of political opinion and action which ex-

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The pavement cost \$10,000.

The artist who has adorned the Cathedral is Constantine Brumidi Esq. For more than three years past he has been engaged on the decorations of walls.

Since the election, the Daily Tribune, of this city, (Chicago) has been engaged in various ways endeavouring to stimulate animosity against the Catholic Church, and in its issue of yesterday, has openly proclaimed its purpose of inaugurating a crusade against the members of that religious body.

That we may not be accused of misconstruing their design, we propose to quote a few extracts from the leading article of that paper of yesterday's date. Its animus is too plainly evident to need comment :---Cor. Freeman.

"The only sectarian denomination in the United States which belongs to one party in solid mass are the Catholics. There are, it is true, a few conspicuous exceptions to this rule. But the proportion is so insignificant in point of numbers that, practically, the Catholic Church is a unit for the Copperhead party. This fact is notorious everywhere. It is ob-served in all places—in the rural districts as well as in the cities and towns. • • • • • Without the powerful support of the Catholic Church, the Copporhead party could scarcely carry a county or township, city or village in the Free States. The Catholics constitute the back-bone and muscle of that political organization outside of rebeldom. Lincoln's majority over McOlellan is four hundred thousand; but substract from McOlellan the Catholic vote, and Lincoln's majority would exceed a million. The immense majority given to the Copperhead ticket in the city of New York was entirely contributed by the Catholics. And in this city, if the Catholic vota were withheld from the Copperheads, the Union ticket would get 10,000 majority. If it were given to the Union ticket the majority would be nearly 20,000.

No sect votes solid at all elections for one party except the Oatholics. Methodiats, Presbyterians,Lutherans, Baptists, Episcopalians, Universalists and Jewish, belong to both parties. A large majority of of Protestant Ohurch members act politically with the Union party; but there is a considerable minor-itylin each of the denominations who support the other side. Perhaps one-half of all the Protestant foreigners in the United States are Republicans, and the other half call themselves Democrats. But the Oatholics, foreign or native, exhibit no such divisions of political sentiment. They unite politics and religion, and throw the immense weight of the ! Mother Ohurch' into the Copperhead scale. Why is this? Is it accidental? Have all Oatholics made up their minds uninfluenced by the Church, that the Copper-heads are right and the Republicans are wrong ? that the war ought to be stopped and the independence of the rebels acknowledged in case they refuse to be coaxed back into the Union?

Can it be possible that the Catholic people have all arrived at this conclusion by their independent and individual reflection and volition? Protestants and Jews differ on the grave and vitally important question of the preservation of the nation ; but Ca-

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.

NOTICE

We request all our subscribers in Quebec and vicinity, who are in arrears, to hand in the amounts due to our agent, MR. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, 18 BUADE STREET, Quebec.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER-1864.

Friday, 9-FAST, of the Octave. Saturday, 10-Of the Octave. Sanday, 11-THIRD OF ADVENT. Monday, 12-St. Damasus, P.C. Tuesday, 13-St. Lucy, V.M. E Wednesday, 14-FAST. Of the Feria. Thursday, 15-Octave of Imm. Conc.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :---

Friday, 9-St. Ambrose. Sunday, 11-St. Joseph Asylam, Montreal. Tuesday, 13-Convent of Chateauguay. Thursday, 15-Hospice Lajemmerais, Varennes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The China from Liverpool on the 19th ult. brings us the latest European intelligence. All is quiet in the political world, and the most important items of news relate to the convict Franz Muller. The unfortunate man was executed on the 14th instant, making on the scaffold a confession of his guilt. Though no one who had studied the facts of the case, as presented in evidence on the trial, could entertain a rational doubt that Muller was the man who robbed and murdered Mr. Briggs, yet for the quieting of the public mind, which is easily affected by rumors, it is well that the justice of the verdict of the jury and of the sentence of the Judge has been admitted by the convict himself. The evidence on which he was found guilty was purely circumstantial-the best of all possible evidenceand cumulative ; and the crime, trial, and execution of the wretched man will long be reckoned amongst the most remarkable of British causes celebres.

The Federals have won a great victory over the Confederates at Franklin, after which ac ing to custom the victors boldly advanced some sixteen miles backwards, or in other words retreated to a stronger position near Nashville. Such at least is the story of the battle of Franklin as given by Federal telegrams. It is so much in harmony with the accounts of other victories which, through the same channels, are in the habit of reaching us, that we are disposed to give it implicit belief. This at all events is certain, that immediately after their decisive victory, the victors fell back-vigorously, or as the Federal telegrams state it, blindly pursued by the beaten Confederates. From Sherman up to the commencement of the week, we had nothing positive ; but we hope that he may yet find his Caudine Forks in Georgia. Amen-So be it.

becomes an authorityin all school legislation, there will be little danger of either class of Separatists making much further, progress. - Globe, 28th Nov. as the Protestants of Lower Canada, being in a

minority, are liable to oppression from a Catholic majority, we expect that the former and their Thus the Catholics of Upper Canada see what friends will assert in their own behalf those printhey have to expect when, the local, legislature ciples, which they have always repudiated whea of Upper Canada shall have become an authority in, all school matters-supported as that anti-Cathe interests of the Catholic minority of Upper. Canada alone were at stake ; and in the second tholic local legislature will be, by an equally antiplace, we see symptoms in the press of the Catholic, and an omnipotent central legislature. We hope our friends like the prospect, and are Western section, that a glimmer of the truth is beginning to dawn upon the minds even of Procouvinced of the propriety of throwing their potestants, which we hope may be the forerunner litical influence in favor of those proposed " consay may be hoped when we find a Protestant such "great advantages for the friends of nonpaper-the Toronto Leader-giving expression to such sound opinions as these. The Italics which Catholic parents are] by an iniquitous law compelled to pay, but to which they in the ex-"The whole question of public education is full ercise of their absolute rights as parents do not. of difficulties. Is is as much the duty of a parent to educate his children, as to feed and clothe them. When see fit to send their children.

Our contemporary the Journal de Quebec, hitherto a supporter of the Brown-Cartier policy, is beginning to see the probable consequences of that policy to the Catholics of the Province; and in its issue of the 1st instant has an excelpresent conclude, purposing to return to the subject shortly, more especially with reference to the School system of Lower Canada :---

(Translated from Journal de Quebec, Dec. 1st.) "The Globe has always been wanting in courage to wrestle with prejudices, and to-day it gives us a sad example of that lamentable weakness which, to avoid shocking popular sentiment, has impelled it towards all kinds of fanaticisms-les fanatismes de tous les noms.

The Journal then publishes the passages from the Globe's article in reply to the Newmarket Era, which we have given above, and thus comments on them :—

" Thus, according to the organ of Mr. Brown, the same who, this Spring with eyes full of tears, and trembling with emotion, came imploring the Lower Canadians to come to an understanding, sincerely and cordielly, with him' in order that they might put an end and forever to the unhappy conflicts be twixt the two Canadas; thus then this Constitution which upsets the constitutions of six Provinces, which fundamentally changes them and sets up a new or ganisation over all of this vast territory, whilst dis placing all social balance ; all this according to him en in hands again, and cast over anew in the Clean Grit mould.

This mode of looking at the question by the Globe is a new and dangerous element thrown into the disprotections, all those guarantees for the benefit of withal, and to bring them within the vortex of the actual revolution.

"With such a spectacle before us, better wrestle lustily as we have done heretofore, taking our chances for the future."

Thus the Journal de Quebec begins to see that all the promised "checks" and "guaran. tees" of the bogus Confederation are but what the TRUE WITNESS always affirmed them to be -idle words to ensuare simpletons withal-de vains mots mis la expres pour surprendre les niais."—Journa' de Quebec, 1st Dec.

to note what, by sound Protestants are consider- open. ed Romanising Tendencies, what are the outward and visible signs of Popish proclivities .--Anything it seems that tends to withdraw man from the pleasure and service of this world, and to fix his attention upon the things appertaining to the world to come, is by the more rigid Protestants immediately denounced as savoring of Popery, as an impulse towards Rome. Thus the Anglican Bishop of Salisbury published a short time ago a Circular to his clergy wherein he recommended to them the practice of occasional " Retreats"-or religious retirement, during the course of which, by prayer and meditation upon God, Eternity, Heaven and Hell, the minister in holy things might recruit his faculties, and brace himself up for a more vigorous struggle with the world, the flesh, and the devil. This very sensible, and may we not say Christian exhortation, has provoked an out burst of indignation from the more staunchly Protestant section of those to whom it was addressed. "What!" say the latter, " would you have us withdraw for a season, from the world, from our comfortable homes, from our pleasant dinner tables, and from the cheerful social circle, to become ascetics, and anachorites, and altogether as are those besotted Romanists "! Such is the reception which the Bishon of Salisbury's well meant advice has met with from many of his clergy. We are moreover assured that, were that advice to be followed, that were the clergy to give themselves up for a season to prayers, meditation, and seclusion from the world " the enlightened Protestant people of this country " would view such conduct with much suspicion; and that " they feel assured that such clergy as might avail themselves of such retreats as are now suggested, would return to their parishes only the more strongly imbued with Romish tendencies." Protestant intuitions are in this respect infallible. Nothing can be more true than that solitude, and withdrawal from the world, and renuociation of its pomps and vanities, and prayers, and meditation, and self-examination, and everything in short that savors of asceticism, of sell-denial, and of the "taking up of the cross," do prepare men to embrace the errors of Popery, do smooth and

cerning Saul of Tarsus, "for behold be prayeth," almost, not to say it profanely, a sacrifice, at the conversion of the persecutor of the Church which men assisted with teelings of deep reverwas not far off. So also was it when Cornelius the ence and religious awe. The crowd around the centurion, a devout man, who fasted, and gave scaffold was not so much a mob, as a congregation: much alms, and prayed to God always, was about to receive the Holy Ghost ; he too was prepared for the visit of the Lord by a spiritual retreat ; and so also, to-day, when we see a manigiving himself up to prayer, meditation, and retirement from the world, we may say of him that almost | ler, were not assailed with brutal jests, and ribald he is a Romanist, and that the current is bearing | scoffing, nor were his eyes as they took farewell of an era of general enlightenment. Much we stitutional changes," which the Globe tells us have him swiftly towards the portals of the Catholic Church. Religion is all very well, on Sundays. sectarian schools"-that is to say schools to and so long as it does not interfere with more important busicess, and does not withdraw a man from his counting-house, and his family ; but the wise man, the intelligent man, above all the sound Protestant is much of the opinion expressed by good Dame Quickly to the moribund Falstaff, when she to comfort him, bade him not think of God yet. Evidently in this respect the religious views of mine hostess were strictly evangelical; and her aversion to spiritual meditations acquits lent article on the subject, from which we make her of all "Romish tendencies," whatsoever, or some extracts, and with which we will for the howsoever numerous, her failings with respect to chastity and temperance.

> The English papers are discussing the expediency of private executions, incited thereunto by the hideous scenes which occurred at the hanging on Monday the 14th ult. of Franz Muller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs. The arguments in favor of inflicting capital punishments in the interior of the jail, and in the presence of only certain duly appointed witnesses, though not generally conclusive, though opposed by other and apparently equally strong arguments in favor of publicity, are by no means destitute of force. and when applied to the infliction of capital punishments in Protestant communities merit serious consideration from the legislator.

At Muller's execution the brutality and the obscenity of the immense crowd collected-100,000 according to some estimates-to witness the last moments of the convict, surpassed all is but a temporary arrangement which must be tak- belief. From an early hour on Sunday afternoon the crowd commenced to gather round the spot where the scaffold was erected; nor was this composed of men the very dregs of the population, alone, but women of all ages were present. minorities are but idle words, inserted to catch fools The long hours of the night were relieved by filthy conversation, obscene songs, blasphemous lests, and occasionally by the still more blasphemous harangues of the itinerant preacher 'improving the occasion,' as the slang of the conventicle has it. Pick-pockets plied their profession briskly under the very shadow of the gallows ; and undeterred by fears of the police the garotters parsued their trade without interruption on all unfortunates within their reach. All hell seemed to have broken loose, and Satan held high holiday in the midst of the metropolis ROMANISING TENDENCIES .- It is instructive | of the land whose boast is that the Bible is ever

Under such circumstances it is manifest that

have we grounds for hoping the best. allnasmuchi system. When the local legislature of Upper Canada When the Lord in a vision spake to Ananias con- execution was in a certain sense a holy thing, assembled, not with morbid curiosity to note down the last acts, words and looks of the victim, but to pray for him and with him, and thus to smooth his passage into eternity. His ears, like those of the dying gladiator and of Franz Mulof earth, doomed to encounter only the cruel, unsympathising gaze of his fellow sinners, eager for the spectacle of his agony. He saw before him not a crowd of pickpockets, thieves and strumpets-fruit already ripening for the gallows, -but of Christians, members of religious societies and brotherhoods especially organised for the pious and charitable object of praying with and for the dying, and of offering suffrages for the souls of penitent sinners departed. There was consolation and edification then in those days, in the system of public executions. Criminals were deterred from crime by a striking exhibition of the infliction of man's justice, impassive, inexorable, a stranger alike to vengeance and to mercy : but they were consoled also by the presence of religion, and by that doctrine of the Catholic Church which teaches that all punishment sufferered by the penitent sinner, borne in a proper spirit of humiliation and resignation, and by him united to the all meritorious sacrifice on Calvary, becomes in one sense itself also a sacrifice, an atonement, and an explation.

> An Anglican contemporary is grievously, but we think needlessly excercised in spirit by the "blessing of two new bells" 'or the Parish Church of this City, which ceremony took place a few days ago. Nor is this all. Some Protestants were present at the ceremony; and from these things our contemporary aforesaid ' realises how great is the power of Romanism in Lower Canada, and how unsafe it would be to entrust to men thus influenced the unbounded control over religion and education in the Province.

> Now all this is very silly, and very inconsistent as coming from a professing Anglican. Does not his Church, do not not his bishops solemnly consecrate material and unconscious substances, such as stones, and bricks and mortar, to the service of God? do they not bless them, and by stated rites, and set form of prayer dedicate them to religious uses? Wherein, in principle does the blessing or consecration of the bell of a church, differ from the blessing or consecration of the church itself?

Did not the great King Solomon when he builded a house unto the Lord, act in like manner? did he not also bless, consecrate, and set apart for special religious uses, the vessels of gold, and the vessels of silver which he placed therein ? Neither can we look upon this consecration of material, manimate substances as a vain thing or a superstitious usage-for the Lord Himself ratified it. Was it not, for instance, imputed as sin to Belshazzar the King, that he defiled these dedicated things, and laid sacrilegious and unclean hands upon the sacred vessels which his father had brought with him from Jerusalem? why then should we doubt that the Lord still accepts the dedication unto Hunself and to His service of all His creatures-animate or manimate? The forms and ceremonies employed by the Catholic Church in the blessing of bells may seem to our critic superstitious and meaningless, but this is so because he does not understand them, because he does not know what doctrines are as it were therein embodied. Ceremonies are as it were the garments in which doginas are wiapped up; and even Anglicans do not scorn to use them, as witness the rubric in the Anglican office for baptism, wherein the minister is enjoined to "make a cross upon the child's forehead." With what show of consistency then, can they object to Romish ceremonies, unless there be in those ceremonies something indecent or evil per se ? In that making of the sign of the cross upon the forehead of the newly baptized child, positively enjoined by the Anglican liturgy, and to which every Anglican clergyman professes to give his unfeigned and unqualified assent, the entire principle of "ceremonies," or the use of visible material signs as representatives of things invisible and spiritual, is conceded; and the difference in this respect betwixt Anglicans and Romanists is but one of degree, not of kind. If our carping critic were a little bet'er acquainted with his own ritual, and the usages of his own sect he would be a good deal more guarded in his strictures on Romanism and Romish ceremonies.

Protestant press of the Province, Catholics have so long contended, is acknowledged by a leading Protestant journal of Upper Canada. Yet must we not be too sanguine; for consistency in carrying out a principle to its logical consequences, reckless whither it may lead, is not a virtue for which Protestants are, or ever have been conspicuous; but still it is a great point gained when we find a leading and influential Protestant journal admitting that "State-Schoolism," or the assumption by the State of the task of educating the children of its citizens, is an encroachment upon 'parental rights.' These words should be written in gold over the door of every Common School in the Province.

the State assumes this duty, it trenches on parental

In these words lies the whole School Ques

tion ; and we rejoice that this great and import-

ant truth for which, in opposition to the entire

are our own :--

rights.

For they put the School Question on its proper basis. It is not at all, as we have for years insisted, a religious or sectarian question, a question betwixt the State and the Church. It is essentially a question betwixt the "Family" and the " State"-the former protesting against the encroachments of the latter upon " parental rights." No man can plead his right to dissent or separate from any system of Education set up and supported by the State upon the grounds of his religion, upon the pretence that he is either a Catholic or a Protestant; but every cussion. It says to the Lower Canadians, all those man has an absolute right to dissent or separate. upon the grounds that the State, by setting up a particular system of Education, has iniquitously encroached upon his rights as a parent. Education is not a legitimate function of the State; it belongs exclusively to the "Family;" and when the claims of the one come into collision with those of the other, the State has nothing to do but to give way, and to renounce its impertinent pretensions. These are the logical consequences of the sound principles laid down by the Toronto Leader; if our politicians would but carry them out, we should hear no more of a

"School Question" in Canada than of a " Church Question." Indeed "State-School" ism" and "State-Churchism" are one and the same, and must stand or fall together.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION .- It appears as if this question, which in so far as Upper Canada is concerned we had hoped had been set at rest for ever by the legislation upon the subject of the M'Donald-Sicotte Ministry, is to be opened up again in both sections of the Province. In Lower Canada, as our readers are aware, there are complaints of injustice towards the Protestant minority; the Globe indicates in not very guarded terms, that the Protestant majority of Upper Canada not only will never consent to any extension of the separate or denominational school system, but will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of repealing those existing provisions of the law in virtue of which the Catholic minority are enabled to claim some of the advantages of ' Freedom of Education :' and Mr. Galt also in a speech by him lately delivered at Sherbrooke, seemed to express an intention on the part of the Brown-Cartier Ministry to introduce a new and general School Law, to continue in force in each Province after the proposed ⁶ constitutional changes' shall have been carried out. We may prepare ourselves therefore for a new and arduous struggle upon, this great question. The battle of 'Freedom of Education' ver. State-Schoolism' will in all appearance have to be fought over again.

That the issue will be favorable to the former is more than we can assert with confidence, yet same privileges, and thus complete the ruin of our as it were make straight the way to Rome. in the faith, whose superstitions we condemn, an brance.

But we say that we tear that the fundamental principle of "Freedom of Education"-to wit. that the education of his children is as absolutely the right and the duty of the parent, as are the clothing, feeding, and the keeping in good order of the bowels of his children-will not be adhered to when the School Question comes up for discussion in the legislature. Of our Protestant contemporaries many ignore the principle altogether, as for instance the Globe and the Montreal Herald ; the tendency of all democratic societies is towards the concentration of all power in the hands of the State, and a contemptuous disregard for the rights of the Family and of the individual; and the effect of the proposed "constitutional changes" will be to give almost un limited political power to the most Protestant and the most rabidly democratic section of our Canadian community. Already the Globe foresees from these changes the speedy, even if not immediate overthrow of the denominational system in Upper Canada, and already it anticipates the triumple of State-Schoolism, and the downfall of "Freedom of Education." Thus speaks Mr. George Brown through his own orgen :-

The Newmarket Era complains that by the resolations of the Quebec Conference the continuance of the Upper Canada Separate School law "has been guaranteed for all time to come." This is truewith the exception, of course, that no constitutional arrangement is "for all time." In a free country no constitutional system ought ever to be put forward as a finality.

But for some "time to come," we shall undoubtedly be obliged, in accordance with the proposed reservation in the new constitution, to continue the Separate School law of Upper Canada where it is.*** The arrangement relative to education which was made at the Quebec Conference has very great advantages for the friends of non-sectarian schools.*** Though the reservation is made on behalf of existing privileges for the Separatists, the power to enforce further concessions and to make further iuroads upon our school system will be taken from them Legislation upon educational questions will devolve upon the local legislatures, and so long as the people of Upper Canada are determined to maintain their excellent educational system, they will be ab.e to resist any attack, from its enemies. Hitherto, the great fear has been that the assaults of sectarianism upon our school system would go on, until not only should the Romish clergy succeed in withdrawing the whole Romish population of Upper Canada from the support of the common schools, but also that ul-timately different Protestant sects would obtain the

capital punishment must lose all its deterrent effects, and these lost, the gallows is shorn of its peculiar excellence. The feelings which animate the modern Protestant crowd around the scaffold, are the same as those which in the days of heathenism inspired the frequenters of the Roman Games, and found their appropriate expression in the shouts of joy which hailed the appearance in the circus of the actors about to engage in mortal combat. Men in our days go to see an execution as of old they went up in early morning to secure a good place in the Flavian amphitheatre, to witness and gloat over the dying agonies of the fallen gladiator. An execution is with us a spectacle of precisely the same character as were the ancient gladiatorial exhibitions with which the Emperors favored their subjects, before Christianity had extinguished their taste for blood, and their morbid delight in the sufferings of their fellow creatures. Protestantism has undone the work of Christianity; it has reproduced in the large masses of the community all the most repulsive traits of heathenism : the same indifference to human life; the same delight in human suffering; the same callousness of heart which we marvel at, as we read in ancient annals how noble Roman matrons, and delicately nurtured virgins shrieked with ecstacy as the gushing blood proclaimed how well the blow had been aimed, or with reversed thumbs spurned the petition of the wounded gladiator for mercy, and bade him submit his throat to the point of the victor's sword. Who can doubt that if the old sports of the Roman amphitheatre were to he renewed in London to-day, those sports, in spite of the " open bible," would be as numerously attended as they were in the days of heathen Rome, in the days of a Caligula or a Nero.

A public execution in Protestant countries 15 therefore but a barbarous brutalising exhibition, tending to encourage contempt, rather than to inculcate respect, for human life. Not so in Catholic communities-or at all events not to the same extent: for in the most degraded of these there still linger some of the old Catholic traditions, enfeebled though they have been by ed his charitable labors, and by whom his memodern progress. Of old, amongst, our fathers mory will long be held in affectionate remem-

VIE DE MICH. F. H. PREVOST PTRE DE S. S. DE MONTREAL. E. Senecal, Montreal. We have here a brief but interesting biogragraphical notice of the late Rev. M. Prevost of the Seminary, which will we doubt not, prove an acceptable offering to the Catholics of this City, amongst whom the deceased long prosecut

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 9, 1864

LA REVUE CANADIENNE. - Nov. 1864 .-A very excellent number ; amongst its many able articles that by M. de Bellefeuille on the Civil Code of Lower Canada, will be read with much interest, as exceedingly appropriate to the times in which we find ourselves.

MRS. JAMESON'S SACRED AND LEGENDARY ART .- Ticknor and Fields, Boston ; Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

A more appropriate Christmas present than these two elegant little volumes, just brought Irish hearts-the preservation and maintenance of where a model was drafted for him by Messrs. out by Messrs Ticknor and Fields of Boston, the Catholic Faith in our native land. Thus, J. Inglis & Co., after the most improved clipper and for sale by the Messrs Dawson, Great St. James Street, it would be difficult to find .----Mrs. Jameson's work is so well known to the reading public that it needs no recommendation from us. Inspired with a profound love, and a keen appreciation of the beautiful in art, Mrs. Jameson may be read with profit and amusement by all, even by those who cannot always participate in either her theological or her historical views as to the origin or the correct interpretation of the legends which she reproduces. Of the manner in which the Boston publishers have accomplished their part of the work we cannot speak in terms of too high praise.

THE LATE BISHOP PHELAN. - The best. indeed the only accurate, photograph portraits of this much lamented Prelate, are to be had at the book store of Messrs. Sadlier's, corper of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

The Acadian Recorder informs us that "it is true that there is in Halifax a strong current of feeling against Confederation." From our Prince Edward Island exchanges we learn also that in that Colony there is organising a strong opposition to the projected system of democratic centralisation adopted by the Quebec delegates, and farcically called Confederation. Upper Canadian Clear Grits alone seem to be at all epthusiastic in favor of the measure, as therein they see the realisation of their long cherished hopes of Protestant and Anglo-Saxon ascendency.

It is the same in New Brunswick as in the other Lower Provinces, as we learn from the St. John's Freeman. The Great Meeting at which the delegates unfolded their scheme was a failure in every respect, and the Freeman concludes an article on the subject with the following statement of a significant fact :---

"We know of some cases in which parties went to the meeting, wishing to be persuaded that a. Union is desirable, and went away determined to oppose it because they concluded that if no more could be said in its favor than Messre Tilley and Gray had said, it must at best be a dangerous experiment."

We read in the Toronto Freeman of the 1st, referring to the libels of the Globe, as follows :---

" It is highly probable its-the Globe's-publisher will be afforded an early opportunity of sustaining the allegations made by his editor and correspondent in open Court, or of standing convicted before the world as the herald and fabricator of a most atrocious calumny."

The Freeman also points out the probable

Faith and Morals in Ireland," to use the words employed by the Head of the Catholic Church have well earned the high position they occupy time a writer for the newspaper press. Effuin the celebrated Rescript, in which he has as public carriers, and the success with which solemnly condemned the system of Government their efforts have been attended. education, denounced by a Protestant member of Parliament as the "Godless System of Educa- ists in compact form, is 285 feet from stem to acter; but they gave evidence of having ema- of Arbitration, attended to as usual. tion" in Ireland.

I really feel that if I did not do this, I should be doing you an injustice, by exposing you to the dered in Glasgow from Messrs. Barctay, Curle subject-of not contributing to the support of an object which of all others is dearest to heartsthen, I invite you to an interesting subject which steamers of the Hudson River. Upon this model will, I trust, abundantly supply the short-comings she was constructed of the very best iron plates, of the advocate.

I have purposely waited for an evening, which Irishmen at a distance from Father Land and shipped for Sorel where the parts arrived in cannot spend more appropriately together than June last. She was there put together, rivetted by considering those matters that tossed them, and bolted by Messrs. W. P. Bartley & Co, of and do still toss them, upon the surface of the Montreal and Sorel. Her boilers were placed in ocean " to sing the lays of Israel in the land of ber before launching by the same firm, who will the stranger on the banks of the glorious St. Lawrence."

Meantime, let us ask what is Education? It is the development of the heart as well as of the intellect-the combined result of Religion and Science et the same time. Man is so constitut- the Hudson, sketches having been made of the ed that he cannot truly live without Religion. To develop his intellect, but to neglect his moral being, is to destroy the equilibrium which alone cau ensure his happiness. Education, says a celebrated writer, is " the faith of a Christian man, the belief of the Protestant, the expression of Philosophy, and the hope of the family." "Youth, distracted by the two-fold teaching of modern Philosophy-and faith, by falling into the deplorable abyss of scepticism, and therefore the death of the soul." This is the sum of the experience of every man that ever wrote upon this important question, and the lament of the Catholic Church in Ireland at this moment. " The violation of this duty of education is a sacrilege against Religion, against reason, against the father of family, and against the child at the same time."

It is the teaching of true philosophy that liberty of education is the twin sister of liberty of conscience; that in fact the former supplements the latter. For, after all, what is the end of Religion? To make a good man, and fit him for Heaven. Who denies this to be the object of education ? But suppose Religion and Education are, like opposite forces, the one building up and the other tearing down the edifice, what is the result ? That the child, in the famous words of Lamartine, when he finds his father and Professor in collision on a matter so vital as Religion, commences to suspect that they are only enacting a farce, and that Society does not believe one word of what she teaches him : "His faith dies within him-his reason freezes !--- his soul is desolated !" How true, therefore, is it, that the least restriction npon education not only destroys the freedom of conscience, but trenches upon the rights of the parent, the child, and even the educator himself.

To resist this fearful evil is the mission of the Catholic University of Ireland. A fundamental maxim of her teaching is that in our times we want emulation-a stimulus always necessary amongst Students, bent in a superior degree between Colleges and Schools. It is this very rivalry, this conflict of intellects that gives vitality to them, and ensures their success. Lord lets the cat out of the bag with regard to the John Russell has said, "That the Catholic Reli- rope-tying tricks of the Davenport Brothers, gion contracts the intellect, and enslaves the consequences to the Catholics of Upper Canada, | soul." The Catholic University is resolved of the success of the Brown-Cartier policy upon putting this impertinence fairly to the test, as embodied in the proposed constitutional by entering the lists honorably with her rivals even she wishes the Philistines joy with their ill-got advantages. If then the intellect of the Catholic be enslaved, so much the better for her opponents. All she wants is liberty of action-"a clear stage and no favor." Is not this a glorious attitude for the good old Church to take up? She descends into the arena of science, with her scars scarcely closed, and her bonds dangling to her feet, to meet face to face the lights of Oxford, Cambridge, and Trimty. Even already she is gathering in her harvest. On the 27th day of October last, there was a most interesting scene in the chapel of the temporary University-St. Stephen's Green ;-it was the ceremony of conferring the Sacred Doctorship in Theology upon a worthy Irish Ecclesiastic before the Mitred Heads of Ireland. In the last days of George II. a Chief Justice did not hesitate to declare that "the laws of England did not presume a Papist to exist in the Kingdom ;" yet under the sway of his successor they stood upon the very steps of the Throne in the person of the Earl Marshal; and in this year of grace the Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland solemnly instals a new Doctor in the ancrent city of St. Laurence, amidst the applause of a proud and elated assemblage. Thank God ! this is a victory worthy of the Catholic Church and of Irelaud. Are you not proud of the Ca-

The Quebec, the iron hull of which alone exster's, 34 feet beam or 55 feet over all when her maln deck is laid, 11 feet hold. She was ordanger-from an insufficient information on the & Co., by Mr. Lamere, the Manager, who last ture. The deceased had gone to Toronto for the winter proceeded to the Clyde with that special object. He had previously visited New York, is the phrase-preparatory to taking his degree

put together by Messrs. Barclay & Co., and each part numbered, when she was taken apart also construct the machinery, which will be of ample power to bring out her full sailing canacities. The upper works of the vessel are to be modelled after the new steamer St. Johns, recently launched and now the finest steamboat on cabins of that boat by the Company's architect. She will like that ressel have two tiers of state rooms, numbering 154, and with the birth room and ladies cabin will be capable of accomodating between 4C0 and 500 passengers. She will, in fact, be a two storied steamboat.

FOSSIL HONEY-COMB .--- It has generally been believed that the honey-bee was introduced to this continent from Europe, after its modern discovery, but Mr. Routledge, of Loughborough, C.W., has made a discovery of fossil-bees and honey comb in that neighborhood, of which he writes as follows :-- I have a fragment of petrified honey-comb recently discovered on a limestone ridge in the township of Kingston, in which may be seen bees entombed in stone. The outer part of the comb is limestone, the interior the natural color of honey; the few bees visible in it are of a common appearance, only divested of their wings. The celebrated Miller's Testimony of the Rocks a work corroborative of the Mosaic history of creation], page S4, says : " And for the first time. amid the remains of a flora that seems to have had its tew flowers-though flowers could have formed no conspicuous feature in even Oblitic landscape-we detect in a few broken fragments of the wings of butterflies, decided traces of the flower-sucking insects. Not, however, until we enter into the great tertiary division do these become numerous. The first bee makes its appearance in the amber of the Escene locked up are present in increased proportions in the latter tertiary deposits, but not until that terminal creation to which we ourselves belong was ushered on the scene, did they receive their fullest development.' I saw several petrified honeycombs in the same locality of considerable size, and the specific gravity appeared to be much greater than limestone. I am of opinion the honey was made deep amid the rocks, and after petrification had taken place, has been thrown on the surface by an agency of which this part of

The following from the Kingston Daily News astonishing so much the disizen

the country bears many evident proofs.

ance for the preservation of "the Catholic the vessels engaged in the navigation of our has cast a deep gloom? He had considerable magnificent river. The Richelieu Company literary taste, having been, we believe, at one sions from his pen, both in prose and verse, have ders his services as Assignee to Estates, which Office, occasionally appeared in The Ottawa Critzen. It is true, they were generally of trufing charnated from a mind well stored with knowledge, and capable of grasping, readily and intelligently, subjects of a much more broad and profound napurpose of 'attending term'-that, we believe, as barrister-at-law .- Ottawa Cutizen, Dec. 3.

THE LATEST SWINDLE .- An enterprising Yankee in New York city has opened business in the imaginary package line, and is sending letters to Canada informing those he desires to dupe Price \$1. that he has packages directed to them which he will forward on receipt of \$1. The letters are. of course postpaid, and bear the New York postmark, and the dupes are desired to send their money to a post office in an adjoining state. A subscriber at Bath has sent us one of these letters for the purpose of cautioning others who may have been likewise favoured from parting with their dollars. The envelope containing this letter is postmarked ' New York, Nov. 17.' " Nov. 8, 1864. Mr. J. Cooper, Bath, Addington Co., C.W. : Dear Sir-I have a package directed to your address which I will forward by mail on receipt of \$1,00. Address J. H. TUTTLE,

Tutttle's Corners, New Jersey, U.S."

There is one part of the petition of the Confederate prisoners which had been better omitted, as it seems to us, which could have hardly crept in without the advice of counsel, who felt it proper to declare all things necessary for their case. They say that in attacking St. Albans with a score of men they did not contemplate returning by flight into Canada ! Now, in the name of common sense, where did they intend to go? To conquer Vermont, hold, occupy, and ravage it? Or were the people to rise and welcome them ? Or were they with so large a force to fight their way through to the Virginia frontier? or through New Hampshire and Maine into New Brunswick ? This assertion seems utterly absurd upon the face of it. And in that intention of flight back into Canada (even more purhaps than in the manner they left it) consisted their offence against our hospitality, if not against our neutrality laws. We are by no means sure that this will not serve to establish their criminality according to our laws. If they have broken them, we hope to see them punished for it -that our Government will leave no stone unturned to enforce those laws against all who, having taken refuge and received protection here, engage in such expeditions. Whatever our sympathies may be, however much we may feel that atrocities in the hermetically in its gem-like tomb-an embalmed Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere justify harrying corpse in a crystal coffin. Bees and butterflies reprisals, we would yet keep good faith with the Federal Government, and enforce the law against any who attempt to use Canadian territory as a base for hostile operations against our neighbours. -Montreal Gezette.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Dec. 6, 1864.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,00 ; Middlings, \$3,30 \$3,50; Fine, \$3,70 to \$3,85; Super., No. 2 \$3,90 to \$4,05; Superfine \$4,15 to \$4,30; Fancy \$4,42; Extra, \$4,50 to \$4,60; Superior Extra \$4,75 to \$6,00

Bag Flour, \$2,37 to \$2,41. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00: Wheat-U Canada Spring, 89c to 92c ex-cars; U.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

BEING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, tenfrom his long experience in business in Canada, renders him peculiarly adapted.

The adjustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases WM. H. HOPPER.

68 St. François Xavier Street. Monereal, Dec 8, 1864. 4w.

NEW POEMS.

BY C. HEAVYSEGE (AUTHOR OF 'SAUL.')

MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS have great pleas-POEM, "JEPTHAH'S DAUGHTER," will be published on the 13th instant.

It has been got up in the very best style of London workmanship, printed on tinted paper, and bound in fancy cloth, beveled gilt side and edges.

No present could be more appropriate for the ap proaching Christmas Season.

DAWSON BROS. No. 23, Great St. James Street. Montreal, Dec. 8, 1864.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY. Choice SYRUPS, of the best quality. Flavoring Essences, in great variety.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. - LUBIN'S Pinaud's, Rimmel's and Jules Hauel's Perfumery; Rimmel's Eau de Braute, Bandoline, Cosmetics, Sachets, Pomades, &c., and a large assortment of best English Tollet Soaps.

HENRY R. GRAY, Ohemist.

GRAY'S CATALOGUE, CONTAINING a List of Select DRUGS and Pharmaceutical Preparations, and also valuable information for invalids and families, supplied gratis, on application to HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensary and Family Ohemist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal,

Established 1859.

NEW DRUG STORE .- The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public of the St. Jeseph Suburbs that he has OPENED a branch of his Establishment, with a full assortment of Drogs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil, Burning Fluid, &c., &c., at

No. 16, St. Joseph Street,

Adjoining the Exchange Hotel, Where he trusts to receive a share of public favor, so liberally awarded to him during the past five years in Notre Dame Street.

CONCENTRATED LYE.-The Subscriber is now prepared to supply the trade, on liberal terms, with the celebrated UONCENTRATED LYE.

SOZODONT .- Just Received, a large supply of this much admired DENTRIF.CE. Price, 50 cents per bottle,

J. A. HARTE, 268 Notre Dame and 16 St. Joseph Sts.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

MORRISBURG, C. W.

Nov. 29, 1864.

WANTED,

FOR the Perth Separate School, a MALE AND FE-C. Winter, OOC. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,15 to have good moral character and first-class certifi-MALE TEACHER for the year 1855. Applicants

changes :---

In conclusion, we would call the attention of our co-religionists to the fact, that the *Globe* is the special organ of Mr. George Brown, who is now in alliance with Mr. Uartier and the majority of the representatives of Lower Canada. From the tone it has recently assumed, we have got an iakling of what the Catholics of Upper Canada many expect, when left to the tender mercies of those whom the Globe addresses, in the event of the Confederation scheme being carried into operation. Already we are threatened with a deprivation of our Separate Schools, when "the proper time comes." We earnestly invite the Frue Witness and our confreres of the Press in Lower Canada to note these circumstances as the first fruits of the entente cordiale entered into by the President of the Council with the Conservative leaders of the French Canadians. In the language of the Globe, we have a salutary warning, ' where there is smoke, there is always some fire." - Toronto Freeman.

As we go to press the news reaches us that an Orange Lodge in Toronto has been broken into and sacked. The object of the perpepetrators of this foolish and wicked act-for it was as foolish as it was wicked-seems to have been destruction of property rather than theft. They tore banners, broke and overturned furniture, and did all the damage in their power to the books and ornaments of the Lodge. A reward has been offered for the detection and apprehension of the ruffians, who we trust will be soon brought to justice, and punished with the utmost severity of the law.

REV. MR. BEAUSANG'S LEOTURE.

FELLOW-CATHOLICS,-Permit me to inform you that the Lecture announced from the pulpit of St. Pattick's church will be delivered by me in the Bonaventure Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, and that the subject will be-"Catholic Education in Ireland under English rule."

The selection of this subject is not a matter of choice with me-it is a necessity. My object will be to interrogate this history as far as it is relevant to the object of my mission, and no farther. I shall endeavor to make the subject plain if not interesting, and present it to you in a garb that shall be racy of the soil.

To be plain, my object is not to create what is called a sensation, but to make it clear to you ity is an undertaking of the very last import. vance in the magnitude, strength ond velocity of over whom the sad news of his premature

tholic demonstration? I remain your faithful servant in Christ, R. BEAUSANG.

We regret, and the many friends throughout the country of the Rev. Mr. Stafford of Wolfe Island will regret, to learn that the house and its contents of the above named worthy priest were destroyed by fire on Monday last. The loss is great-over One thousand dollars - and is not covered by any insurance. We deeply sympathise with our esteemed friend in this great cala mity.

LAUNCH OF THE RICHELIEU COMPANY'S NEW STEAMER "QUEBEC."-The Richelieu Company yesterday launched, in the Richelieu that could be adduced, returned a verdict River at Sorel, the eleventh and the finest of "Found Drowned." The remains were the their splendid fleet of steamers. The event, for such it may be termed, was one of the most successful in the history of our system of inland navigation, and it will doubtless mark an epoch in how it comes to pass that the Catholic. Univers- that history from which to date a more rapid ad-

London, England :--

"It does not speak much for the acume the Londoners to hear of those 'spiritist' h bugs, the Davenports, being honized to the tent that they have been in the great metronic lo Canada their so called spiritual manifestati failed to draw houses or put money in the pu of the charlatans, simply because our peo taught by a lengthened experience, have a whi some suspicion of all such Yankee adventur However, in London, the Davenports have m heaps of money, alike from easy believers curious sceptics eager to detect. But the lished accounts which detail the 'mysteric vision of a hand overhead while the Daveup Brothers were seen to be seated and tied, drop no intimation of there being a confede concealed in the upper part of the Cabinet, thing which must necessarily be, if we are hold to the materialistic philosophy which so has safely guided the world. That the Dav ports have a confederate who is undoubte concealed in the mechanism of the cabinet, discovered during their stay in Kingston. T have with them a young woman remarka small in figure, and it is she who interposes ' feminine arm ' during the mystifications of Davesports, the further to confound a puzz auditory. These humbugs must soou run th course, even in London, for alleady their peri mances are coming to be looked upon as me jugglery at which others can readily become expert as themselves."

Intelligence was received from Toronto Wednesday 30th ult., of the death there, drowning, of Mr. M. J. Hickey, attorney, this city. The circumstances under which deceased came into the water are at pres shrouded in mystery. The body was found flo ing in Toronto Bay on Monday afternoon, as it could not be identified it was removed the dead-house. On Tuesday forenoon Buchavan opened an inquest, but as the be could not be identified, although a large num of persons visited the dead-house to inspect the inquest was adjourned in order to give me time for others to view it. The inquest was sumed in the evening, when, the body being id tified, the jury, afeer hearing all the eviden handed over to friends of the deceased for moval to Ottawa, and it is expected that t will arrive here to-day.

The deceased was a young man of much p mise, and had a large circle of friends in this ci

| thers, | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| ns of | demand, at \$5,10 to \$5,15. | Address to |
| | Butter-Store packed in small packages at 18c, | WILLIAM O'BRIEN, |
| en ol | The second | Serretary. |
| hum- | Lard per lb, fair demand at 10c to 10kc. | WANDED |
| e ex- | Tallow Der ID. 60 to 64C. | WANTED, |
| polis. trons | Cut-Meats per 1b, Hams, canvassed, 9hc to 10c ; | A TEACHER, having a Diploma, to Teach in No. I School, St. Columban. Apply to MIGHAEL TRACY. |
| urses | D 1 O 1st. Mars Mars COO 00 to COO 00 ; Daimo | Sec-Treasurer; or to Mr. JOHN POWER, Commissioner, |
| ople, | Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00Mont | Nov. 9, 1864. |
| hole- | real Wilness. | |
| rers. | | BAZAAR. |
| made and | ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. | THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CUURCH, |
| pub- | "THE IRISH CHARACTER ESSENTIALLY CON- | WILLIAMSTOWN, |
| ous ' | SERVATIVE." | BEG leave to inform their friends and the public |
| port let | ALECTURE | generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on |
| erate | On the above subject will be delivered by | MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865, |
| l, a e to | | and the four following days of the week. The pro- |
| o far | MARCUS DOHERTY, ESQ., ADVOCATE, | ceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully re- |
| ven- | 0N | ceived by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. |
| edly | MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 12th instant, | the Parish Priest : |
| was | IN THE | MRS. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown. |
| be y | | MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, " MRS. A. FRASER, Fraserfield. |
| abiy | ST. PATRICK'S HALL, NORDH EIMER'S BUILD- ING. | MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown. |
| her | Admission 25 cents. | MRS. JAMES MCPHERSON, Lancaster. |
| the zled | | Oct. 3, 1864. 6w. |
| heir | Doors open at Seven o'clock-Lecture to com- mence at Eight o'clock. | COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS |
| for- | Tickets can be obtained from members of the | KINGSTON, C.W., |
| nere | Committee, and at the door on the evening of the | |
| e as | Lecture. By Order, | Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. |
| | F. M. CASSIDY, | |
| on | Rec. Secretary. | THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos |
| by | | agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro- |
| , of | SITUATION WANTED. | vided for the various departments. The object o |
| the | A young woman provided with a first-class Diplo- | the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa- |
| sent | ma wants a situation as Teacher in a school, or in a | tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health |
| oat- | private family. No objection to locality-unexcep- | morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction |
| and | tionable reference. Apply at the office of this paper. | wi include a complete Olassical and Commercial |
| d 10 | Abbil at the owned of this babers | Education. Particular attention will be given to the |
| Dr. | | French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN |
| ody nber | FARM TO LET. | to the Pupils. |
| t it, | THE ALL DATE THE ALL ALL DATE | TERMS: |
| aore | THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of ST. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to b | Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half- |
| re- | LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part | yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. |
| den- | with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the | The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep- |
| ence | other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in | tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. |
| t of then | this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Tur- | July 21st, 1861. |
| re- | nips and other Vegetables. | DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. |
| they | For particulars, apply to P. OARROLL, Esq., | Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books |
| | Tannery West | Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books |
| pr0- | Or to the Proprietor, | Song Books, Almanace, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON S News Depot, Corner of Craig |
| ci:y, | PETER KING, St. Laurent. | and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. |
| | An order 11: 1864 - Grand Andreas States and Andreas States | Jan, 17, 1864, table to Avenue Sub- |
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 9, 1864.

FOREIGN IN TELLIGENCE

VIDE YS UN STAT PARIS, Wednesday, Nov: 9 .- The retirement? of M. Drouya'de Lhuys from the Cabinet is said to be no means improbable. When a Minister has to serve a master who wants to do what is difficult indeed-to stand well with the triends of Italian unity, and at the same time to give no canse of complaint to the supporters of the temporal power-it will be admitted that his position is a most unpleasant and-precarious one. We hear that the Emperoris not satisfied either with his Minister of Foreign affairs or with his representative at Rome, who are said; contrary to all appearance, to have not interpretied his policy precisely as he wished -- which, by the way, is no easy task for any one. It is also remarked that a portion of M. Nigra's telegraphic despatch re- | as the Convention, and in which the same thesis lative to his interview with the Emperor was omitted in the version published in the Moniteur, . The part omitted mentioned that M. Rouher, who has views on the Roman question not in accordance with those of his colleague, was present on the occasion. Then, again, it is complained that M. Nigra's despatch was thrust into the last column of the first page of the Moniteur, quite in a corner, printed in smaller type than the other despatches, and merely under the Italian head, with extracts from the papers, &c. Should M. Drouyn de Lhuys resign office, public rumor points to M. La Tour d'Auvergne as his succes-

THE LYONNESE LITURGY .- We are glad to learn from the French papers of this week that the Abbe Valin has retracted his letter in opnosition to the decision of the Holy See, in the matter of the Lyonese Liturgy. The retractation was, we understand, made in obedience to the wishes of the Rev. Author's ecclesiastical superior, the Archbishop of Lyons. It is greatly to be desired that this disedifying controversy should at length cease. We find a difficulty in understanding how any good Catholics can continue to keep it up, now that the mind of the Supreme Authority has been so clearly manifestted on the subject, and has declared that the liturgical forms so hotly contended for are not really ancient, but were introduced a few generations ago by ecclesiastics of doubtful orthodoxy and questionable loyalty to the Holy See.

A WAIL FROM IRELAND.—La France of Wednesday has the following: -" We have now before us a statement of the sorrows of Ireland, issued by the 'Irish League,' an association recently formed in England, with the view of ob-Connell's unhappy country. This statement is only the preliminary one of a series of publicafouching phrase :-- ' We profit by this occasion ! which weigh on Ireland. May Providence ever preserve to France her national liberty and power, and may she ever be spared that which Ireland suffers under the reign which is dignified with the name of constitutional freedom."

SPAIN.

THE POPE AND THE SPANISH CLERGY .-The Cruz of Seville states that the Spanish Bishops and Clergy are preparing to send a depu-

In the opinion of your committee the Tem-poral Power will only be irrevocably overthrown and destroyed by its impotence, and Italy is as much and more interested in this fatal experience as its most ardent adversaries seem to be. Your committee perceives that it would be superflous to persist in demonstration that the treaty makes no attack upon the bases of the national right. It is enough if they limit themselves to calling the attention of the Chambers and of the country to the diplomatic documents which have been laid before us at the same time is constantly supported and defended with rare talent and indefatigable energy. But if the convention of the 15th of September was not intended to satisfy either the French programme or the Italian programme upon the subject of the question of Rome, what, then, is its meaning ?

' Your committee still think that this meaning is clearly apparent from the Convention itself. life. The English College resumed its attendance It has had in view and for object to cause the cessation of the French occupation of Rome, and to regulate the consequences of that fact. It was precisely in confining the subject of the negotiations within these limits that an agreement has been possible between the two Governments upon the basis of a principle of common policy-we mean, the principle of non-intervention.

'We think it equally superfluous to state in detail all which, starting from the cessation of the French occupation, Italy has a right to expect as even immediate results.

"We shall only say that the almost unanimous applause with which the nation has greeted the news of this event amply proves that the practical sense admirably distinguishing our population has again seen how to direct itself justly, and fix the vital point of the concerted solution. And ment, too, and especially against the living enigma this fact has really been the greatest satisfaction at its head, there was bitter feeling enough; the the vital point of the concerted solution. And which France could give to the national honor of Italy.

'The immediate effects of the cessation of at a crowded meeting held yesterday afternoon at French occupation are of diverse nature, and are the Vittorio Emanuele Theatre, and of the speeches 'The immediate effects of the cessation of especially important in the relations of public made at which certain portions will hardly be reprosafety. It must not, in fact, escape any one that if we are engaged by the Convention to observe and respect the obligations which the law us, it was repeatedly declared, are mere pappets, of nations imposes upon every State towards its taining a repeal of the Act of Union, which, neighbors, no sort of immunity has been stipulatsince 1800, has merged the Irish Parliament into ed in advance in favor of the Roman Governthat of England, and consummated the ruin of O'- ment, in case it should permit itself to despise or violate these obligations.

'As for the more remote effects which must tions translated into all languages, and dissemin - be the result, slowly, it is possibly, but in our ated over the Continent. It closes with this opinion infallibly, of the moral forces in which we have continually increasing confidence, the to congratulate the French people that they are contracting parties could not take them into connot subject to any of the miseries and oppressions sideration, and it would not now be prudent and than a very trifling difference in the numbers of the wise to desire to anticipate them.

The Convention establishes nothing, and prohibits nothing in this respect, so that full and entire liberty of action is preserved to Italy, who will only be guided by events to subordinate them to the ends of her national policy.

'Under this head, Italy, too, must rejoice in a great conquest. We mean the application of the principle of non-intervention to the Roman State as to every other part of italy-a principle of which we tation to Rome to present to the Pope the ex-pression of their attachment to the visible head have constituted and recognised ourselves as the de-fenders and guardians. Thus, if, as your committee believes, the manning of the Convention does not in of the Church, to protest against the spoliation clude any derogation to our national programme, of the patrimony of St. Peter, and to invite his and i this act agrees in its results so happily with Holmess, in case he should be obliged to leave the desires, the interests, and the honor of Italy, the Rome, to take up his abode in some metropoli- approbation we ask of your patriotism will not be uncertain."

Neapolitan soil. There is a rumour to the effect that M. Walewski. whose inclinations are known to point strongly to the post, is to succeed 'M. De Sartiges as French-Ambassador at Rome. The appointment of Oount several towns in the centre of the country and on Mensdorff as successor of Count Rechberg at Vienna the coast of offices for enlisting volunteers for the is a very important fact. He represents the Russian United States of America. The recruiting agents alliance and military policy, being himself a general of high reputation, and by his mother, who was a sister of the late Duchess of Kent, he is a near kinsman of our gracious Queen. His name is a guarantee against any concession or recognition of the Kingdom of Italy either in Rome or Venetia, and may be taken as the first act of a very energetic policy on the part of the Holy Roman Empire.

Intelligence of another act of oppression of the Ohurch has just reached me. The Ecclesiastical Seminary of Amelia, in the Diocese of Narri, has just been forcibly closed by order of Government, and the students expelled.

The murderer of the French painter Allard has been tried and found guilty, but the sentence of death will not be carried out, as he is under eighteen years of age, and he will be sent to the galleys for on the public schools and lectures this morning, being the first day of the Roman scholastic year. - Cor. of Tublet.

Turin, Nov. 7. - Yesterday was a day of disgust in Turin, and of blame for several in high places. The disastrous financial statement, previously allabsorbing, was almost forgotten in the indignation and depression caused by the documents that had reached us from Paris on the previous evening, and which filled the Opposition with scornful triumph, while they certainly somewhat dashed the hopes of those who previously upheld and applauded the Convention. There was blame for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had not known better how to get rid of troublesome questions and avoid damaging revelations; blame for Signor Lanza, for speaking inopportunely and ill-advisedly; blame for Signor Nigra, who had said more than he was justified in oing in his Note of the 15th of October, and in whose person the dignity of Italy has suffered, he having been manifestly snubbed and taken to task by the French Government. Against that Governleading strings cut into the very flesh of Italy, bounding with indignation under this fresh humilia. tion and disappointment. This was evident enough

duced by the !talian journals if they wish to avoid the confiscation to which the present Government has such extensive recourse. The men who govern whose strings are pulled from Paris. Every allusion of this kind was greeted with thundering and long-protracted applause, plainly proving the responsive sensitiveness of the chord thus touched. The Turin press takes up the burning question of the moment according to its tints and addictions, but it seems as if those papers which maintain that the Convention is not worth less in consequence of recent disclosures; felt that they are working against the stream. - Times Cor.

The fresh odium that has been thrown on the Convention since Saturday is not expected to make more

majority that will vote for the transfer of the capital. The effect that it will have will probably be to make the debate more vehement and bitter. But, to speak the plain truth, the Italian (non-Piedmontese) deputies must vote for the transfer or give up hopes of being returned by their constituencies at the proaching general election. I fear it is a fact that the change of capital is welcome to the bulk of the Italians, not so much out of love for Italy as out of dislike to Piedmont. They have all along had the feeling that they had been annexed to this little sub-Alpine kingdom, instead of absorbing it. The irritation of the Piedmontese continues to be at least on a par with the gratification of the Italians, and it may be heard expressed in exceedingly strong language,

even by persons of high standing

victorions from this struggle. I thank you for your goodness. Believe me, forever, yours affectionately, Stubard St. "StilentuG., GABIBALDI."

The Opinione of Turin deonunces the existence in are said to have caused desertions in the Italian army.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN ITALY .- The tunnel under the Appenines, on the Bologna and Florence line, has just been opened to the public. Travellers may now proceed from Turin and Milan to Rome and Naples without any other interruption on the railway than the few miles which separate Civita Vecchia from Orbitello, on the Tuscas coast .- Post.

ROME .--- The Pope assisted at the solemn Vespers and High Mass on the eve and feast of All Saints in the Sixtine Chapel, and a great number of visitors, both foreign and English, were present. Wednes-day, being All Soul's Day, the service for the Faithful departed was celebrated with great solemnity in the same chapel in the presence of His Holiness as well as in various churches of the city. Being anxious to see a new monument erected to the memory of M. De Bligny, brother of the superior of St. Vincent of Paul at St. Onoforo, and one of the bravest of the volunteers of Castle Fidardo, we went in the afternoon to the cemetery of San Lorenzo faori-lemure and found it had been purposely mutilated during the night by the adherents of the Sect, who had broken off the sword and thrown it aside, a miserable outrage on the dead, perfectly in keeping with the principles actuating so cowardly an act. The silence of the Vatican is the grand subject of exasperation to its enemies, and in the Babel of discussion, of calumny, of contradictory accusations, for no two o: the false witnesses agree in their testimonies, nothing is so eloquent as the calm and haughty indifference of the Holy See to the storm that is gathering and surging at its gates. . The Revolution has panneled its jury, and the judges and lawyers are met, - 'a terrible show'-but the accused refuses to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Oourt, and prefers God's verdict to that of the Code Napoleon. No peine forte et dure will force Pius the 1X. to plead before the bar of human policy, and this knowledge, which is slowly dawning on the Imperial mind, must be inconceivably galling. The French Episcopate, too, is preparing an address to the Holy See, and it is already in circulation for the purpose of having the signatures attached .- Tablet. There is a report of an invitation addressed to France by the other Catholic Powers, Austria, Spain, and Bavaria, to join in guaranteeing to the Pope his present possessions. In a recent letter I mentioned that a plan of the sort occupied the attention of the Vatican. It seems hardly necessary, however, to look beyond the Ultramontane tendency of M. Drouyn de Lhuys for an explanation of the disentisfaction at the construction put upon Nigra's Note of the 15th of September, and at the persevering endeavors of certain ill-advised persons and journals to prove that the Convention signified more than it said. The Paris organs of the Italian Government cannot be considered in the present instance to have deserved well of their friends here. They have thought less of serving their employers' interests than of annoying that home Government to which they are known to be more or less hostile .-- Times

The Correspondance de Rome takes from its Turin correspondence the following particulars :- Victor Emmanuel is still in a state of painful perplexity. Accustomed to be cheered by his subjects, he suffers much from their change in his regard. To recover his popularity, he now abandons £140,000 of his civil list, which now amounts to £700,000. But it is not money that the Piedmontese want from him; but the very life, which is about to be taken from Piedmont by the removal of the capital to Florence. Most urgent letters are sent on all sides to the King, advising him to halt in the way which is leading the Savoy monarchy to ruin. He cannot help reading these letters and communicating them to his enfourage, saying -' This is what they lead us to with their Convention.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The last news from Naples,

and of an international, engagement; but this di-and of an international, engagement; but this di-versity of form in no degree alters the substance of the lowest class, who'are an expense it diversity of form in no degree alters the substance of the lowest class, who'are an expense of the lowest class, who'are an expense it diversity of form in no degree alters the substance of the lowest class, who'are an expense of the lowest class, who'are an expense it diversity of for the reasons which traced out for us this line of conduct belonged to so superior an order, that the necessity arising out of the manner we entertain the con-to the banks of the lowest of the High Court are not, less imperious than that resulting from the finances and the packed juries of the High Court are solding daily victims to the galeys. The Brigan-of the opinion of your committee the Temwhich is requisite to bear a great misfortune, thereby to avoid a still greater one.

Whereupon we assure the Rigsraad of our grace and Royal favor. 'May God have you in his holy keeping.

· Done at our capital and Royal residence of Oopenhagen on the 4th November, 1864. CHRISTIAN R. (Signed),

11.175

'Countersigned BLUHNE.' RUSSIA.

It is a notable fect that the worst instruments of the barbarity both of Nicholas, and Alexander have been neither always nor even generally Russians. The Russian nobles, as M. de 'Gerebtzov not long ago, confessed. 'have abjured all profound , belief in orthodox Christianity,' and being wealthy as well as indifferent cannot be bribed to do the work of hangmen, unless they are candidates for promotion .--They are Germans and ex-Lutherans, who do most of the dirty work in Russia. 'The readiness with which they change their religion is remarkable,' observed Mr. Sutherland Edwards, 'and is only equalled by the energy with which, if their official position requires it, they will afterwards denounce any one who appears wanting in respect to the or-thodox Ohurch? These are the men who have influence in what is called 'the Synod,' and who are implacable in Lithuania and Poland. They have to run a race with the sordid brood of Mouravieffs, and cannot afford to be beaten. Their existence denends upon being more Russian than the Russians, and the Ozar employs them not only by the shores of the Baltic and the banks of the Volga, but in the Greek Isles, in Servia and Wallachia, and even in Armenia and Syria. He knows they will earn their wages .-Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

MUTINY OF NEGRO TROOPS AT MEMPHIS .- They are mowed down by Cannon .- Another alarm and panic occurred in Memphis on the evening of the 11th While Gen. Washburne was in the theatre, ult which was unusually crowded, the firing of heavy cannon was heard in the direction of the fort; this was soon followed by the ringing of all the bells and toe firing of signal guns in the city for assembling the militia. The audience made a rapid exit from the theatre by all the avenues of egress, with Gen. Ashbburne in the van making longer strides than when Forest disturbed his slumbers (but this time not without his nether garment.) Officers, soldiers and citizens were running to and fro in the streets, some supposed to be in search of the field of battle, and some for hiding places. The women and children took to the cellars and ravines, while boom, boom, pop, pop, went the strife within the fortificattons; but in a short time all was quiet again, and no one knew why. Nor has it all been explained by the city press, notwithstanding the freedom ac-corded to it by the military authorities ; but as some of our protectors are somewhat less reticent than the commanding general, enough has transpired to show that the negro troops, in exuberance of joy on account of their recent emancipation, mutinied against the military men who seek to enslave them anew, and the little guns and big guns of the fort were turned upon the poor wretches, and many were laid low in the dust. The number sacrificed is not known, but is supposed to be greater than has occurred in the South from keeping all the slaves in subjection for half a century before the war. -N. Y. World.

HORBIBLE ATTEMPT TO BUEN NEW. YORK CITY .--On Friday night, the 25th ult., an organised attempt was made to burn large portions of the city of New York. Thirteen among the principal Hotels were fired-in some of them several rooms. The Fifth Avenue, the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Tam-many, the Belmont, &c., were all fired; phosphorus, spirits of turpentine, &c., were the agents used for starting the conflagrations. Barnum's Museum was also fired, and geveral attempts made to set fire to hay and lumber in the neighborhood of the shipping at the docks. Fortunately, and, apparently, strangely, not a life was lost nor an accident of a serious character happened to any person. The whole loss of property will amount only to from ten to twenty

tan city of Spain. The deputation will also offer to his Holiness a considerable sum of money, the proceeds of a subscription made for the purpose by all classes of society in Spain.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT-Turin, Nov. 10. - The debate on the Bill for the transfer of the capital was continued to-day in the Chamber of Deputies.

Signor Lazzaro opposed the Bill. Signer Bufferio censured the tendency to Piedmontism. little astonished at the singular interpretations put Signor Ferrari considered Rome for the canital as a myth, which could not be entered into at present. 'We ought,' he said, 'to choose another city such as Florence.' By accepting the treaty with the transfer of the capital Signor the sentiments and respected the dignity and interesis of Italy. He continued :---

' Every one will interpret the treaty atter his own fashion. I myself am of opinion that intervention may take place at Rome. I ardently desire the maintenance of the alliance with France a nation which affords a generous example to the whole world. Let us have faith. We shall go where destiny calls us. I believe in the future of the Latin world, and consider the treaty troying countless souls all over Italy from the fotwit France as a warning to the Sovereign Pontiff?

Signor Coppin spoke against the Convention.

THE FRANCO-SARDINIAN CONVENTION .---The committee charged to examine the Government Bill for the transfer of the Italian capital to Florence has brought in its report. The following are some of the most striking passages :

"The obligations imposed upon Italy by the Convention are too clearly expressed and too exactly defined to authorise with any foundation the conclusion, or even the suspicion, that Italy thereby renounces her aspirations towards Pantaleo, especially as the General is pleased to Rome.

'No, we do not renounce Rome; we do not renounce going there in future. We simply renounce going there in force. But this renunciation is in no way a contradiction of our national programme; it is, upon the contrary, in perfect | tached to the English chapel outside the walls. I of March 27, 1861, which happily summed up and stated our programme, and with all the subsequent declaration of the Chamber. It is true held at Naples, and a lady called to the chair with by virtue of the Convention this programme, enthusiastic applause. In Genoa another emanciwhich was only a voluntary and spontaneous resolution on our part, acquires the force and cha-

The General of the Fate Bene Fratelli has been turned out of Milan, where he was making an ecclesiastical visitation of his Order; and, although he protested against the fragrant violation of his rights as a Milanese citizen, he was told that the statute did not exist for such as he, and that if he did not leave he would be imprisoned. "A free Church in a free State !-- if Oavour ever gets a sight of the Italian papers (and from their general tendency, I incline to believe in their enjoying an extensive circulation in his present domicilio contto) he must be a on his favorite maxim.

Another Italian See has lost a zealous and pious ruler. Monsignor Nicola Beletti, the Bishop of Foligno in the Pontifical States, is no more, and the people flocked in thousands to the last honors which were rendered to him in his widowed cathedral ten Ferrari considered he acted freely and obeyed days since. His saintly life and his zeal and loyalty would alone make his loss a heavy one in ordinary times, but at the present moment it is far more deplorable, the infamous provisions of the Execuatur preventing his place being more than nominally filled up. Let Catholics at home think of this, that every act of theirs directly or indirectly favorable to, or even tolerant of men and measures favorable to, or tolerant of, the Italian Revolution, is an act of complicity with the most subtle and daugerous persecution the Catholic Church has ever sustained, and which, though it can never destroy her, is desters imposed on the free action of the Holy See in matters spiritual. The Turks have just refused to recognise the intervention of Italy in the settlement of the questions regarding the Oriental Catholics, as she is no longer a Catholic Power, and what the Sultan allows to be a patent fact, Catholics are found to ignore.

The disturbances in the Venetian States continue to be talked of and subcribed for in the Revolutionary circles ; but, save as a protest, there is little meaning in the movement. Its importance lies in the certainty that it is fomented underhand by the Italian Government, and will be used at the right moment according to order from Paris, via Pepoli.

Garibaldi has congratulated Fra Pantaleo on getting rid of his cassock. It would be equally correct to congratulate the cassock on getting rid of Fra couple him with another distinguished ornament of the Clerical profession, one Ugo Basso, who was the Peter the Hermit of the Garibaldian legion in 1849, and who acquired an unpleasant celebrity here, from the fact of his having forcibly annexed a black cob belonging to the Protestant clergyman then atharmony with the memorable order of the day, think Signor Basso was one of the Garibaldian suite recently in London, and I trust he made due if tardy restitution to his wronged conferre.

A Republican Congress of workmen has just been pated sister of Italian unity is collecting subscriptions for Vénetis and Rome. Let no one say the female element is ignored by the creed of progress.) racter and obligation entered into by contract From Naples there is nothing of any interest, save I

the present, at least, all feeling of attachment to the dynasty is destroyed.

The Committee on Signor Sella's financial project seems likely, as far as the choice of the bureaux is yet known, to be most unfavorable to it. There is not a doubt that the anticipation of the land and house tax will be refused.

The meeting yesterday at the Vittorio Emanuele Theatre was a very full one. It is a large theatre, and the audience was closely packed. On the stage were trophies of arms and tri-colored banners -one draped with black and inscribed 'Victims of the 21st and 22d of September;' the back ground was a view of Venice. The speeches were by Deputies Brofferio (who presided), Boggio, and Sinso. An advocate named Corrado and a M. Canini also spoke in rather a violent strain, the latter introducing the name of Garibaldi, which was received with loud and longcontinued applause. After Boggio had spoken the meeting was suspended for a short time while a collection was made, which amounted to upwards of 1,200f.-a considerable sum considering that the audience seemed chiefly composed of the lower classes. After a working man, a young Roman student and the ex-priest Pantaleo, Garibaidi's former chaplain, had spoken, the meeting broke up with cheers for Rome and Venice, and without the slightest disorder having taken place. - Times Cor.

The financial statement of the Piedmontese Minister has torn away the last rag which covered the skeleton of the broken, crippled, and ruined Kingdom of Italy. For the last four years the expendi ture has always exceeded the revenue by one-third. The Kingdom of Italy has spent every year nearly forty millions sterling out of an income of twentyfive millions; the normal expenditure of the coming year will fall short of the necessary expenditure by twelve millions, and for present wants it is absolutely necessary to raise eight millions sterling before the end of the year. So the Minister proposes to make the people pay down at once the whole land tax for 1865, which has usually been collected in six annual instalments, and in this way he calculates on getting five millions. He will increase the taxes on tobacco, salt, and other articles, so as to raise an additional 1,600,000*l*. The King gives up 120,000*l*. of his Civil List, and Treasury Bonds are to be issued to the amount of the balance. For the future he proposes an immediate reduction of 2,400,000l. annual expenditure, by cutting down the army, the navy, and the salaries of the Civil Service. Here is the Times' admission of the benefits which Italy has derived from the Revolution. The Times says :--The experience of five years has proved, what might have been predicted a priore, the imprudence of the policy hitherto pursued ; the kingdom is weak er now than it was in 1859; its debt is greater, its taxation is greater, and the developement of Italian commerce has not kept pace with the growth of its burdens." The best part of this statement is the admission that it might have been expected a priori. Why, when Mr. Hennessy, in the House of Commons tried to prove it by figures, he was met by speeches, official documents, and newspaper articles, to prove that the Revolution had opened new and vast increased resources of national wealth, and that Italy was transformed into a flourishing State. - London Tablet.

GARIBALDI AND AMBRICA.-The Express publishes

the arrival in Naples, on the 29th ultimo, of Senator, d'Afflitto. The Neapolitans say that Signor Vigliani, who is a man of such administrative incapacity that he had to resign the functions of Prefect of Milan in 1862, owes the new favor which the King has conferred upon him to his ability in shooting woodcocks.

Prince Humbert is expected in Naples on the 15th or 20th instant. His Royal Highness is supposed to be about to take the military command of Naples. Bankruptcies for large amounts have become very numerous in Naples. The Court of Assize of that, city is engaged in judging seventy brigands of supporters of the band of Pilone, who is reorganising it at Torre Annunziats, and threatens the magistrates with his vengeance. The Giornale Officiale announces that an amnesty for all persons imprisoned for complicity in brigandage will soon be published. On the 22nd ult., a large concourse of the noble ladies escorted the Nuns the convent of Donnaregina. who were driven from it.

The Correspondance de Rome announces that an answer to the noble lady who wrote the " Mysteries of the Cloisters of Naples : Memoirs of Henrietta Caraccielo, of the Princes of Florino," lately re viewed with so much praise by the Anthenœum, has been published in Naples. It is impossible to prove more clearly and in more civil terms that, from her own avowal, Henrietta Caracoiolo is a daughter of pardition, a frightfully corrupted woman, and that every person who, like her, abandons the modest occupations of her sex to affiliate herself to the political sects, falls into public contempt and no longer inspires in any honest man any other feeling but that of his disgust and horror. How all this would be confirmed by an inquiry into the morality and conduct of the women who subscribe addresses to Garibaldi | What daughters, what wives, what mo-thers must they be? The hero, in one of his last epistles, dated from Caprera, esteems himself happy to accept the presidency of their association. If needed, says he, he would willingly sweep their hall of meeting. Garibaldi as the sweeper of the free ladies of free Italy would net be amiss ; but he might find it harder work than he seems to think. GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The Berlingske Tidende of the 5th inst., publishes the full text of the King of Denmark's message to the Rigsraad. It says :--

' The opening of the Rigsrand took place to-day (Fourth November), and His Excellency the Presi-dent of the Council, M. Bluhme, read the Royal messrge to the United Chambers, as follows : --'We, Christian IX., send our Royal greeting to

the Rigerand !

'The war which two great Powers have waged against us, and the result of which has been so disastrouz to Denmark, has forced us to submit to hard conditions of peace and to give up a portion of the Monarchy. According to Article 15 of the Consti-tution of the 18th November, 1863, this cession must sequently, convoked you in an extraordinary session, reserving to ourselves, moreover, to submit to you various changes which, in consevuence of the peace, it will become necessary to introduce it into our institutions.

addressed to the Correspondance de Rome, announce | thousand greenbacks. This horrible attempt, against the laws of God and man, is one of the most remark. Vigliani, who is named Prefect, itstead of Signor able on record, in its combination of extensive and daring attempt, and in its utter failure of effect .-N. Y. Freeman.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD.

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give elmost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold a1 25 cents a box.

 $1 \, \mathrm{m}$

Decomber 2, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-OOATED PILLS .- No Family cathartic has ever deserved or received the praise which has been awarded to BRISTOL'S SUGAR-OOATED PILLS, both by physicians and patients. The testimonials to their efficacy and entire freedom from all objectionable properties are from the very highest and most cautious medical authorities. Their great merit, according to these witnesses, is that they not only cleause the stomach and bowels, but obviate the necessity for continual purgation. In other words, they give a tone and permanent vigor to these organs, which evable them to fulfill their functions naturally, without being urged te their work by a frequent resort to the original curative. This is a matter of vast importance. Moreover, they do not reduce the general strength, as all mineral purgatives do, nor involve pain nor nausea in their operation. Hence they are invaluable for women, children, and aged persons. They are put up glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

A NECESSITY .- In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that the time of need will find receive the sanction of the Rigeraad. We have, con- him well prepared with a remedy. See advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Liniment is a specific.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O. E. We need not tell you with what feelings we ask in November 2, 864.



| AYER'S CHERRY PECTGRAL, | naie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Mon- | you may well suppose | m | nay be used for | creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I | Earliest Period to the Emandiantian of the |
|--|--|---|-----------|--|---|---|
| AILAS UNDING LACTORNAS | day at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE | I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL. | R | HEUMATISM. | COLLIC WALK DILLS JEW RIGHS without workt and a second | |
| | o'clock, A M, Thursday, at ElGHT o'clock, A.M.; | 1. 000000000 | | | ver from the pain and fatigue which so slight an ex- ertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced | \$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3,50. |
| Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bron- | and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M. | South Granby, C.W. | | TOOTH-ACHE, | taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate | TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES D. C. T. |
| a Trainight Consumption, and for the relief | STEAMER L'ETOILE | Mr Heury R. Gray, | [| | relief, and after having used four bottles I was com- | I CIS UL DALCH, WILL AN INTRODUCTION by Standard |
| of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of | | Chomist, Montreal. | | BURNS. | Dielely realored to wealth [have model. Dates the | Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1,00. |
| the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness | Captain P. E. MALHOIT, | Sir-I am most hap- | | SCALDS, | 1 DY ISIALLY SAU SAU 1118 fered it to my children with the | NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. |
| | Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomp- | py to state that my | | LUIODO AUU | DADDIEST TEBUILS. I AM SURG that such Canadians on | 18mo, cloth, \$1,50. |
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| Guics, that under managers mublical | and Friday, at TWO o'clock, P.M. stopping, going | mont Liniment, having | | SORE THROAT, | preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow | 1 The Spanish Quellars A This |
| | and returning, at S: Paul L'Ermite ; returning will | | | LUMBAGO, | ledged as the remedy par excellence. | 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by |
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| notionity over every other exceptorant 15 100 apper- | and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M. | most intense; but by using the Liniment, the | R an | nd may be used in- | CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. | |
| Tent to organs observation, and where its virtues are i | For further information, apply at the Richelieu | | | ernally for | condition andoring cooga. | |
| imourn the nublic no longer besitate what antiquote | Company's Office- | minutes. | | sinally for | St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856. | |
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| time of the nulmonary organs IRBL BIC HUUUUUUUUU | J. B. LAMERE, | | | HOLERA MORBUS | I TAL MODILOS SIDCE & LILLIA daughter of mine ten mene | |
| This many interior remetates thruse (| General Manager. | fully, W. GIBSON. | | OWEL Complaints | OI Age, was taken with Whonning Cough in a more | |
| when the community have failed and Deen disparately (| Richelien Company's Office, i Montreal, Oct. 29,1864. | | | MARRH(RA. 1 | aggravated form, and nothing we could do for here | Old and New : Or. Tasta werse Rechippen in the |
| this has gained friends by every trial, conferred be- | AUGURAL, OCK. 20, 1004. 3 | Montreal, | | VIND GHOLIG. | seemed in any way to relieve her suffering We at | Del Divis, by bills of Dauliar with a Dest. |
| nefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and pro- | | Dec. 12th, 1860. | | | length decided to try & bottle of your Dr. Wistoria | 1 romo, crom, roo ; gire adges, 1,30. |
| duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be | ROYAL | | | åc., åc. | Balsam of Wild Oberry. In three hours after she | Catholic Youth's Library. |
| forgotten. We can only assure the public, that its quality is | | Having, on varions | | | had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, | 1. The Pone's Niece: and other Talas m |
| the heat an to the heat it ever nas been, and | INSURANCE COMPANY. | occasions, used your | | Much might be said | and in less than three days was entirely cured, and | |
| that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that | | Liniment, I am happy | | fits remedial proper- | is now well. I have since recommended the Bal- sam to many of my neighbors, who have widdly, and | gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. |
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| A | | cial. I have frequently | | pace of this Adver- | care. | FIULD THE FIELDUCE OV MIR Sedlier · 10mg -1 |
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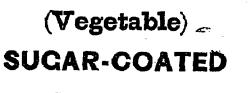
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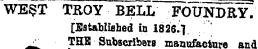
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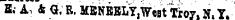
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