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THE STORY OF A PIN.

XXVII.-(CONTINUED.)

Borghese re-entered, and found Madame duced. Wolff seated between the two sisters, who knew not how to express their gratitude.

'Tell me, Jeanne, have I not been worthy of your namesake, Jeanne d'Arc, in the camp of the English? They have all bit the dust !?

And who has sent us this unhoped for relief?' asked Jeanne.

'Your mother,' replied Borghese, 'and when you shall be less agitated, dear children, you may read the last wishes of that tender mother who still watches over you. It was George who made this fine discovery in searching behind the portrait which you lent him. But weep no more,' said she, embracing them warmly.

'Do you wish to enter into our conspiracy for George's happiness?

' Do with us what you wish,' said Jeanne, exhausted by so many emotions.

break his vow. But it is you, Jeanne, who the mansion. should come to relieve him from it. Your days of trial are ended. His mother wishes to see to you at first, and, above all, your sketches and paintings; you will find, for the rest, everything ready to receive you. And beg Madame Blanchemain, your good neighbor, to come with you .-You will feel more at ease by her presence until the great day with which we are occupying ourne too happy.'
Ah, well,' said Monsieur Wolff, 'we are selves. But, above all, be prudent. George knows nothing about it, and Monsieur Wolff this surprise.

'Anna,' said Jeanne, embracing her sister, 'do you still believe in the presentments of stormy days?

She passed before the garland which ornamented the crystal vase, and kissed a little

We resign ourselves to you,' she said with these paints. I will run to Madame Blanche-

An hour after, the two ladies and their good neighbor were in the carriage; the two ama-

zons galloped beside them.

like living? 'I have never passed a better day,' replied Madame Wolff, and you have been heroic.

And they congratulated each other at the result produced by their stratagem. Madame Blanchemain, in the rapidly rolling carriage, half believed it only in a dream, and had a thousand things to say. The two sisters held each other by the hand, thinking of their mother, and of George, of the past and

XXVIII. -AT LAST!

the future.

It was towards evening that the equipage not wish then to breakfast with us? reached the mansion, and entered by a gate.-Dinner was ready in Jeanne's apartment, which, with the exception of some indispensable addi- doubt I am dreaming, and I fear to awake. tions, taithfully represented the chambers in the for the most favorable installation of the new- the matter.'

comers. But can we not, on this evening, see the

us, and yet so unhappy!' 'It will be too late,' said Borghese, 'and you have been sufficiently excited for one day. You have great need of repose. For the rest, let | continue feeding her cananes. me assure you, I will go and carry him good news, and that your troubles are ended. Sleep, longer wished to come and see us, so we have the feelings of the faithful united in the little dear children, as in your little white house ; your taken a dwelling here.' friends are watching over you.'

Jeanne and Anna did not attempt to thank you? her. A look, a smile, the pressure of a hand,

expressed all they felt. When alone, they fell upon their knees and at the organ? thanked God for these happy events. They found upon a praying desk the little diamond cross attached to the will of their good mother. Jeanne read in a trembling voice these few words, written with an unsteady hand:

Dear children, love each other in remem- tune. brance of me, and never leave each other .-So long as you are united, I will be with you. at the door. How happy they were at having found in their own hearts, and George's also, the accom-

plishment of this respected will. The night was passed without sleep, and appeared to them unending. They reviewed in their minds the various and rapid incidents meet George. which had brought such a change in their des-

duties were attended to with as much care as in the little white house, when Borghese entered and asked if Monsieur Wolff could be intro-

ATHOLIC

Monsieur Wolft was confounded before the him, feature for feature, the ideal of his favorite on us. Corregio. He thanked the young ladies for having lent themselves to his plans for surprise. He told them all the affection he bore to the attach him to himself permanently.

But Mademoiselle, he added, 'your distance breakfast. from us took away half of his heart, and we could no longer dispense with you.'

They agreed that the young ladies should remain in their apartments until the first interview; and Monsieur Wolff, greatly amusing himself at the effect which he wished to produce, withdrew to prepare the denouement which was very easy to foresee.

Two hours after, Monsieur Wolff was walk-

'My dear George,' said he, 'it is some years that we have worked together; I have appreyou married as soon as possible. Your apart- ciated all your attachment, all your knowledge, ment, which you will find exactly like this, is and, above all, your devotedness. You have ocready in a separate suit of rooms. You will be cupied yourself with my fortune: it is now time in your own house. We came on horseback, that I should remember yours, since you appear but we have also a carriage. You must go there to forget it. I know you have some savings. 1 to carry there the things that are indispensible wish to double them, to put you in a position of to you at first, and, above all, your sketches and becoming a partner in the house of Wolff and Company. Will you agree to that?

'Dear sir,' said George, 'my devotion to you was purchased, and I have nothing to wish. This new mark of your esteem and confidence render

knows nothing about it, and Monsieur Wolff about to have a serious conversation. Sit down wishes that he should have all the pleasure of there. I will go and look for a plan of partnership which I have sketched out, and it will not be a bad arrangement to lock at it here.'
George remained upon a garden seat, under

some thick acacia and haze! bushes, which leaned against the pavillion so recently transformed into the white house.

His reveries were directed towards his proteges. He now knew that they were relieved gaiety. 'Come, Anna, bring these studies and from trouble, and he saw himself more and more in a position to secure their fortune. His heart was gladdened in these thoughts, when he fancied he heard through the foliage the sound of a chamber organ. Listening with more attention, he was not long in recognizing the same plain 'Louise,' said Borghese to her friend, 'do tive melody which Anna loved to play, and which you not feel more happy in occupying yourself had made such an impression upon him one sumwith the happiness of others? Is it not more mer evening, the evening of his leave-taking at the white house.

He arose, sought his way through the thick bushes, and he could not believe his eyes, on finding before him a pavillion with the parlor, the white roses which tapestried the ground floor, and clambered up to embrace the windows of the second story-in fine, the perfect imitation of the place which his thoughts were unceasingly picturing to him.

The parlor window was opened.

'Well, now,' said a well-known voice, 'how proud you go by, Monsieur George! You do

'Are you here, dear Madame Blanchemain! Have I become mad? Speak again; without

'If you dream when you are wide awake, it other. white house. Mademoiselle Borghese and Ma- is not my fault,' said Madame Blauchemain, dame Wolff remained to dinner, and to provide opening the door; 'we have moved: that is all

George entered with fixed eyes. 'Take care,' said he, 'it is dangerous that which you customed small change of these ceremonies. It poor exile,' said Jeanne. 'To know him so near are doing. Joy makes me afraid.' And he regarded this dining hall, so like that where he had clever Mademoiselle Borghese had wished to passed some happy moments, and he regarded raise to heaven these pious chants whilst the ful to his proteges. Madame Blanchemain, who asked permission to priest was blessing their union.

" We!" exclaimed George; is she then with piness.

'I beg you, go up with me, dear Madame Blanchemain; I can scarcely support myself.

'Come, child,' said Madame Blanchemain, and learn to endure happiness, as it may perhaps be necessary some day to endure misfor-

They ascended a little stair-case and knocked

'Come in,' said a joyous voice.

Jeanne, surrounded by her studies, was seated at her work-table; a spleaded bouquet was before her.

"At last!' said Jeanne, arising, and going to themselves to see them again.

ferings are forgotten in a smile? communion.

'You have suffered too much?' said George. 'You, also,' said Jeanne; " but each has calin countenance of Jeanne, which recalled to followed the way of duty, and God has had pity

They lest them some time to exchange these tender words; then Anna, then their friend worthy George, and all which he wished to do to surrounded them. They came to give them notice that Madame Blanchemain had prepared

'How is it, George,' said Monsieur Wolff I appointed a renderrous to talk of business, and I find you engaged in conversation with the neighbors. We will return there by an by: to-morrow we will talk of business.'

Then he gave him a letter from his mother, which informed him that she would come in a few days to assist at his marriage.

George threw himself weeping into the arms Ah well, said Borghese, 'George will not ing with George in the great English garden of of Mousieur Wolfi; and he had not hands enough to respond to the testimonies of friendship from every one.

XXIX .- RESTITUTION.

It was in the little Church of Saint Germain, that Jeanne and George wished to be united without any parade. They made but few invitations, but some unknown friends interested themselves in the denouement of their simple romance.

When they passed under the peristyle, George took the holy water, and offering it to Jeanne:

'Do you remember?' said be. She replied by a glance.

They wished to kneel before the alter of the Virgin. It was there that George had come to pray, on the first day, for the success of his undertaking.

Jeanne had not the constrained and timid air which some maidens assume on being conducted to the altar.; nor had she any more the gay and careless air with which young ladies sometimes concerd their embarrassment; her charming features possessed the calmness and serenity belonging to the consciousness of duty accom-

Her form, flexible as a blade of grass, gave no evidence, even on this solemn day, of any

constraint. Her bridal dress was most simple, and had nothing remarkable but a crown of wild roses, which appeared living. In the symbolical bouquet which trembled in her girdle, the eye was attracted by a drooping eglantine, which discorered in the depths of its lightly tinted cup, a beautiful drow of dew, which was no other than a fine pearl; it was a gift of Madame Wolff .-The dramond cross, a family souvenir, was suspended from her neck by a black velvet ribbon; and-to tell the whole, the poor pin had not been forgotten; it was resting completely happy upon

the bosem of the bride. Jeanne was the mark of all eyes; and bore all these glances very well, responding by a friendly sign to persons whom she recognized.

'She has nothing,' said a mother to her daughter.

'Does he take then the two sisters?' said another lady. 'It is really what he had better do, replied a

neighbor, 'for one could not live without the 'Heaven bless them,' said the poor people,

whom George had not forgotten. Harmonious music came to impose silence

upon this meagre conversation, which is the acwas not difficult for George to know that the

Every one was bent in reflection, under the 'O yes,' said the, 'it appeared that you no influence of those pure accents which respond to church. Each one took his little share of hap-

The good father, who knew so well the most 'Ah! but will you not go and see?' said Ma- secret thoughts of Jeanne, made the assembly a dame Blanchemain; 'do you not hear her sister most touching address. He had taken for his text these words: 'Seek, and you shall find;' and, although the priest referred to moral generalities, and abstained with propriety from all al lusion to the adventures of the newly-married couple, the attentive audience bore in mind all which they knew George had found by his spirit of study and observation, from a pin, to the worthy woman whom he had come to demand of God in this same place, and whom he led to-day before the altar of the Virgin.

The carriages were in waiting; they went

Monsieur Wolff, who had wished to conduct inyself away from it. Who could dare to describe those moments of Jeanne to the Church, presided at the entertainoutflowing confidence, during which two pure ment which was given at his house. He had situated on a noble chill, was enclosed almost in a about the expedition to the sea shore.

good mother of George, who was completely as far as the eye could see, into the very bear Madame Blanchemain left them in this silent happy at the good fortune of her well-beloved of noble Normandy.

HRONICLE.

prepared this dream. The good Madame Blanchemain was radiant.

When George found himself in Jeanne's little chamber, she leaned upon his shoulder. 'Take Borghese, Madame Wolff, and Monsteur Wolff, back this pin,' said she to him, in a low voice, it is truly yours.'

XXX.-POSTSCRIPT.

It was thus that I, the poor little pin, returned to the possession of my dear and ancient master. The increase of his fortune would have allowed him a more costly summer residence, but he purchased of the good Madame Blanchemain, and he wished to preserve unchanged, the little

white house of Saint Germain. If any one asks how I have been able to recount so many circumstances to which I have not been a party, it must be admitted, for my justification, that all the events of this simple history have been frequently repeated and commented upon before me in the young house-

And to-day do you wish to know where I yet rest? Bring yourself to the little chamber whose view is extended to the distant horizon, and whose window is garlanded with roses.

A cradle is in the middle of the chamber, and around the cradle they are all silently regarding a beautiful sleeping infant. George holds Jeanne by the hand; Anna, the second mother of the little angel, is occupied with the thousand details of household affairs. 'It will be the perfect picture of Jeanne,' said Madame Blanchemain, taking a pinch of snuff with satisfaction.

And I, poor little pin, I fasten the swaddlingcloth of the sleeping infant.

But ask of me nothing more. We will leave our friends at the highest point of happiness of which the wise can dream. These delicious moments are of short duration. It must be foreseen that unhappiness, that inevitable guest, guards all its rights, and the pin which hears the beatings of that little heart, a pledge of the future, will

fasten, some day, perhaps, a shroud?
Now, in all fables there is a moral. Seek, therefore, the one which can be drawn from this beautiful history

ther, he would not so carefully have followed, in memory of hun, his most insignificant directions, and he would not have stooped to pick up | children, a boy and a girl, with whom I was ge-

If he had not picked up this pin and placed it in his sleeve, he would not have interested Monsieur Wolff.

If he had not had taste for the beautiful and good, he would not have met, in the Munich gallery, the image of the one whom the future had reserved for him.

If he had not acquired experience in works of art, he would not have been sent to the Jardin des Piantes, and he would not have found in his way the same one whose image and remembrance already occupied has thoughts.

If he had not been honest and courteous, he would not have won the wholly sisterly and devoted friendship of Mademoiselle Borghese, who led him as by the hand.

If he had yielded his pin to the whim of a beautiful lady, he could not have lent it to his charming unknown, nor formed that first fragile boad which began to unite their two destinies.

If he had sought his pleasure only, and if he had not applied himself to the study of a foreign language, he would not perhaps have been in America, and he would not have found, at the other end of the world, the means of being use-

If he had required the poor pin, when it was necessary, in obedience to Jeanne, to submit to the painful exile, he would have been less worthy of her.

If he had not passed through the church, upon entering Saint Germain, perhaps he would not have found the one his heart was seeking for, or, at least, he would not have entered her dwelling with so religious a feeling.

And what has held all this together ? THE END.

PIERRE PREVOST'S STORY

TRUE TO THE LAST.

back to Paris, after having exchanged some most north of France, I came across a little seaside want you both. Go into the garden to get affectionate farewells with friends who promised village which possessed so many charms that it me something to make a salad of. Come was the greatest difficulty in the world to tear now!

They were up at day light. Their household friends mingle in a like feeling, and all their suf- the bride on his right hand, and on his left the semicircle of richly wooded hills, which stretched,

At your feet the glorious sea came dashing in George was placed between Madame Wolff to a shore over which great masses of bold rock and Borghese, the two benevolent faries who had were liberally scattered, and round which the waves used to play in the summer-time, however little obstacle was afforded to their fury when fierce winds blew up a storm in the cruel winter-

> But perhaps the most attractive feature of theplace to me was a splendid river, within a mile's walk of the village, which was plentifully supplied with fish, and afforded me many and many a day's amusement, and not a little excellent.

> My time was pretty well my own, and I had made up my mind for a tolerably long spell of idle enjoyment; so, under these circumstances. it may not appear strange that I resolved to take up my quarters at----

The inhabitants of the place were mostly poor fishermen, who used to ply their trade nearly the whole of the week, and by great good back frequently got back to their wives and families towards its close.

A very pretty cottage, with a bay-window commanding a splendid view of the sea, took my fancy immensely, and though it was rather a humble sort of place, I determined if possible tomake an impression on its possessors, in order to .. secure two rooms for my use during my stey.---Alphonsine was certainly not the most sweet-tem- pered woman I have ever met, in fact rather the contrary; at the same time I fully personded myself that a great many disagreeables would be counteracted by the possession of my much-coveted bay-window.

Alphonsine evidently ruled the establishment with a rod of iron. She was a tall, thin, illfavored looking woman, who was always prepared for a wrangle, and who looked uncommonly sharp after her own interests. However, by paying pretty leberally and in advance, I soon won. her heart, and I flatter myself that it was by excellent generalship on my part that I contrived very soon to be entirely in her good books. Her hard face used sometimes actually to relax into a grim kind of smile in my presence, and I fancied her barsh voice used almost unperceptibly to soften in addressing me. Besides, she was accustomed to bustle about in a rough kind of way in order to get things straight and comfortable, Il George had not loved and respected his fa- and I really think tried to do her best to make me feel at home. What more could I want than this? And then she had two delightful pecially friendly, and who tended to enliven meup a bit whenever I chanced to be at all dull .--The boy was about thirteen years old, and his sister, who looked a year or two younger, was indeed a lovely child. She was as fair as a hij; and had that sweet expression of countenance which is so often found among the peasants in Normandy; her eyes were large and exquisitely blue, and with all, this she had a decided will of her own. But then she was the daughter of . Alphonsine. It was some little time before & made the acquaintance of the master of the establishment; for he was always busy fishing, and, as I have said before, the fishermen who lived in. the village seldom got home before Saturday. evening, and had to be off again either on Sunday even or by daybreak on Monday.

However, Saturday soon came round, and with

it Pierre Prevost. He was about five and thirty years old, very dark and singularly handsome. His hair, which was thick, fell about his head in ringlets; he was short, and had most expressive eyes. I was not long in perceiving that he was in every way a great contrast to Alphonsine. His expression was sad, and he seldom or never smiled; and I noticed he seemed to shrink rather nervously from the piercing look with which he was very frequently favored by 'la belle Alphonsine." His sweet and handsome face soon disposed me favorably towards him, nothwithstanding that there were circumstances which occurred on our first acquaintance which would otherwise. have tended to prejudice me entirely against

I was smoking a pipe and chatting quietly to Alphonsine in the great chimney-corner on the evening I allude to, when all at once the two children came tearing in from school with their book under their arms.

'He is come !' cried they, in their shrill treble voices. 'We saw his boat just coming near the shore. He will be on the sand almost in a moment. We may go and meet him, may we not, mother?

'What's the use?' said she, in rather a more disagreeable tone than usual. 'I am sure he In one of my summer rambles through the would much prefer to come alone. Besides, I

The last words settled the matter, and the-It was indeed a lovely spot. The village, children were soon off, without another word

"That's strange,' thought I to myself; 'I any rate a bad husband.

A tem minutes afterwards be came in. As if to strengthen this bad impression of mine I noticed that Alphonsine never moved when he eagerly, and kissing it passionately thrust it into entered, and did not attempt to offer her hand or his bosom and hastened away. cheek to him. She did not even welcome him

with a smile:

was already in ber hand : How much? said she, coolly.

Pierre Prevost pulled out of his pocket a great deather purse, and detailed, day by day, how much he had made by the sale of his fish. After story. which he put down the money upon the corner

of the table. All this time the woman was eagerly dotting. down the various sums, on the slate. Then she gravely added them all up, and determinedly

counted out every sou.

By great good luck the figures tallied with the money. Then Alphonsine shut up the money in a drawer, and locked it very securely.

Meanwhile Pierre repocketed his leather purse which he had just emptied, never attempting to grumble in the least, and going through the task as methodically as possible.

I was quite wrong in forming so hasty an I was quite wrong in forming so hasty an opinion, thought I to myself, as I witnessed this among them a bright link, in his person, has been among them a bright link, in his person, has been added to that continuous, unbroken apostolic chain, after all. after all.'

It was not long before the young ones made a second burst into the room, making rather more noise than they did on the first occasion.

They were not long in scrambling on to Pierre's knees, and smothering him with kisses, and it was all done so beartily, with such warmth and so naturally, that I could not help exclaim. ing to myself, 'Why, he's a capital father, after

But, judge of my astonishment when I heard their presty voices call cut.

'On! we're so glad to see you back again, dear uncle Pierre!

Then he was their uncle, after all, and be was not married to Alphonsine. But was be her brother, or merely a brother-in-law? And yet she seemed so entirely to have the upper-hand over him. It certainly was a very remarkable comcidence.

But what surprised me most of all was the fatherly affection that Pierre Prevost seemed to have for the two children.

He then took them on his knees, and played with them, and appeared to make so much of them, that I, who was a silent spectator of this little scene, became really quite interested.

This lasted for about five minutes, and then -all at once it seemed as if the old pain came over him, for he turned quite sad again, and turn-... ed deathly pale, and I could see the tears starting to his eyes. And then he got up, and looking steadily into the young innocent faces of his nephew and niece, said, in an extremely soft efforts, in the unamimity with which his views are ac-

'Go and play on the sand. Go along, my , pretty ones!

The poor children, who seemed quite aston-sitated for a moment. However, another beseeching look from their uncle, and an agry word or so from Alphonsme, soon persuaded them what to do; whereupon they set out very slowly for the sea-shore.

- They know perfectly well how little you care for them, said Alphonsine, very bitterly; selytim, is one offensive to the majority of the inhaand it would be just as well if you would not go

out of your way to show it.? Pierre made no answer. He shat his eyes, and put his hand to his heart as if to express the pain he was suffering.

Then taking a spade from the corner,

a f am going to work in the garden,' said he,

And then he went out, looking very sorrowful. CHAPTER II. Things seemed to be taking quite a dramatic

turn, and I made up my mind to try hard and unravel the plot.

I followed Pierre, and having secured myself in a convenient biding-place, determined to watch. .

He walked quietly on, but soon stopped at a little vegetable garden, quite at the end of the willage. At first he pretended to set to work reigorously, but his eyes kept wandering to a stille rose-covered cottage within a stone's-throw of the garden. He soon left off working, and tleaning listlessly on his space, he kept his eyes firmly fixed on one of the windows, which was always covered with the luxuriant growth of roses and honeysuckle.

As the wind played fitfully with the curtain of green which darkened the window, I fancied I recognized the shadow of a woman.

Immovable as a statue, Pierre Prevost remained where he was, and though night drew on, he ciety which he contributes to form. If we are to did not leave his post till the heavens were bright judge by the documents which have come under our with myriads of stars; and then swinging his title us to attack some importance to them, we must spade over his shoulder, he began to retrace his say-without meaning any undue reflection on the steps to the village.

But, just before he left the garden, I thought A heard a bitter sigh borne on the wind from the cottage window.

The next day, when I was coming away from early Mass, I saw Pierre standing in the porch of the church. The two children were clinging to one of his hands, while the other, still wet with holy water, was gently extended to a young the United States. A large proportion of the emiwoman who was in the act of passing before him. She was a lovely creature, with golden hair, large expressive blue eyes, and a face like one . of Fra Angelico's angels. Although she could . not have been less than thirty years old, she appeared to have all the lightness and vivacity of a girl of eighteen.

When their fingers met an almost impercepttble thrill seemed to affect them both, and as they gazed into one another's faces they both turned deadly pale.

Could it have been the shadow that I recognized through the roses the evening before?

The tide came up very early that evening, and fore night came on.

Pierre Prevost was one of the nest to start, wonder if this Pierre can be a bad father, or at but he went a long way round to get to the seashore, and passed before the windows of the rosecovered cottage.

A flower fell at his feet. He picked it up

As the evening wore on, and while the little viats were just fading away in the distance, I watched again, and distinctly saw a white handdown from the wall, the peacil belonging to which kerchief waving from the window of the pretty

> I was naturally anxious to find out about this little romance, and was continually puzzling my poor brains to discover the truth of the

> There were bundreds of people 1 might have asked, and, of course, Alphonsine would have been only too happy to have enlightened me.-But I determined, if possible, to hear it all from Pierre's own lips, and accordingly made up my mind to stifle my idle curiosity.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHBISHOP MCHALE .- As a patriot of the highest order, he is public property. Irish Nationalists feel that their character must receive additional brightness connects Pius with Peter; and they, therefore, omit no opportunity of showing his Grace that whatever concerns the Pastor interests the flock; that both harmonize in the same unity of purpose-both form one body, perfect and connected, without clash or jar like the dogmatical and moral code which Holy Church teaches. From the hour he grasped the crozier to the present, the Great Bishop of the West has been ever found identifying himself with the people in all their struggles for Civil and Religious Liberty, invariably standing by the side of the oppressed against the oppressor, and using his gigantic exertions to elevate the moral character, amelionate the wretched and impoverished condition of his fellow-countrymen. His labors for this purpose know no bounds. His is the untiring effort to train to saving knowledge and virtue the rising youth with the father's fondness and the apostle's zeal Churches, Monasteries, Schools, and Convents bear eloquent testimony to the charity which is ever providing for the wants of religion and learning. They are incontrovertible proofs, too, of the successful working of the voluntary principle, which has made the Irish branch of the Catholic Church the purest, noblest, and most efficient among the Churches of the earth. They are more—they are a symbol of those links of affection which bind the ever-faithful people to their Hierarchy, notwithstand ing the unceasing efforts made to sever them. For years, almost single-handed, he combatted the agressions of Government, through the National System, or the Old Faith. He assailed the stronghold of bi gotry. He tore away the cobweb sophistries with which deprayed cunning essayed to fetter the march of Catholic principles. He exposed the shameless fallacies which the authors of the Godless System of Education spread broadcast through the land. The Pope blessed his labors, and he now stands at the head of the Hierarchy, filling them with his own fervid energy, and reaping, even here, the reward of his cepted by that most learned and venerable body,-Telegruph .

THE RIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY. (To the Editor of the Weekly Register.)

Sir.-A good deal of local excitement has been lately created in Westmeath by the fact of the Roman Catholic High Sheriff, Mr. Dease, of Turbotston, having refused the application of the Hibernian Bible Society for the use of the County Court House for

the purpose of holding their annual meeting therein. The High Sheriff refused it on the ground that the object of the society, which is well known to be pro-

Several rather intemperate letters and articles ving appeared in the local Protestant journalwritten with the object of making it appear that Mr. Dease had refused the application from motives of intolerance, and also that other Roman Catholic High Sheriffs, including Mr. Dease's father in the number, had granted what he now refused, Mr. Dease has written to the abovenamed paper a letter which goes straight to the point on the subject of the crying

evil of proselytism. ONE OF YOUR ISISE SURSCRIBERS. Mullingar, Oct. 30.

The Editor of the Ulster Observer complains that he and other respectable Catholics in Belfast have been annoyed by anonymous letters, full of 'low, loathsome, abominable abuse, such as one might expect to find only in the meanest haunts of iniquity, and mingled with the most blasphemous impreca-

tions in religion': —
'There is one Catholic gentleman who is specially favored with similar effusions, and whose slightest actions seem to furnish occasion for fresh threats and renewed abuse. If Mr. Hughes only brings a clergyman to his house he receives a warning, on peril of his life, not to repeat the offence. Yesterday he received a well-written letter, couched in the most insulting and threatening terms, abusing him for having dared to invite priests to his dwelling, and praying for the opportunity to have a shot at him for the crime.'

The Editor adds. -What we feel most is the evidence which these letters afford of a debased intelligence among apparently educated men, and of an utter want of that sense of decency which is essential to the respectability of the individual and the character of the sonotice, and the number and character of which encommunity-that civilization in Belfast is at a low ebb indeed, particularly among those who claim to have to do with its advancement.'

Saunders's News-Letter gives currency to a rumour that Sir Robert Peel has resigned the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Monsell, M.P. for the county of Limerick.

The Cork Heruid states that almost daily hundreds of persons, young and old, embark at Queenstown for grants is of the agricultural class, but there are also many tradespeople - some of them apparently in good circumstances, and others of no particular occu-

The Clonmel Chronicle says :- At Fethard petty sessions, and in other parts of this district, several parties were refused liceuses for the keeping and carrying of fire-arms; and we are informed by two of our county magistracy that some of those for whom they refused to certify, at once stated to them that they would obtain game licenses, which would entitle them to have arms in their possession-thus of the Irish People except what was necessary to evading the decision of the Government and the local magistracy.

Martin Higgins, of Toam, arrested in Dublin and transferred to Galway for examination, on a warrant The tide came up very early that evening, and against him as a Fenian, has been committed for trial, necessitated the departure of the fishermen be-On searching the prisoner's box all that was found was a ramrod and a work in MSS.

THE LOSDON ' TIMES' UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE. -The London correspondent of the Irish Times says: -Among the recent triumphs of the Irish police in their pursuits of Fenianism, may be recorded the sur-reillance to which they subjected Mr. Delane, editor of the Times. Mr. Delane paid a visit this autumn to the Duke of Devoustire and the Earl of Bessborough and in his progress he was tracked by the detectives, who supposed that he was the notable Stephens, Head Centre. Mr. Delane is unfortunate in his visits to Ireland. He went over there in 1848, and at that time the police, as now, were in quest of Stephens. So, when he got to the South of Ireland, the author ities seized him and locked him up. To satisfy them, be named several noblemen and gentlemen to whom he was known, and begged them to communicate with them, but each name that he gave had not the ring of loyalty which would satisfy the police. He asked them to write to Archbishop McHale, but John of Tuam' was not the kind of reference which would then go down, and so his admission that he had been in correspondence with the dignitary rather weighed against his release. At last he begged them to write to the Lord Lieutenant; and the constables, glad of an excuse for showing their zeal in Dublin Castle, sent off a dispatch. A note by return of post from Lord Clerendon, testifying to the loyalty of the accused, enabled Mr. Delane to leave the police barracks after two days' confinement.

The Galway Express (an Orange sheet) says:-The Government have decided upon increasing the military force in Ireland this winter by 100,000 men of all arms. For some time past they have been quartering troops in various towns throughout the country. Castlebar has got two companies of infantry and one troop of cavalry; but the chief town of the province, Galway, only possessess one red coat—a recruiting sergeant. We must have troops, and a memorial to government through the Marquis of Clanrickarde should be sent. We think it would have formed a much more profitable subject of discussion than the advisability of bestowing a watch-man's 'cast off' suit upon the town crier.

The following is a copy of the summons and plaint which has been served on the Lord Lieutenant, the Under Secretary, and Mr. Stronge, the police magistrate. His Excellency accepted service through his private secretary :—

SUMMONS AND PLAINT-COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Thomas Clarke Luby, of Parliament street, in the city of Dublin, proprietor of the Irish People news-paper, plaintiff. His Excellency John Wodehouse, Baron Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, of Dublin Castle, in the county of the city of Dublin, defendant.

Victoris, by the grace of God, of the United Kinglom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, defender of the faith, and so forth, to the said John Wodehouse, Baron Wodehouse, greeting : John Wodehouse, Baron Wodebouse, the defendant, is summoned to answer the complaint of Thomas Clark Luby, who complains that the defendant broke and entered the house of the plaintiff, situate at No. 12, Parliament street, in the city of Dublin, and continued therein without the consent of the plaintiff and against his will, and disturbed the plaintiff in the peaceable possession thereof, and broke open his doors thereof and the locks thereto affixed, and broke open the boxes, chests, and drawers of the plaintiff in the said house, and searched and examined the rooms in the said house, and read over, pryed into, and examined all the private papers and books of the plaintiff there found, whereby the secret affairs of the plaintiff be came wrongfully discovered and made public, and took and carried away manuscripts, printed papers, and pamphlets of the plaintiff.

And the plaintiff also complains that the defendant converted to his own use and wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the plaintiff's goods—that is to say, the working plant of an operative printer and publisher, types, books of account, ledgers, and papers of the plaintiff.

And the plaintiff also complains that the defendant detained, and still detains, from the plaintiff, the goods and chattels of the plaintiff-that is to say the working plant of an operative printer and pub lisher, types, books of account, ledgers, and papers of the plaintiff, to the plaintiff's damage of £1,000, and the plaintiff prays judgment against the said defendant to recover said sum of £1,000 and costs of

Therefore the defendant is hereby required to apyear at the said court within 12 days after the service hereof, and answer the said complaint, or in default bereof judgment shall be given according to

Witness, the Lord Chief Justice and other Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin. Dated Friday, the 27th day of October 1865.

M. O'LOGHLEN. ISAAC BUTT.

JOHN LAWLESS, Attorney for the Plaintiff, No. 5, Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.

THE ACTIONS AGAINST THE ROYAL BANK .- WE are authorised to state that the directors of the Royal Bank of Ireland have intimated to Mr. John Lawless that, on considering the opinion of Mesers. Buts, Q.C.; Sidney, Q C.; Dowse, Q.C.; and Michl. O Loghlen, they have come to the conclusion that they would not be justified in any longer withhold. ing the money standing in their books to the credit of Mr. O'Leary, and that they are prepared to honour chaques to the amount of his account .- Even-

ACTIONS AGAINST DETECTIVE OFFICERS. - Write of summons and plaint, in every respect similar to those against the Lord Lieutenaut and Sir Thomas Larcom, have been served upon Mr. Superintendent Ryan and Acting Inspectors Smollen and Daw. on, at the suit of Mr. Thomas Clarke Luby .- Even. ing Mail.

Last evening writs of summons and plaint were served upon Mr. Copland, as public officer of the Royal Bank, as the suits of Mr. J un Lawless, solicitor, and Mr. John O Leary one of the Fenian prisociers. The writ in which Mr. Lawless is plaintiff complains that the defendant wrongfully refused to honour a bill of exchange for £500 in favour of O'Leary, and prays judgment for the amount; that in Mr. O'Leary's case damages, laid at £1,000, are prayed for injury to credit resulting from the dishonouring of the bill.-16.

With reference to the action brought by Mr. O'Leary against the Royal Bank, it appears that he had a sum to his credit there, which the Government alleged was the proceeds of bills remitted from America for treasonable purposes, and with a view to the stopping of such remittances and preventing the money being so applied, the Crown Solicitor requested the bank not to pay it without the direction of the Attorney General. An application was made by Mr. Lawless, the attorney for Mr. O'Leary, to draw part of the sum deposited for the purpose of his defence, which was at once agreed to, and the money was paid accordingly. The bank having refused to pay any further checks without the authority of the Crown Solicitor, Mr. O'Leary commenced the action which I mentioned yesterday; but his attorney having stated that the balance in the bank was also required for the defence of the prisoners, and that it would be so applied by him, it was at once permitted to be drawn, and so the matter end. ed .- Dublin Times Cor.

The actions brought against the magistrate and the police will be defended by the Government .-The defence is that nothing was seized in the office the purposes of the prosecution. It would be a strange doctrine to maintain, that, on an arrest for treason, treasonable papers and other proofs found in the house of the accused party were privileged from capture.-Ib.

9th inst.

with the object of evading the search to which passengers arriving from America are subjected, at Queenstown, none save vessels having mails to land have called at this port on their homeward voyages, for the past fortnight, but proceeded direct to Livercommodities, which is easily passed, and there is nothing to prevent persons having in their possession arms or 'treasonable' documents, to come thence to this country, either by the Holyhead or the Cock steamer, without, according to present arrangements, having to undergo the ordeal of a minute examina-The search, by the way, sometimes becomes extremely ludicrous. It is difficult to say whether a male spectator feels more indignant or amused at beholding a policeman 'feeling a female passenger's back hair done up in the present extraordigary fashion, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it conceals 'arms, ammunition, or documents.' The process is naturally repugnant to the feelings of respectable females, but instances also occur where the 'victim' is a woman of spirit, and makes the searching officer throughly ashamed of his zerk. It will, at the same time, readily suggest itself how insufficient the searching of females by policemen must, in every case, prove as a means of detecting anything occupying a small compass, which may be intentionally concealed. The Edinburg, of the Inman line, passed the harbour on Sunday evening, on ber passage from New York, and proceeded to Liverpool. She had twenty passengers for Queenstown, and these were brought over from Liverpool yesterday, per the outward bound City of Washington .-On landing they underwent the same search as if they had just arrived from America, but, of course, nothing objectionable was found. The National Company's steamer Louisians was due at Queenstown on Wednesday night, and the constabulary were off, in the tender, to meet the passengers coming ashore. The vessel, however, did not come within hail, but proceeded to Liverpool. - Cork Herald.

The Cork Examiner thus forcibly remonstrates with the dunes of the Fenian delusion :-

One might be curious to know with what feelings three fourths, nay four fifths, of the Fenian prisoners have read, or will read, the grand orations and triumphant doings of the Brotherhood in Philadelphia. In solitary cell, or in sad communing with each other, the majority of the prisoners must receive in bitterness of spirit the glad tidings of freedom wafted across the ocean, and curse in their hearts the mocking phantom of the Irish Republic, with its crownless harp and its glorious sunburst. And even if they should not have as yet awakened from their delusion, and should still rejoice at the progress of the cause, exemplified by bonds, and contributions, enthusiasm, much eloquence, and promises of privaters and invading hosts, we can easily imagine how their legal advisers and advocates estimate the enormous injury which these speeches and other published proceed. ings in Philadelphia have inflicted on their unhappy clients. We may likewise imagine how the majority of the mothers, wives, and sisters of the men in gaol read or hear of the fine speeches of Head Centres and other great leaders—in which their incarcerated relatives are coolly referred to as 'a few of the advanced skirmishers' who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and are as coolly left to their fate; that fate being rendered more perilous by the blustering nonsense of men whose limbs are free, and who speak and act without responsibility because without lear of personal risk. There may be a few among the relatives of the men now in the grasp of the law who are insanely blind to the real nature—that is, the atter hopelessness and absurdity -of the Fenian movement, and with them reasoning is altogether thrown away. They, and those who hold their opinions, or share in their delusion, regard remonstrance as the language of cowardice or slavery, and they pronounce every man a traitor to his country who will not believe with them -believe against his judgment, his resson, the evidences or his sensesthat the 'Brethren' at home, aided by the Brethren abroad, are to wrest Ireland from the power of England, and establish an independent republic by the side of one of the oldest and most powerful monarchies of Europe. These are people who despise reasoning, and who only see and hear and believe according as their delusion prompts. But we still venture to think the majority of the poor fellows in gaol and their relatives are now of opinion that the whole thing is a sham, a bitter and terrible sham, although the Head Centre and the grand officials at the other side of the Atlantic talk so hopefully of their prospects, rely so confidently on their resources, and deal so contemptuously with the power to which they are opposed. The Confederates had fleets, armies, generals, resources, onthusiasm, unity, and had likewise the sympathies of Europe; but they were defeated, crushed, and to a certain extent with the aid of the very men who are now endeavoring to excite an unarmed people - a people much divided, too -to wage a war of life and death with a country of four times the population of the country which is so divided, and of a hundred times the resources, in money and materials, of the country which is comparatively without either! They (the American Fenian leaders) - we speak of their military leaders -have helped to crush a Secession to which eight millions of a brave race, animated by the most extraordinary enthusiasm, were plodged; they saw it crushed-nay, they still hear the clamour for the captive Confederate President, and yet they call on an unarmed people to rise in rebellion against a Power greater than that which has trampled upon the very ashes of Southern Secession. Were not the consequences of the delusion serious, and even calamitous, one could laugh at the misrepresentations by which innocent people are fleeced of their money, and at the promises of aid and assistance by which the people of this country are excited to idle hopes and mischievous organizations. But the whole thing is too sad, too solemn, too terrible for mockery; and reasoning must be addressed to those who are so liable to receive as truth that which is spoken in the name of the country of their str ng affections. We have done our part hitherto, and, with God's help, will still continue to do it, in the attempt to counteract the appeals and promises of those who, we charitably suppose, are utterly ignorant of the state of things in Ireland, and who rely implicitly on the communications of people at home who must be either enthusiasts or knaves, egregious dupes or deliberate traitors. The following sketch of a Senator of the 'Irish

Republic' is given by the editor of the Ulster Ob. server. It will, perhaps, be recognized as the likeness of an old acquaintance by some persons in England as well as in Ireland. The 'Senator' in question is Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany; and who is he? The Observer thus answers the question:—'He was s rebel in 1848. He was one of the tortunate few who enjoyed an easy and luxurious confinement, which gave them, ever afterwards, a sort of relish for acrests and a longing for the inside of Her Majesty's prisons. He made his terms with the Government, and was released, wearing all the honors of martyrdom without any of the traces of its sufferings. If we mistake not, Belfast was the scene of his first operations in his new character of ransomed rebel, and there is many a doleful creditor who tells to the present day how he was duped out of his money and goods by the plausible patriot who recited the fiction of his miseries in Richmond gaol. He was employed as reporter on the Belfast Whig, and soon disqualified himself by his misconduct for any position in that or any other respectable estab. lishment. His career after be left Belfast was a continuation of the swindles which he perpetrated here, and which are too notorious to need recapitulation. He tricked his creditors, deserted his wife, abandoned his children, and fell to the lowest depths of degradation. He was in the poorhouse, came out of it, and at last had his course of villainy (for there is no The Dublin Exhibition was formally closed on the other word for it) out short by being arrested for

THE SEARCHING AT QUEENSTOWN.-Whether or not | was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor. On the expiration of this term of confinement, the printers of Liverpool made up a subscription and sent him out of the country. He went to America, and now-the first-tidings we bear of him is that he is the friend and ally of the There the only search made is for exciseable Head Centre of the Fonians one of the Privy Council of the new Irish Republic, and a member of the Senate whose number is confined to 15 of the most distinguished Trish patriots in the States. Comment on this would be superfluous.'

REMAND OF A BANTRY PRISONER .- Patrick Carey who was arrested some time since, charged with complicity in the Fenian movement, was brought up on remand on Thursday, Oct. 26, at Bantry, before Mr. Payne, one of the local magistrates, and was further remanded for any period not exceeding eight days. Mr. Everitt, the prisoner's solicitor, was in attendance, and was informed by the presiding magistrate that he had forwarded his client's case to the authorities at Dublin Castle for their opinion, on the receipt of which the prisoner would again be brought forward for trial. Cork Herald.

ABBEST OF DONAVAN AT BLACKBOOK .- On Monday night, 30th ult. a man respectably attired, and who presented the appearance of an American, was brought in custody to Chancery lane Station House, where he was charged by Acting Inspector Rice and Acting Sergeant Magee, of the G Division, with having unlawfully presented a five chamber Colt's re-volving pistol at Mr. Lynch, of Blackrock, at the public house, 12 Crampton court. He was also charged with the unlawful possession of the revolver pistol. On being asked his name, he gave the convenient one of 'John Smith,' and refused to give his address. A memorandum book and documents were found with him, which are now in the hands of the detectives. On investigation, the prisoner was remanded.

The Evening Mail has the following with reference to the Special Commissions .-

"The Special Commission for the trial of the Fe-

nian prisoners were this morning signed by Mr. Ralph S. Gusack, Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, and issued in due form. The 12 Judges and the three sergeants are named in the Commissions, but special warrants have been directed to Mr. Justice Keogh and Mr Justice Fitzgerald. The Judges acting under the Special Commissions have reserved to them the power of adjournment to Cork if they think it desirable on the score of convenience; but at present, so far as the arrangements have progress. the intention is to try all the accused parties in Dublin, as members of the one confederacy, having its central point at the office of the Irish People news. paper. In order that no inconvenience may result from want of preparation, the requisite precepts for a Special Commission for the county and city of Cork were this day signed, and will be forwarded to the Sheriff by to-night's post. The commission will be opened in Dublin on the 27th inst., and the Cork prisoners had been notified to be prepared to take their trials on or about the same date."

The Corporation of Dublin have unanimously passed a resolution, expressive of the desire of the Council to join in the general sentiment of respect and regret which, apart from all political considerations, has been called forth by the demise of the late Lord Palmerston, and to convey to Lady Palmerston the expression of their sympathy and condolence in the bereavement she has sustained.' This is a very becoming resolution, and very different, indeed, from the most improper resolution which the Orange Quaker Lord Mayor thought to carry last week by a coup, and which the Morning Star, by a strange misconception, confounds with the resolution that has been unanimously adopted, but to which our contemporary erroneously states that some Catholic members of the Council were opposed. As the Catholics are a large majority in the Council, it is superflous to observe that any resolution to which they were opposed could not be carried. - Weekly Register.

THE OBANGE INSTITUTION AND THE FEMIAN MOVE-MENT. -The Earl of Enniskillen has assued the following address to the Orangemen of Ireland :-My Brethren, - A few words of council and warn-

ing at the present time seem imperatively required.

The revelations of the last few weeks have furnished startling proof of the fundamental importance of our principles and the value of our organization. A monstrous conspiracy, pervading the entire country, and having for its object the massacre of the Protestant and loyal inhabitants of Ireland, has been brought to light. The Orangemen of Ireland have been long con-

vinced that the elements of such a conspiracy existed in their midst; and our loyal defensive association, originating in a time of rebellion, has continued in existence from a deep rooted conviction (which various occasions have justified) that such a plot was possible and probable when opportunity offered. Many localities will be indebted for their feeling of security chiefly to the existence of the Orange Institution.

The perfection of our organization gives us the means of rendering service of incalculable importance to our country at this time; use those means advisedly, extend our organization, and observe in all respects a rigorous compliance with the laws ; exercise the utmost vigilance in suspected localities. on have ample means of detection. Let it be felt that your conduct at this critical time is such as to manifest and justify the necessity of our institution. Show yourselves sober, wise, resolute, watchful; augment your numbers. You may expect that many who have hitherto misunderstood and disregarded us will be now disposed to co-operate and unite with

us. An association such as ours, composed of men of unquestionable energy and fidelity to all that Christian men should hold sacred and dear, spread far and wide through the land, can scarcely be contemplated with any feelings but those of thankfulness for its existence by the great mass of Protestants in the Empire. The surest defence under God for our country,

not only at the present crisis, but in time of similar dangers in future, will be found in the universal extension of and adherence to those principles handed down to us from our forefathers, and which the Orange Institution has ever maintained.

We believe that " God is on our side, and therefore we will not fear."-Your faithful and loving brother, Enniskillen, G. M. Florence Court, 23d October, 1365.

OBANGE OUTRAGE NEAR LURGAN. - Au ac: which has caused considerable commotion in this neighborhood was perpetrated on Sunday last by the Orangemen. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, P.P., usually celebrates Mass in the Cross chapel, a remote building, which he has to reach by passing through a place called the Blue-Stone-loaning. Here the Orange-men erected a stone wall on Sunday last so as to effectually bar the priest's passage to the chapel .-Fortunately, it was the Rev. Mr. Burns who officiated in the Cross chapel on Sunday, and he went to it by a different road. The Orangemen were thus baulked of their sport, which, it is generally believed, was not intended to stop at the mere obstruction, as they flung stones, a week before, at the Rev. Mr. Morgan in the same place. The event has caused considerable excitement, as the Rev, Mr. Morgan is a most respectable clergyman, highly popular with all classes, and held in the greatest esterm by the respectable Protestants of the town and neighborhood. Ulster Observer

ANOTHER ORANGE OUTRAGE. - On the evening of Wednesday last Mrs Kane, of Randalstown, wife of Mr. John Kane, merchant, was proceeding to visit her mother, who was dying, at Cranfield, about two mile distant, when she was attacked on the road by a patty of Orangemen, who threw stones at hir from behind the hedge. She was severely injured. This is a case of unparalleled cowardice, but not at all inconsistent with the spirit which pervades Orangeiam, other word for it) cut short by being arrested for and which urges its votaries to seek their victims frauds committed in the London Exhibition. He amongst defenceless women and children.—Ib.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DECEMBER 1, 1865.

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THE MARRIAGE LAW . - The recent trial for bigamy in this city-sereport of which appears in our columns - will, we trust, fix the attention of our legislators once again on the scandalous state of the law affecting the marriages of Catholics and Protestants in Ireland. Immediately after the Yelverton trial, while the public mind was still shocked and excited by the endeavour of the defendant to shield his conduct under that iniquitous law, there was promise that the immoral and mischievous enactment would not be suffered much longer to disgrace the statute-book. But since then the question seems to have been sinking into oblivion. The law stands, holding out still to the unprincipled its opportunities of wrong doing, threatening the peace of families, and insulting the Catholics of Ireland; the law stands, declaring that a marriage by a Catholic priest between two persons, either of whom has been a pro-fessing Protestant within the twelve months preceding the ceremony, is invalid, and that the clergymau solemnising it is liable to a heavy penalty. But we trust that the coming session of Parliament will not be far advanced when that remnant of a persecuting code will be reckoned among the things that were. We have the more hope of such a reform, as the late trial and the remarks of the judge who presided on the occasion have brought the subject again into notoriety and given it a claim on the attention of the Legislature which it would be criminal to disregard.

In the present case, it would appear that a knowledge of the law on the part of the culprit was one of his inducements to commit the offence. This fellow, a scoundrel named Thomas Fannin, was proved in evidence to have been married as a Protestant to a woman named Maryanne Stewart, in the Protestant Church of St. Peter's, Dublin, on the 4th of October, 1858. And on the 23rd of last April he was married in Saint Andrew's Catholic Ohurch, Westland-row, by the Rev. Mr. Barry, C.C., to a woman named Catherine Brien, his former wife being still living. Facuin, whom Catherine Brien had known for about six months, had represented himself to her as unmarried and a Catholic, and in the belief that such representation was correct, he was m rried by the Catholic clergyman, after banns for the parties had been duly called three times in the Church. When put on his trial for this crime, Fannin's defence was simply that as he was in fact a Protestant at the time of the second marriage, which was celebrated by a Ponish priest, there was, in law, no marriage at all, and, as there was no marriage, there could be no bigamy! Fortunately, however, for the interests of justice, counsel for the prosecution was able to refer to precedents which showed that where the prisoner had represented himself a Catholic, he, notwithstanding that the marriage remained null and void in law, subjected himself to the penalty of big amy. Guided by these facts, the jury had no diffi-culty in bringing in a verdict against Fannin; whereupon the judge, to the immense astonishmennt of the prisoner, passed upon him a sentence of five years' penal servitude. Mr. Fannin, it was plain, had been relying upon 'the laws of his country' to enable him to do wrong; the laws of his country, indeed, afforded him very great facilities for so doing; but he, to some extent miscalculated their scope. He presumed rather too much on the privileges legalised to him by his Protestantism. But it is manifest that the law, conceived in a spirit of persecution towards Catholics, and intended for their insult and injury, is the chief criminal in such cases. What can be more cruel and unjust than the enactment that marriages in the Catholic Church, if either of the contracting parties has been a Protestant within twelve mouths. can at any moment be treated as null and void, upsetting the arrangements of property if such there be in those cases, and rendering the children illegitimate. That the only principle in this piece of legisation is the principle of bigotry, is evident from the act that no such stipulation exists concerning the faith of persons who may have their marriages performed according to the ceremonial of the Protestant Church. The Irish Catholic members of Parliament will be but poorly discharging their duty if a reform of the Marriage Laws is not one of the subjects carliest pressed by them on the consideration of the new House of Commons.-Nation.

At a meeting of the Friends' Institute, Mr John Gough read ac essay on peat and its products, which contained the following information about the bogs of Ireland :-

There are nearly three million acres of the surface of Ireland covered with bog, 5et of this only about 1,250,000 is sufficiently deep to justify the outlay of capital is converting it into fuel on a large scale. But besides this, there are about half a mi!lion acres of mountain bog where very hard black turf may be found. This bog may be profitably utilized by farmers in the neighbourhood of each; and, although it is difficult to carry the peat when made from such places, it is of so good a quality as to be worth all the cost and trouble. In the two great belts running through, one from Sligo to Howth, and the other from from Wicklow to Galway, there is material enough for a period far too long to be looked forward to with fear of the supply running out, however great may be the enterprise in the utlization of the bog."

A correspondent of the Ulster Observer (Ardamament sustained in Armagh by Oatholies - who are always set aside from serving on juries. He writes : Permit me to bring under the notice of your readers two cases which occurred at the late Armagh assizes. I would consider myself a degraded Carbolic, indeed were I to allow them to pass unnoticed. At the Armagh Summer assizes, a man named Kearney, a Catholic, was tried for assaulting or waylaying a Protestant. — The jury panel was called over. Oa tholic after Catholic, as he answered to his name, was ordered to stand aside by the Crown One of the Catholics thus challenged, more bold than the rest, went up to the judge and said: -'My lord, on what grounds am I objected to?' The judge replied: The Crown is merely exercising its privilege. Here now are a few more incontrovertable facts. John Combine, a Catholic, was tried at the last Armagh jury. Three or four Annughmore men (all Catholics) were also tried and convicted by an exclusively Protestant jury at the same assizes. At both trials Catholic jurors were objected to, and ordered to stand aside by the Crown.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT. - A bitter foud exists between the O'Connell Monument Committee and the Associated Trades of Dublin, a powerful local body, as to the design of a statue to O'Connell, to be erected in the city (for which no less a sum than £10,000 has been aubscribed), and as to the sculptor to be selected to execute the work. At a meeting held on the 4th of October, the committee resolved that Mr Foley should be entrusted with the task; but this sending of £10,000 out of the country' displeased the trades and they have just endeavoured, at a meeting of the committee, upon which they have their nominees, and to which the public were admitted as auditors, to force a rescindment of the resolution, and the selection of native artists. The result, after a scene of extraordinary recrimination and confusion, was the breaking up of the meeting in tumult, The committee intend, it would appear, to wait for three months before meeting again, in the hope that in the meantime a quarrel may be arranged which threatens to prevent the carrying out of the design.

EMPLOYMENT IN CORK. - The fabrics manufactured by Messra Sooth and Fox, Down Clothing Manufacturers, of this city, are in such great demand that they cannot meet their orders. Messrs Booth and Fox already employ over 650 people, and many of them at high wages. They believe that they will soon have over 1,000 hands employed. Their productions, made by Cork hands, stood so prominently in the Dublin Exhibition, that it proves that manufactories wil' flourish in the South of Ireland as well as in the North of !reland, in England, or Scotland.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON. -On Tuesday week | and with a good resolution to dedicate their next bout midday, a farmer named Meagher, residing at Ballymoreen, within a half mile of Littleton, was terrified by a shock which his house received. He immediately went into the yard to try and discover the cause when, to his astonishment, he heard a whizzing in the air, more violent than if an Amstrong gun had been discharged close to him. This was accompanied by a strong wind, and passed over the house in the direction of the village. On further inquiry it was found that several large trees had been torn asunder, while others were stripped of their branches, and bushes made a regular clearance of before the terrific sweep. Beyond this no injury was done. It was quite evident, that although the extraordinary behind it to lead one to believe that it was similar to the iron stone found buried in the earth a short time since at Cashel .- Limerick Southern Chronicle.

We are very glad to learn, on the authority of mercantile gentlemen of long experience in Limerick that trade and business in general have never been in a better condition in the city since the period of the famine years than they are at present .-Limerick Reporter.

Of the local crops and late weather the Sligo Independant says: - The weather during the week has been of a very changeable character, the heavy falls of rain having been frequent. The in-gathering of the potatoes has, however, been so generally proceeded with that little remains to be done in this respect The crop, as we have had occasion to observe before, is far above the average, and the blight does not appear to have spread to any great extent. The price in the market ranges from 10d to 1s. per peck. The green crops have a favourable appearance.

ASIATIC CHOLEKA. - Fulal Case in Ballymena Workouse. -On Monday last it was remoured throughout Ballymena that a death from Asiatic cholers had occurred in the union workhouse on the preceding day. We felt it our duty to make inquiry as to the facts from the party best qualified to give reliable information upon the subject. In answer to our application the following official statement, dated Thursday last, has been forwarded to us, under the hand of Abraham Kidd, Esq., M.D , Medical Officer of Union Workhouse. About ten o'clock on the morning of Saturday last I was called to attend a case of sudden illness in the and found that one of the inmates, a boy about :welve years of age named M'Auley, had become suddenly ill a short time previously, and had been removed to the infirmary of the institution. On examination, I found him labouring under a clearly defined attack of Asiatic cholera. His pulse was imperceptible, and he was in a state of collapse. His debility was extreme; he complained of cramps in the limbs and abdomen; and, previous to my arrival, but not afterwards, he had comiting and purging. His mother assisted in attendance upon him. I administered a large quantity of stimutants, ordered suitable food, and warm applications to the surface of his body, with other appropriate remedies. He never rallied, and his death occurred at half-past one o'clock of the same day, after an illness not exceeding seven or sight hours. I have had extensive experience in the treatment of Asiatic cholera at the time of its last and former visit to this country, and I have not the slightest doubt that the present was a marked case of , exhibiting every symptom necessary to an identicution of the malady. On the following day I was called to attend another boy, an inmate of the workhouse, who had become ill. On examination I found that the case was only a severe attack of diarrhœs, and under proper treatment he recovered. No other case has occurred, and the general health of the workhouse inmates I consider as good.—Abraham Kidd, M.D.' We are happy to state that up to the time at which our paper was sent to press, no other cases of similar illness has been reported in this town or neighbourhood, and the general health of the community is unusually good. — Ballymena Gboenver.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHRISTIAN CHILDREN OF ENGLAND. - There are in England thousands of well-intentioned, good-natured, and charitable people, who meet year after year in Exeter Hall, and month after month in their own villages to sympathise with the benighted and forlorn beathen in Asia, Africa, and America .-Worthy females go forth from house to house collecting-a gessipping old Dorcass work-no end of useful and useless things, from embroidered braces to babies frocks, to fill up a missionary basket that is to be sold for the benefit of the Red Indian, the Chinaman, the Senoy, or the Negro; and even little children in Sunday School are taught that to drop their lollypop money into the mission box is the highest act of virtue. And, coming nearer home, they take pity, too, on the poor benighted Irishman, whose Popery they look upon as a shade or two worse thad heathenism, and they subscribesfor the support of missionaries who are sent over to enlighten and evangelize him. Reports are published-sent, of course, by the men who receive and spend the money—and if here and there the missionary can subsidize a few beathens, or persuade an Irishman to look at a tract, the subscribers are contented, and canus') bitterly but foreibly complains of the treat- the hundreds of thousands of pounds still flow annually in. Now, would it not be much better if these good people would look a little nearer home, and open their eyes to the heathenism of their own fellow countrymen, of the poor children, especially, who work in our factories? If they would but read the report of the Children's Employment Commission they would soon see there is a great work of charity to be done at home as there is abroad, and that there is as much heathenism in England as in China or Abyssinia. Amongst the children who were examined by the Commissioners, one, when questioned about Queen Victoria, answered, 'Have heard the name on't; can't tell what it means;' and he had not heard of the Testament, the Gospel, or Jesus Christ. Another had beard of Our Lord's name, but could not tell much about him. 'He warn't killed, but. died like other people.' 'He was alive again, but I assizes, and found guilty by an exclusive Protestant can't say if he is now.' Another supposed 'Christ was a man. He was a father, and teached 'em-to read out of a Bible.' Another boy said, 'The Garden of Eden is a place where men goes and eats of a tree. It wasn't any particular man. . . God made man and man made woman.' And some years since, when the same Commission was examining the children employed in the mines, they found scarcely any of them who knew even the name of Jesus. Christ they knew, but simply as a word of blasphemy; and, when asked who He was, the almost invariable answer was ' Don't know; He don't work in our pit; or, 'He don't live nowhere here, about.' There is a verse of a hymn which respect. able children in Sunday frocks and clean pinafores a e taught to sing by their teachers, which would sound very appropriate, if sung by a chorus of these factory and mining children:

" I thank the goodness and the grace That on my birth have smiled And made me in this Christian land A happy English child.'

We can well imagine the feelings of self-complacency with which the neat and smartly dressed little girl chirps forth this laudation of berself and her own favored state, and the sturdy contempt for all other people with which it imbues her little brother. After refreshing themselves with this little piece of egotism, they listen demurely to the account of heathens and pagans, and the work of good missionaries amongst them; then they receive, if they have been very good children, a little book, which tells them a story (literally) of an Indian, or Chinaman, or Turk, who was converted by receiving a Testament from the missionary's wife; or of an Irishman in the wilds of Connemara who had taken soup and salvation from the Bible reader. And so they go home to their Sunday tea under the impression that vogue cases of intanity have augmented twenty-five there are no Pagan or Heathen children in England, | per cent.

halfpenny to the benighted Pagan. How they would open their eyes if they were told that children as young as themselves, born like themselves in this Christian land,' were as ignorant of all matters of religion as the most benighted Pagan, and had very little reason to thank their stars for having their lot cast in the mine or factory counties. When will this folly cease?—when will the good women of England cease to send 'flannel jackets and moral pockethandkerchiefs' to the Indians, and fill the pockets of a set of men whose only work is to write reports of fictitious conversations, and turn their hearts to their own flesh and blood, living at their very doors in the most degraded state of ignorance and inphenomenon passed close to the earth, it left no trace | fidelity? When will they learn to devote those energies that are now so utterly squandered and wasted to a work that would bear good and solid fruit, the harvest of which they might see with their own eyes and gather in with their own hands?-Never, so long as they continue to be the dupes of In the spring quarter 114,328 married. In the sum-Foreign Missionary Societies, of Missions to the Chinese and the Irish,' and of those inumerable associations whose whose work is begging and printing in England, and spending in waste abroad.— They work and beg and importune for some foreign Missionary Society. By their means some hundred thousands of pounds are annually collected. But how is the money spent? In paying missionaries, who go abroad with their wives and families, and send home in return for their salary an annual report, the truth or falsehood of which they have no means of testing. And why, we ask, do not these men who profess to be so surious for the heathen abroad look at the heathen at home? There is a very good reason, and it is this. When they go to foreign countries there is no one to supervise them or test their work. They may do exactly as they please; and, provided they can send a specious report, their salary is certain. Moreover, they are able to turn an honest penny in many other ways, and occasionally shine forth as the most acute and successful of merchants, and the most extensive agriculturists .-Whereas at home, they would have to work and to work hard. Glass factories are hotter than Calcutta, and Timbuctoo is more pleasant than a coal mine. Their work at home would be tested, not by their own words, but its actual results, which could nothing else, a substitute for much idle romance and be seen and judged by their paymasters, and if that Ballymena Workhouse. I attended immediately, result were not found satisfactory, payment might cease. So it is far more convenient to shut their eyes and blind those of their supporters to the state of the Pagan at home, and to become the agents for squandering millions of money on the Pagan abroad. -London Universe.

LORD PALMERSTON AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE. - Of

his old school fellows at Harrow but very few re-

main. We can count only three-Sir Adolphus J. Dalrymple, the Earl of Lonsdale, and Earl Onslow, though possibly one or two more may be still slive. He is reported to have been a merry, genial, goodhumored boy, with a fair complexion and curly hair, and to have been a general favorite among his achoofellows. It is well known that among these he was able to reckon Lords Aberdeen, Ripon, and Byron, and Sir Robert Peel; but, beyond this fact, little is known of his school life. Our readers, therefore, may be interested at learning, on the authority of an old Harrovian, that Heury Temple... for that was the name which he then bore-liked Peel (who was considerably his junior) very much and, to use the schoolboy phrase, 'got on with him' very well Byron, on the other hand, who must have been also lower in the school than himself, he could not endure, but thought him sentimental, conceited, and insincere. The boy to whom he is said to have been 'fag' was Henry Law, who, having been long vicar of Standon, Herts, died at Bath a few years since, and whose son, Mr. William Law, was for some time Lord Palmerston's secretary. Any visitor who cares to enter the great schoolesom at Harrow may see his name, 'Temple,' with the date 1800' carved by his own hand on the same panel with those of Byron and Peel; and the writer of these lines has seen his Lordship, within the last few years pointing out his name with pride and pleasure to friends who have gone down with him to Harrow as visitors to the school. Authentic reminiscences of his University days are rare and scanty; but those who knew his contemporaries at St. John's say that, as an undergraduate, he passed for a man of considerable ability, though it was never augured by his most sanguine friends that he would rise, like Pitt and Cauning, to the highest posts. He was lively, high spirited, and as full of fun as a schoolboy, and no bed hand with his fists, as many a bargee' on the banks of the Cam, long since passed away, could have testified. His tutor at St John's it should be added, was Dr. Wood, afterwards head of that college and Dean of Ely; and it should be mentioned to Lord Palmerston's credit that, although he did not seek University honors, he showed such mathematical powers that, in spire of his not being a reading man, he took a high place in the college examinations. In after life, when he went down from time to time to Cambridge as member for the University, he was remarkable for his good humor, tact, and kindness, and entire freedom from all affectation, humbug, and pomposity; but even then none of his friends dreamed that he would make good running in the race for the premiership; and it was thought rather a good joke than otherwise for the Combination Room of his college when one of the Fellows, returning from town during a Parliamentary crisis some thirty five years ago, brought it down as a piece of club news that there was rumor it the west end that Palmerston was likely to become Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. - Once a

Week We have another instance of how 'Dowb' is taken are of in the Church Establishment. The Rev. Robt. Moore died the other day, leaving the enormous sum of £250,000, gathered from a grateful country thus: He was the third son of Dr. Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. He stood at the head of the list of cannone of Canterbury, being appointed thereto in 1804. He was Rector of Hunton since 1802, and of Latchingdon from 1804. The joint incomes of these two livings were returned at £1,400 per annum, that of the canonry averaging a like sum. He was also for a long period a principal registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury-a sinecure appointment, per-formed by deputy; and upon the formation of the Probate Court has received a compensation pension

of £8,000 per annum. - Ulster Observer. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. - The London Times says that it is impossible for the American Government to ahandon the claims for the depredations of the Alabama, but it is quite possible for a government to yield nothing, yet do nothing. We must prepare to be told that the U.S. will abate no jot of its debts, and will reserve the right of enforcing them; but still when the temper of the people is calmed - when commerce has had time to renew the links which bind the two nations together - when the memories of war fade into the past-there will be little disposition to

dwell on the unfortunate but inevitable casualties. The London Daily News confidently dismisses the supposition that the Alabama claims can become a direct cause of war between the two countries, but it trusts that something will be done to bring the dispute to an early practicable settlement, for it is one which can in no other way be disposed of. It would be an eternal disgrace if both Governments should confess themselves unabled to find any but a violent solution of their deficiencies; but there is a state of nominal peace which has many of the disadvantages of war.

'ir.'-If England is ever dependent on America for coal it would require about 1.200 colliers of the size of the Great Eastern to maintain their present supplies only.

A report presented to the London Academy of

On deducting the Deaths from the Births it is found that the natural increase of the population in England in the 92 days of the summer quarter . was 68,238 or 742 daily. That natural increase, however, suffers a serious and no doubt advantageous diminution. About 19,256 emigrants of English origin sailed in those 92 days from the ports sof the United Kingdom under the inspection of the emigration officers. This is an average of 209 English emigrants. In round numbers, it leaves the actual increase of the English

population 50,000 on the quarser. Practically, for all statistical purposes, England, Scotland, and Ireland are one. The population is always moving from one part to the other; our large towns are continually recruited from Iteland and other distant provinces, and emigration, in a large proportion of cases, is preceded by a migration. So the results for the United Kingdom are the most important of those before us. It appears they differ in a very slight degree from those for England alone. mer quarter there were registered 243,119 births, 148 167 deaths, making the natural recorded increase of population in 92 days 94,952, or 1,032 daily. This last figure is one worth fixing on the memory, as it is easily worked into calculations for a series of years. It must, however, be corrected by the emigration, which, from the British Isles, and exclusive of foreeigners, has been 53,564. Makidg all due allowances the actual increase has been about 506 daily. The estimated population of the Isles is this year 29,772, 294, or in round numbers thirty millions; and it apappears that we are actually increasing at about the rate of two millions in ten years. Even this is a satisfactory increase compared with that of some Continental countries; but it is in the face of a still larger emigration. We give day by day a greater proportion of our daily increase to our colonies and to the United States than we keep at home. As we have said, 506 stay at home, but 582 wing their flight to other shores to swell the great British family all over the world. There can be no material mistake in these figures. This is not an oratorical declamation or a philosophical discussion about dispersions, hordes, swarms, human currents, northern bives, and all the other generalities of gone-by literature. This is a plain story of figures and facts, and, if good for foolish if not dangerous illusions. - Times.

PRESENTERIAN HYPOCRISY .- The 'Protestant Institute' of Edinburgh is a politico-religious association, established with the avowed purpose of agitating for the repeal of Catholic Emancipation, and also for that of circulating books and tracts tilled with calumnies and blasphemies against Catholicism .-Of course, like all other Puritanical humbugs, it upholds the Pharisaism of what it calls 'Sabbath Observance,' and one of its recent publications is enti-tled the 'Statistics of Sunday Desecration.' Well, see how these pattern zealots themselves observe the Sabbath. A writer in the Scotsman of Wednesday lets the cat out of the bag. The letter is as fol-

SUNDAY IN THE PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.

Edinburgh, Oct. 30, 1865.

Sir,-Happening to live in close proximity to the offices of the Protestant Institute, and knowing that the directors of that society are men who profess great zeal for literal obedience to the Fourth Commandment, I have been much exercised in my mind

by certain symptoms and incidents. Immediately behind the offices is a small building. used as a printing office, and it would appear that the pressure in this department is so great as to require the printer to work night and day, Sunday and Saturday alike. On more than one Saturday night we have seen this shop lighted up long after midnight, what was going on inside being concealed as far as possible from those outside by an old cloth of some kind nailed over as much of the window as its scanty dimensions would cover. Had this been all should not have troubled you with this letter; but yesterday, when about to leave for church, my attention was attracted to the printing house by the smoke of the chimney - which, by the way, is a great nuisance-and on looking out, the blind being now removed to admit the daylight, we saw a man busy folding sheets, which had evidently just been printed with as much composure as if it had been Saturday instead of Sabbath forencon. In the evening the workshop was again lighted up, and the window covered up in the usual manner.

What the nature of this Sunday work may be I have no means of knowing; possibly the statistics of Sunday desecration which the secretary informs the public by advertisement may be had on applicathe public by severing the public by severing the severin

The Times lately quoted the words of some emient Scotchman, who said that his countrymen were the most priest ridden people in Europe.'-The same number of the Scotsman contains an account of proceedings in some of the Kirk Presbyteries, issuing in the ejection from 'Church membership of several respectable railway officials - consistent Presbyterians, but who had offended their minister-tyrants by peforming some duties on the line necessary for the safety of the Sunday trains that have lately begun to be run out of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in defiance of the white-chokered authorities. Excommunication amongst Scotch Presbyterians, still means social exclusion and temporal ruin, The Presbyteries, however, have overshot the mark. They have created by their vigor and hypocrisy, combined such a re-actionary movement against themselves, and against Sunday observance altoge ther, as bids fair to revolutionise Scottish manners in the other extreme, and to end in the abolition of what is almost the last remaining relic of external Christianity amongst the hard-headed worldlings of North Britain.

The cattle plague is said to be on the decline, and furnished to the Royal Commission, show that the attack has hitherto been confined to 14,000 animals. of which the enormous proportion of 12,000 - sixsevenths - perished either by succumbing to the disease or by the poll-axe. Only 70 i cures have been registered

On Monday, Dr. Hardwick, the deputy coroner for Middlesex, held three inquests on the bodies of infants who appeared to have been murdered. The coroner said it was a singular fact that in all three cases the bodies were found lying on door steps.

The Yelverton marriage case is likely to come before the public again on the meeting of Parliamentan appeal to the house of Lords having been duly lodged on behal' of Mrs. Yelverton, against the late judgment of the mejority of the Court of Ses-

The Shenandoah has been handed over to the American Consul, and will be sent to New York .-The Captain and all the crew were unconditionally released.

A Cumous Bequest. - The following notice was lately posted on the doors of the parish church at Holsworthy, Devon; — Extract from the will of the late Rev. Thomas Meyrick; — I give and bequeath the sum of £100. in trust to pay the dividends annually to the churchwardens of the parish of Holaworthy, who shall openly give £2 10s. to the young single woman resident in that parish who is under 30 years of age and generally esteemed by the young as the most deserving and the most handsome and most noted for her quietness and attendance at church; and on the next day shall openly give the remainder age, and noted for the like virtues and not receiving parochial relief.' The churchwardens will be glad to the 19th inst.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL .- According to the official returns of the Government emigration officials at Liverpool yesterday, it appears a large, and indeed sudden increase has taken place within the past month in the exodus from the port. It appears that during the month just ended there sailed from Liverpool to the United States, 'under Act,' 25 ships, with 798 cabin and 7,518 steerage passengers, of whom 2,096 were English, 117 Scotch, 3,184 Irish, and 2,120 foreigners; to Canada, five ships, with 113 cabin and 1,886 steerage passengers, of whom 539 were English, 387 Irish, 17 Scotch, and 143 other countries. To Victoria, there were two ships, with 47 cabin and 517 steerage passengers, of whom 201 were English, 35 Scotch, 267 Irish, and 16 of other countries; making a total of 32 ships, with 958 cabin and 9,121 steerage passengers.

In the most perfect Constitution, and certainly in the most popular, there will always be a majority of men looking about for someboly to attach themselve to, to sell themselves to, it need be, to swear by, to be their lord and master. If it is not a Peer, or a reat landowner, or some notable of that sort, it will be the head of a party, from whom not only guidance but more substantial advantages are to be expected. It is the self-imposed slavery of the masses and their spontaneous corruption that constitute the real impediment in the way of Parliamentary Reform. When the Reformer has delivered platitudes by the hour in favor of abstract rights, he knows well that the actual men before him, in concrete reality, are not capable of using Constitutional power in a respectable manner. Could we suppose a better class of men arising - human nature so improved, the standard so raised, and great examples so appreciated—then we feel sure that it would be absolutely impossible for one half of the country todeny rights to the other half .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

Spirit of the Prople of the South. - They are returning to civil pursuits, repairing their railroads, rebuilding their cities and country dwellings, and adapting their laws to the new labor system the war has brought upon them. They are also providing: means of relief for their widows and orphans and the disabled reterans the war has made; and, in imitation of the North, they are building monuments in honor of their heroic dead who fell in battle, and to perpetuate their memory while time shall last. Her statesmen and her divines admit, with regret, their failure to escape, through an independent republic, from the annoying interference in their domestic affairs, of the intermeddling abolitionists of the North, and assert, with the lofty jet chastened spirit of the martyr, that they have fallen in a light into which they were provoked by the Abolition Republicans of the North to save their self-respect and honor. This is the way they express themselves .--Clarkesville (Tonn) Chronicle.

SMUGGLING AT DETROIT.-From \$5,000 to \$10,000 Worth of Goods Smuggled Daily .- An adjourned meeting of the merchants and business men of Detroit most interested in the breaking up of the immense traffic in smuggled goods across the Canadian border there, was held at the Young Men's Christian. Association Reading room, on Thursday, Mr. J. W.-Nail, presiding. A series of resolutions condemna-tory of the illegal traffic were read and adopted.— Some discussion ensued, during the course of it was stated that while every other business in the city was flourishing, that of the dry goods morchants was extremely low, and having made investi-gation, it had been found that from \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of goods were brought daily from Canada without paying duty. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of customs as to the best meens of putting an end to the smuggling. The mover of the committee also desired that attention should be drawn to the lax manner in which emugglers were dealt with, stating that a great many vere let oil without punishment or even arrest, and the only loss or inconvenience suffered was in being deprived of goods found upon their pers ns. Mr. Brown, Assistant United States District Attorney, stated that merchants of Detroit lost their trade be cause dry goods, laces, ribbons, &c., smuggled across the river, were worn by the highest circles, and appeared upon the most fashionable avenues and streets of the city. As to complaints of the law not being inflicted with due severity, one person had lately been sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and to imprisonment for thirteen months, but was pardoned upon the petition of some of the principal business men of the city. Another had been fixed \$400 for smuggling at Port Sanilac, and that the Grand Jury; n Detroit, had already found indictments for smuggling.

A nice little quarrel has broken out between the Editor of the New York Times and the leader of the Fenians in New York Mr. Raymond recently very truly called them "a set of scamps in idleness, no-toriety and patent leather boots," and refuses to retract the expression, whereupon Magnus O'Mahony challenges him to mortal combat- pistols and coffee for two'-and brands bim as a coward and ' no gentleman, because he refuses to go out with him.— There is no honour to be gained, Mr. Raymond evi-dently thinks, in fighting with a sweep. The fellowing is the article from the Times, the O'Mahony complained of :-

Fenian Imposture. - Hundreds and probably thousands of poor, honest, unsuspecting Irish, living in the unsophisticated sections of this country, bave been cajoled into making remittances to the managers of the Order here and elsewhere-not one tithe of which, they may depend on it, are used for any other purpose than maintaining a set of scamps in idleness. Stories come to us of remittances of Fepian funds to Ireland. Most of these stories are doubtless intended to show that the contributions received are actually expended for some revolutionary and. Even if an honest share of the funds were has not, after all, been near so destructive as had sent to Ireland, the result would apparently be been represented. The statistics of the epidemic, as merely to send a tew more ill advised young people sent to Ireland, the result would apparently be to jail. But we do not believe that the money is used for any other purpose than getting notoriety and patent leather boots for a set of idlers in this country. It is really time that those who are in a position to advise the unsophisticated people in the rural districts as to the real nature of the Fenian swindle, should do so. It is a crime to bolster up the concern even as a joke. The clergy, on whose ministrations the Irish Americans chiefly depend, areprobably doing their best to stop the swindle. But every one who wishes well to Ireland and her peopla should lend a hand in exposing what is really an unmitigated imposture .- Times Editorial Nov. 14. The New York I mes states that 'no jury drawnin the ordinary way' would convict Mr. Davis.

The Times' special says the estimate for maintaining the army for the ensuing year on the present peace footing is thirty-three million dollars. There is enough war material on hand to equip a million men, or to maintain the present force for a year on war footing.

A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition of divorce in the court on the ground that her husbandwas a confounded fool. The Judge, who was an old bacbelor, wouldn't admit the plea, because every, man would be liable to the same imputation who gets

THE DIFFERENCE, SUGAR, CORN, &c. - A letter from New Orleans, Oct. 29, asks: Arc you aware of what the people of the United States are now paying to foreigners for what they used to get from their own countrymen and their own soil? The answer

'In 1859, we furnished you twenty-five millions of of the dividend to any spinster not under 60 years of dollars worth of sugar, at five and six cents a pound: -the best sugar, too, in the world. For that sugar you are now paying the slaveholders of Cuba and Medicine states that since 'spiritualism' came in receive the names of any persons who consider them Brazil one hundred millions of dollars; and this sum, vogue cases of intentity have augmented twenty-five selves entitled to either of the above bounties before except a very small amount paid in exports, has to-Brazil one hundred millions of dollars; and this sum, be paid in gold.

The True Winess.

CATHOLIC CHRONICL THINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FAIDAY A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by and which is Gillies.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address severy week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63,' shows that to has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subsoription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER- 1865.

Friday, 1-Of the Feria. Saturday, 2 - Ste. Bibiane, W.M. Sunday, 3 - First Sunday of Advent.

Monday, 4-St. Peter Chrysostomos, B.D. Tuesday, 5-St. Francis Xavier, C. Wednesday, 6-Fast and Abstinence. St. Nicholas.

Thursday, 7-St. Ambrose, B.D.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :-Friday, 1-All churches in the Diocese in which the Quarantes Heures have not been held

during the year. Sunday, 3-The Cathedral, Montreal. Tuesday, 5-St. Francis Xavier, Sault St. Louis. Ehureday, 7-St. John.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The chief event of importance in the Trish news of the past week is the arrest of Mr. Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre for Ireland. iarge reward had been offered by the Govern-" meet for the capture of this gentleman, and great efforts, all ineffectual for a long time, were made by the Police to lay hands upon the leader of the projected insurrection. A strict look out was kept at all the ports, and passengers by wessels for America were closely watched. This vigilance was all in vain, for in the meantime Mr. Stephens, under the assumed name of Mr. Herbert, was living quietly in the suburbs of Dublin at a place called Fairfield House on the chanks of the river Dadder. The mansion was samptuously furnished with every luxury that the wit of man can devise, or the heart desire, and bere for a long time leading a secluded life. Mr. "Stephens baffled the researches of the Police .-At last, some information was received by Detective Dawson, a very smart officer, on the strength of which a warrant was issued, and Fairfield House being carefully surrounded by a large ther with three of his comrades-Messrs. Kickthe services of a lawyer for his defence. The mitted. description given of the style in which Mr. : Stephens lived in Ireland shows that the office of - "Elead Centre" must be a very lucrative one undeed, and that few professions pay so well as that of a patriot. The gardens, the hot-houses. and other appendages seem to have been fitted out in a style of almost regal splendor, and utterly regardless of expence. We can understand Therefore the philosophy of the large collections - of money taken up by the Femans from amongst the poor peasants of Ireland, and of the tax levied upon the wages of the industrious Irish servant girls of this Continent. The sums thus wrested from the pockets of the poor serve to keep up the splendor of the Head Centres who live at home at ease. The trials of the persons accused of participation in the conspiracy were to have commenced before a Special Commission on the 27th ult.

from the Continent of Europe. There is still What would be his feelings, his language, his much discussion as to the intentions of the French | conduct, were his daughter or his sister to be en-Emperor with regard to the withdrawal of his trapped into a marriage before a Protestant Troops from Rome, but nothing on that head can as yet be predicated with certainty. The position of the Emperor seems to be this. As a sovereign, as one in authority himself, he would Later espouse the cause of sovereigns, and uphold the principle of authority: as given over soul and body to the secret societies of which before his elevation to his present dignity he was a member, the is bound under pain of assassination to do their bidding, to promote the cause of the Revolution to which the Pope and the Temporal Sovereignty expressly provided for by Statute? Would smallest number in any of the eight years preceding are the great obstacles. He moves therefore, be not deem that armed resistance to such a peried was 256."-p. 15. but moves reluctantly, doing as little as he possibly Government which had enacted such Statutes can to forward the designs of the Carbonari; expressly for his degradation, was a mere queswho when they deem him too slack, send him a tion of prudence? gentle hint in the shape of a pistol by the hands

of a Greco, or of a dagger in the hands of Orsini, to remind him of his engagements, and stimulate him to action. Meanwhile a class of simpletons who assume that the Papacy originated in 666 and that therefore the mystic 1200 years are about to close-and who assume that the Pope exiled from Rome the Church would fall, are giving to the world their lucubrations in the shape of interpretations of the apocalyptic prophecies, and exulting over the approaching downfall of the Man of Sin.

Cholera ic one instance is said to have declared itself at New York. With the exception of the usual daily lists of murders, and other dreadful crimes with which the papers are full-there is nothing worthy of note in the journals from the U. States. The greater part of them denounce Fenianism as an impudent attempt to extort money upon false pretences.

AN IRISH GRIEVANCE.

Our Protestant contemporaries do well, as loyal subjects of Quesn Victoria, to denounce Fenianism; but it is foolish on their part to overdo the thing, and to pretend that the Catholics of Ireland, that is to say the majority of the people, have nothing to complain of as against their Protestant rulers.

We speak not now of the laws relating to the tenure of land, we allude not to the Education question, nor even to what in the phraseology of the "penny a liner" is termed "Ireland's monster grievance," the Established Church. We speak of the actually existing infamous Marriage Laws, imposed on Catholics by Protestant legislation; laws so infamous, so immoral, so insulting, so cruel and injurious to society, so well devised to keep alive animosity betwixt Catholic and Protestant, that even from the Bench, on a late trial, the Judge denounced them as infamous and as a disgrace to the Statute Book. It is ponsense to speak of the Penal Laws as things of the past, whilst this vile Law remains unrepealed; and whilst condemning Fenianism, we should also be careful, as loyal subjects, to condemn the acts of the Legislature which almost seem to excuse it.

According to the Law as it stands, any marriage celebrated by a Catholic priest betwixt two persons of whom though both profess to be Catholics, one has not been a professing Catholic for at least twelve months before the said celebration, is null and void. Availing himself of this Statute, a man named Finney, who some seven years ago, and as a Protestant, was married in England to a Protestant wife still living there, contracted a second marriage in Ireland, with a young Catholic girl, after a courtship of about six months. He professed himself a Catholic: the bancs in the ordinary manner were published on three consecutive Sundays or holidays in the Catholic chapel: and all precau. tions, as it was supposed, having been taken, the wedding was duly celebrated.

married, and that his first wife was still living .ham, one of the conductors of the Irish People, | Finney was arrested, and tried for bigamy, but Hugh Brophy, and Edward Duffey. The was defended on the plea that, as the twelve presoners were brought up for examination, but months prescribed by law, had not fully elapsed were remanded at the request of the Crown betwixt his profession of the Catholic religion, Officers, who demanded time to bring forward and his second marriage, the latter was null; no stheir witnesses, Mr. Stephens making ostentatious | marriage at all, and that in consequence the proclamation of his resolve not to avail himself of crime of bigamy had not been by him com-

It was on the same vile plea, and under the shelter of the same infamous Penal Law, that that shabby fellow, Major Yelverton, was enabled to cast off and repudiate his legitimate wife, whose case for many years occupied public attention .-Thus it will be seen that the Law is by no means a dead Law, but one which is still in force, and is applied by Protestants to the vilest of ends, to wit, to the seduction and dishonor of the Catholic daughters of Ireland. Who then can presume to say that the Penal Laws are all renealed? or that as against the Protestant Gov. ernment of Great Britain, which maintains those Penal Laws, the Catholics of Ireland have not strong and reasonable grounds for complaint?

We would ask of any reasonable Protestant what he should say if the case were his own? How, he would feel, as towards the Laws, and towards the Government under which he lived, if There is nothing of importance in the news he were the subject of analogous legislation?minister, by a fellow professing himself a Protestant; and if the latter were by law enabled to repudiate that marriage on the grounds that when t took place, he had only been a Protestant for eleven months and twenty-seven days? Would not the Protestant father or brother, with his daughter or his sister thus repudated, thus thrown back on his hands dishonored, deem that he had valid grounds for complaint against the Govern-

law. Marriages into which no religious ceremonies i whatecever, enters are walid, and cannot soldiers, to put down the South, and thus inbe set aside on the plea of nullity. Marriages directly the war, and the Northern recruiting trouble to the Warden and jailers. It is true contracted in the presence of, and celebrated by, the Catholic priest in the House of God, before the public, and blessed with the most solemn rites of Christianity are alone subject to this legal disability; and yet Protestants have the impudence or dishonesty to assert that the wrongs of Ireland are all imaginary-that the Catholic population of that country have no real grievances to complain of! We should like to see the experiment tried upon some Protestant father; to hear how he would bemoan himself, how and in what terms he would denounce the wicked law which should authorise the hypocritical profligate to seduce his daughter, and make of her a public mockery!

The Protestant Penal code has, it is true, been greatly relaxed in Ireland, but the old persecuting spirit of Protestantism is far from being extinct, and would persecute almost as actively as ever, had it not learned a little prudence. -Of this the retention of the Irish Marriage Law in its present form on the Statute Book, in spite of its evident injustice and mexpediency, in spite of the abominable uses to which it is constantly applied by unprincipled scoundrels to the rum of innocent and unsuspecting girls, in spite of its immorality and throroughly anti-Christian character, is a convincing proof. Framed indeed with the sole intention of insulting Catholics, and of placing them in a social position, inferior to that of Protestants, it works now for the sole benefit of the profligate, and of the libidinous seducer; and enables him, with impunity and under the sanction of the law—the law of a country which, with solemn mockery, calls itself Christian. and blasphemously boasts of its "open bible"to gratify his vile lusts with impunity. And with this Law, this living Law staring them in the face, and daily asserting its odious presence, in cases such as that of Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, and the fellow Fincey, to whom we have above alluded, Protestants have still the folly or the impudence to cry aloud that Irish Catholics have no real grievances to complain of!

In the last instanced case, the Jury, we are bappy to say, found a verdict of Guilty in spite of the Law, and the Judge sentenced the prisoner to five years of penal servitude, intimating however that it was possible that on appeal the prisoner might still evade the consequences of his crime. Perhaps, or at all events we hope that, the discussion which this case will provoke in the Protestant press, will induce our Legislators to revise their Irish Marriage Code, and thus from prudential, it from no higher motives, to erase from their Statute Book, this relic of their Protestant predecessors.

In this prayer every loyal subject should join, as it is the existence of these Penal Laws that gives a color of truth to the many bitter accusa-Shortly afterwards a brother of the first wife tions which Britain's enemies bring against her. It force, on entrance was effected, and the long appearing on the stage, brought to notice the isi ndeed impossible whilst they exist, for the Britassurched for Head Centre was arrested, toge- fact that the said Finney had been previously ish subject to reproach Russia with her conduct towards the Poles, without exposing herself to the retort that charity begins at home, and that dwellers in glass houses should not throw stones.

> And although the Fentans care not for religious grievances of any kind, though they are themselves the enemies of the Catholic Courch, and not her champions, yet should we be careful not to leave them even the shadow of an excuse or pretence for their conspiracy, not the slightest apparent justification for their sedition. Grievances, real or imaginary, are what they live on. without which they would soon perish of inanition; what folly then, as well as wickedness on the part of those ultra-Protestant legislators whose hatred of Popery is such, that to gratily it they scruple not to tarnish the fair fame of their

Report of the Board of Inspectors of ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., FOR THE YEAR

This is a Blue Book containing statistics of the several Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums in the Province, together with those of the Provincial Penitentiary, and the Reformatory Prisons of Upper and of Lower Canada.

The most interesting portion of this Report is: in many respects, that devoted to the details of the Provincial Penitentiary, and the common gaols throughout the Province, as from thence we may deduce some conclusions as to the moral progress of the community. Thus we have the gratifying intelligence that the numbers of professional criminals in the Province must have much diminished of late, since the numbers of convicts annually sent to the Penttentiary have greatly decreased-as will be seen from the subjoined extract :--

" It is satisfactory to have to record a marked reduction in the number of convicts sent to this institution (the Provincial Penitentiary) during the past year (1864) as compared with former years. The total ment under which such things were legal, nay, number of admissions during 1863 was 299. The the last was 211, and the annual average during that

This marked diminution in the number of commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary since into what is called a "good" prisoner: that is 1863 is, in another part of the Report, attributed to say a quiet prisoner, who listens with apparent

Protestant ministers are valid in the eyes of the army attracted, and absorbed a great portion of his cell in order, his plate and drinking can clean. atmosphere, and the other officiating as a sort of moral scavenger, picking up and carrying off with him our long accumulating fi-lth:--

"I can only account," says the Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, "for this decrease in the number of male convicts from the fact that great numbers of the loose and marauding population have left this Province for the United States, being attracted there by the report of high wages for labour, and excessive bounties given for substitutes to serve in the Army of the Northern States."-p. 152.

If this explanation be correct, it is greatly to be feared that the disbanding of the Army of the Northern States will have the effect of inundating this country with crime, and of raising the criminal statistics for 1865 to at least their usual

Of the convicts committed during the year to the Penitentiary there were furnished by,-Upper Canada. Lower Canada.

The several nationalities of the convicts are not given; but of the said 166 there were.-Total Catholics. Non-Catholics. 166

The actual number of convicts in the Peniten. tiary on the 31st of December, 1864, was 729

The Report takes into consideration suggestions that have been made for improving the system of Penitentiary discipline. It discusses these suggestions as means "towards solving the difficult problem 'how shall we best reform our adult criminals?" "-and if indeed this were the great, or even the principal problem to solve, the question might more easily be disposed of. But we contend that the great question at issue, the problem which it is of transcendent interest to solve, is not "How shall we best reform our adult criminals?"-but "How shall we deal with them so as most effectually to deter or frighten other from repeating their offences against life and property? The first and paramount duty o Society or the State towards its non-peccan members is to protect them; the reformation o the crimmal is a matter of very secondary importance-a matter to which it is well to attend no doubt, especially in the case of very youthful offenders who are, perhaps, sometimes, and under very peculiar circumstances susceptible of a moral reformation; but the first duty of the State is to provide, not for the reformation of the criminal, but for the protection, in person and in property of the non-criminal, of the honest, peaceful and industrious citizen. How this can best be effected, is the great problem which tha legislator is called upon to solve; and we do not think that that solution will ever be found, so long as the physical condition of the convicted criminal is better than, or equal to, that of the most wretched member of the non-criminal section of society; so long in short as the convict is better lodged, better clothed, better fed. better attended to in sickness, and not more hardly worked than is the very poorest of the honest laboring poor, who has not by theft or other crime qualified himself for a bed in the great Provincial cara-

We are aware that there many who contend that crime—theft, or arson, or murder to wit-is a moral disease: a thing not to be punished, but to be cured or relieved by a judicious system of moral therapeutics. According to this theory a prison is not, or should not be, a Penitentiary at all, but simply a moral Hospital, to which the State sends the sick amongst its subjects to be carefully tended and cured; according to this theory it would be as silly and as cruel to punish the crimical, by way of making a deterrent example of him to others, as it would be so to treat a case of compound fracture, or of typhus fever : and it this be the true theory of crime, then, but then only, is the great problem of secondary punishments correctly stated in the Report before us.

If on the other hand our theory be the true one: To wit, that the first duty of the State is towards its non-peccant subjects, and consists in protecting them in person and in property: then it follows of logical necessity that the first paramount object of the State in its treatment of its criminals should be to deter not only them, but all others who might be tempted to follow their example, from wrong doing. It is true that the element of uncertainty which enters into all human affairs, that the chances of escaping conviction will always to a certain degree counteract the beneficial effects of the severest, best idevised, most exemplary or deterrent system of secondary punishments; but still the legislator should take heed that that system should be such as to strike terror into the breast of every one still hesitating betweet the paths of crume and rectitude; such, so dreadful, so repulsive, that in comparison with it, the lot of the poorest honest beggar on the face of the earth should apnear enviable, even from a purely physical or material point of view.

Under our actual system a criminal is supposed, or said to be reformed when he subsides Marriages before all manner of dissenting to the fact that, during the war, the Federal attention and unction to the Chaplain, who keeps water because he was infirm from jage.

Canada's criminal population; they enlisted as and who generally observes the rules for the internal discipline of the prison, giving little or no sergeant conferred a great moral benefit on Cans that the "best prisoner" is almost always the ada; the one like a thunder storm purifying our "worst man:" that it is your most hopeless scoundrels, and most abandoned ruffians who the easiest and the somest "drop down to their luck" as the phrase is, and manifest these outward signs of reformation: whilst, on the other hand, the prisoner who frets, who like the captive bird madly dashes himself against the walls of his cage, and who is thus a source of constant trouble and annoyance to his keepers, is one in whose bosom every spark of good has not been utterly quenched. Nevertheless so long as the present abominable system of secondary punishments is upheld, we must be content with this. for the fault lies with the system itself, and not with those by whom it is administered. They do their duty, and do but faithfully carry out the spirit of the system, when they make it their first and most prominent object to transmute the criminal into a "good prisoner." Indeed we beheve that in no part of the British Empire is the system itself better and moze ably administered than it is by our very excellent Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary; and therefore it must not be supposed that in our remarks we have any design of imputing to the officers charged with the disciplice and internal economy of our prisons the evils which are inherent in our actual system of secondary punishments. We shall return to this subject, and the Report before us in our next.

> THE NEGRO MASSACRES AT JAMAICA .--There are many points of resemblance betwint the Sepoy Muticy in India, and the late sanguinary outbreak of the Jan aica negroes, and as in the case of the Sepoys, it is not an easy matter to determine the provoking cause. The mutiny of the former was commonly, perhaps erroneously attributed to the greased cartridges; that of the negroes is inexplicable, seeing that they had no grievance real or imaginary, to complain of. The thirst for blood which seems inherent and ineradicable in the African negro, which displays itself in the " grand customs" of Dahomey and all over the African Continent inhabited by the true negro race, can alone account for it. and for the fiendish cruelties exercised by the insurgents towards the whites, without discrimination of age, sex, or condition. The object of the Jamaica murderers, if definite object beyond blood and plunder they had, like that of the mutineers in India is enveloped in obscurity: but in the case of the former, the chief inciters to the diabolical work, and the most prominent actors therein were Protestant preachers of the Baptist sect-and some of them seem to have been men with a smattering of education. It is a consolation to know that many of these sanguinary wretches have already met their deserts on the gallows; whilst of the minor frv. a number bave received salutary admonition to behave themselves from a vigorous application of the cat-o nine-tails. The Jamaica authorities have acted with much vigor and sound discretion; it it is to be hoped that terrified by the examples set them, the negroes of that Island will return to their ordinary avocations; but it will be no easy matter to re-establish anything like confidence betwixt the two races.

By our latest advices the Bishop of Montreal was still at Rome. His Lordship's health was good, but it is yet unknown when he will return to his diocess.

The Church of the Gesu erected by the Rev. Fathers of the Society of Jesus in De Bleury Street, is now nearly completed, and will be opened for worship on Sunday next.

A collection, that realised the sum of \$500. was taken up in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday the 19th ult., by the Rev. M. Mullen, G. V. of the Diocese of Portland, for the benefit of the Sisters of the Congregation of the same diocess.

The Kidnappers have been admitted to bail by Mr. Judge Badgeley. Of course if enlarged we shall never hear of them again, and thus through the dishonesty, and deliberate perjury of jurors a gang of scoundrels guilty of an attempt to commita crime not less atrocious than murder, will have been enabled to get off scot free. At the same time if the law was on their side, and if they were legally entitled to bail, we can find consolation in the reflection that here in this free country law is supreme, and that the despotism of the United States is impossible. Better that a bundred criminals should escape, than that the law should be strained, or its majesty violated.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH .- We read in the Montreal Herald of Saturday last an account of the death of Patrick |Costello at Belleville. "Being infirm from age" he walked into the water, and was unable to extricate himself." We confess that we do not clearly understand why the deceased should have walked into the

the state of the s

cises for the Jubilee. To gain the benefits of this Jubilee five conditions are required. Fasting, Almsgiving, Prayer, Confession, and Communion. For the fulfilment of the first condition the Catholic must fast three days in any one week occurring betwixt 26th November and the 24th of this month, December; if he make his fasts on any of the days of Advent on which a fast is already prescribed, he must in that case abstain altogether from eggs, milk, butter and cheese; if on other days, and he has his choice, the rules observed during Lent will suffice, but the use of flesh meat is of course forbidden. To fulfil the second condition he must, according to his means, give alms; and for this purpose boxes or troncs have been opened in the several churches of the City. As to the third condition it is necessary for him to visit twice the church which he generally attends, and tronce also some one of the undernamed churches, praying therein with the intention of the Holy Father; the churches and chapels assigned for this purpose are - the Cathedral, the Parish Church, St. Patrick's, the Gesu, St. James, the Providence, St. Peter's, St. Bridget, St. Vincent, Chapelle du Pied du Courant, the Sisters of Mercy, N. D. de Pitie, Recollet, General Hospital, St. Joseph, St. Anne, St. Joseph (Richmond Street), St. Henri of the Tanneries, Toutes, Graces Chapel of the Great Seminary, N. D. Des Neiges, Coteau St. Louis, and the Hotel

The special exercises for the Irish and Eng-Jish speaking portion of our population will commence on the 10th inst. A Mission will be opened by the Redemptorists Fathers from Baltimore, and in our next issue, we shall publish the hours at which the exercises will take place.

There is published in the Canadian Churchman (Protestant) an account of a very curious scene that occurred lately in Upper Canada, upon occasion of the reception of a Methodist preacher into the Anglican sect. We had no idea that brother Protestants, such as Anglicans and Methodists, were so punctilious; for it is by no means uncommon to see them consorting together and mutually recognising one anothers' Orders. This, however, is when a combined attack on Popery is to be made, for still, as of old, when our Lord is to to be crucified betwist two thieves, for the nonce Herod and Pilate are made friends.

It the case before us it appears that a Mr. J. Simpson, for the last twenty years a Methodist minister took it into his head to renounce one form of heresy for another, and to join the Anglican sect. For this purpose he was called upon to make a public renunciation of his errors, these not specified, after which the following ceremony took place. It is to be borne in mind that the term "Priest" is applied to the Anglican minister by whom the penitent Methodist was received into the fold :-

The Priest standing before the penitent addresses

Priest-Wilt thou be received into Communion with the Catholic Church?

Ans-That is my desire. Priest-Dost thou renounce the errors, the heresy and schism of that sect known as Methodists, in which thou didst heretofore live? Ans-I renounce them all.

Priest-Art thou heartily sorry for the evil and injury thou hast done to the souls of men by leading them away from, and maintaining them in rebellion against, the 'Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church?' Ans-I am heartily sorry for it.

Priest-Repeat the confession of thy faith. The penitent here recites the Nicene Creed, and answers All this I steadfastly believe. The Priest kneels and recites Ps. 85, Ps. 130.

Priest-Lord have mercy upon us, &c. O Lord save thy servant &c. (Office for visit of sick.) LET US PRAY

Oh God, Who by thine Only Begotten Son didst restore man, made of Thine Image, when deceived by the craft of the serpent, mercifully look upon thy servant, John Henry, who desires to come out of the darkness of error into the light of thy truth, that whatever in him hath been decayed through the malice and fraud of the devil, may be restored by thy loving kindness. Through the same, Thy Son Jesus

Ohrist our Lord Amen.
Almighty and merciful God, graciously receive this thy sheep, seved from the jaws of the wolf, and of Thy great mercy number him in Thy flock, that the enemy may not rejoice against him, but that Thy Church may be glad in his conversion and deliverance, and receive as a mother her child which was dead, and is alive again.

From this we may gather: That, in the opinton of Anglicans, Methodists are in as "parlous" a condition as Catholics; that they are servants of Satan, sitters in darkness, miserable iebels against the truth, and against the sect which in England at least has been set up by Act of Parliament. If such be the case, we marvel that Anglicans do not set on foot a Methodist Missionary Society for the conversion of their unhappy brethren, and fellow countrymen. This would be more to the purpose than their meddling with the faith of French Canadian Ca-

And this brings us to the comical side of the And this brings us to the comical side of the Dr. Madden's absence, he said, would never be forquestion—for is it not comical to see men who gotten by the Catholics of Port Hope. They felt that are engaged in mutually anathematising one another as servants of Satan, and as the children of darkness, setting themselves up as guides and lual welfare during the absence of their own pastor. teachers to French Canadian Catholics, and professing to bring them to a knowledge of the truth their own differences are trifling, relating only to merited this expression of their feeling towards him, do.

in the City and Parish of Montreal, the exer- all the essentials of Christianity untouched .-Omitting all consideration of the fact that the differences betwirt Protestant sects extend to such trifles as the Trinity, the Person and Nature of Christ, His work upon the Cross, the Personality of the Holy Ghost, the Inspiration or extent of the Inspiration of Scripture, its historical credibility, the possibility of miracles, &c. &c. &c., we may well express our surprise that such ceremonies, such recantations, such forms of prayer, as these above set forth by the Canadian Churchman, should be resorted to upon so trifling an occasion as the passage from one Protestant sect to another-if indeed the differences betwixt Anglicanism and Methodism be but as those betwixt Tweedledum and Tweedle-

> HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE-December, 1865. Messrs. Dawson Bros. have already received-and have on hand for sale the December number of this popular and entertaining periodical. The Magazine commences with an explanation of the various processes in its printing and making up, and the other articles are of the usual kind, including "A Common Story: The Natural Wealth of Virginia, with illustrations; The Royal Portraits; First and Last; A Retrospect; Names of Men; Sally's Disappointment; Aspirations; Armadale, by Wilkie Collins, (continued); Our Thanksgiving; Death; Our Mutual Friend, by Charles Dickens, (concluded); At Christmas Time; A Village in Massachussetts; Happy and Unhappy Marriages; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events, and The Editor's Chair.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. -II. Part. Messrs. Dawson Bros. Montreal. This, the last of Dicken's tales is now concluded and before the public who are called upon to pronounce a verdict, thereupon. That verdict will not we think be altogether, and without reserve in its favor. Abounding no doubt in many excellencies, and in Dicken's well-known and peculiar humor, its defects are also equally abundant. The plot, or plots are intricate and improbable; the characters, many of them unnatural, speaking and acting as no creatures of flesh and blood with like passions as ourselves ever did speak or act: the Veneerings and the Podsnaps are bores, and conduce not to the development of the story, and the mannerism of Mr. Dickens, is more offensive than in any of his previous works. On the other hand there are many beauties. Bella Wilfer is about one of the author's best drawn female characters; the cherub, her father, and her awful mother are both excellent in their way, and worthy of the author of the Pickwich Papers, and of the creator of Mrs. Gamp and Harris. One merit, and it is common to all Dicken's works we must not forget. The book is pure, there is in it nothing to create a blush on the cheek of youth, or to incite to evil. The author may perhaps lay on his colors a little too thick; of that given by Judge Short, of Sherbrooke, a short his black may be too black, his white too white; but never in his bands does virtue appear ridicuvice la attractive colors.

We understand Mr. Worthington is publishing a priced catalogue of his stock of Books which is one of the largest collections in Canada, some of which are in the best style of binding.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. M. TIMLIN. On Sunday evening last we had the pleasure of being present at one of those very agreeable affairs which never fail to make a lasting impression on the Ohristian heart. We refer to the prosentation of a splendid set of Brevlaries and a Missall to the Rev. M. Timlin, by the Catholics of Port Hope. During last summer when it was found asc stary that the Rev. Dr. Madden, of Port Hope, should take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health, being unable to secure a substitute during his absence. The Rev. Mr. Timlin volunteered his service for the people of Port Hope as far as his duties to his own congregation would permit. During the absence of Dr. Mad. den, he faithfully and zealously shared his priestly functions between his own congregation and that of Port Hope, and it was for this noble act of kindness and Christian zeal, that the people of Fort Hope sought to mark their appreciation of his services by a substantial token of the estcem and regard in which he is held by them. Shortly after Vespers a deputation of the Untholics of Port Hope waited upon the Rev. M. Timlin at his residence for the purpose of making the presentation. It consisted of James O'Neill R. O'Neill J. S. McHenry, F. D Gaudirie, Edward Lawder, P. Tyrrell J. Fox, John McCullough, William Hyland, Thomas Molloy, and others, and was accompained by the Very Rav. J. H. Mc. Donagh, V. G., of Perth. The deputation having

been introduced-James O'Neill, Esq., came forward and addressed the Rev. Mr. Timlin in very appropriate and feeling terms, expressing the great obligations which the Catholics of Port Hope were under to him for his having administered to their spiritual wants during the absence of their own much beloved pastor. He alluded in a feeling manner to the necessity that then existed for their own pastor enjoying a short respite and a sea voyage to recuperate his energies and restore him to vigorous health; and that such being the case, they desired now to testify, to Father Timlin, by this slight token, their appreciation of his kindness and Christian charity exhibited in their be-

they owed bim a deep debt of gratitude, and they took this method of expressing their sease of his many acts of kindness and solicitude for their spri-

Rev. Mr. Timlin in replying, said, that he was entirely taken by surprise by this most generous and unlooked for act of the Catholics of Port Hope .-However onerous the duties he had discharged in as it is in Jesus? They will tell us indeed, that their behalf might be, he did not consider that he Province at any time they may be called on so to money will be taken.

THE JUBILEE. -On Sunday last commenced mere matters of forms, and ceremonies, leaving nor the very noble and handsome gift which he received as a substantial token of Atheir kindness and generosity. He ministered to the spicitual wants of the Oatholies of Port Hope for twelve years, as a part of his mission, and during that time he had an opportunity of testing their fidelity to the faith, and in no casehad he ever been disappointed. Anything that he had done for them was no irksome task to him :- it was a labor of love; and he would do it again if it was necessary to do so, and feel pleasure in doing so. Although the gift which he received from them was handsome and costly; yet it was not for its intrinsic value that he most prized it; he would cherish it more as a sterling memento of the kindly feeling entertained towards bim by his brethren of Port Hope; and he assured them that he could never use the beautiful Missal with which they had presented him, (in the celebration of the Mass) without thicking of them and making a memento in their behalf. He thanked them most, beartily for this expression and substancial token of their kindly feel ings towards him. He congratulated them apon the return of their most estimable pastor, and trusted that he would long be spared to minister to their spiritual wants in health and peace.

Very Rev. McDonagh, V.G., thon addressed those present in a few very affecting remarks. He considered himself fortunate in enjoying the privilege of being present on the happy occasion, and expressed the very great pleasure he felt in listening to the expressions of kindness and interchange of mutual affection between Father Timlin and the Catholics of Port Hope. Nothing could more forcibly express the sacred calling of the Catholic priest than that be lives in the hearts and affections of his people. He knew this act was a spontaneous one, and he also knew that his nephew, Rev. D. Madden, looked upon this expression of his parishioners towards Father Timlin as well morited; and he begged leave to couple his own approbation of the act with that of Dr. Madden. He hoped Father Timlin would long live to enjoy the bandsome present made him by the Catholics of Port Hone.

Other gentleman present made remarks in regard to the object of their meeting, and the causes which called forth the idea, and after wishing a long and happy life to Father Timlin, and eternal happiness hereafter, the deputation withdrew

The Testimonial consists of a beautifully bound and highly finished 'Roman Missall,' embossed and gilt, and a set of 'Breviaries,' very handsomely bound and highy finished in gold gilding, and corresponding to the four seasons of the year. The whole affair was got up in good taste, carried out to the entire satisfaction of all, and reflected great credit on the gentlemen who so successfully caried it out. - Cobourg Sentinel 19 nlt.

The Bishop of St. John, N. B., the Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeny, has gone on a visit to Rome.

The Rev. Luke O'Regan, Roman Catholic Priest on the Nerepis Station, died on Wednesday week .-We understand he was much liked by persons of all denominations in the district in which he offliciated. He had served in many of the poorer missions of the Provinces for a number of years, a severe and not by any means a lucrative service.

The Catholics of Antigonish are making preparations to erect a splendid Cathedral in that Town.

THE FRIARS SCHOOL .- A set of rescale living near Cote street have been amusing themselves lately by pitching stones at the windows of this Institution, and have succeeded in doing considerable damage. Of course a policeman is seldom to be seen in this

neighbourhood after ten o'clock. - Transcript AN IMPORTANT DECISION .- At the recent session of the Circuit Court in St. John's, Mr Justice Sicotte rendered a decision of great importance on that muchvexed point in the School Law, as to the right possessed by a non-resident proprietor in the disposition of his school taxes. The action was brought forward last term by the School Commissioners of Lacolle against Wm. Bowman, of St. Valentine. The defendant is the owner of property in Lacolle parish, on which he refused to pay taxes to the Commissioners, claiming the right to apply the amount to the support of the dissentient schools. The Commissioners urged that as he was only a proprietor and not a resident, he was not allowed by law the privilege of dissenting. Mr. Sicotte declared in favor of the defendent, ruling that it is the manifest intention of the law, whether the proprietor is or is not a resident, that he has a right to dissent in the payment of his school taxes. This decision is the reverse time since -Herald.

FILTHY PIG STYRS .- It is strange that notwithstanding the talk made about the health of the city lous, and never does he attempt even to depict and the measures taken, or to be taken, to ensure cleanliness, that the Corporation do not pass a Bylaw to prevent pigs from being kept within the city limits. Cases are every now and then brought before the Recorder's Court, but the parties having nothing whereon to levy, almost invariably escape, there being only the fine and no alternative punishment, imprisonment in default of payment being abrogated by the wisdom of the City Council. It is in vain to talk of cleanliness and health, and yet leave these abominable nuisances in the midst of crowded neighborhoods and narrow streets. There is no remedy for the evil but one, that of entire prohibition, and the expulsion of these unclean animals from the city to where they may enjoy fresh air .- Ib.

PERSONAL .- We are glad to learn that Mr. Aut Comte has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city, in the room of the late Mr. Le Tourneux. This selection will give great satisfaction to the insurers in this Institution, Mr. Comte being a gentleman of long experience, and well-qualified to conduct the Company's affaire:

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY .- A meeting of the Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the City of Montreal, was held on the 18th November instant, at which meeting the following resolu-

. That it is with the deopest regret that the Directors of the Company have learned the death of P. L. Letourneux, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the said Company, who died on the 14th November, 1865.

That the said P. L. LeTourneux may rightly be considered as having founded the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in this city.

That he has deserved the praise and gratitude of the citizens of this city generally, and of the members of this Company especially, by the unremitting attention ne gave for a great number of years to the interests of this Company.

That a copy of the said resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. P. L. Le Tourneux, widow of the late Secretary, and that the proceedings of the said meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.' ANT. CONTE.

Secretary.

The Globe says: - We understand that there is a demand for all descriptions of skilled laborers on the railways of Nova Scotia. Masons are particularly wanted, and are paid \$2 per.day. Any number will find employment at this rate.

The proprietor of the Canadian Churchman has adopted the plan of publishing a Black List of dehalf. His kindness and attention to them during linquent subscribers. In the Churchman of the 15th inst. there is one half column specially devoted to the names of defaulters. The company is more than usually respectable, more so than commonly figures in the culprit's dock. We have an array of thirtysix Reverends, six Doctors, two Honorables, two Captains, one Lieutenant, three spinisters, and poor Ogle R Gowan, besides a small army of plata Misters. supported. All the candidates entering the Military School,

DETAILS OF THE REVOLT AT JAMATOA. - The Jamaica Guardian "gives the following account of the origin of the revolt :- Dr. Underbill, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, in the early part of this year, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies-the Hou. Edward Cardwell-in which he set forth the imaginary wrongs of our peasantry, dealt in strong denunciation of the legislation of this country and of the 'powers that be' amongst us, and sought at the hands of the Colonial Secretary, the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the things of which he complained. His letter, which was referred to our Governor-Edward John Eyre, Esq -soon found its way into the newspapers of the colony, it having been the desire of Dr. Underbill and his friends that it should be widely circulated here. From that time till now the country has been kept in a state of continued excitment in consequence. This opposition to their views produced a loud storm and fury of passion on the part of Dr. Underhill's sympathizers. They got up public meetings in every direction of the coun try, at which all manner of wild and nonsensical talkings about 'oppressions' and 'wrongs' were indulged in and strong resolutions passed in which they sought to andorse the statements of their apostle in his letter to the Colonial Secretary. Then 'Underhill conventious' became formed, and—as has come out since the rebellion-s secret society entitled the African Liberation Society. One of the prime movers was Mr Gordon, a large landed proprietor, and a member of the lower brachh of the Legislature of the country. M. Gordon, in wild, intemperate zeal, travelled from one part of the country to the other, beating up the forces of the Underbill party, and loudly preaching up the doctrines that Dr. Underbill had enunciated to the Secretary of State. The press warned him that he was pursuing a course that was fraught with danger, and c uld be productive of nothing but evil. But he still held on; going on from folly to crime, he preached sedition. As a memer of the legislature this man represented the parish of St. Thomas in the East in the Assembly. His influence among the lower classes of that parish, was unhappily very great. In that parish the sect of native Baptists abound. Gordon gave great encouragement to these peeple. He had himself recently become a Baptist, by which his influence among them became more firmly established. He preached to them, and had several chapels, which seemed to have been placed under the special charge of a black American under the name of Warner-an uneducated and unprincipled character-with whom was associated a notorious savage, brutal, bloodthirsty wretch, by name Paul Bogle, who resided in the neighbourhood of a dark glen called Stoney Gut. This was Bogle's headquarters, here he had a chapel and here the most terrible scenes of the revolt were enacted.

The Renegades. - As early as 1864 associations had been formed at St. Thomas in the East, at the instigation and direction of William Grant, a saddler at Morant Bay, and that among the principal officers holding various ranks Paul Rogle appears to have been the chief, the officiating minister of a negro, chapel at Stony Gut, where the meetings were held, and which place was ultimately fortified as a garrison for the insurgents who congregated there. For the sake of brevity we give these rebels' names and offices in a compact form: -

Commander-in-Cheif-Paul Bogle, of Stony Gut negro chapel, a Babtist parson.

Captain general-Buie, Morant Bay, a Baptist preacher.

Secretary - George Craddock. Assistant Scretary-William McLaren.

Captains - William Grant, saddler; Moses Bogle, Duncan Stewart, George Clarke, Paul Bogle's son-inlaw; George McIntush, carpenter; William Chisholm and W. Miles

Ringleaders - William Ward, David Copeland, James McLaren, Baptist preacher ; James Mitchell, London Missionary Society's teacher, Thos. Walker, Charles Flemings, Leith Hall estate; Lewis Stewart, Thomas Taylor, James Waiker and Jack Diley.

MR. DUNKIN'S BILL —A poll was held in the township of Hillier, C. W., last week, to adopt or reject the Dunkin Act; only two votes were recorded, one for and one against the proposition; the general indifference being attributed to the settled conviction that intemperance is not to be controled by such legislation.

THE TENANT UNION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. We find the following important announcement of a resolution recently adopted by the leaders of the Island Tenant Union:

" Resolved,-That on account of the high-handed acts of the present Government, in collecting rents at the bayonet's point, and reviving an obsolete law relating to the service of legal process, the Central Board permits all tenants belonging to the Union to satisfy their landlord's claim: for the present, if they are disposed to do so. Rather than witness the scenes of misery, cruelty and bloodshed that would probably follow from collecting rents by a military force, they recommend tenants to commit no breach of the law, and having done their duty, by making a fair and equitable offer for their lands, to rely on the honor and integrity of the Brish Government to fulfil their promise, by redressing our oft-admitted grievance. In the meantime, those who have been put to expenses by their connexion with the Tenant Union will be cash, assisted as far as funds will allow, on application to the Central Board."

The Halifax (ilizen says: 'R. M.S. Delta from St. John, Newfoundland, arrived on Sunday. The elections in that colony had been completed, but the returns were not received up to the date of the atea. mer's sailing. So far as heard from, they show that the Government were sustained, with one vote more than they had in the last House. This settles Con federation in that colony for the present, as the Go. vernment are opposed to the Quebec scheme-Mr. Kent, the Attorney General, having distinctly repudiated it in his address.'

The steamer Thames rrived at Quebec on Wednesday, 15th inst. and proceeded to discharge 600 barrels of powder for Quebec ; a large portion of the balance of the cargo consists of Armstrong gans, ammunition, and millitary stores.

A volunteer guard has been mounted over the armory in Kingstor.

A detachment of the 16th regiment has been stationed at Stratford, C. W., under the command of Major Grant. As the point of intersection of two rai ways, both touching the trontier at exposed points, it is a military position of some importance.

TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES.

WASHING done by MRS. GALLAGHER, at No. 15, MAYOR STREET, Head of Bleary Street. Nov. 29, 1865.

RAFFLE

SEA-MOSS AND SHELL BASKET, VALUED AT TWENTY DOLLARS.

WILL be RAFFLED, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 2nd December, commencing at Seven o'clock, a SEA-MOSS AND SHELL BASKET,

made by a lady in this City for the purchase of a SEWING MACHINE for the wife of a BLIND MAN, by whose industry her husband and five children are

The BASKET may be seen in the window of Mr. will be required to take the eath of allegiance, and to bind themselves to take up arms in defence of the

TICKETS, TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Salt springs have been long known to exist in the 'County' of Peterborough; O. W.; and an attempt a now being made to test the quantity of brine obtainable by boring, at Salt Oreek, in the township of Percy. The work is progressing well, and the brine flowing from the hole is said to be very strong,

REMITTANCES RECEIWED.

Smith Falls, P McDermott, \$2; Cornwall, D G Mc-Donald,\$2; Champlain, NY, Rev. U La Saille, \$6,87; Lansdowne, D O'Conor, \$2; Ningara, P Clarke, \$2; St Hyacintue, G Madore, \$1; Beauharnois, .e. Mr. Charland, \$2,50; York, T Murray, \$4; London, Rev S Byrne, \$2; St Louis, Rev E J Fitzoatrick, \$6; Norion Creek, P Sullivan, \$2; London, James state, \$3; St Peters, P E I, A A McCormick, \$2. Per I flood, Farmersville-Self, \$1,50; Chas J

Fox. Adm Estate of A Fox, \$2,50. Per W J Coutts, Valetta-Self \$2; Buxton, Martin Drew, \$2.

Per F O'Neil, Fitz:cy-T O'Conno; \$1. Per J G Quarry, West McGillivray - B P Quarry,

Per F Ford, Prescott-D Urowley, \$4...

Per E McCormack, Peterboro-Laon Caisse, \$2 :-A McDonaid, \$2; Lemay & Turcott, \$1; P McIntyre, \$2,50; South Douro, J Leaby, \$2; Otonabae, M McMartin, \$1; Westwood, Asphodel, N Keating, \$1.

Died.

On the 16th ult., at his father's residence, London Township, C.W., from inflammation of the bowels, James State, jun., aged 16 years and 6 months. Deceased was born at Sorel, C.E., in May 1849, where his father then served as Government Storekeeper; and grew up to be one of the finest specimens of mankind that Canada could boast of, measuring, at his death, 6 teet in height, and beautiful in proportion of every feature and limb. He was the chief support of his parents, and departed this life without spot or blemish, full of innocence and virtue, having received. the consoling rights of his Church and the blessing of his parents. May his soul rest in peace.

> MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Nov. 28, 1865.

Flour-Pollards, \$0,00 to \$0,00; Middlings, \$4,50 \$4,75; Fine, \$4,90 to \$5,20; Super., No. 2 \$5,60 to \$5,70; Superfine \$6.05 to \$6,10; Fancy \$6,70 to \$6,90 , Extra, \$7,00 to \$7,40 ; Superior Extra \$7,50 to \$8,00 ; Bag Flour, \$3,25 to \$3,271 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$00,00 to \$00,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00.

Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,10: Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$7.40 to \$7,45 : Seconds, \$0,00 to \$0,00; First Pearls, \$7,50 to \$8,00.

Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. Beef, live, per 100 lbs Sheep, each, Lamb, Calves, each.

Hay, per 100 bundles

\$9,00 to \$10.50 5,50 to 7,00 ..\$4,00 to \$6,50 3,00 to 4,50 .\$0,00 to \$0,00 ..\$0,00 to \$00,**0**



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th instant. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, (No. 6105.)

PROVINCE OF CAMADA, ? Circuit Court. District of Montreal. ALEXANDER D. MACLEOD, Plaintiff,

JAMES NICKOLDS, Defendant. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTIOE: Taken in Execution and will be sold by Public Auctio , on Saturday, the ninth day of Dacember next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the

foot of Jacques Cartier Square, in the City of Montreal, the Goods and Chattels of the said defendant consisting of Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Orockery, &c. &c. Sale to commence at ten o'clock a.m. Terms

A. BROGAN,

Montreal, 29th Pov., 1865.

French and English languages.

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

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half rearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sop. ember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications: -Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston

Prank Design Nowspaper, marpers weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Oriminal Zeitung, Courrier des Rtats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illuhtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demoresta Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur -The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description o Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions secoived for Newspapers and

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FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE

To 6 to the beautiful t

FRANCE.

ok to The Union Medicale states that the cholera appears to quit Paris, not suddenly and then to return. as occurred on former occasions, but gradually, still striking down some victims, especially among the imprudent, the improvident, and sometimes those who from courage or for professional reasons give their attention to the unfortunate patients. On Monday the decrease in the number of deaths and of new cases was very remarkable. On the 1st of November the deaths amounted to 92; on the 2d, to 80; the 3d, to 75; the 4th, to 70; and the 6th, to only 36.-This diminution, which is progressive and continuous, is an excellent symptom: The civil and military hospitals stand for only one fourth in the number of deaths. The three fourths take place in private houses, and probably among those who, in spite of the reiterated advice of the authorities and physicians, become the victims of their own recklessness and incredulity. The number of admissions into the hospitals has diminished in a similar proportion .-Should the disease now disappear, it will have been mild compared with the preceding visitations, and the disappearance of numerous unhealthy streets has - certainly contributed to this result.

The Moniteur du Soir says ;-The majority of the Powers, to whom the proposal of the Emperor's Government for the meeting of a sanitary conference was addressed, have given their assent. Public opinion has understood the opportuneness of this measure, and the eagerness with which the idea has been taken up augurs favorably for the result of the studies and deliberations which will take place at Constantinople.

The Patric asserts that the French Chambers will be opened on the 15th of January next.

Accounts from Toulon of Tuesday, published in La France, state that the frigates Mogador and El-Dorado got up steam on Sunday, and it was supposed that they were about to sail to Civita Vecchia to bring back troops from Rome. It appears, however, that they received counter orders at the last moment. Various explanations are given on the subject, and among others that a violent hurricane is blowing on the coast of Italy.

A NICE PAIR OF DUELLISTS .- A duel, says the France, has taken place at Anceny, near Nantes, between two officers. The combatants were, it is said, M. de Cadoudal and M. de Fleurant. They were, it appears, pretty equally matched, one being engaged iu his 33d duel, the other in his 23d. M. de Cadou dal received a sword cut in his chest, but the steel having slipped the wound is slight. In return for this thrust he wounded M. Fleurant in the right hand.

How TO GET SUBSCRIBERS. - The Tribunal of Correctional Police yesterday tried a man named Fleury aged 27, calling himself an architect, on numerons charges of a windling, by obtaining money under false pretences. It appeared from the evidence that the to establish an advertising journal, accused wished entitled the Tambour, and in order to find subscribers for the same he adopted the strange expedient of publishing an advertisement in the Siecie announcing that a young and beautiful lady, named Mdlle. C. possessing a fortune of 2,000,000., wished to enter the holy state of matrimony with an honourable man, and that the possession of fortune on his part was to her a matter of perfect indifference. The accused receivno less than 1,500 answers to this advertisement from persons of all ranks, among whom were marquises and counts, journalists and notaries, coopers, cooks, labourers, &c, most of them accompanied by a photograph of writer. To all the applicants the defendant replied that he could not place them on his list unless they subscribed to his journal, and this a great number of them did without hestitation. The defendant himself acknowledged that he had received as much as 1,400f. As only one number of the journal appeared, and nothing more was heard of the imagiof fortune, the candidates for her hand denounced him to the police, and he was arrested. Many of them appeared as witnesses before the Tribunal, and as their evidence was conclusive the Tribunal declared the charges proved, and sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment. - Times Correspondent,

The Independence Belge says :-

'The intention of the French Government not to continue the occupation of Mexico beyond what is absolutely necessary, and thereby to remove all cause of dispute with the United States, is more decided an ever. This intention has been strengthened by different acts on the part of the Mexican Cabinet, and more especially by the reception which the financial mission of M. Larglais met with. It is even said that the speech from the Throne at the next meeting of the Freuch Chambers will announce the immediate and entire evacuation of Mexico by the French trops. But it is certain that if France should withdraw her support of Mexico, or should even indicate the time when she would cease to protect it by her soldiers, the work of France would be compromised. The Emperor Maximilian is perfectly well aware of this and whether spontaneously or for the purpose of influencing the resolutions of his ally, he has already intimated his determination to renounce the throne i any kind of September Convention should be imposed on him. However strong, therefore, may be the desire of France to get rid of the burden of an expedi-tion which, up to the present time, has brought with it more embarrassment than advantage, she will think twice before giving effect to her intentions."

LIGHTENING STATISTICS. -The following curious particulars are given by M. Bondin in the French scientific periodical 'Cosmos' of the number of persons killed or wounded by lightning in France between the years 1835 and 1863 The total number hilled during this period was 2,238. The greatest number killed in any one year was 111, and the least 48; double those numbers were burt. About a quarter of the persons struck by lightening were women, and when the electric fluid fell on a group of persons it generally struck the men more than the women. Many persons have been struck by lightning several

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - THREATENED ABDICATION OF THE KING OF ITALY. - The Times correspondent, in writing from Florence on Oct. 30, says :

A family council is alleged to have been held at the Palace in Turin, and such was the desire, it is added, to have it complete that even Prince Otho was present at it, notwithstanding his youth and in firmity. The natural question is, what was the object of such a council, what the weighty matters to be discussed and decided on? As an answer to that inquiry, a very big word has been repeatedly spoken in Florence during the last few days, and that word is 'abdication.' One meets with persons who think that a great crisis is at hand, and certainly, if they be right-which pray observe that I am far from urging you to believe - Italy is on the eve of a coup detat. The King, as you know, is bound to carry out the Italian programme, of which the acquisition of Rome and Florence is a principal feature. What if the Italian Government were bound in some way, to bring about agreements between Florence and Rome in order to enable the French to evacuate the latter city. The King could not do this, but his successor might-might, that is to say, at the risk of a tremendous convulsion in Italy, of insurrection and civil war. Would the army support the Government in carrying out so startling a change of policy? To add to the difficulty, a Chamber more liberal than the preceding one has just been elected. The Emperor, say those who attach importance to these wild rumors, fears the Catholic party in France too much to leave the Pone at the mercy of his enemies by evacuating the Roman States before some solid guarantee of respect for the Pontiff's safety and independence shall have been obtained, and so he is re- Papal service, and who is married to a Roman lady.

solved rather to risk the consequences of dispelling the Italian dream of Rome for a capital. Such are the things one hears in Florence just now. There is certainly a feeling of unessiness abroad, and an idea that something is impending. If anything of great importance be really in the wind it is known but to very few, and they keep the secret well. Among other things it is said that Signor Boggio's pamphlet is thrown out as a feeler and pilot balloon. That pamphlet, entitled 'La Questione Romana studiata in Roma, Impressioni, Reminiscenze, Proposte, is very voluminous. The proofs of the first eleven pages are now before me, and I bear there is as much more to come. I have not had time to read it, but its tendency, judging from a glance, seems to be to recommend the abandonment of Rome by Italy. On a eareful pursual it may appear differently, and it is difficult to believe that Boggio would have made himself a government agent to advocate such a policy. A few days may suffice to scatter all these reports to to the winds. Meanwhile they are sufficiently talked of to induce me to mention them, if only as an in-dication of the perplexed and unsettled state of the Italian mind with regard to the solution of the Roman question.

TROUBLES OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.-Still these Ministers are likely to have a difficult game to play in the new Parliament. Their opponents will find many points of attack. The negotiations with Rome are likely to be one of these. It is rumoured that the papers relating to them will be laid before the House. The Convents Bill will be one of the earliest brought in. Upon the principle a large majority of the Chamber will be found agreed, but the manner of carrying out the measure and of applying the proceeds of the property will be likely to give rise to earnest discussion. Finance will be the real difficulty of the Government, and the Opposition has done its best to indispose the public mind by alleging the most ruinous projects. We have plenty of people here who go for a fall - whether of the funds or of the Cabinet we need not pause to inquire. Gloomy old bears are constantly to be met with who tell you that the struggles of Signor Sella are the more painful to contemplate because they are a mere useless protraction of the financial agony of Italy, and that by far the best plan would be at once to accept bankruptcy and reduce the interest on the debt from 5 to per cent.

Although the Roman question is to the foreigner the most attractive and salient point in Italian politics, finance is quite as much thought of here, and, indeed, is more urgent. You have already been told that the Italian Government does not propose stirring in the matter of Rome until the Ecclesiastical Property Bill shall have passed; but money must be had, the end of the year approaches, the Finance Minister is pledged to reduce the deficit for 1866 to 100 millions; he has hardly waited until now to reflect how he is to do that; his plans, if not set down upon paper, are doubtless settled in his head. What are they? You will not be far wrong if you believe their principal feature to be a multure-tax-an impost on corn-grinding; or, in other words, a tax upon flour. Truly, a most important, not to say a formidable resolution on the part of Signor Sella, if we remember how very farinaceous is the food of the lower orders of Italians, consisting, besides bread, of macaroni and similar pastes in a far larger proportion to the animal fobd consumed than is the case in most other countries. There is a great deal to be done in Italy in the way of administration which would have results highly beneficial to the revenue. There are taxes of which the cost of collection is so exorbitant as to be explicable only by corruption or by great mismansgement. Others, like the income-tax, are so unequally distributed as to give rise to the utmost discontent, and to call loudly for bett-r regulation. But such reforms require time, and the present need is urgent. The choice lies between another loan at no very distant period or the imposition of a new tax which shall bring a large sum into the treasury. It seems that the multure-tax is the best Mr. Sella has been able to devise. Doubtless he means it to be very productive. It would be folly to resort to so unpopular a measure except for the sake of large results. The question is will it be carried, and, if carried, can it be collected? Many persons doubt that the new Chamber will pass it .- Times Cor.

FLORENCE Nov. 1 .- The elections for deputies to the Italian Parliament have terminated. The tollowing will be the strength of the political parties in the

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The Italian Minister of Grace and Justice has drawn up a new Bill for the suppression of religious corporstions, which will be brought into Parliament early in the new Session.

Rous. - Deputy Boggio, whose visit to Rome gave rise this summer to many conjectures and mistaken assertions, is about to publish a pamphlet concerning it, of which a Florence paper has been enabled to publish some extracts beforehand. In one of those passages the Pirdmontese deputy professes to give a conversation he had with the Pope, in which Pius spoke to him as follows:--

'France is profoundly Catholic,' His Holiness said to me at Castel Gandolfo in the beginning of the

month of September,-

' Notwithstanding the Voltarianism of its political men, Prince Louis Napoleon would not have been elected President of the Republic if the Catholic majority had not given him its suffrage -- won by his letter to the Apostolic Nuncio at Rome, and by the pledges he had given to the Catholic religion. The Prince President could not have proclaimed himself Emperor if the French Catholics had not given him their support, their motive being the attitude he had assumed in opposition to the revolutionary party enemies of the Pope and of religion. Napoleon III. wishes to die Emperor of the French, and to leave, if he can, his throne to his son Knowing his country well, he knows that both those things become very difficult if he wounds the Catholic sentiments. Do you know how long it is that I have left him at liberty to depart? Seven years ago I wrote to him that he might leave Rome and Civita Vecchia when he pleased. Seven years ago I declared to him that he was wrong to trouble himself about me; that the protection of Providence suffices; but he has not stirred. When Napoleon III. told the Austrian Ambassador at the beginning of the month of January, 1859, that there was a little State in Italy for the guarantee of which the presence of two foreign armies was necessary, and that it might from one moment to another be the cause of a general conflagration. I immediately wrote two letters-one to the Emperor of Austria, the other to the Emperor of the French-declaring that I would not be the cause of conflicts and the effusion of blood; that they had be:ter both withdraw their troops at once without troubling themselves about me, for I had put my trust in God. Well, the Austrians went, but only because they were driven away. The French have not stirred, and will not so easily stir.'

However,' I (Boggio) then said, Napoleon took so solemn an engagement in the face of Europe by the Convention of the 15th of September that I do not see how he can evade it.

'It is an engagement at long date,' said his Holiness, smiling; I have no knowledge of the 15th of September; it was stipulated without consulting me. and disposes of things that concern me. They left me aside, and I continue to have nothing to do with it. As often as they have tried to approach the sub-ject, so often bave I turned it off. I do not concern myself whether they go or come; I leave the matter to Providence; but, I repeat to you, the Emperor of the French will think about it more than twice before really recalling his troops.'

Mgr. de Merude's successor is General Kanzler, a Bavarian officer who has been for many years in the

He is a brave and loyal gentleman, and a good military administrator.

The French garrison is to be diminished next week for a whole regiment of the line, a battalion of riflemen, two squadrons of Hussars, and two batteries of artillery, are going to leave the Papal territory, but not to return to France. They are going to Algeria to help to put down the new insurrection of Bedonin nationality.

Kingdom of Naples .- The taxation is the great grievance, every kind of property, every sort of produce is subject to duties so heavy as to have trebled the imposts and the price of living. The distress and discontent reaches to every class, and there is but one voice on the matter—the more clamorous, as it is well known that two-thirds go into the pockets of the administration, all of whom are accumulating enormous fortunes. The taxes, too, are raised in the most cruel and arbitrary manner, and if they are not paid exactly to the day a heavy fice is imposed. Such are the material blessings of the present regime. As to the moral ones, they are such as it is very difficult to speak of. The open encouragement to vice, the tolerance of every kind of immoral literature, stares one in the face all over Naples, and the fathers and mothers of families see with despair that their sons are daily becoming more and more corrupted by the inducements and incentives to wickedness which the revolution has purposely introduced.

Atheist works, too, are sold at the corner of every street, and it is scarcely possible to enter a bookseller's shop without being outraged by the infamous

publications exposed for sale. There is a great Propaganda in favor of Protestantism carried on by the English ladies resident and the Passaglian priests. A new church and schools, close to San Parquale have been opened, and wretched children are paid to go there on the most approved system. A few Liberals go there to spite the Oatholic clergy, but more in the scoffing than the praying mond, and with the best will in the world. they cannot respect their new pastors, who are all notoriously immoral.

In December it is probable that all the orders will be swept away and Garibaldian pricets appointed to ail the monastic churches. At Piede grotta one priest alone remains. The rest of the Lateran canons were expelled in May, and the government has twice tried to place a Liberal there, but the po-

pulation rose at once and resisted it.

The prisons are now rigidly closed to the public, save by very high interest, but they are fuller than ever, and are now fourteen in number. At Nisidia, where I was sketching yesterday, there are 1,220 persons condemned to the galleys, of whom only 200 are for civil crimes, the rest for so-called brigandage, of whom 450 are soldiers and officers of the ex royal army. Since Lord Henry Lennox's visit in 1863. all distinctions have been abolished, and priests, guardsmen, advocates, and professional men, condemned for Reaction, may be seen working in chain gangs with theives, murderers, and forgers. Two parish priests were pointed out to me, and I recognised to my horror in a group of convicts who passed me a young officer of the Royal Guard who had been taken in Oalabria at the time of Borgis's expedition. These are facts of which any visitor to Naples may satisfy himself; in fact, you cannot visit Nisidia without seeing these unfortunate men who are employed in the new excavations which are invariably shown to strangers, and the guides, who are all Royalists, take care to point out the political prisoners, for whom they have full and earnest sympathy. The Royalists, I was told, are very much worse treated than the com mon criminals, but not by the soldiers who guard them, and who are almost all young Neapolitans .--At Messins there are 2,000 convicts for reaction-at Ischia, 700, at Venteture, 300, at San Stefano, 500, at Ancona, 1,000, and so on, to the fearful number of 180,000, counting the relegations, penitentiaries, and preventive prisons.

The army is apparently in a most effective state : but I know from indubitable sources that it is completely disaffected, and prepared, at least where the regiments are Neapolitan, to desert en musse or turn on their officers.

The Piedmontese regiments have been now mixed with the recruits of other provinces, and this has sadly distressed the army, as there are now elements of disaffection in every corps. The return of the Bourbons is looked for 'as the coming of the Messish,' as an old soldier said to me a few days since, and this feeling only waits a crisis which cannot be far off to take a far more definite shape .- Correspondent of Tablet.

BLESSINGS OF PIEDMONTERS RULE. There has been for some time a considerable emigration from Naples of the best artists in various trades; many have left for Florence and Northern Italy, where vast public works are going forward, and wages are much higher than here. Many have gone off to Egypt, and espe-cially to the Suez Canal, where labour is paid twice as much as in this province Last week as many as S7 persons left from the one commune of Sala, in the province of Salerno, for Egypt. The levy has already deprived the South of many of its agricultural labourers, and if to this should be added an increasing emigration, the inconvenience would be great - Times

The King of Naples has informed his Royal cousin of Bavaria that if the French really evacuate Rome he shall be obliged to follow their example, or perhaps auticipate it, by being himself the first to go. In this event he will probably avail himself of his cousin's proposal to come and pitch his tent in the vicinity of Munish, or, may be at the good city of Bamberg, where the late Basileus of Greece, another victim of the times, is reflecting in his retirement on his commissions and omissions in the past.

A Naples letter contains the following :- The Convent of San Domenico Maggiore has been evacuated by the Dominican monks who occupied it. This was the building in which St. Thomas d'Aquin taught in

In a letter of the 27th, from Naples, published in

the Nazione, the following paragraph appears :-The English squadron has given us, at a distance, a bloody spectacle. Four condemnation to death—four corpses dangling at one time from the bowsprits (yard-arms?) This is how the thing occurred: Some days "go, while the commodore was still collecting savitary information to see if the sailors might be permitted to land without danger, serious disturbances occurred on board one of the versels, on ascount of the crew not being allowed to go on abore. The ship put out to sea; fresh disorders occurred, and were suppressed: but the court-martial was inexorable, and four lives atoned for the breach of discipline. This fact excited an indescribable feeling of horror in Naples, although our public has no great cause to praise John Bull, when represented by certain individuals in blue woollen shirts and trousers, who drink beyond the contents of their purse, and pay the

overpius with fisticuffs. The only important part of this paragraph—the assertion that four English sailors have been hung at Naples -is confirmed by the Pungolo, a Neapolitan journal, which says that the crew had committed violent breaches of discipline, and had set at nought the prohibition to land. The disturbance, it says, amounted to mutiny; a courtmartial (apparently drumbead) was called together on board the vessel, and its sentence promptly carried out. There may be exaggeration or error in these statements, which need hardly have been noticed had they come only from the correspondent of the Naziore, but you will doubtless receive correct partirulars of the affair direct from Naples. It seems incredible that four English sailors should have been hung in a time of peace even for so great a crime as mutiny .- Times Corres vondent.

AUSTRIA.

VIRRIA, Oct. 30 .- On the part of this Government 303 St. Paul St., Mentreal, C.E.

has been raised by the recent proceedings of the two great Powers at Frankfort. During the last few days there has been a very active communication between this city and Berlin, and its result is that Prussia and Agstria have instructed, their diplomatic agents, at Frankfort to make known to the Senate of that city that they are not content with the reply given to their despatches. If I am well informed, the Benate will now be requested to state, -1. Whether the authorities of the free city have the power to prevent the meetings of the German delegates; and 2, whether they have the will so to do. Should the reply be unsatisfactory, this Government will bring the mat-

going on there. VIRENA, Nov. 9. - The Abendpost publishes a second article upon the recent speech of Signor Sella before his constituents, in which it repeats , that the fundamental ideas therein expressed are hostile to Aus-

ter before the Bund and move that as Frankfort is

the seat of the Federal Government a stop must be

put to the illegal political agitation which is now

'So long,' continues the Abendpost 'as a thought of acquiring Venetia is officially proclaimed as the real policy of Italy, an understanding with that country is impossible. The establishment of settled inter-national relations between Austria and Italy is, doubtless, desirable in the interests of both countries. Any concession in this direction would, however, involve no change in the policy of Austria in the Venstian question. In order to arrive at any understanding, both parties must be actuated by goodwill; but Italy shows no such disposition.

PRUSSIA.

The Government of Holstein have instructed the police authorities to forbid the editors of newspapers published in the Duchy, and all other persons, to give to any person titles and denominations which appertain only to Sovereigns, and which during the provisional state of things can only be applied to the King of Prussis in respect of Schleswig, and the Emperor of Austria in respect of Holstein.

Editors and others are further to be prohibited from adding figures to the names of any persons which would make them appear to be legitimate successors of a dynasty.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

An Imperial decree has been issued, dated October 26, which orders the recruitment for the Russian army to take place throughout the empire from the 15th of January to the 15th of February, 1866.

The number of soldiers required is equal to four in every thousand of the male population.

Official accounts published in the Russian papers state that the Russion steam navy was composed to the beginning of the present year of six ships of the line, eight frigates, two iron-coated frigates, 22 corveties, one clipper, three iron-cased batteries, 11 iron coated gunbosts, 80 barks mounted with cannon, four yachts, 24 galliots, 70 transports, and four lighters for landing troops, being two vessels less than the previous year. The Russian steam navy represents a force of 37,244 horses. It is armed with 2-005 cannon. The Russian navy is further composed of the following sailing ships: - One corvette, six schooners, three tenders, il transports, nine yachts, two gun brigs, and ll barks, carrying 75 guns. To those must be added 14 iron-plated floating batteries carrying 28 guns. The ships in the floating docks and those attached to the various scaports are not comprised in these returns.

With the wonderful elasticity of their race Polish patriots seem to be taking courage again. I do not know what little bird has whispered to them that after all that has occurred it is yet too early to say die; but the fact is, that, in their opinion, a constellation of international politics more favourable to their purposes than any that has yet existed is drawing near. A Pole, cannot help being sanguine about the future, though the present may be all misery and despair. As a sure sign that the flattering dream of their lives is obtaining mastery over their minds again the three revolutionary papers in their native idiom which were publishing at London, Brussels, and Zuch have been discontinued. It is also a symptom of the times that the Pan-Sclavonic nationality idea, which in Austria is chiefly advocated by the Czechs, has been again and again rejected as altogether nonsensical by the Czas. This organ of the Polish national aristocracy loudly asserted but a few days ago that the Slavonian races have been too variously developed in the course of history to consider themselves as one in these modern days; and that the Poles in particular, even in their decline and fall, have no reason to render the recovery of their liberties dependent on the establishment at some future period of a united Russo-Polo-Czecho-Servo-Croato-Bulgarian empire, Naturally enough, the severity of the Russian authorities is not diminished by this heaving and stirring of a hostile spirit, The other day five more Polish numeries and monasteries were shut up at a moment's notice. The man, too, who had been at the head of the Polish Church since the banishment of the last two Archbishops, Vicar-Gensral Rzewuski, has been transported to Astracan, and no successors has been appointed in his stead. He stands charged with having entered into direct communication with the Pope, instead of sending and receiving his Roman correspondence through the Foreign-office at St. Petersburg. Another offence—which, however is not mentioned in the official catalogue of his sins published by the Warsaw Gazette-is his having prompted a priest who on a ceremonial occasion the other day had to preach a sermon before General Berg to utter a few words setting forth the grievances of the Catholic Oburch. The merchants of the kingdom have been warned against keeping accounts in Polish floring. All ledgers recognizing any stand. ard coin besides the orthodox rouble will henceforth he considered as symptomatic of treason.

From Wilna the exportation of Polish political prisoners to the far East continues at the rate of about 200 a month. In those Lithuanian parts, the Polish element, which for a couple of centuries supplied the nobility and upper classes, generally speaking, as far east as the Dana and Daseper, is to be crushed immediately, and, if the thing be possible, to be bodily removed from the land. As one auxiliary measure among many others adopted for this purpose, I may mention that the Lithuanians have been ordered to use the Russian alphabet in writing and printing, and that the book shops at Wilna have been repeatedly searched for primers in the prohibited Latin characters. Throughout Lithuania and Ruthenia the orthodox churches and chapels are being prepared at a considerable cost, and new cachedrals built in the larger towns. The priests of no leass than 2,000 chapels have had fresh cassocks, surplices. and alter covers presented them .- T mes Cor.

The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the anb. ject of medicine, is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should be governed by principles cautionsly deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How important, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalius unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in able bands: as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skilfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia, in cases of Debility of the Digestive Organs, and biliary appa-

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1 to 4

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The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock PM, stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Mas-kinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at ONE o'clock P M. stopping at Lanoraie.

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Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir : I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects .-Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very fliuch improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with

J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq, firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Ohesnut street, Philadelphia:

February 8th, 1864.
Messrs, Jones & Evans-Gentlemen-My motherin-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unkesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form-flatulency-for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed .- Yours truly,

JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its

use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,

JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

*3-Seware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating prepa-rations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 ARCH riority.

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It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lump commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper. We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of his Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that "His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken.

Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicas of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approva of his Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realised. If every priest would speak of the under taking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor-pulications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality-the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense virculation, and the support they obtain from their respepective, political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periocals in a simi lar manner, it is impossible for them to attain supe-

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Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1865. 12m.

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JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

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THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has RE-MOVED from his Old Establishment, known as " Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached.
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