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VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

No. 9.

AILEY MOORE; A TALE OF THE TIMES

CHAPTER XI .- THE PRISON, AND THE FOR-TUNES OF ONE FAMILY.

Next door to a great gloomy archway-the remains of the old city gate-there was a poor shop, kept by a poor man, who sold bread and breast-buttons for shirts, and tapes, and threads, and pipes, and many things besides, which we nave no need to mention. Indeed, we mention these, not from the importance of the things themselves, so much as to give an idea of the poor man's residence. Of course he sold many things of which we make no record, but we are certain we enumerate everything which appeared in the window. 'A Wellington jug,' remarkable for a huge nose, contained the pipes; and perhaps in honor of Waterloo that that not important fact should be mentioned. Whether it be judged important or not, we hereby note it, and leave all discussion regarding it to those who are fond of subilety.

Well, then, near this door, at early morning, one month after Gerald Moore's arrest, stood the redoubtable Eddy Browne, looking up at the little drawing-room windows. Eddy had changed somewhat-indeed, very much-since the night he succeeded in obtaining a lodging in the prison. Gerald proposed to him on the morning following to procure him a suit of clothes, and, without consulting him, had ordered in even a merchanttailor. But he had not known Eddy sufficiently well. He had taught him some 'cyphering,' and made him read betimes; he had taken him to hunt, and made him mind the dogs, and bag the snipe and plover. He had heard his catechism, and often given him sound advice, and even alms, for his grandmother. But still, we repeat, he did not know little Eddy Browne himself, as we may see after a few more observa-

'Eddy,' said Gerald, 'give this good man your measure for clothes.'

Eddy looked at the 'good man,' his measures and shears, and then he looked at Gerald : Eddy then looked right before him, and firmly answered, 'No, I won't.

Won't!' exclaimed Gerald. 'Will you not have new clothes? ' No.'

Why, child, you want them, and you must have them; and Gran will be angry, if you refuse.

' No, she won't,' answered little Eddy. Ah, you are a self-willed stubborn boy, I fear, or you would not speak so boldly.'

Eddy turned away, and shook from bead to as on the evening of the committal. Gerald seized hold on him by the shoulders, and turned him round. The tears burst from him in a tor-

rent, and the poor little fellow wept aloud. Well, Eddy, I'll tell you how it is. You will be often sent to me, perhaps, and 'twould not do; your clothing were so bad. It is for me, you know, you are to put on the new dress. and to come to me and to see Ailey.

Eddy went on his knees, and would have kissed the feet of Gerald. The young man raised him up, having patted him kindly, gave him over to the tailor; from all of which it resulted that Eddy had a 'new shoot' of clothes.

Neddy presents himself on the present occasion, then, with a blue body coat and brass buttons, a leather cap, (shirt white as usual) and a pair of boots, remarkable for deep iron heels, which left deep impressions on all plaster materials. These impressions Eddy was very fond of, and though less curious than most boys, he often looked back to examine them in the wheelruts along the road.

As soon as the little shop had been opened. Eddy was admitted, for Eddy had been at the house many times before; and the poor man of the shop liked Eddy, he said, wonderfully, because he remarked the poor child always at his door so early, and his eyes never left the little drawing-room window all the hours he sat or stood outside; and he rever complained, the poor man noted, but impetuously, instinctively he made for the stairs when he got inside the door. This day the poor man stopped him-he was a tain. The image of his death sometimes smote pale mild man, just like the woman Eddy had poor Ailey - but she flew to ' Mary the Immacumet at St. Senaun's well, on Senaun's day-and late,' and again and again said, 'Mother !' At he laid his hand upon Eddy's head, and he told the boy he liked him.

' And you like Miss Ailey?' demanded Eddy.

' Dearly !' said the mild man.

came to bis eves.

From that minute the pale man loved Eddy above all things in the world, but Eddy could not be coaxed or bought to give him much talk pale, but very, very beautiful. 'Poor Eddy!'

Eddy got up stairs; the stairs ascended opposite the little shop-door, just at the end of the Eddy?

To avoid all noise, and exclude all risk of foot- had asked the question. She looked the decla- mended herselt to God's Holy Mother. The Ailey knew that this poor beggar's grandson prints, he took off his shoes, in fact, and ever so ration that he could not be elsewhere, even priest made his last inclination at the altar-foot; would be satisfied almost to die for the opporquietly he stole up, step by step. The mild man though he died for it, than those—poor Eddy! there was a pause to pray for the dead—that tunity of seeing Gerald. Yet he remained, besaid be was a fine-hearted little fellow.

stairs, was very clean. A red deal-table was in Joy and happiness. the middle of the room, it was covered with tarpaulin; the fender was painted green; there was nicely cut paper in the fireplace; Spring, Summer, Autumo, and Winter were on the walls around; and between them Daniel O'Connell, Dr. M'Hale, Tom Steele, and Philpot Curran; a chest of drawers, with brass handles, was in one side of the apartment; and a looking-glass, with 'hay-making' on the top of it, bowed forth from the wall, so as to show the whole room, on the other. Add a glazed buffet, which contains cups, saucers, and decanters in one corner, and a few book-shelves in another, and you have Alley Moore's residence in town since the week after her brother was made a prisoner.

We are not going to explain to the reader Bible as I didn't go." what no one ever understood, that is, the law of turning people out upon the road to starve or plunder. We can quite well comprehend how frightful for one so young, old Mr. Moore laid out some thousands in building a fine mansion, and large sums in draining, sake !" fencidg, and improving-that is plain as the summer light to one. But the law which takes it all away from him for nothing, which approaches its object with serpentine march, and mystic terms, and call its villany 'justice,' that may be very good, as doubtless it is profound; at all events, we cannot understand it. This is quite a sufficient reason for any (unless Dr. Whately, of poor boy's lovingness. Eddy fell on his knees. Alley smiled, even in her fears. She felt that means a bad sleeping-place, and ne was allowed Dublin) not to undertake an exposition of the

scribed. Yet the reader must know, it was only in the depths of Ailey's soul. when it was involuntary, that it was overwhelmhome before him. But most kindly had Provi- most powerful in love! deuce dealt the blow that fell upon her in the

sery. She had been conveyed to Father Mich- corner of the little drawing-room, under the aul's oratory; the altar, which she decked with shelves of books-certain to run, if any one oc-like madness. fair flowers, and made witness of deep love that casionally came to see Miss Moore, and in just foot, as though a fit were on him; it was almost morning, in the evening saw her fall beneath the cross. When she opened her eyes, the crucifix no one ever told poor Eddy the time he ought to stood before her. Mary the dolorous looked go or the time he should return. The heart of He was down at Ailey's feet; his face was laid down with eyes of sympathy; her old confessor the poor boy was his instructor-and as there inpon her little shoes. He wept. was kneeling beside her chair, and his hands stretched towards the place of sacrifice. The first words Asley uttered were, Thy will be

Assuredly her poor heart often overflowed, because memory would strike the fountain before faith and confidence could arrest its hand: but the ebulhtion was soon over, and the spirit reposed in final calm, resting on the love with which God regards his children-no matter how

Seeking absolutely nothing in this world, unless to secure the next, produces a vigorous will and blessing, and then pass the staircase and the lita cool judgment. Ailey soon selected the city for her future residence, for she thought it her duty to be near Gerald; happily it was her love too. Then the break up of a happy home was too frightful a trial for her father, whom she was determined to spare. Hence, once, and once only, he or she ever beheld it after Gerald's imprisonment. Father Mick would have been glad that both would make his home their own: but he would not urge a course that his affection only would suggest, and against which poor Ailey's judgment had been formed. The apartment in the mild man's house-obscure, inconvenient, but cheap and clean-just the home of decent poverty, was therefore Ailey Moore's.

Old Mr. Moore had not risen from his bed for a week, and his recovery was very far from certhese times Ailey asked nothing-she felt that the dear kind heart that knew her need, and loved her from her babyhood, was listening - and something which we don't know, and she had on she only repeated 'Mother!' There was a 'And I like you,' said Eddy, while the tears fund care over Ailey Moore-though her road first time she suspected who her neighbor might was rough and thorny-just like that of Jesus be, she dropped the veil, and a view of her face flying to Egypt.

Ailey came in due time. She was a little were the first words she uttered. 'Poor Eddy here again to-day? Why did you come so soon,

They were very white, though very narrow, was his gaze, and so much devotion did there the church. and Eddy took great precautions about his shoes appear in the poor child, that Ailey regretted she

blest' him as he vanished at the stair-head, and 'Ah! very well,' she added. 'You are wel- beautiful moment that unites us in God's mind cause he should watch for her-not satisfy bimcome, my own poor Eddy!' and she laid her with those whom we love-and all rose. The self. She began to feel some singular reverence The little room had no carpet, but, like the white band upon his head, and Eddy wept for young man turned full round-it was James for the little boy.

' How is Gran ? '

Eddy's eyes brightened.
'How is Gran?' Alley asked.

' Well,' answered Eddy, laughing. 'She gave you leave to come?'

Gran is in town,' said Eddy.
'In town!-why?'

'The polis.'

'The police ?'

Thrun down th' ould house.'

' Your poor Gran's house, Eddy ?'

'Yis, to tache me the Bible,' said Eddy. 'How, poor Eddy.

'Oh, kase Mr. Salmer's school would tache me the Bible if I went, and they tache me the

'And you wouldn't go?' Eddy's eyes burned, and the light of them was

' And Snapper?'

' Every one.'

down his cheeks-for he was thinking of Gerald at his poor grandingther, only there was great Moore. Alley saw the image in the poor boy's reverence in his love-look. Then he laughed, groups eyeing them respectfully as they proceed. soul, and she thought it would not be sinful in and a tear then stole down his cheek, and finally her to yield a little, and she wept halt for the he placed the small fair hand upon his head .--

'Oh! don't-don't-don't,' he cried agoniz- Eddy would die for her. The grief of the young girl when she heard cried more intensely, 'or, I'll die,' be added, in very near the window, not so as to be seen, as on the wall. of her brother's condition was not to be de- a tone so true-so heart-wrung, that it echoed to see. Alley had no reason to blame his

The wonderful love of the poor man's child, ing. It struck her like lightning, and she fell that's loved! No one can ever know it, that However, Eddy would eat there, and read there, resolved to suffer with patience, and pray to God like one dead. Thus Father Mick Quinlivan has not laid his hand upon the breast and brow and seemed to rush back there after every mo- to spare their parents, spiritual and temporalfound her, for the bad news had reached his of labor. Labor is strong in everything-but mentary withdrawal from the spot, so that at Alley was turning over the sketches. She te-

Poor Eddy became very useful to Ailey. He house of the pastor. Obstacles might interpose was no loiterer on his errands, and was active to hide the hand of God, and blessed ordination and exact in everything she wished performed be called 'misfortune,' had she been beneath about the lodgings. Indeed he anticipated with any roof but Father Michaul's. With him this so much success all she could wish and be could could not be. He lived for eternity, and time | do, that she often opened her eyes with astonishfor him was nothing; the priest had also power ment. And Eddy's love was to sit in a corner; to make his daughter feel just like himself .- | he would be glad if it was the lobby, if he saw | ing. 'Hush,' he said; 'the hawk! the hawk! a majesty almost too commanding. Alley said When Alley awoke, therefore, it was not to mi. Alley sometimes pass, but he usually sat in a the proper time to find himself back again. Yet was nothing selfish in it, he was always right.

Asley went to mass at eight o'clock, and Eddy 'minded the house.' The distance to the parish church was not considerable, and the offices were always punctually performed. There was, therefore, entire confidence in the arrangement of time. One could say, 'I'll go at such an hour and, I'll be home for such a thing.' So Miss Moore could always say to the old gentleman, she would be in again in three-quarters of an hour; and then she would kiss his forehead. and afterwards kneel upon her knees to get his tle shop like a vision.

Ailey had entered in good time. The congregation were assembled—the lights on the altar showed that the sacrifice was about to commence, and her own little corner, just behind a confessional, was unoccupied. In fact, she (Ailey) was more known than she thought, and more loved and pitied in the city than ever she imagined; and no one now went to the little spot where Miss Moore had been seen to go a few times in succession; for no one would cross her, if they could. How little, again we say, the poor are known.

The Holy sacrifice was nearly finished, when Ailey's attention was attracted by the appearance of a young man some few yards before her. He partly stood and partly knelt on one knee during the mass, and this singularity was very striking; but besides she was almost certain that his face would reveal him to be one, who in her present circumstances was the very least desirable acquaintance. Ailey was dressed in grey-grey a rustic bonuet with a green veil. The very herself in her retreat, and anxionsly looked for the end of the morning devotion, and to the movement of the congregation. If it happened to be the person who awakened so much anxiety. he would scarcely be able to recognise ber in Eddy looked at her; and so full-so soul-like her costume and the confusion of departure from

Boran! the vagabond who had insulted her Ailey proceeded on her mission to the prison, when she had protectors, and helped to leave her and endeavored to prepare for her daily interin the desolation and bereavement which she felt view in such a way as to conceal her actual nerwas just before her. Ailey trembled a little, turbation. She arrived safely at the great but she knew that if not discovered, emotion metal-door entrance: the huge knocker and the would be dangerous to concealment, and so she great rivets, and the iron tressel-work, and 122 made an effort, strengthened by prayer, to be high walls, contrasting with the green plot outcalm; and she succeeded. She left her little side the gate, and the line sunsinge-all deepenrefuge, gently made her reverence, and proceed- ed the reflection of the prisoner's fate. Ste ed down the nave-once outside the gates she was admitted at once, with a courtesy which atthought herself in safety. She quickened her ways marks an humble Irish official to a young pace; she almost flew, poor child, and remem- lady. She met the parish clergyman coming bered not that such was the most successful way out; he had just made a long visit to her broto awaken observation. She arrived at home; but as she turned to enter the little shop near the archway-a shadow fell upon her vision which council; all seemed prepared for her. told ber she had not escaped, although it passed on apparently without stopping.

moment, the poor boy was a comfort; nay, a security, and she gave him her hand in attestation of her gratitude. The boy took it in both Eddy shook his head, and the tears rolled of his, and he looked at her as the saw him look

ingly. 'Oh, don't, Miss Ailey. Oh, don't,' he Contrary to Eddy's custom, he kept this day were various pencil sketches, and a crucifix haze curiosity; besides, he very seldom sought indulgence, so she naid no attention, or very little .- I ther and Father Mick, and Moorfield-and both length Ailey said-

. You are fond of the window, Eddy !' 'Yes,' said the boy looking at her - and then

into the street. 'Do you expect any one?'

'No, but-But what, Eddy?

+ Eddv

Boran !' said Eddy, while his teeth ground

'Oh, my God! my God! Mary, have pity on me!

Eddy was from the window in a moment .-

· My God!' again cried Ailey.

Don't be afeard,' said Eddy.

'Oh, Eddy, I must be afraid.' ' No, Miss Ailey,' said the boy, firmly.

. Why?' she asked, struck by his manner. Granmother is in town,' said Eddy, smiling,

and-' ' And what, Eddy ?'

And I know one, and Gran knows one to ketch the hawk; don't he afeard Miss Adey.' The young girl felt confidence; she hardly

'And who does Gran depend on, Eddy ?-

You must tell me everything. "Must I, Miss Ailey?" he was handling the riband of her shoe, and looking up into her

beautiful face.

'Oh, no, Miss Ailey!' he replied; 'sure no -oh no.

" And why, Eddy ?"

knew why.

Because, he answered, while the tears rolling down his face were a perfect contrast to the firmness of his voice; 'because Gran towld me, God an' Ailey-Miss Ailey Moore would hate a liar, and I never towd a lie.'

The young girl was affected; she saw he could keep a promise, and valued him the more. Besides, who knew that the man might not be compromised, or even berself, if she knew him? but certainly the beggarman, that strange, solemn mysterious man, stood before. Ailey's mind, and not disagreeably.

As the clock struck twelve, Alley bad her small bonnet on, and her little basket on her arm. Eddy looked from his place near the window, but he did not stir. The young lady was calus-a little flush on her cheek-but only enough to render her more angelic, and a slight tremulousness in her voice, which only made was therefore impossible. She sought to bury it more musical. Eddy looked at her like a worshipper.

'So Eddy is not coming to-day.'

Eddy looked into the street, and aswered nothing. There was a twitch of the lips and eyelids; she knew that Eddy would bear anything on Forde and his employer in this scheme. His earth to go where she was going-to go with attorney had strong suspicions, after a deep ex-At length the time came, and Ailey recom- and hear her ; but now she was going to the JAIL. ! thing of Skerin's death. They should find the

ther; her brother's attorney also made his appearance; he had formed one of the morning

Alley first ascended some steps, then passed along a corridor, then descended a few steps, Arrived upstairs she was immediately obliged and then turned on the right into a yard; havto seize a chair. Eddy was forthwith standing ing crossed the yard, she found herself near Eddy, you must forgive every one-for God's near her with a cup of water. Even at that a colonnade, and was soon in the arms of her brother.

The multitude of questions regarding himse' and all things on which she needed direction was not to be put where they then found themselves, so they passed along the yard before mentioned, ed, until they came to the corridor, and in the corridor Gerald had his cell. It was by up a table and any books he pleased. On the table

While the brother and sister conversed apan their hopes and fortunes-spoke about their fahemently admired art, and she was looking at the heads of monks and priests, and philosophera and knaves; but at length turned upon a female countenance that fascinated her. The picture was a half figure, and a loose linen body only half concealed a symmetry which was perfection. The hair was black, and plainly laid over the 'Hush!-Ail-Miss Ailey,' he said, redden- marble brow, and the dark eyes should out with dealy stopped in the middle of a sentence Oh! now beautiful-or how-Gerald, who

'What does Alley think of it !'

'Think, Geraid. Where did you see her ! ! thought it beautiful; I think it beautiful—out it frights me-that eye-that brow.'

' You would like her, Alley, if you only knew

Ailey was startled.

' You know her, then, Gerald ?' ' Alas. ves. sister.'

· Where, dear Gerald-where?

Stay, darling-stay !' be said. Look here -this way !'-and drawing his sister to the ire: bars of the cell, he pointed to the yard where a young girl stooped over a wash-tab. The poer thing worked away, and did not look around her. After a long time she raised her head--it was the original of the picture.

'My God!' exclaimed Ailey-'a prisoner?'

'A prisoner,' answered Gerald. Alley sat down upon the side of her brother's

narrow bed.

'Ailey, love,' he said, 'there is one of seven children - three girls and four boys. They were born and reared at - and received a liberal education. At sixty, the old man and his with were turned on the high road, and themselves and the children left without a penny-ejected for another's rent. One brother went to Amprica; the father died in the poor-house; the mother is blind from tears and want; the three younger boys have died of fever and destitution : one of the girls lies with them in the same pauper's grave; the other sister lives as domestic servant in \_\_\_\_, and that majestic-looking

Gerald paused-and Ailey looked at him .--She reddened-deepened, and looked like a fizsh of light into his face.

'Yes, sister,' he said, 'hers has been a misfortune worse than poverty, and a revenge like her misfortune.7

"O Gerald!"

creature---'

Ah, Ailey, God is very good to us, sa d Gerald.

Asley having remained the usual time, found as usual that hours flew by like minutes, and that she should say 'good-bye.' She learned that her brother's hopes depended upon shaking the credibility of Boran, and tracing the motives of ber anywhere-to be near her, and to see her amination of the case, that Snapper knew somethere, too, at the same time. God's will should be done.

2

One thing Gerald Moore did not say that money was likely to be demanded, which he could not obtain. He would perish sooner than touch the poor sum in his father's possession when he was taken, and to every question from his sister he had a ready and satisfactory reply. The brother and sister prayed together before they separated; but they could not shake off the melancholy that stole over them when talking of the poor washer-girl. However, they embraced at last.

Ailey made her way back to the mild man's, near the arch, and found Eddy in his old spot, having left the window. He had been out, he said, too; and he had seen Boran, and knew where he was- and so did Gran, and 'twas after Ailey he was coming.' But other people minded Ailey too, 'his Gran loved Miss Ailey -an' every one-just like him.' (To be Continued.)

#### THE POPE ON EDUCATION.

Pope Pius IX, has addressed a brief to the Archbishop of Friourg respecting the new law upon primary schools in the Duchy of Baden. His Holiness begins by stating that he has heard with much sorrow that measures are preparing in that duchy which gravely imperil the education of the young by withdrawing them more and more 'from the salutary discipline and the vigilance of the Catholic Church.' His Holiness states, however, that he is at the same time 'overwhelmed with joy' to find the archbishop, although advanced in years, fighting as vigorously as ever for the taith. 'Amid the grave afflictions which press upon us, it is,' continues his his Holiness, 'a sovereign consolation to us to see that God, who is so rich in mercy, gives to the bishops for the defence of the flock of Jesus Christ the assistance of his divine grace with all the more abundance as the efforts of enemies cause more injury to that same flock in the dolorous times in which we live.' The brief continues thus:- Of a truth no one can be ignorant that the sad, the deplorable condition to which society finds itself more and more reduced, has its source in the baneful machinations employed on all sides to withdraw more every day from public educational establishments, and even from the bosom of families, the holy faith, the religion of Christ, his doctrine of salvation, and so to hamper its action as to render it impossible. These pernicious machinations proceed by a necessary consequence from all those detestable doctrines which in these unhappy times we have the misfortune to see everywhere spread themselves abroad and audaciously raise their heads to the great detriment of the Ohristian republic and civil society. When people impudently deny the truths revealed by God, when people pretend to submit them to the examination of human reason the subordination of natural to supernatural things disappears; men are moved from their eternal ends, their thoughts and their actions are conducted back to the limits of the material and fugitive things of this world; and because the Church was established by its Divine Author as the column and the foundation of truth, to teach to all men the divine faith, and to guard in its integrity the mission confided to it to direct society and the actions of men, and establish them in honesty of manners and regularity of life according to the rule of revealed doctrine, the promoters and propagators of bad doctrines use all their efforts to strip ecclesiastical power of its authority over human society. They neglect nothing in order to confine every day in the narrowest limits, or completely diminish from social institutions all ecclesiastical power, and the salutary action which, by virtue of its Divine institution, the church has always exercised, and always ought to exercise, over those institutions; finally, they seek by every means to subject human society to the absolute power of the civil and political authority, according to the good pleasure of those who govern, and the fickle opinions of the age. It is not surprising that this baneful work takes place, above all, in the public education of youth; but let no one doubt it, the greatest misfortunes accompany the society, is withdrawn from the moderating power of the Church and its salutary action. From this, in fact, society loses by degrees that veritable Christian spirit which can alone preserve in a staple manner the foundations of order and tranquility, procure and regulate the veritable and useful progress of civilisation, and furnish men with the aid they need in order to attain their final aim after their passage through this mortal lifethat is to say, in order to obtain eternal salvation. An education which not only occupies itself merely with the science of natural things and the objects of terrestrial society, but moreover withdraws from the revealed truths of God, inevitably falls under the yoke of the spirit of error and deceit, and an education which, without the succor of the Christian doctrine and moral law, pretends to form the minds and the hearts of young people, whose nature is so tender and so susceptible of being led to evil, must necessarily engender a race abandoned without restraint to the bad passions and the pride of its reason, and generations thus educated can only prepare the greatest culamities for families and the state. But if this detestable mode of teaching separated from the Catholic faith, and the power of the church is a source of evil to private individuals and society, when the teaching of letters and science and the education which the upper classes of society obtain in the public schools are slone concerned, who does not see that the same method will produce much more baneful results if it is applied to the popular schools? It is especially in those schools that the children of the people of all conditions ought from their tenderest infancy to be carefully instructed in the mysteries and the precepts of our holy religion, and formed with diligence to piety, integrity of man-ners, religion, and honesty of life. In these schools religious doctrine ought to have the first place in everything relating to education or instruction, and predominate in such a manner that all other knowledge imparted to youth should be considered acces Youth is therefore exposed to the greatest perils when in these schools education is not closely united with religious doctrine. Popular schools are principally established with the view of giving religious instruction to the people, of leading them to piety, and to a really Christian moral discipline; this is why the church has always claimed the right of watching over these establishments with even more care than others, and of surrounding them with her solicitude. The design of withdrawing the popular schools from the power of the church, and the attempts made to realise it, are inspired therefore by a spirit of hostility against her, and by the desire of extinguishing among nations the divine light of our holy faith. The church, which founded those schools with so much care, and which has always maintained them with so much zeal, considers them as the better part of her ecclesiastical authority and power, and every measure the result of which is to cause a separation between the schools and the church causes her, as well as the schools themselves, the greatest injury. Those who pretend that the church ought to abdicate or suspend her moderating power and Balutary action over the popular schools, ask her in reality to violate the commands of her Divine author, and to renounce the accomplishment of the duty which has been imposed upon her from on high to watch over the salvation of all men. In every place, in every country in which this design should be

soldier who accosted him on the festival-day of which youth would consequently be miserably ex-Saint Senaun's, and some other person who was posed to the danger of losing the faith, the churchwould most assuredly be under the rigorous obligation, not only of making every effort, and employing every means, in order to obtain for that youth the instruction and the education necessary for it, but even of warning all the faithful, and of declaring to them that such schools instituted against the Catholic church cannot in conscience be frequented.' The brief concludes by congratulating the Archbishop upon the energetic opposition he manifested to the reform of the popular schools in Baden, and implores God to assist him and his faithful coadjutor in their struggles 'for the cause of the Holy Church.'

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. T. BRADY, P. P .- This amiable and devoted minister of the gospel closed his well-spent life on the 23d of August, surrounded by all the consolations of the faith, of which he was an ardent promoter and worthy minister. Born of pious and respectable parents in the diocese of Dromore, in the year 1800, he early gave evidence of his vocation for the Church, and when his preparatory education was completed he was sent to Maynooth to pursue his studies for the priesthood. While in colloge he distinguished himself for those stirling virtues which adorned his after life. He was ordained in the year 1830, and from that time his whole the welfare of God's poor, and the eternal interests of those confided to his spiritual care. He interests of those confided to his spiritual care. He was appointed pastor of the parish of Drumgath, in half savages, 'Ribbonmen and murderers.' which he toiled incessantly in instructiong the ignorant, reclaiming the sinner, and showing the example of practical religion in his active and blameless life. He built Churches and Schools throughout the vast district over which he presided as the pastor of the station. Anything that has a tendency to drive the people, and was always to be found where the voice of duty called him. Declining health rendered it necessary that he should go to the sea-side, and he selected Newcastle, county Down, as the place of his temporary abode, and there he gradually sank under the malady with which he was afflicted, and, worn out with suffering, he resigned his pure spirit into the hands of his Creator on the 23d. On the evening of that day the remains were borne to the parochial house near Rathfriland. They were met on the road by thousands of all persuasions, who revered the good priest through life and now sought to honor his memory in death. The remains were removed to the parochial Church on the evening of the 24th inst., followed by vast numbers, who expressed their deep sorrow for the loss of one so greatly and generally beloved. The solemn office for the repose of the soul of the deceased, at which the Most Rev. Dr. Lesby. Lord Bishop of Dromore, presided, was solemnized on the 25th inst., in the beautiful Church which had been erected by the departed pastor and his flock. The last prayers having been said, the remains were lowered into a grave prepared to receive them at the

right of the altar .- Dundalk Democrat. CAUSES OF IRISH DISTRESS .- When O'Connell, in 1846, thinking only of how he could alleviate the frightful destitution which then surrounded him, threw his influence into the scale of Corn Law Repeal, he sealed the fate of the agricultural population of Ireland. The Irish vote enabled Sir Robert Peel to carry his measure triumphantly through the House of Commons, and Ireland was rained. From that hour down to the present the agricultural in-terest has steadily declined, while on its ruins there has arisen another interest whose importance to Ireland may be estimated from the fact that it deems men an incumbrance upon the soil. In 1846 Ireland had a population, in round numbers, of Eight Millions, in 1864 she has a population of, in round numbers. Five Millions - a decrease of three millions .-The Repeal of the Corn Laws having rendered agriculture an unprefitable pursuit, and the landlords having maintained corn law rents in face of a reveal produce, the small farmers, as a class, had no alternative but to emigrate or enter the workhouse. And so the young, the enterprising, and the strong, have fled, leaving behind them the old, the maimed, and the infirm. A population, numerous in proportion to the compass of ground it inhabits, is the life of a nation-its pride, its strength. Without it manufactures cannot thrive, the arts flourish, nor wealth accumulate. Ireland, under proper conditions, could support a population of Twenty-five Millions; yet, with a population of Five Millions, the failure of a single barvest-nay, of a single crop-would produce a famine. Such is our actual state : socrowful enough in truth, but bright in comparison with the prospect before us. We are far from wishing to excite unnecessary alarm, but looking into a no distant future, we confess we are unable to conjure up vision more bright than that of Ireland almost utterly depopulated. Were emigration totally to cease we might in time-though it would require a very long time-make up for the population we have lost. But emigration will not cease, nor will a single family be deterred from crossing the Atlantic by tales of the most plausible of Yankee atrocity. We must take for granted that emigration, to a greater or less extent, will proceed, and, such being the case we are forced to calculate how far the natural increase of the population is capable of supply the loss occasioned by death and emigration. The Irish Registration Returns for the last quarter disclose this terrible fact, that the births and deaths in Ireland are nearly on an equality. It is well understood that in all countries in a normal condition the births greatly exceed the deaths - the proportion being generally about ten to six or seven; and, down to a recent period, the natural law in that respect has vindicated itself, despite of many adverse circumstances, even in Ireland. The falling off cannot be escribed to distress, for it appears that in the most prosperous portion of Ulster, the births within the same quarter were scarcely more than half those in the most distressed portion of Lancashire-1 in 48 in Ulater against 1 in 25 in Lancasbue. These Returns indicate a decay of the recuperative powers of our people appalling to contemplate. Our population has decreased not only in quantity but in quality, and the young and healthy having been exterminated, there remains in the country an undue proportion of the aged, the infirm, and the afflicted. The Northern Whig glancing at the future which these Returns indicate says: - The births, being reduced to nearly an equality with the deaths, will contribute next to nothing in counteraction of the effects of an emigration which the demand for labor in America consequent upon the war there (not to speak of the new and potent inducements which the Federal Government is offering to emigrants from all parts of Europe,) is likely to increase to an unprecedented extent, and for an indefinite period .-The inevitable inference is that, in 1871, the popula tion of this country will hardly exceed four millions, and that, in another decennium - in 1891 - the once fertile and teeming Ireland will be considerably below the level of Scotland - may, below that of Lancashire in point of population. Of course there must be a point somewhere, begond which the induce ments to emigration will lose their force: or else immigration from other countries flow in to replace it. But to indicate that point beforehand, in a conjuncture of circumstances so utterly unprecedented, is impossible. If any one should choose to predict that before that takes place, the population of Ireland will have been reduced to the level of that of Sicily. we should find it difficult to gainsay him. It is not an agreeable prospect either for Irishmen or Rog-

An address to Marchal Macmahon, Dake of Magenta, appears in the Nation of Saturday. Our contemporary states that this document is receiving numerous signatures in the metropolis, and advocates its circulation in the provinces to afford the people at large an opportunity of congratulating on his proformed, and above all be executed, of withdrawing motion the distinguished warrior, of whose affinity the schools from the authority of the church, and in | to our race every lrishman feels justly proud.

lishmen to contemplate.

THE BELFAST ORANGEMEN. - We have strenuously refused to allow our readers to be duped by the plausible pleas of government-backs writing to 'improve the occasion of the Belfast Riots. We rejected their condolence, their paltry pretence of condemning the Orange faction, and revealed to all the game the government played. They foment discord and disunion and think to govern thereby more easily; when Irish parties dispute they feel they can perpetrate any design and refuse any demand for justice. They affect to condemn Orange violence, whilst they allow them to walk through a proclaimed district with the arms they put in their hands. And then they tell us what a boon it is to have an English Government to protect us.

The following letter ably states reasons why the writer takes a similar view, and his home-thrust has not been without its influence in forming public opinion on the subject :-

To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post.

Sir-It is a folly to charge the recent atrocities of the Belfast Orangemen to any other source than the Government of England. The exponents of its views, and principles, and policy in the British parliament and press of late years—especially of the latter—the Times and Saturday Review—are very explicit in the terms of their settled hate and high State policy of haute politique (as the French designate that species of Macchiavellian devilry of State craft) whenever they speak of the destitution, the dying out, or the going off, or the discentent, They never exult in anything Irish except in prospects of the extermination of the people in accounts of a continuous exodus, or the breaking down of Irish hopes in some enterprise like the Galway packet people of the Celtic race and of the Roman Catholic religion beyond the boundaries of English dominion. finds favor with that truculent press, but what is infinitely more grievious finds favor with the British Government.

The atrocities of the Orangemen are perpetrated against Irish men, women, and children of the Cel-tic race, and of the Roman Catholic religion with impunity, because their acts are in accordance with the policy on which this land of Ireland is ruled. Therefore, I say, I charge home on the English Government and the organs and exponents of its policy in England and in Ireland, the guilt of the recent murders and the wreckings of houses committed by the Orangemen in Belfast and their brethren in other parts of Ireland in all past times, on those who had the power to prevent those atrocities, and who suffered them to be committed with impunity . - I am sir, your obedient servant,

A MAN WHO REVERENCES GOOD GOVERNMENT.

THE LATE RIOTS IN BELTAST .-- We learn from the Northern Whig that the actual number of persons wounded during the riots was 175, in addition to nine who were killed. During the fourteen days the tumults lasted there was a force of 4,000 men, constabulary and military, in the town, and the total number of arrests made was fifty. The claims al-ready lodged for compensation for injuries inflicted during the disturbances amount to between £9,000 and £10,000.

THE INJURED IN THE RIOTS - We have pleasure in stating that all those who were injured in the late riots, and are still in the General Hospital, are in a forward way towards recovery. The patients, after having been successfully treated, are daily leaving the hospital; but, unfortunately, many of them, in consequence of serious injuries and amputations performed within the lust month, will remember to their latest day the dreadful scenes of riot and carnage through which they passed .- Whig.

More Orange Riors. - About 150 Orangemen, with fifes and drums, playing party tunes, marched through the village of Gleneary on the nights of the 31st ult. On coming opposite the house of a Catholic, named Graham, they broke the windows of his house, also the widows of two other homes of Catholics. About welve o'clock they dispersed. They are supposed to be from the neighborhood of Ballinderry.

CONSEQUENCE OF THE BELFAST RIOTS. - The Kilkenny Moderator, in an article headed 'Party Demonstrations, says: In our city and county there are not wanting indications of the existence of a feeling of indulging in party demonstrations of a mischievous kind. On Sunday last a green banner was floating from the summit of the old castle in Maudlin street, inscribed with the word ' Liberty' in large white letters. The object -by whomsoever it was placed-caused some sensation, it being in the neighborhood of a Roman Catholic place of worship, where of course large congregations would attend in the course of the morning. We understand that the moment the Parish Priest became aware of the circumstance, he at once caused the flag to be taken down.

Another 'demonstration' was expected to have taken place at Kilmoganny on Sunday last as it was removed that some representatives of the 'Forthcoming Nationality,' from Portlaw, Carrick-on-Suir, and Callan, were there and then to assemble. The following is a copy of a notice posted at Kilmoganny, on Sunday morning last, which probably led to he impression:

> MEN OF THE FORTHCOMING NATIONALITY, Be ready - The Councils of your Freedom are not idle. THE CAUSE IS AT HAND.

However no unusual meeting took place, although it was 'Pattern day,' in Kilmoganny. It is said the meeting of 'Nationalists' is postpoaed to some other Sunday.

The Dundalk Democrat, speaking of the Belfast riots, says: It is all over now, and we can state that the Catholic mind was influend throughout this and other countries to such a degree, that there was a strong disposition abroad to march in thousands on Belfast and level it with the ground. Any man possessing the confidence of the public, could have easily gathered an army of 50,000 men, by calling on them to assemble at Armagh or Portadown, and then march to Belfast to drive the Orangemen into the sea. And it may be as well to warn tho fanatics, that should they ever again attempt to murder the Catholics of Belfast, they will not be permitted to do so with impunity.

At a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Belast, held in the Orange Hull, Belfast, on Thursday, the 25th August, 1864, and specially summoned to take into consideration the allegations of a portion of the press against the character of the Orange intitution and its members touching the recent unhapby and fatal riots in Belfast, the following resoluions were unanimously resolved :--

Inasmuch as the town of Belfast has recently heen the acene of formidable riots injurious to the character and prosperity of the community, and dangerous to the peace of the country at large; and, whereas, among many allegations as to the origin and continuance of these riots, several public journals have attributed them to the existence and operation of the Orange fostitution, it is resolved ; -

' Piret-That the Orange Institution having been organised for the purpose of promoting Protestant principles, upholding the Orown and Constitution, and maintaining law and order, is utterly opposed to all illegal and disorderly proceedings in the State, or to any encouragement of same, as inconsistent

with its recognised principles.
'Second - That this Grand Lodge, on behalf of itself and the other members of the Orange institution in Belfast, indignantly disclaim any connection whatever, either with the origin or continuance of the recent disturbances, and deeply deploring with all good citizens those unhappy riots, have done all Northern likig.

in their power to maintain and restore the public. peace, a large number of the members of private lodges, as well as of this Grand Lodge, having placed their services as special constables at the disposal of the magistrates, and in other respects exerted their influence to repress the prevalent dis-

'Third-That, for the more effective vindication of the Orange institution against the calumnies alluded to, the editors of some leading journals of the United Kingdom be requested to give these resolutions the widest circulation.
ROBT. WARING, Grand Master.

WM. PEEBLES, Grand Secretary.

Another brutal Orange outrage occurred on the 18th ult at Ballymacash, near Lisburn. The victims. were two poor Catholic families, and the knife was freely used on the occasion-a fit weapon for the brethren, of the scarlet robe. Wherever Catholics are in the minority, they are sure to meet with such barbarous treatment from the hands of Christian and loya! Orangemen.

The following Address appears in the Ulster Observer: 'With a generous sympathy and earnest promptitude, for which we where wholly unprepared, offers of assistance for the suffering Catholics of Belfast have come to us, not only from remote parts of Ireland, but from many districts in England and Scotland. When we appealed for aid for those on whom the riots brought disaster and ruin, we did not intend that appeal for any except those immediately interested in the objects of it. We were not, however, prepared to refuse, on our individual responsibility, the assistance which our co religionists outside of Belfast were so ready to tender. At the same time we knew that the Catholics of Belfast, with the noble spirit that has always actuated them, were both able and willing to meet the crisis, and would feel a pardonable jealousy if any part of the good work were taken out of their hands. We were not mistaken in our views, and at a numerous meeting, held on Thursday evening in the Institute, it was unanimously resolved, 'That, while cordially thanking our co-religionists throughout the United Kingdom for their generous offers of assistance, the Catholics of Belfast beg to decline all external help. They are in a position to meet the crisis which has come upon them, and, as they have held their own in the terrible struggle through which they have passed, they are determined to discharge from their own resources the duties that now devolve upon them, convinced that in this, as in every case where justice and right are on their side, self-reliance, union and firmness, will enable them to triumph It is not for us to praise a resolution which it was our privilege to advise. At the same time we venture to express a hope that it will commend itself to our countrymen at home and abroad. All we ask from our co-religionists is the assistance which their sympathy and moral support can give us. They now see the influences we have to oppose and battle against, and we invoke and rely upon their assit-ance to enable us to obtain from the Legislature that protection and redress to which we are entitled, and without which the condition of the Catholics of Belfast and Ulster will continue to be one of bondage and suffering.

authorities in Dublin Castle, a few days since, to communicate a resolution they have arrived at of recommending a reconstruction of the system of local police in their town. At present they have a force of 160 men, under the control of the corporation, and they wish to have it increased to 400: and to be placed under a distinct commissioner of police; the expense to be borne jointly by the town and by government, as in Dublic. There can be no doubt that this would be a great improvement, and we believe the Catholics of Belfast will feel gratified by the change. They never had confidence in the present police force. They looked upon that body as composed of Orangemen, or men who sympathised with the 'brethren,' and we believe they had much reason to entertain these views. A dissolution, therefore, of the present force, and the formation of a new one under different auspices, and embracing Catholics as well as Protestants, would be of much service in producing peace and order in Belfast. But, as we stated last week, the grand reform required is that of the magistracy. George the Third, when despatching a Vicercy to Dublin, at one thing requires to be done to-day. In Belfast there are half a dozen Catholic magistrates necessary. They are necessary to give the Catholics there confidence in the administration of justice. They are no cessary to curb the partisan spirit of officials in the borough, and to give protection to the Catholics whenever the Orange manus seizes on the followers of the Datchman, and when they would like to go forth like demons to slaughter all who might not look favorably on their deeds. If the Catholics of Belfast wish to escape such scenes in the future as they have seen some days since, they will place the names of six Catholic gentlemen before the government, and request to have them entrusted with the commission of the peace. Let them hold a public meeting for this purpose, and appoint a deputation to meet the authorities in Dublin. They may rely upon it that complete justice will not be within their reach, till there are a few Catholic magistrates on the bench : and 'he sooner they set about placing a number of them there, the better for the Catholic people of Belfast and the peace of the town .- Dundalk Democrat.

By-the-way, it is asserted in those days that green is a party color, and is only worn by Roman Ca-tholics as such, and that 'Patrick's Day' is a party tone. What colour did William and his soldiers wear at the Boyne? Lord Macaulay and all other bistorians tell us that 'every soldier was to put a green bough in his hat.' This, with the pass word 'Westmiuster,' were the distinguishing features of William's army crossing the Boyne. Again at Athlone, under Ginkell, the General whom William had ieft in command in Ireland, and who concluded the subjugation of the whole south and west of the island, the distinguishing feature of the army was that each wors in his nat a green bough? This was the color which William and all his army wore at the Boyne, at Athlone, at Aughrim, Galway, Limerick, Kilkenny, Cork, and Waterford. It was only the bigots of after years who ever dreamt of connecting the orange color with his honored name. - J. A. Mowatt, in Portadown News.

RANDALSTOWN PRITY SESSIONS. - These Sessions were held on Tuesday before Major M'Olintock and Captain Brooke. Considerable interes: was manifested in the proceedings by the country people in the neighborhood, on the occasion of it being known that summonses were issued against twenty-seven ne-sons that were alleged to have marched in pro cession, with some five hundred others, on the 12th In y. Proceedings were instituted under the Party Processions and Emblems Act. Sub-Constable King and Constable Butter, of Staffordstown station, were examined as witnesses for the prosecution by Mr. Oaruta, Solicitor. The former stated he heard the Boyne Water' played, saw drums, fifes, and flags, of red, white, and blue culors, in the crowd, which was not marching in military array, and comprised many boys. Informations were then taken, and defeudants against whom a prima facte case has been made out severally entered into recognisances, themselves in £20, and two sureties in £10, to appear at the forthcoming Quarter Bessions.

AMOUNT OF COMPRISATION CLAIMED. - The sum claimed as presentments for injuries, sustained by wrecking in the late riots amounts to between 9 0001 and 10,000%. According to the custom of the grand jury in such cases, the amounts granted will be levied off the barony of Lower Belfast, and, as the grand jurous have the power of defining the district, this large sum may be assessed on the parish of Shankhill, in which the town of Belfast is situate, - | stone of 14 lbs At Strabane the price of new flat

THE IRISH STATE CHURCH .- The Star has the following excellent remarks on that portion of the letter of 'An Irish Catholic Landlord' which relates to the Protestant Establishment in Ireland :- With regard to the Irish State Church Establishment, we entirely agree with our correspondent. No words that he or we could use would too strong to do justice to the utterly indefensible, unreasonable, and, in the true sense, un-Christian nature of the imposition it ininflicts on the Irish people. It would be impossible that Englishmen could for a moment defend the maintenance of such an institution in Ireland were it not that with most of us the great precept which, enjoins men to do as they would be done by as only re. membered and fairly construed when we have some grievances of our own to suffer. Our correspondent makes an appeal to England in one sentence which short and simple as it is, places the whole case so effectively and completely before the English mind that it would be impossible to enhance its force, Let Englishmen imagine a Roman Catholic Priest established as State rector in every parish of Protest. ant England.' Let it be calmly asked whether the united strength of the four corners of the world in arms could induce the English people to submit to such an imposition. Let it then be explained by any who think they can explain it, how we are justified in forcing on Roman Catholic Ireland a system as grievous and offiensive to them as that which we have described would be to us. The grievance against which the North American eclonies rebolled was not nearly so bitter in its nature, and was to be defended by many plausible arguments which no ingenuity can press into the service of the Irish State Church, Every Englishman must know well enough that no system could ever be introduced into a country where the people were strong enough to rebel with the slightest chance of success. The excuse for the sys. tem which used to be based upon the hope of its Protestantising Ireland has long since vanished. i.e. land is becoming every day more and more Roman Catholic. Even in Ulster, the traditional stronghold of Protestantism, the Catholic element is year by year gaining in numerical power. Nor is Catholicism in Ireland merely increasing in numbers. It is also deepening in hue. No one who has observed, how. ever superficially, the condition of the country, can have failed to see how much more strictly Papal, in the exact sense of the word, Ireland has been grow. ing during the present generation It has now rest. ly come to this, that wherever, in politics as well as in religion, Protestant England takes one side Ro. man Catholic Ireland takes the other. Religious persecution is surely always a grievous crime. Yet it sometimes at least attains its end and suppresses or converts as it desires. The Christian Captains who baptised foreign converts in platoons under the terror of instant and certain death for the recusant did at least sometimes contrive to lay the foundation of a future Christianised community. But the Irish State Church, where it has any special effect whatover the Irish Catholics only tends to make them more determined in their faith, more bitter in their feelings, more obstinate in their estrangement from England's religion and England's ways. This is the result of endeavoring to govern upon any other principles than those of eternal justice. Englishmen to not think often enough, or deeply enough, on this A deputation of Belfast magistrates waited on the subject. If they would turn their attention to it more earnestly and frequently we cannot believe that many in this country would long be found willing to bear the moral and political responsibility of sharing eres by a silent acquiescence in the perpetration of a gross and monstrous injustice,'

Again has time brought round the days of barres when the farmer takes stock, and observe what produce the soil has yielded to enable him to meet as engagements. As the fine weather continued July, a genial heat such as we soldom witness in this country, it was thought by almost every on that the corn crops would be very superior, and that the quality would be very fine, and the quantity above an average. There is no doubt that the condition of the grain is very superior, but the quantity is not at all what was expected. On Monday last some samples of new grain were sold at our market, red wheat bringing only 21s to 22s per barrel : barley 14s, and oa's 10 6d to 11s 3d. Now these prices will never pay the farmer the profit he requires of his labor, to enable him to meet his high rent. guinea a barrel for wheat is so low, that it speaks time, told him above all things to 'purge the mature trumpet tongued to the landlords to make large gistracy.' And most unquestionably the very same abatements in the rent of land; and unless abatements. ments are made, the result will be a depopulation of the country. There is no possibility of calculating the injury the repeal of the corn laws has inflicted on the Irish farmers. The reduction in the duty of foreign grain; or rather its abolition, struck a blow at Irish interests which they can hardly recover. Formerly if there was a scanty crop prices ruled high, and the farmers made as much money of an in ferior crop as of an abundant one. But now it matters little whether the crops be good or bad in Ireland; for they seldom influence the markets, and if is often the case that prices are higher when there us an abandant crop than when there is a poor one --Dundalk Democrat.

> "I have been entrusted by the English Government," said an English engineer to M. de Beaumon, in 1937, "with the direction of public works bothis England and Ireland, and I have been obliged w employ by tarns both Irish and English workmen-I confess that after this double trial it would be impossible for me to award a superiority to either."

> Long accustomed to see advantage taken of his work the Irish peasant at first mistrusts his employer - from experience of landlordism his work is itte gular, 'but when he perceives that the agreement with him is honestly carried out, he then takes hear! and I am unable to express the indefatigable arder the constancy, and punctuality with which he works." Mr. Ray, another Englishman, sustain truth, and to show the industry and success of the Irish laborer wherever he is certain of componsation quotes the evidence of English, German, and Polish witnesses before the Committee on Emigation:

> "The efficiency and success of the Irish emigrants," he says, "is attested in Canada by Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Brydone; in New Brunswick, by Mr. Perley; in Nova Scotia, by Mr. Uniacke; in the United States, by Mr. Mintern; in Anstralia, as Van Diemen's Land, by Colonel Mitchell, Colone M'Arthur, Mesers Verner, Cunningham, Berner Justice Therry, and Rev. D. Lang."

Those who wait about want of capital in Ireland comparing it with England, and deduce that we are spendibritts and ne'er do wells, are thus met by Ka the Travelling Bachelor of Cambridge University.

"The Irish who make such good colonists whe they emigrate would, with a system of free-trade land, make equally good citizens at home. The enourmous tract of waste lands would soon brought into cultivation, as the mountain sides Saxony and Switzerland, as the sandy pluins Prussia, and as the lowlands of Holland have bee under the same in vigorating system. Capital wou make its appearance in Ireland from a thousand us expected sources; a good class of yeomany wood grow up there as in Germany, Holland, Belgiam Deamark, Switzerland, and France; while, as he been the case in the these countries, since the sub division of the land among the peasants, the Labis manners, dress, appearance, and industry of people would all revive and improve under the in vigorating influence of a sense of ownership, api a consciousness in the laborer's mind that he may de prosperous and happy if be choses to be nationt, sel denying, and industrious."

The late Miss Hussey, of Dingle, who died in Call left £11,000 to the Most Rev. Dr. Morisety for charle able purposes.

The first flax market for this season was held Banbridge. A large quantity was offered for ssla and the price obtained varied from 63 to 88 91 pt from 60s to 79s per cwt., according to qualify.

county Donegal, to afford the growers of flax in that district a convenient opportunity of selling their pro-

LEGEND OF LORD HOWTH'S RAT. - Ever so many centuries ago; when Ireland was 'great, glorious, and free, and when her nobles were everything and her people nothing, the Earl of Howih of that day left his baronial mansion for a stroll on the sands of Sutton before breakfast. The night had been a stormy one but the waves had subsided, and the mare magnum smiled like a bride. All was serene-not a spet was to be seen save one; afar off appeared a raft, steered or guided by a nondescript individual, who proved, when the raft struck the above, to be a female-a temale, too, of surpassing beauty and grace The Earl looked, pitied and ultimately offered her the hospitality of his castle, which then, as now, was the asylum of the poor and the stranger.' The 'mystorious waif preserved her incognito; but the prudeace of the Earl succumbed, and ultimately he wooed and married her. On her wedding morn, and before they advanced to the altar she bound his wrist with a green ribbon, telling him, as she did so, that he was never to loose it, as on the obverse side of it was contained a charm, which rashly meddled with might involve his fate. For some time their happiness was without alloy, and would have been still more so, were it not that at certain sensons she always insisted on visiting her friends 'alone.' At Erst this was unpleasant to the earl, as he knew not whom or what those relatives might be. But ultimately be succembed, and during his lady's absence amused himself by congregating his friends and fellow sportsmen shout him. On the first day of their 'merrie meeting, when the feast was on the board and the goblets sparkled, a loud noise was heard in the courtyard, and when the cause was inquired into it was told the earl that his favourite hounds were engaged in hunting a rat. Hardly had the servitor announced the fact, when the rat itself dashed into the room, leaged on the table, and ultimately, with such appealing looks as a rat can give, bounded into his arms. - The kind hearted noble saved the hunted animal, which from that day out became his 'dog, his ass, and ox, his anything,' so far as docility and at tachment went. Always, however, it was remarked that so soon as the countess returned the rat disappeared, until in the subsequent year her absence ensured its coming. At first this strange visitor was a novelty to the Earl, but when with time it lest its gloss, he began to feel that such a follower constantly at his heets was both unseemly and inconvenient. But the attached animal did not sucmise this and its pertinacity continued. He began to treat it roughly, and even to strike it with his whip Suddenly one morning, he was awaked by an unoasy feeling at his wrist and on looking down he perceived that the rat had garwed the green ribben asunder, and was now in full rottent. Jumping from his couch, he sensed a sword, and before the rat could gain safety, he struck it dead to a few initutes after the Earl's bell was heard, and when his servants rushed in they found their muster a dying man. The Countess never returned to the castle, and the mystery was never solv ed .- Irish Legends, by E. A. M. CRIMINAL CLASSES IN IRREAND .- The Judicial Stu-

listics of Lemma for the year 1863, just issued, comprise returns of a remarkable character. The criminal classes at large -the bnown thieves, receivers of stelen goods, prestitutes, suspected persons, vagrants and tramps - are courned by the police at 22,290; io England and Wales the return was 126,136. As the population of Ireland is to that of England and Wales about as I to 3.7, these numbers imply that in equal populations there are above 34,000 of the cri minal classes in England to 32,290 in Ireland; the criminal classes are 1 in 250 of the population of Ireland, but I in 159 in Eugland. The number o known thieves in treland is returned at 3,254, being less than balf the number in an equal population in England; and the number under 16 years of age at less than a tuird of the English return. The suspected persons in Ireland, also, - 4,438, - are little more than half the number found among as many people in England. The return of the number of prostitutes is less than half the number in an equal population in Ireland, and the number under 16 is only one-eighth of the English return; the number of prothels 657 -is little more than a third of the corresponding English return. On the other hand, the receivers of stolen goods in Ireland - 1,233 - are more numerous than in a like number of pupulation in England; and the number of vagrants and tramps is very great . 9,900 to 8,968 in an equal English population. The young vagrants are especially in exthere are no Industrial Schools to receive them in Ireland, and to some extent the number of vegrants and tramps is overstated in Ireland, owing to a less exact method than in Kugland. It must be borne is mind that this is the first year of collecting these statistics in Ireland, and that they had to be collected retrospectively, so that the books of the different officers had not been kept with any view of furnishing the information required. The greater number of large towns in England is also to be considered. It is remarkable that in Dublin the criminal class is returned as 1 to 137, and in London as only 1 in 243, and the prostitutes are returned as 1 in 341 in in Dublin, and only 1 in 576 in London. In order to ascertain the entire number of the criminal clusses it is necessary to add to those who are at large at any time those also who are in confinement; this will give a total of 27,452 for Ireland in the year 1863, and for an equal portion of the population of England 41,995. The total number of houses of bad character in an equal number of population is rather greater in Ireland than in England; the number of tramps' lodging-houses are approaching double the number for a like population in England. But, while the number of the criminal classes appears to be so much less to Ireland than in Rogland, the number of offences committed is greater, and in some respects the year 1863 contrasts unfavorably with 1862. There was a decrease in the murders from 41 to 22, but several se lous orimes increased -sending letters threatening to murder, from 10 to 22; shooting at or stabbing from 65 to 107; holding forcible possession of land, from 83 to 136. The excess in Ireland over England, however, was mainly in offences which are not of a serious character. More than twice as many charges were determined summarily in Ireland as in equal population in England. More than 60 000 of these were charges of drunkenness or being drunk and disorderly; there were little more than 25,000 of such charges in an equal population in England. A similar excess appears in charges under the bighways acts. The punishments also indicate that a larger proportion of the offences in Ireland were of a less serious character than in England ; the proportion semenced to whipping, among the whole number convicted, was 14 times as many in England as in Ireland, and seven times as many were imprisoned for three months. The cases of murder and attempts to murder were 175 in Ireland in 1863, a much smaller proportion to population than in England; but the malicious offences against property were more than four times as many as in equal population of England, and essaults (the special failing of the country) exceeded the number in England in a proportion much beyond this. Of the persons tried at assizes and quarter sessions the proportion acquitted (46 per cent ) was twice as great as in England It is a remarkable fact that the feet of which, the doctor insists, is very narrow committals of the Irish in Rogland are considerably indeed, he says that the Lord Chancellor has gone more than twice as many as among a like number of out of his way to affirm that the Church of England the population of Ireland.

have been the theme of horrer and wonderment pear be retained. The terms of the ter

A flax market has been opened at Ballyshannon, of her powers had given existence to. For years as that of 'manslaughter,' 'felony,' larceny,' treaounty Dunegal, to afford the growers of flax in that past she has lived in afficient circumstances, by sellson,' libel.' Those whose whose whose lives have been ing love potions to romantic and foolish girls, while she occasionally netted respectable sums amongst farmers' wives with whom things were not going altogether smoothly. But she surpassed hereelf when she succeeded in enrolling two steady members of the constabulary force on the list of her votaries, and emmeshing, one of them at least, in debt to a considerable amount in supplying her extraordinary de-

manda upon him. Sub-Constable Joseph Reeves has outlived the first budding of youthful enthusiasm; be is a married man, of some five and forty years of age, and the father of a family. Some time ago his eldest daughter became ill, and hearing of the curative powers of Mrs. Doheny, his wife engaged her services and the child improved somewhat. Henceforward Mrs. Dobeny became a frequent guest at the ten table of the constable, and after a time she predicted that ere long be would be in affinent circumstances, inasmuch. as some of his relatives and connectious who had been dead for years had come to life, and would soon be permitted to show themselves upon the earth. He was also led to believe that Sir James Power, who died some ten years ago, took a deep interest in his well-being and proposed giving him some landed property, and the result was that a correspondence was carried on between them, and the constable received no less than twenty-five letters and a gold ring from the occupant of the grave, the missive in from it, piece by piece; the iron grasp of the Tudors question being regularly forwarded by Mrs. Doheny, is held more tightly than ever upon its free action. and the replies occasionally came through her, and were sometimes found in an old meate on the hillside. To attest her powers still farther, she made an assignation with the constable to meet him in a certain field at a particular hour, and there she revealed to him the person of his father-in law, William Mullins, standing a few yards distance, dressed in a blue cont with brazs buttons, a knee breaches, coarse stockings and shoes; he was not allowed to address the vision, which was beheld by his son, a boy about nine years of age, at the same time. She also showed him others of his friends, &c., who had been dead; amongst others, his son William who doparted this life some five or six years ago. This the constable deposed to on oath before the magistrates on Saturday, and as regarded her power in this respect, he was corroborated on oath by his wife. Mr. Hanna, who, with Messrs. Japhson and Wilson, presided, asked him if he had been drinking at the time, and the man replied that he had not tasted spirituous liquors for the past twenty-two years.

This appears strange, to be sure, but then there is further testimony; Sub-Constable Layes is brought forward, and deposes on oath that the woman has brought up before him several of his friends and conaections who had been dead for years, and in this statement he is also corroborated by his wife. For weeks after, Mrs. Dohony is supplied with meal, potutoes, tea, &c., &c., for the sustenance of the dead who have come to life, and on more than one occasion some tobacco was sent to old Mullens, who, it appears, was in his lifetime a great smoker. To meet these demands Constable Reeves got into debt, but the promise of gold and landed property induced him to resort to extensive credits to furnish supplies. New potatoes were at one time returned to him, with a request from the dead that they should be exchange. ed for gold, and on one occasion some eggs were sont back with word they had not agreed with the dead son William.

Mr. Heard, the energetic and most intelligent subinspector, at length got intelligence of what was going on, and he determined to make inquiries in reference thereto: Reeves was removed to Clorinel in consequence of the debts he had contracted, and learning the cause thereof, he proceeded to Mrs. Doheny's house, where he found the letters [25], from Sir James Power which she had returned to Reeves when the thing got noised abroad. He also got three bottles containing tea, cream, and milk, made up in a clean white handkerchief, and which Mrs. Doheny scknowledged were to have been forwarded to some of bor defunct clients on the same evening. The house was otherwise comfortably furnished, and the dame appeared to live well on the credulity of the people. She was of course, arrested, and the present proceedings were instituted.

It was a strange thing to witness in a public court of justice - a number of intelligent people apparently in their senses deposing to such things on oath in the presence of magistrates. Whatever spell she may have wrought, there is no question of doubt, but that the policemen named and their families still place implicit faith in her, for when being removed to the dock, Reeves shook her by the hend, and as-serted such, and in reply to one of the magistrates he said, 'Sir, if you had seen as much as I have, you would be of the same opinion.' After taking down in writing Reeves' evidence, and he having signed same, the magistrates were about to adjourn, when Mir. Wilson addressing Dobeny, said, ' Have you anything to say, now that you have heard this state ment? The woman coolly replied, 'He wanted to see his relatives, and dead or alive, or on horseback, I showed them to him."

Mr. Heard had the woman's husband-a blind [7] man-arrested on Friday evening. He travels through the country led along by a 'dark' guide, and on being questioned he acknowledged that his worst day's receipts for some time past was 2s 9id, while occasionally they realised six or even seven shillings in a day. We learned that some time ago the female prisoner gave a neighboring woman an awful beating, and yet nobody could be got to prosecute her, fearing that she might be witch them or their children. So stands the case at present. Mrs. Dobeny is remanded, and the investigation stands adjourned until Monday. The prisoner is apparently about forty years of age, with a good looking face, though somewhat passe and a mouth particularly expressive of couning and intelligence.

On yesterday the magistrates decided upon having a full investigation of the charges preferred against Mrs. Dobeny at the petty sessions on Thursday. Mr. Heard, S.I., has unravelted some of the dame's mysteries since Saturday, and has found out the dead letter office. We will give a full report of the case in our next impression .- Tipperary Free

### GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISHMAN. - A letter from Wurnburg states that Cardinal Wiseman will be present at the 16th general meeting of the Catholic Society of Germany, about to be held in that city, and will calcbrate the opening Mass in the cathedral - Post.

DR. PUBBY ON THE JUDG MENT OF THE PRIVY COUN oit. - An important manifesto has just been put forth by the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the well-known Regios Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, on the subject of the recent decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of 'Essays and Reviews.' The Rev. professor has published the case submitted to the Attorney-General and Sir Hugh Cairus, Q.C. and their answer, with a long preface. He says that as to Mr Wilson's case the Lord Chancellor did for those who trusted him, and not our Lord or His Church, abolish the belief in hell;' and that, as to Dr. William's case ' there was a jubilee of triumph among balf-believers, as if all barriers were thrown down, and disbelief might have its free course '-After analysing the nature of the judgment the efdoes not teach what it does teach . He declared that A WITCH MARVELLOUS REVELATION .- CARRIOK- there wis no proof that, in the mind of the Church on-Suin - f Mrs. Mary Doheny fived in the 'merrie of England, the English word 'everlasting' meant older times, 'she would just now be in imminent 'lasting for ever.' 'Is there any hope,' asks the danger of having her body constituted materials for doctor, 'ot any more righteous judgment in the fu-an auto de fe. Her achievements in the 'black art' ture?' Certainly none, if the present Court of Aphave been the theme of horrer and wonderment peal be retained. The terms of theology are as well the United Kingdom

devoted to the laborious study of human law are likely to make mistakes as to theology -there being, further, no security that any one of the non-theological judges should be even a Obristian.' He then proceeds to say, 'It is not at all improbable, in the present unhappy state of the educated classes, that one exercising the highest judicial functions should himself be an unbeliever, or a misbeliever, or an evil liver. What should such an one have to do with sitting in judgment on matters of faith? If such an one intellectually know anything of the doctrines of faith, it is by accident only. How should one judge impartially as to the doctrine of hell who has reason to wish that there should be none for those who live and die in the breach of some great commandment, or who himself disbelieves the Gospel?" Dr. Pusey charges Mr. H. B. Wilson with baving, in a letter to a contemporary since the judgment, 'identified himself with those who deny eternal punishments, having obtained the concurrence of the archbishops in his acquittal on the plea that he had not denied them.' After very severely handling the Lord Chancellor for his alleged tricky and non-natural interpretation of the law-for his poisoning the springs of English justice for ages in matters of faith '-and for his 'profauction of justice'-Dr. Puser exclaims - How long shall the patience of the English Church be abused? Tudor protection is withdrawn is held more tightly than ever upon its free action." By an analogy from French history, he urges that the English Crown may stand in need of the aid of the English Church, and the State may wish that it had not weakened her. 'It will be unwise for politicians to try the endurance of the Church too long. It is a new thing, since the days of the last Tabernacle, and the mawworms of Centenary Hall revolution, to hear persons who had been the most enthroned in high places and clothed with power. devoted of her sons speak of a 'Free Church.' was a far less injury which rent the Establishment in Scotland asunder.' The unjust decision, says the distinguished writer, does not alter the doctrine of the Church of England. We have men's consciences on our side, 'however the Lord Chancellor may pro-fane justice.' 'Will the Church of England require that the court which has shown itself so partial, so dishonest, which—had it been a matter of human himself ill through fighting. The complainant only property—would not have dared so openly to pro- denied this by saving that the fight was not of his fane justice, should be reformed? 'Is the Church seeking—he had been attacked by a City Missionary to be really a mere arena for jugglers' tricks?' The answer to these questions Dr. Pusey puts practically thus:-Parliament gives sooner or later what is asked. Dissenters get everything they demand: let the Church ask for the liberties Dissenters enjoy .-Churchinen can now make their voices felt. Let the State give income to whom it will, but let the Church have power to suspend heretics from preaching. 'It many singular ways of converting the heathen, all is time to east off this anti-Christian tyranny of the more or has connected with what we may call the State. Pledges have been in fashion, and a general | Church Militant, but this is the first time we have election is at no great distance. Let Churchmen, on the principle of the Anti-Corn haw League, league themselves together for the protection of the faith, school of movern piety, which we would rather cut Let them support no candidate for Parliament who will not pledge himself to do what in him lies to reform this Court of Privy Council, and besiege Par | advantage; or, if they hardly go as far as this, they liament until it is reformed. It has been suggested evidently think puglistic training is the best physithat no church should be offered for consecration, no cal preparation for the Christian life. If they have sums given for the building of churches which by not yet gone the length of producing an orthodox consecration should become the property of the pres- champion ready to light all comers from ten to ant Church of England, no sums given for endow- twelve stone, and to stake at once his money and ment in perpetuity, until the present heresy-legalis- his principle, they have travelled in that direction, ing court shall be modified. This will show our and can houst of disciples who can do the back full rulers that we are in earnest. Such is the substance as well as 'any ann in all Higgin.' Our objection of this important document,-Post.

of children die of small-pox merely for want of vaccluation: - 'For eight consecutive years in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and for thirtnen years in the city of Copenhagen, this disease has not taken away a single life. Yet in London last year there were no less than 2,000 deaths from small-pox. Londen, moreover, is far from being the worst instance of this disgraceful neglect. In Shrewsbury, on an average of ten years, more than a ninth part of the deaths of children under five years old wore due to small-pox; in Northampton and Plymouth about an eighth part; and in Merthyr Tydvil not less than a sixth part. In the latter place, therefore, nearly one child out of every family must have been, during the last ten years, sacrificed to a disease which ought not to exist at all.' Just the same is the story of sea-scurry. There is no earthly reason why it should exist at all, for vegetable diet is a certain preventative. From the Queen's service it is banished. But in the Merchant acrvice ships have from 20 to 7) per cent, disabled, and there is reason to believe that many are lost solely because their craws are too ill with scurry to work them . - Weekly Register.

The Saturday Review, speaking of the character of British statesmen, especially of those engaged in Colonial Governments, says : - ' The Empire of Rome in ancient times furnishes a parallel to them much closer and better' than that of the Spanish Colonial Governors, 'for in Rome there was the same notion of duty as in England, there was much of the same ardent admiration of country, which is one form of patriotism, and the whole character of enlightened Paganism singularly resembled that of enlightened Protestantiam. Agricola must have been very like Lord Elgin, and was perhaps chiefly superfor to him, if at all, because he had Tacitus for a

We (Weekly Register) have seldom seen a more remarkable admission; in fact it is exactly Father Newman's statement, as quoted by Mr Henry Wilberforce in our last number. Enlightened Protestantism naturally resembles enlightened heathenism. for one and the other are great creations only no: divine; they are both 'momentous arms of political strength, great national organs : only it would be something almost laughable to speak of either as anything Divine. The fact is, as the writer of the Salurday plainly saw, that enlightened Protestantism is not a religiou at all. It is merely a philoso-phical school. Not that all Protestants are always without religion; God forbid; but that their religion, when they have any, is something quite sepa rate from their Protestantism, and is, in fact, a distorted tragment of the Catholic religion. Their Pro-testantism, in itself, is merely a school of heathen philosophy. That we should see and say this is nothing remarkable. What is remarkable is, that it should be acknowledged by the Saturday Review.

Tue 'Daily Telegraph.' - Most amusing of all. nowever, is the tone adopted by this paper | the Daily Telegraph] in dealing with religious topics Though in the hands of a Jewish gentleman, who exercises a strict curveillance over its contents, it is amusing to see it taking under its protection 'the best interests of the Established Church, and patronising generally what is known as 'Evangelical Christendom.' - Comet.

THE ANGLIOAN ESTABLISHMENT.-If it were a question to be determined by our vote whether Church of Koglandism - as Bentham used to call the great State department, with Lords Spiritual and Deans and fat Bectors, and very great wealth in Glehes and Tithes -or Dissent in any one or in the aggregate of its various denominations, should be the dominant form of religious belief in this country, we should without a moment's Lesitation decide in favor of the Institution of the Thirty nine Acticles. Not that we can discover in that institution any of the attributes of a true Obristian Church, for it is neither. a believer in nor a teacher of many of the most important truths of the Oncistian doctrine, but on the contrary ignores fundamental dogmas and has been empty pretensions to be considered the divinely constituted teacher of religious truth to the English nation. Still with all its faults and vices, we prefer. Anglicanism to Dissent, for it is more liberal and more tolerant in its principles and practice, as its ministers are generally imbued with those relined notions and gentlemanly feelings which a liberal education and mixing in good society seldom fail to generate. On the other hand Dissent is for the most part ignorant, vulgar, and fanatical. As a rule when Dissenters grow rich, they leave the Conventicle and flock to the State Church to rub the skirts of the genteel people whom they there meet. Praise God Barebones was not a Church of Englandist .-It was by the Dissenters that the Rebellion of 1641 was sustained and carried to its horrible issue at Whitehall. And though they were subjected to severe and unjust have at a later period, on account of their non-comformity to the State Church they always showed themselves ready to lend their aid to that Institution in its hostile attacks upon the Uatholic Church. In 1851, the English Dissenters with a few honorable exceptions, supported with all their might, the infamous Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, though the restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy was no more than the assertion of a principle, and the maintenance of a right which they act upon themselves, and though, thirty years holore, the Catholics, as a body, gave them effective aid in removing those disabilities to which they had been subjected by the Legislature for being Dissenters. Of the two forms of error we therefore prefer Church of Englandism as the symbals of the State religion in this country; and though the better is very bad, we prefer to see the great endowments of the despoiled and persecuted Church of our ancestors in the hands of the Anglican sect, to beholding the Ranters of the Weekly Register.

A LONDON "MISSIONARY." - A case which came before Mr. Burcham at the Southwark Police Court on Saturday appears to disclose some unexpected qualifications in a City Missionary. A Mr. Bower summoned the secretary of a benefit society for refusing to pay him six weeks' sick allowance, and the defence set up was that the complainant had made denied this by saying that the fight was not of his named Newman, on his own door step, and the teacher of Christian principles, after calling him a variety of bad names. Tought three rounds with him. and knocked his eye out. The magistrate came to the conclusion that the missionary began the fight, and ordered the secretary of the benefit society to pay three pounds to the complainant. There are many singular ways of converting the heathen, ali heard of trained pugilism being employed to further the good cause. The teaching of a certain muscular the manly-genial, would seem to point to this agency as one which may be occasionally employed with to fighting as a means of propagating the true faith With all our civilization we are letting thousands is, that it proves nothing. We some a country, plant a colony, and then begin to convert the natives, but they retire before us, bother our missionaries with troublesome questions, and sometimes succeed in making sceptics of our Bishops. If fighting could be of much good in matters of religion we ought to see the advantage of it in Ireland, but we doubt whether any converts will be won over to either camp by the recent disgraceful riots in Belfast. A man whose head is not very capable of weighing niceties of evidence and doctring when in a sound condition, will probably be less capable when it is cracked and bound up with lint and sticking plaster. If Mr. Bower was somewhat blind to certain great traths before he was attacked by Mr. Newman we have no doubt that he was more blind when one of his eyes was closed, and the other was suffering from sympathetic inflammation. The character of such proceedings need scarcely be commented upon. If Mr. Newman's superiors imagine that it is good for a city missionary to be 'able to take care of himself,' they must be singularly important of the master class es. The poor of London will quietly submit to any impertinent intrusion made in the name of religion and city missionaries, even in the vilest neighbor hoods, are always esfer than the police, because of their atter helplessness. - Daily News.

THE ASSANTER DIFF.COLTY. - During the recent liscussions on the Ashantee difficulty—for to term the expedition a war where no enemy appeared the field savours vastly of the general who conquered all his foes, having no fees to fight with -it seems to have escaped the debaters nio and contint there must be two parties to an agreement. The British forces attorly failing in their attack on the suge old Asbantee monarch, decide to withdraw their troops and abandon the valuable stores, but consult not the sable King. This reminds one of the anecdote of the two gen lemen. who went out to fight a duel. One firing before time slightly wounded his adversary, and marched away, exclaiming, 'Now my honour is satisfied.' 'But, said his adversary, 'mine is not,' and he shot him in the backward settlements. The King of Ashantee represents the wounded man .- Army and Navy Ga-

" Scoren and Inish .- Sir Walter Scott and Tom Moore .-- must tell you one of his [Moore's] stories, because as Sic Walter Scott is the hero of it I know it will not be unacceptable to you. When George IV. went to Ireland, one of the 'pisintry,' delighted with his affability to the crowd on landing, said to the tolikeeper as the King passed through, 'Och, now! and his Majesty, God bless him, never paid the turupike, an' how's that? 'On kings never do; we lets 'em go free,' was the answer. Then there's the dirty money for ye,' said fat, 'it shall never be said that the king came here and found nobody to pay the turnplike for him.' Moore, on his visit to Aboutsford, told this story to Sir Welter, when they were comparing notes as to the two royal visits. 'Now, Mr. Moore, replied Scott, 'there ye have just the advantage of us; there was no want of enthusiasm here; the Scutch folk would have done anything in the world for his Majesty, but-pay the turnpike

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND - The Chester Chronicle notices a singular occurrence in the county of Ohester. A few days ago a shock of earthquake was distinctly felt in the neighborhood of Hankelow, the inhabitants feeling it so distinctly as to be shaken in their beds On the following morning a farm servant, passing with some horses, heard a noise in a plantation, and on going to the place from small whence it proceeded, he discovered a large volume of water issuing from an orifice in the ground in a spot where there had never been water before. The opening was 12 or 14 inches in diameter, and the water spurted out to about six inches from the ground, and ran into an adjoining rivulet, which in consequence of the great drought had been dry for some-time. The water continues running.

PAPER ARMODE. - It has often been affirmed that there is nothing like ' leather,' but, if we may trust the testimony of several gentlemen in the naval and the immediate cause of terrible persecution to the military service, there is now nothing like paper, for, Catholic Church For three conturies the so-called not only are ships proposed to be node of this mate-Church of England has been a persecuting Institu- rial, but field guns are at this moment being contion, and the active opponent of religious liberty in structed at Battersea. A rocket tube has been a de-

penetrated, while a similar shot went quite through 10 inches of good oak. Here, then, we have a material that may be very useful as a covering to the armour-plates, and may jet render our Northumberlands, Minotaurs, Agincourts, and last, though not least, our Bellerophon, if not quite invaluerable, vet sufficiently so to prevent the terrible damage that is now inflicted upon the armour plated targets at Shoeburyness. These are times in which every available means for defensive as for offensive warfare must be seized, and it behoves our Admiralty to be up and stirring.

#### UNITED STATES.

SALA DISCOURSES OF AMERICAN PASTRY AND THE DEMON 'Pre.'-Next to ice-cream, you are sure to find clabs of very greasy pound-cake. There was wont to be a confectioner on Holborn-hill who sold the largest Dath-buns for a penny, and the largest slice of pound-cake , for three-buffpeace that human eyes had hitherto gazeb upon. The pound cake was in the a most gorgeous rellow; but the confectioner put too much saffron both into the cake and in his buns. They pleased the eye, but they nauseated the stomach. I wonder did that confectioner subsequently emigrate to the United States? The pound-cake at the railway stations is almost as yellow as the Holborn article; but it is greasier. Our cousins like rich food, although it by no means makes them plump and shiny, as it did Master Wackford Squeers. They are inordinately fond of pound-cake, and consume vast quantities of it at dessert. The celebrated Barnaul -I have been to church with Barnum since my arrival on this continent -- once told me an anecdote bearing on this fondness. A gentleman went to a charity dinner-a kind of banquet not very much patronised here. The American Dives donate with-out dining. 'What'll ye have, sir?' asked the negro waiter towards the last stage of the banquet. What is there? ' Like some ham, sir ?' 'Ham !' enculated the gentleman with infinite scora and wrath, d'ye think that I paid five dollars to have ham? Bring me some pound-cake and plenty of batter with. Then there are 'crackers,' or square butter biscuits, good with cheese, but somewhat dry to the mouth; sandwiches of which the less said the better, candies, or lollypops, of every conceivable color and shape, generally made of maple sugar, and very sickly; and garger-bread, which is soft treacly; and hasn't any gauger in it. But I have kept the bonne bruche for the last. The bonne bouche! say rather the evil mouthful; the viend which is traught with headache, heardburn, auxiety, dread, plethora, awimming in the head, fullaces after meals, noises in the ears, motes or webs before the eyes, tumbling, pains in the joints, and all other symptoms of derangement of the digestive organs to elemently commonited in the advertisement of Drako's Empirition Bitters. That maleficent thing, that han invad to Dyapopaia, and all other of its attendant wees, is Pie I can see the pie, in incomerable equilateral triangles, gleaming with a ghazily sheen beneath the yellow game. There it is: pumpkin pie, blackberry pie, whortlebarry pie, buckieberry pie-pie of all all kinds, but always of the same grinning, splay chape, and with a foundation and corder of flatby redigestible crust. Talk mot to me of an inflated carrowry, it Scranton coals at feariern dollars a ton, and an ounce; of the courcity of makel or copper cents, of measuring worms and Fourth of July his works. of municipal jobs and railway monopolysis the real social curse of the Atlantic States is pio. In the west it is pronounced 'poy,' and the backwoodsmon are fond of it; but a man who lives in a log-but and is felling trees or toiling in the prairies all day long can eat plo with impunity. It is in the North and in the East, in cities and townships and manufacturing districts, where dense populations congregate, and where the occupations of mon, women, and children are redentary, that an unboly appetito for pie works untold woes. Thoro the pie fiend reigns suprema; there be aits heavy on the diaphragms and on the souls of his votaries. The sallow faces, the shrunken forms, the sunken eyes, the morose tooks, the tetchy temparament of the Northerners are attributable not half so much to iced water, candies, tough beefsteaks, tight lacing, and tobacco chewing as to apprinted indulgence in pie. New England can count the greatest number of votaries to this most deleterious fetish; but pie worship is prevalent all over the North. In the State of Massachusetts, for instance, you have pork and boans every Sanday, but you have pie morning, moon, and night every day, and all the 'year round, I daresay you have often observed what gross feeders the professed tectotallers are, and how unwholesome they look for all their abstinence from fermented liquore. Set this down in Regiand to a ghoul like craving for heavy ment, tens, grensy muffins, Saily Lunus, and hot suppers, and in the United States to an overweening addictedness to pie. Pio is nowhere spoken against in Scripture, as Jonathan Wild's ordinary observed with reference to punch. Thus you will find American ministers of the gospel gorging pie, till the odiem theologicum risos in their throats, and they must curse their brethren or choke. Full of pride and pie they wax bloated, and kick at their apostolic mission. Plethoric with pie, they bellow forth demunciations from their pulpits, and roar for blood. There is nothing open and above board in pie It can be eaten stealthily and in secret. A stice off a cut pie is never missed. I have heard of young ladies who took pie to bed with them. I told you many months ago how angry the Americans were with Mr. Anthony. Trollope, for saying that the little children in the States are fed on pickles. He erred, but in degree. There will sometimes intervene a short period when there are no fresh berries to be had, and when the preserved ones nave 'gin out.' Then the javenites are raised on pickles. At other times their pabulum is pie. The Confessions of a Pie Enter ' have just been published. They are heartrending. Through an naconquerable hunger for pie, the wretched man who is their subject often incurred in infancy the penal visitution of bickery, and brought the hairs of an aged grandmother with socrow to the grave. He wasted in gormandising pie those precious hours which should have been devoted to study; and in the end, not only failed to graduate at West Point, but even to marry a niece of the late Daniel Webster. Pie darkened his mind, stupified his faculties, paralysed his energy. Pre forced him to abandon a lucrative and honorable career for an unsuccessful whaling voyage from Cape Cod. Pie drove him into exilo. Deadened to all the finer moral feelings by this ungovernable test for pie, be obtained, under false and trandulent pretences, a through ticket for California by the Vanderbilt line; but, detected in 'smouthing a-tom cod' from the altar of the Chinese Temple in San Francisco, he was disgracefully expelled from the Golden State. It was for purloining pie-a digger's moonide lunch - that he was subsequently ridden on a rail out of the territory of Arizons. Beggared, broken in health, he deserted his wife and family, draw cheques upon wild cat banks, and voted on the Bell and Everett ticket-all in consequence of pie. At length, after a course of "shouling round the free lunches ' in quest of eleemusynary pie, and wolfing the hideous meal with Dead Rabbits, Plug-nglies, and other unscrupulous politicians, in the Fourth Ward, he was arrested in Philadelphia-being then located on Pine, two blocks from Cedur-for passing bogus notes on the Hide and Leather Bank, and was sent to States Prison for ten years. All owing to pie. I tell the tale as it was told to me It may read very like a burlesque; but there is a substratum of sad truth in it. will he late illustrious Abernethy had a presentiment of the ravages which pie was making in the American con-Biliution when he rebuked his dyspeptic patient from beyond the sea with the gorging propecsities of his Paraecution, oppression and cided success, but the results of firing at the prepared countrymen. Mexico is said to owe her ruin to the

the Hamo'of constornation; which the announcement areas, sections of the state of t

# The True Witness.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no issiers will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. оотовен-1964.

Friday 7-St. Mark. P. C. Saturday 8-Ste. Bridget, Sunday 9 - Twenty First After Pentecost, Maternity of B. Virgin. Monday 10-St Francis of Borgia, Conf. Tuesday 11-S.S. Denis, &c . M. M. Wednesday 12 -- Of the Feria Thursday 13-St. Edward, Conf.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :-Saturday 8-St Francis d'Assise, Long Point. Monday 10-St. Bruno. Wednesday 12-St. Gabriel of Brandon.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

fied that unless payment is made within the next | merated :twenty days, their accounts will be handed to the clerk of the court for collection with ex-We give this public notice in order that no subscriber in default may plead ignorance.

None need expect to escape who are in arrears; if sued, they will have themselves to blame. Being desirous to pay what we owe, we trust our friends will see fit to send in the money owing by them. If they do not, they must not blame us for the consequences.

" Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus."

PROTESTANT MEETING FOR FREEDOM OF EDUCATION.—It is a strange anamoly that Protestants, who in the United States, and in every country where their numbers assure to them po- ed; but to the neglect of Protestant proprietors litical ascendency, are the most vehement champions of "State Schoolism," should in Lower Canada turn, as Lord Castlereagh would have made in their behalf. On this score nothing can said, their backs upon themselves, and come out be said against the liberality of Catholic lestrongly in favor of "Freedom of Education." What is sauce for the goose, is not, so it would appear, always sauce for the gander; and though State Schoolism is good enough for Papists, it is by no means the thing that suits the Protestant palate, when administered by Catholics.

Yet of this inconsistency we will not complann; neither will we urge it as a reason for refusing or delaying justice to our Protestant fellow citizens. We are in their behalf, as well as in our own, the friend of " Freedom of Education ;' and by "Freedom of Education" we mean the right of every man to educate his children as he pleases, without let or hindrance of any kind, direct or indirect, from the State. It stands to reason that, if you compel a man to pay for the support of a school to which in the exercise of his divine right as parent, he does not see fit to send his child, you do, to the extent you tax him. deprive him of the means of sending his child to a school of which he does approve; and that therefore you do infringe upon his rights as a parent, and do offer violence to the sacred principle of Freedom of Education.

Now, our Protestant fellow-citizens of Lower Canada complain that in their case wrong is done to them, in that they are by law compelled to support schools of which they do not approve as places of education for their children. Whether their scruples against these schools are well or ill-founded is a matter with which the State has nothing to do; for their scruples are conscientious scruples, and the State has no jurisdiction in the domain of conscience. All that it has to do, is to establish, or verify the fact, that conscientious scruples do exist; and this fact established, it has naught to do with the reason for, or validly of, the alleged conscientious scruples. The School Question and the Church Question are at bottom, one and the same; and as it would be no answer to the English Dissenter protesting against being taxed for the support of the Government Church, to insist that there is nothing in the doctrines or discipline of that Church to which he can reasonably object; so it is no answer to either Catholic or Protestant, protesting against being taxed for the support of a particular school, to tell him that therein there is nothing taught or done against which he can reasonably entertain conscientious scruples. It is not with the intrinsic merits or demerits of either the Church or the School that the State has to deal; but simply with the fact of the conscientious scruples against such Church or testants, ignorant of French.

These principles we have always applied to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada; and we have justified their demands for Freedom of Education, not upon the intrinsic defects of non-Catholic Schools, but solely upon the broad and intelligible grounds of conscience. In that they the said Catholic minority, did not choose to send their children to the said schools, we urge that irrespective of their merits, the State had no right to tax Catholics for their support.

And the same grounds we take with respect to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada. -As Catholics we may opine that their objections to our schools are very unreasonable, that they do not know what is for their own good, and the good of their children; but we confess that we have no right to obtrude these our opinions on those who as citizens are our equals, and whose rights as parents over their children are held by the same tenure, as that by which our rights as parents are held. Therefore we conclude that if the facts be as Protestants pretend, that if they are by law compelled to pay for schools to which they object, they are entitled to relief, and to exemption from all compulsory taxation for the support of the said obnoxious schools.

This premised, and these general principles laid down, we will proceed to the consideration of the particular grievances of which our Protestant fellow-citizens complain, and which we find embodied in a Report read to, and adopted by, a general meeting of Protestants, mostly Ministers, and little boys, held in this City on All the subscribers sadebted to the TRUE the evening of Tuesday the 27th ult. These Wirness for "over one year" are hereby noti- grievances are five in number, and are thus enu-

> 1. "That Public Works, Railroads, &c., are taxed for School purposes, and that the sums thus raised are in many instances devoted exclusively to the support of Catholic schools; that Protestant Dissentient schools are not allowed to share therein, though much of the property thus taxed belongs to Protest

> This grievance, if truly stated, should be redressed, if it be the consequence of any positive provision of the Lower Canadian School Law. But in the same paragraph of the Report in which this grievance is put forward we read :-

"This occurs, in some cases, by the proprietors, hough Protestants, neglecting to sign the dissent required by law to secure their taxes to their own schools."-Mont. Gazette, 28th ult.

From this it would appear that not to the law, not to the criminal partiality of the Superintendent of Education is this grievance to be attributthemselves, who are so careless that they do not avail themselves of the provisions of the law gislation. The second grievance is thus stated: 2. "Protestant non-residents are, by law, obliged to pay their taxes to the school commissioners, and so for the support of Roman Catholic Schools."-Gazette, 28th ult.

This, if truly stated, seems to us unjust. The only legitimate object of a school law is to sup port and promote education in general by taxing all property for school purposes; and no matter to what school-Catholic or non-Catholic-the sums thus raised are applied, the sole legitimate object of a school law has been attained when the tax on property has been paid, and applied to a school purpose. It seems to us therefore that. where a dissentient school exists, the tax payer whether resident or non-resident, should be left free to determine to which school the amount of his contribution to the education fund should be

The third grievance is thus worded :-

3. "That the provisions of the School Act based upon the Parochial division of the Province are fitted to prevent the formation of Protestant Schools, and to destroy those which exist."-Ib.

We deny that this was the intention of the framers of the School Act; and for the rest we think that Protestants in Lower Canada should have the same legal facilities afforded them for limiting, circumscribing, or uniting their dissentient school districts, as are by law afforded to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada. We will pass on to the fourth grievance as assigned by the Report :-

4. "That Protestant Schools are examined by Roman Catholic Inspectors. who do not understand the English language, and who cannot therefore make correct reports respecting them though desirous to be impartial." †

The man who framed this grievance was evidently laboring under much mental confusion. He evidently wanted to make out a religious grievance, in that his complaint first turns upon the fact that " Protestant Schools are examined by Roman Catholic Inspectors;" but he succeeds only in establishing a national and perhaps unavoidable grievance, in that his complaint in substance amounts to this :- That the Inspectors, though desirous to be impartial. are often so imperfectly acquainted with the English language as to be unable to make correct reports. Even if true, there is in this nothing to substan-

\*This is the substance of the recommendation made to the government by the Superintendent of Education.

† This is false in fact. The truth is that in the-Eastern Townships an analogous grievance does exist, but the sufferers are French Catholics, as the School Inspectors are most commonly English Pro-

spect, since over conscience it has no legitimate is a grievance to Irish Catholics, as well as to the clamors of an advanced and aggressive English Protestants; it involves simply a question of race, not of religion.

"That in the common schools, so-called, teachers and pupils are sometimes forced to conform to the rites of Romanism, and harshly treated in case they offer opposition."-1b.

Two instances are cited in support of this allegation, but neither are attested by the names of the deponents. The first instance is the case of a female teacher who insisted upon reading a chapter of the Bible at the opening of school; upon which the "School Commissioners held three special meetings to turn her off." From this would seem as if the Catholic School Commisioners had appointed a Protestant teacher to one of the schools under their jurisdiction, and that the latter was not allowed to conduct the school according to her peculiar Protestant notions. In this instance we are more inclined to condemn the exceeding liberality of the School Commissioners than their bigotry. The other instance cited anonymously of course, is to the effect that "Protestant children have been forced to cross themselves or to recite Roman Catholic catechism;" and that "in one case a smart little girl refused to cross herself, and after having been scolded and mocked at she was turned out of school by her teacher and she has lost her time since.

This case of the "smart little girl" is the solitary instance of oppression cited by the Report, and as this is given anonymously, we cannot of course condescend to notice it. The anonymous accuser is generally a har and a slanderer, but most certainly a coward.

These five grievances are actually all that the Report insists upon, and we do not think that is therein much to occasion uneasiness. As we have already said there is therein matter that calls for enquiry, and redress if substantiated. Protestants, whether resident or non-resident, should we think be allowed to determine to which school (there where two schools exist) their school taxes should be applied; it is but just that they should be allowed every facility for establishing and supporting dissentient schools and that for this purpose they should be allowed to limit, unite, and circumscribe their own school districts, irrespective of all Parochial divisions. In a word every facility afforded by law to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada should be accorded to the Protestant minority of the Low-

But when all is done, all that is to say that the law can do, both in Upper and Lower Canada, social grievances will remain. A minority. especially a poor minority, must always labor under many disadvantages, must always, no matter what the law may say, be in an inferior position, as compared with the wealthy majority. If all the Catholics of Upper Canada, or all the Protestants of the Lower Province, lived within a short distance of one another, the school queswould be of easy solution; but scattered as they to furnish them all with schools of their own persuasion. Always will there be natural and social obstacles; and all that our legislators can do is to take good care that they do not increase or aggravate these natural and social obstacles, by injudicious or illiberal legislation.

The Montreal Witness is jubilant over the triumph of the Liberals of Belgium over what it calls the " priest party," that is to say the Catholics. It also institutes a comparison betwixt Canada and Belgium, points out the resemblance betwixt Canadian Liberals and Belgium Liberals, and hints that as the latter have triumphed in one country, and are about to cary out therein their policy, so also it is to be expected that they will soon triumph and carry out the same policy to a successful issue in the other country.

We have no objection to urge against the comparison drawn by the Witness; we feel flattered at being in any manner or degree likened to the noble hearted and liberty-asserting Catholics of Belgium; we recognise also the striking resemblance betwirt Canadian Liberals and Belgian Liberals, betwixt the designs of the latter, and those of that party in this country of which the Toronto Globe and Witness are the faithful exponents. What manner of men these Belgian Liberals, with whom our Canadian Liberals are, what the policy which they advocate, and what the real feelings of the great majority of the now infidel, and not demoralised people of Belgium are upon the point at issue. we propose to discuss.

The Liberals of Belgium have professedly two objects in view: one to wrest from the Church her property, and the abolition of all convents. The other to wrest the education of the people from the hands of the clergy and to concentrate it in their own hands, or in the hands of Liberal tenders appointed by the State. That the Witness, that the organs of Canadian Liberalism should sympathise with the Liberals of Belgium, is no more than what is to be expected.

It must be understood however that the Convents in Belgium are supported solely by voluntary contributions; that they hold no endow-

School; and these scruples it is bound to re- tiate a charge of illiberality against Catholics. It ments, these having years ago been sacrificed to Liberalism. The State gives not one penny to the Belgian Convents, whose revenues are derived exclusively from the voluntary contributions of the faithful.

> But these Convents-hated by Liberals-are on the increase, having increased from 251 with 3,645 members in 1830, to 993, with 14,630 members in 1856. Hence the outcry "toe must.have done with Convents." It is not enough for Belgian Liberals that the Government should abstain from fostering Convents, it must actively repress them, or put them down. On this point the Belgian Liberals are men after Mr. George Brown's own heart, men whom the Witness eulogises, whom the President of the Council would delight to honor.

> On the Education question Belgian and Canadian Liberals are at one; in the sacred name of liberty it must be wrested from the control of the Church, and confided to the State, though the people are most averse to the change, and though the Belgian clergy are the teachers of the people not in virtue of any law, but because the people themselves prefer them to any other teachers. On this point let us hear what the London Times has to say :-

> "Even according to the accounts of persons not well disposed to the clergy, there seems to be a de-liberate preference of them on the part of nearly every class as instructors of youth, and friends in all the difficulties of life. While every Belgian is free to choose his own religion, to choose the school for his son or his daughter, to consort with the eccle-siastic or the Liberal according to his pleasure, he generally prefers the men and the establishments of the Church."-London Times.

> The professed object of the Liberals is to put a stop to this; to prevent parents from entrusting the education of their children to the Church; to compel them to send these children to the State school to be indoctrinated, or imbued at a tender age with Liberal pricciples. The political ascendency of the corrupt and demoralised urban, over the rural population has secured the Belgian Liberals a temporary triumph, and given occasion for To-Pwans of the Protestant Liberal

> The cause of the preserence shown by the Belgians of "nearly every class," as the Times says, for the clergy as instructors is, as the London Times plainly hints, to be found in the well known immorality of the Liberals:-

"Ordinary people, even among those who have no very strong religious convictions, would rather see their children acquiesce in what they consider harmless dogmas, than imbibe the poison which for a hundred years has been distilled by the popular teachers of Europe."

That the Witness should sympathise with these Belgian Liberals whose immorality is so notorious that even "ordinary" parents themselves disbelievers in Catholic dogma, should prefer entrusting their children to the Catholic priest with his superstitions, than to the Liberal with his moral poison-is a fact not very creditable to our contemporary's pretensions to superfine piety, but can strike no one with surprise who has studied the history of Protestantism, are over an immense surface, badly provided and has thus learned its natural proclivities to with the means of communication it is impossible infidelity and immorality. The lesson however this arowed sympathy teaches us of Canada is important, and should not be forgotten. The Witness celebrating the triumphs of the Belgian Liberals tells us that "a lesson may be learned from this circumstance by zealots of the True Witness school." Another lesson also may be learned from it by Catholics; and that is, as the Witness itself suggests, the striking family resemblance betwixt Canadian Liberals of the Witness and Globe school and those Belgian Liberals whom every honest father or mother rejects with abborrence as the teacher of his or her children. Canadian Liberals and Belgian Liberals, both to the best of their ability are doing the work of their master the devil. Both are aiming at the "putting down" of the Romish Convent and of the Romish school, and on the substitution in lieu thereof of these State schools wherein Government professors may safely and commodiously instil into the hearts of their pupils "the poison which for a hundred years has been distilled by the popular teachers of Europe."-Times.

We thank the Witness for reading us this lesson, for calling our attention to the analogy betwist Belgian Liberals and Canadian Liberals, betwixt Belgian zealots and Canadian zealots. and for showing us so clearly that the battle. which in Canada the "priest party" are fighting, is the same as that carried on against the Liberals by the "priest party" in Belgium.

THE BISHOP OF THREE RIVERS .- The Journal of Thursday says :- We learn that the " faithful " of Three Rivers will be called upon on the 18th of October next, to assist at the celebration in their cathedral, of the 12th anniversary of their venerable Bishop, and of the fiftieth of his priesthood. The Bishops of the Province will be in attendance, together with a considerable number of the clergy from the different dioceses. It is the first time, it is said, that a bishop of Canada has lived to see the 50th year of his priesthood.

It is said that the crops in the parishes below Quebec have been greatly injured by the recent rains and much hay carried off, by the high tides, from the Islands in the St. Lawrence.

CRINOLINE IN THE PULPIT .- The great demand for, and consumption of, men in the North. ern States occasioned by the war, have thrown many employments hitherto monopolised by the males, into the hands of the other sex. Many of the farming operations of the Northern and Western States have to be conducted by women, their husbands, brothers, fathers and sons having been conscripted, and hurried South to fatten the vultures of Virginia and Carolina; and we read of whole districts in which all field operations, harvesting and out of door work generally, are performed by women.

Whether it is owing to the same cause as that which has driven females to the plough and compelled the maidens of the States to handle the axe and the hoe we cannot tell; but certain it is that the same phenomenon which we have indicated as noticeable in the field, recurs also in the Protestant pulpit. If we have ploughwomen instead of ploughmen we meet also with the startling phenomenon of Protestant ministresses in lieu of Protestant ministers of which the subjoined paragraph from our American Protestant paper, the Quincy Patriot of July 16th offers an illus-

"INSTALLATION IN WEYMOUTH. - Reverend Miss Olympia Brown was installed as Pastor of the First Universalist Church in Weymouth on Friday last."

Then occurs a full description of the ceremonies attendant upon the Ordination and Installation of this Reverend and captivating young

"Invocation by Rev. A. Edwards; Reading of the Scriptures, Rev. G. H. Emerson ; Sermon, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, D. D.; Installing Prayer, Rev. J. E. Davenport; Charge, and Delivery of the Scriptures, Rev. R. A. Bailou; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. E. Hewitt; Benediction by the Pastor."

The Rev. Miss Brown, we are further informed, is a sweet artless creature "not quite twenty-four years of age." She is nevertheless ' a full graduate of a regular theological institution, and is possessed of considerable talent" to say nothing of her personal charms.

In some respects we think this dodge of our Protestant friends a very excellent one. The young men will no doubt basten to avail themselves of the spiritual consolation of their young and Reverend Pastoress; they will rush in crowds, as the phrase is, " to sit under her" and as a consequence pew rents will go up, and the Church will approve itself a paying concernalways a primary consideration with Yankees who so well know how to reconcile the service of God with that of Mammon. One little inconvenience only do we anticipate, and that springs from the amplitude of young ladies' petticoats, and the narrow limits of the ordinary pulpit constructed for the accommodation of the wearers of the more scanty bifurcated garment. This however can no doubt easily be obviated. Protestant Churchwardens can easily enlarge their pulpit, or failing in this, the reverend young ladies, when about to enter upon their sacred duties may curtail their crinolines, and leave their hoops behind them in the Sacristy.

Certainly our Protestant friends have very strange rules of justice. Take the following as an example, which we clip from the foreign correspondence of the Montreal Herald, of the 25th ult .:--

"A famous brigand Crocco, who for more than a year has held the Piedmontese in check, took flight and sheltered himself on the Pontifical territory.— Instead of putting him in prison as a criminal guilty of numerous assassinations, they gave him a passport

Apply this principle to North America as well as to Italy-to the territories of Her Britannic Majesty as well as to those of the Pope-and what would be the result? A famous brigand named Lee, or "rebel" as some call him, a Crocco on a larger scale, has for years been keeping the Yankees in check. Now suppose that owing to the fortune of war his army were routed, and he himself pursued by the enemy were to make good his retreat into Canadawould Queen Victoria or her representative for her, deem it her duty to give up General Lee to the Yankees, because he was, according to them a rebel, and had murdered bundreds and thousands of their soldiers? And yet we see not why the Pope, an independent sovereign, should be expected to act as a jailer towards refugees in his dominions from Piedmontese rule; and why, were Queen Victoria to act in a similar manner towards resugees in Canada from Yankee tyranny, her conduct, or the conduct of her Ministers, should be denounced as unconstitutional. Austria and Prussia in virtue of special treaties with Russia, may deliver up to the latter run-away Poles; but we are not aware that the Sovereign Pontiff has concluded any Treaty with the King of Sardinia binding himself to give up to the latter refugee subjects of the King of Naples, who may have taken shelter in the Papal

It is the boast of Englishmen that British territory offers a sure and safe asylum to all refugees, no matter what their offences, and of all nations; that the victims of monarchical, and of democratic oppression are beyond the reach of their oppressors when once beneath the folds of the British flag; that for no potentate on earth will Britain's Sovereign consent to act the part of jailer. And if a demand were to be made by

our good ally Louis Napoleon on our Government for the imprisonment and extradition of a monster like Mazzini, the apostle of the dagger, who from his den in London directs the movements of the assassins of Europe, that demand would be received by one shout of indignation from men of all parties, as an insult to and outrage upon our national independence. Why then-and in all seriousness we put the question to the Herald-should the Pope, who is a sovereign and independent Prince, be expected to deliver up Crocco the Neapolitan refugee to the Predmontese?--whilst Queen Victoria would be deemed infamous by the English were she to deliver up Mazzini the avowed apostle of the dagger, to Louis Napoleon against whose life he has been convicted of conspiring?

THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANS' BAZAAR. -It is to be hoped that those who have not attended the Bazzar as yet will do so during the few days that remain before its close. Let one and all go then to the Bazaar, and give their mite, no matter how small, towards the support of the Irish Orphaus.

> PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Sept. 25, 1864. To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,-I observe that the subject of the Union of the Colonies engages just now a large share of the attention of the Canadian public, and I am glad to perceive that the view which you have taken of it is such as to meet with the anprobation of the majority of your Catholic readers. From the manner in which you have treated it, from the arguments which you have adduced, and the facts-numerous and incontrovertible-by which you have strengthened your position, every unprejudiced mind, that is capable of conviction, must acknowledge that the talkedof Union would, under present circumstances, prove highly detrimental to the best interests of the Catholic Church in British America. It is useless for those whose imaginations are more lively than their judgments are correct, to paint in glowing colors the splendor, wealth, and magnificence of the Colonial Empire - that is to be. Many persons find it as easy to create imaginary kingdoms and empires, as do some of our modern Alexanders to take cities on paper; but both these classes of enthusiasts—(to use no more expressive word)—deserve only our commiseration and contempt. In treating of a subject on which depends the welfare of some millions of the human family, we should descend from those lofty flights of fancy to consider it with all the sober seriousness that its gravity requires. You have very ably shown that the Union of the Colonies would have an important bearing on the future of Lower Canada, whose religion would suffer considerably from the accession of strength to her enemies, the Protestant Clear-Grits of the Upper Province. We, too, in the Maritime Provinces, are desirous that nothing should be done that would curtail, even in the smallest degree, the full religious liberty which is now enjoyed in Lower Canada. To us that Province is something more than a sister dependency of a great Empire. It is the cradle of Catholicity in British America; and in its future weal or woe is involved the fate, to a great extent, of our holy religion in all the other Colonies. It is, therecuriosity that we watch the progress of this question fraught, as it is, with such momentous consequences to ourselves and our descendants. Lower Canada has heretofore repelled all the attacks of her enemies, because her numerical strength has been, within a trifle, equal to theirs: but can it be expected that she will do so for the future, if the proposed Union take place? We all know that in each of Her Maiestv's North American possessions, with the single exception of Lower Canada, Protestants are in a large majority; and, therefore, if the Provinces were united, as we are told they should be, the Catholics of that great colony would be the losers by the exchange to an alarming extent. without any corresponding benefit to their coreligionists in other parts of British America .-So far as Lower Canada is concerned, this is obvious to the most superficial observer; as to the Catholics of the other Provinces, it might indeed appear desirable that they should be placed beyond the mischievous machinations of those who are incessantly plotting the destruction of their civil and religious liberty; but it would be only an apparent relief, inasmuch as their oppressors, in the event of a change, would be the Orangemen of Upper Canada, who, if hetter statesmen, are equally unscrupulous, tanatical and

- Let not the Carholics of Lower Canada, who, happily for themselves, have not yet had experience of a Protestant Government, "lay the flattering unction to their souls," that Orange politicians can, by any amount of reasoning, be shamed out of their proscriptive proclivities. The inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces know, from better experience, that such a contingency is next to an impossibility. Nowhere has this characteristic of the "phlegmatic Dutchman's" worshippers been more strikingly displayed than in this favored spot of Her Majesty's dominions in which Protestantism pure, proscriptive, and pharisaical, has had full scope to develop itself and show to the world what it understands by the Saviour's Command, " to love your neighbor as yourself." I shall give you an instance of Protestant love of justice, as exhibited by the Government of this Colony in the matter of education, and I shall leave it to your readers to imagine what would be the fate of those noble educational establishments that are at present the pride and ornament of Catholic Lower Canada, were such fanatics as the governing party of this island to obtain the supreme control in a united British America. No better proof of the fanaticism and proscriptive proclivities of our rulers can be imagined than the fact that the leaders of the party make no scruple of professing their at- to the subject, I have the honor, &c., &c., tachment to the bated and disloyal organization |

of Orangeism, and that one of their first acts on assuming the reins of government, was the passing of a Bill to incorporate Orange Lodges, a measure which, after having obtained, I may tell you incidentally, the sanction of our Orange Lieutenant Governor, and been transmitted to England for Her Majesty's approval, was sent back in disgrace by the secretary of state for the Colonies, accompanied by a severe reprimand to all concerned for having endeavored to legalize an institution" which all experience has shown to be highly detrimental to the interests of every community in which it has been suffered to exist." In order fully to understand the injustice done to Catholics in the instance which I am just about to cite, it must be remembered that they form seven-sixteenth, or almost one ha'f of the total population of the island.

We have an educational establishment in Charlottetown which bears the rather pompous title of the 'Prince of Wales College,' and which is supported out of the Treasury of the Colony. It would naturally be supposed that, in the management of this institution, such a thing as sectarian bias would be completely unknown. So far is this from being the case that the Catholic element of our population is wholly ignored in this matter. The Professors of this establishment are all Protestants; the Trustees, with one or two exceptions, are Protestants, the matter taught is as much as possible colored to suit Protestant taste :- in fact, the whole system pursued in this institution, for the support of which Catholics and Protestants are taxed alike, is such as to entitle it to be called an essentially Protestant College. As such, too, does every body regard it. Its list of pupils is composed almost exclusively of the sons of clergymen and a few would-be aristocrats in and around Charlottetown; and as Catholics, it is very seldom, indeed that they ever darken the door of that sectarian institution. It may be interesting to your readers to know how much we are compelled to pay yearly for this nursery of young parsons and ephemeral snobs. From a Computation which I have lately seen in the Charlottetown Vindicator, one of the most ably conducted journals in the Lower Provinces, I am in a position to state positively that each of the pupils in that Protestant Institution, known as the 'Prince of Wales College' costs the little colony of Prince Edward Island the handsome sum of fifty pounds currency each!! What will Canadians say to this. What, the lovers of justice and the friends of progress throughout the world? But this is not ail. Whilst our Protestant youth are educated at an expense to the colony of fifty pounds each, what is done for the Catholic portion of the population? We shall see. Some time since, the Catholics of this island, seeing the necessity of an institution in which their youth might receive a religious as well as a secular education, determined to build a college for themselves. They did so, and they have now the satisfaction of observing that St. Dunstans College, the offspring of this, their generous efforts to provide for the proper instruction of their children, has become, through the paternal care of the late lamented Bishop of Charlottetown as well as through that of the present venerable occupant of this see, one of the best educational establishments in the Lower Provinces, although it is supported and conducted by Catholics. Yet nothing in its rules or regulations prevents Protestants from entering it, and enjoying an equal footing therein with Catholics. As a proof of this, numbers of Protestant students attend it every year, nothwithstanding the existence within a few hundred yards, of an intensely fore, with feelings for above those of idle Protestant College, which be it remembered hasks in the sunshine of Government pap and Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Wesleyan

Some time ago, it was in contemplation to present a petition to our Legislature for a grant in aid of the Catholic College. Considering the proportion that Catholics form in the whole population of the Colony, and the immense sums of money that are yearly expended to promote Protestant education, nothing would be more natural than to suppose that a petition for such a purpose would meet with, at least, some favor at the hands of the "powers that be." No sooner was the question mooted, however than our pious, God-fearing, justice-loving Government, who have such a wholesome horror of everything Popish gave us to understand, through the instrumentality of some of the first officials in their pay that such a petition would, if presented, be instantly rejected! They would not be guilty of the hideous crime of thus "truckling to Popery;" they would not think of imitating the wicked example set by that profane old Assembly, the British Parliament, in granting an eudowment to Maynooth; they ceased not to deplore, with up-lifted eye, the ignorance and degradation of Papists, but they would not lay themselves open to the horrible charge of being a party to the removal of that ignorance and degradation; their code of ethics taught them that Catholics must not even be tolerated, further than they can be instrumental in promoting the education of the young Protestant gents of the Colony!! No doubt our paternal patriotic Government imagined, that by this magnanimous use of power, they would be able to crush out of existence the best educational institution in the Colony; but, happily for the Lower Provinces, their mulicious efforts have been effectually thwarted, and St. Durstans College has now been in active operation for the past nine years, to the great credit of the Catholics of the Diocese, the indescribable chagrin of all the bigots pendent. of the island, and the immense benefit of the Colony.

I shall make no comments on the above sample of Protestant love for even-handed justice, but shall merely content myself with expressing a wish that the Catholics of Lower Canada may draw a lesson from the affairs of this Colony, small as it is, and think seriously before they scatter to the tour winds of heaven the very important privileges that they now enjoy in the matter of education.

Trusting that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space, and promising to return

ing publicity to the subjoined flattering testimonial from His Grace the Duke of Athole in favor of our townsman Mr. Devany. As an Auctioneer and trusty Commission Merchant, Mr. D has been held in high esteem ever since he settled in our midst; and an immense increase of patronage has been the natural result. The certificate appended cannot be otherwise than grateful to Mr. Devany, and is calculated

to do him much good with the public at large :"The Duke of Athole has great pleasure in recommending Mr. Devany as a first-rate Auctioneer, and in stating that he gave universal satisfaction to the Brigade of Guards." Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1864.

CANADA FARMER.—We have received numbers of this semi-monthly periodical from January 15th to September 1st, published at Toronto by the Honorable George Brown. It is sold to single subscribers at the low price of \$1 a year, and to clubs for less. The 15 numbers before us contain 256 pages of reading matter, with illustrations, and much of it is very entertaining, and highly useful. We believe the circulation is very large; and it must be said there never was so much enterprize displayed by a similar publication in Canada. The dissemination of information of this nature cannot fail to be of advantage for the country.

THE WEATHER-The first severe frost of the season was felt on Sunday night, the 25th. ult. It puts a stop to the growth of nearly all garden stuft, and will materially reduce the crop of Buckwheat, scarcely any of which is yet harvested, or fit for the sickle. A thunderstorm accompanied with copious rain passed over the town on Monday night, and its severity and duration at this season were very unusual .- Belleville Intelli-

The men of the 47th Regiment have already commenced deserting from Hamilton. The plan adopted by one of the advance party the other day, as related by the St. Catharines Journal, is certainly a novel one:-" One of the soldiers of the 47th Regiment escaped across the Suspension Bridge, at Clifton, on Saturday last, in a very adroit and clever manner. In the afternoon of that day, a man wheeling a wheelbarrow, with a barrel on it, approached the bridge on this side, and on paying the usual fee, of course, was permitted to pass unquestioned, the 'look out party' not paying the slighest attention to him or his barrel. On crossing, he rested once or twice, but on reaching terra firma on the other side he threw up his cap and gave a loud huzza, then knocked in the head of the barrell when out popped a soldier of Her Majesty's service, dressed in full regimentals, but a little stiff from the cramped position be had occupied. We have no doubt but that that soldier has gone to the front to fight for Uncle Sam. It will scarcely be possible to repeat the experiment."

THE LAKE ERIE RAIDERS .- Owing to the late difficulties on Lake Erie, one hundred rank and file of the Royal Canadian Rifles, were sent up from Kingston to Sandwich.

KIDNAPPING AT DUNVILLE - Remarkable Escape of a Dunville Boy .- A most flagrant case of kidnapping a British subject for the Lin- DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS coln army occured at this place a few weeks ago George Hicks, a stout simple lad of 18 years, born and brought up in the neighborhood of Dunnville, was kidnapped by two men, John and Larry Green, the former an old resident of Dungville, the other of Buffalo.

The following are the facts, as related to us by the father of the boy.

The two Greens, about the first of the month, hired young Hicks to accompany them in a sail boat, under pretence of moving a family to the lake, they presented at him a revolver and threat- will be given to their intellectual and mora ened to shoot him if he made the least resistance. They then put the boat for Dunkirk, and on arriving there dragged Hicks before a recruiting officer, and sold him for a large amount in green-backs - the precise amount the boy in his agitation did not discover. Hicks was then placed in charge of a military official for the night, with orders to have him forwarded to headquarters in the morning. The official, about bed time, took Hicks to a room in the third story of the house, and put him to bed, with a young man to guard him, and the bed-room door was locked outside. Hicks pretended to sleep from the moment he lay down. until about two hours before daylight, when finding his guardian safely in the embrace of Morpheus, he stole out of bed, forced the window onen, leaned down on a wood-shed a story below, and rolled himself into the street. Here, after sitting on the pavement for a short time to recover breath from the shock he received by the fall, Hicks started to his feet and ran like a deer towards the lake, on reaching which he discovered a small boat on the beach with the oars inside of it. This boat the desperate boy appropriated at once, and without a thought but that of escape, jumped into it and started in the direction of Canada, without either compass or rudder, amid desperation and darkness, alone,-The night was rough and stormy, and the boy's strength nearly exhausted, when the morning broke and the brave fellow found himself far out of sight of the land, in close proximity to a Canadian schooner, which was working her way up the lake to Toledo. The captain kindly took Hicks on board his vessel carried him to Toledo. treated him in a most benevolent manner, and assisted him to make his way home by the Canadian Railway, and George Hicks arrived safely at Dunnville on Saturday last. Green, the kidnapper, has ran away .- Dunnville Inde-

BONTER CONVICTED .- Francis Bonter had a lengthy trial before the magistrates at Kingston last week, for enticing soldiers to desert. He was brought up for sentence on Monday, and the magistrates stated that owing to the intercession of Bonter's father, on whom the weight of the suffering had fallen, they had taken his case into consideration, and would sentence him to two months' confinement in gaol.

FIRE IN HUNTINGDON .- The house of Mr. G. Carecallen, of Huntingdon, was destroyed by fire one day last week. The daughter, who was the only one of the family home, after having lit a fire in a stove just outside the door, went to the spring for water, and when she returned found the building in flames: We regret to learn that not an article was saved, VERAX. which leaves Mr. Carscallen destitute.

At Aylmer, on the 24th instant, the wife of Charles Devlin, Esq., Merchant, of a son. Married.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Archibald McKinnen, Esq., of Glengary, Barrister, to Miss Amelia, only daughter of John Kelly, Esq., of this city.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 4, 1864. MODITEM, UCI. 4, 1004.
Flour—Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Middlings, \$3,10
\$3,30; Fine, \$4,50 to \$3,70; Super., No. 2 \$3,75 to
\$3,85; Superfine \$4.15 to \$4,30; Fancy \$4,37;
Extra, \$4,50 to \$4,60; Superior Extra \$4,70 to \$4,80; Bag Flour, \$2,30 to \$2,50.

Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00: Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,571 to \$5,65; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$0,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,35 to \$6,271.

Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10hc

to 16c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 10hc 11c. Lard per ib, fair demand at 9½c to 9hc.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12ho :

Bacon, 5c to 6hc. Pork-Quiet ; New Mess, \$17,50 to \$18,00 ; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00.-Mont real Wilness.

#### TORONTO MARKETS-Oct. 4.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4,45 to 4,55; Fancy, \$4,25 to 4,33; Superfine, \$3,85 to 3,95..... Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 86c to 90c; Spring, 77c to 83c.... Barley, per bushel, 86c to 87c Pens, do, 50c to 60c. Oats, do, 36c to 40c. Potatoes, do, 55c to 60c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to 5,00. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 13c. Butter, fresh, per 1b, 18c to 20e; do, tub, 15c to 17c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3,50 to 4,50c. Oalves, do, \$3,50 to 4,50. Lambs, do, \$2,00 to 2,50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to 5. Sheepskins, each, 50c to 00c. Calfakins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$10,00 to 13,50. Straw, do. \$6.00 to 7.

#### BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CUURCH,

#### WILLIAMSTOWN,

BKG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865, and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:

MRS. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown, MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, " MES. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.
MES. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown. MBS. JAMES MCPHERSON, Luncaster.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

UNDER THE

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

MISCOUCHE, PARISH OF BELLE ALLIANCE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

TH S new Institution, which was opened on the 8th of September is delightfully located in the centre of the Island. The course of studies will include a thorough English and French Education, with all

American side by water. Hicks went in good the useful and ornamental branches suitable for faith, but, as soon as the Greens got him on the young ladies. Every care will be paid to the health and comfort of the pupils and unremitting attention ment. No distinction of Religion will be made in the admission of pupils, provided they conform to the general order of the House.

The course of Instruction will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, French and English Grammar, History, Sacred and Profane, Aucient and Modern, Geography, Mythology, Polite Literature, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Practical Chemistry, Book Keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Drawing and Painting in the various styles, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, &c.

Board	\$60
Half Board	30
Quarter Board	15
Music and use of Instruments	26
Drawing and Painting	6
Washing	12

Parents are requested to take all the necessary informations from the mistresses before purchasing the ward-robe of their children.

### EDUCATION.

MR. DUKE has the honor of informing the inhabitauts of this City and vicinity, that he will open a SOHOOL in CHENEVILLE STREET, in one of Mr. Martin's new houses, on MONDAY, the TENTH DAY of OUTOBER inst.

The course of English will comprise all that is necessary for Scientific and Commercial purposes .--In the Classical Department, all the Greek and Latin Authors necessary for entrance into any College will be taught. The French language also will be taught.

Mr. D. assures Parents and Guardians that from his unremitting attention to his pupils, and his experience as a Teacher, the most satisfactory results may be expected; and he feels convinced that a trial is all that is necessary to secure their esteem and patronage. Mr. D. would with pleasure devote a few hours of

the evenings to private Tuition, particularly to young gentlemen graduating in Colleges and wishing for distinction in the Greek and Latin languages, so indispensably necessary for professional

Montreal, Oct. 6, 1864.

Bopt. 13, 1864.

FEMALE INSTITUTION. FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. ST. DENIS STREET.

ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.

### TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Parish of Ste. SOPHIE, County of Terrebonne, WANTS THREE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools. Female Teachers will suit. Apply to I. G. J. MIREAU, Sec.-Treasurer to School Commissioners of said Parish, Ste. Sophie.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH of AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M.

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

The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those

For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal,

W. DORAN: August 24, 1864.

### FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to b LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vege:ables. For particulars, apply to

P. CARROLL, Eeq ,

Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING,

August 11, 1864.

St. Laurent.

AN ORGANIST WANTED.

APPLICATIONS for the Situation of ORGANIST of St. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC, addressed to the undersigned, will be received from this date until the 10th of October next. M. O'LEARY, Secretary Committee of

Management of St. Patrick's Church.

Quebec, 22nd September, 1874.

### NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the OTTAWA TRIBUNE. wishing to retire from the Newspaper business, offers for SALE the Ollawa Tribune Newspaper and JOB-PRINTING Office, on reasonable and accommodating terms. It has a large Subscription List, and the Office is oncouraged by a liberal amount of Joh-work.

The Tribune has been published in this city over Ten Years, and is the only Irish Catholic journal published in Central Canada. It has been conducted on the Cash principle during the last five years, so that the Subscribers are all bona pide. As the Provincial Government will remove to

Cttawa next Spring, this is a rare chance for persons wishing to engage in the Newspaper business. For further information, address

R. E. O'CONNOR, Tribune Office, Ottawa. Ottawa, Sept. 17, 1864.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev 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 o the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial

Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

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

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the lat Sep-

July 21st, 1861.

#### S. MATTHEWS. MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS..

WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Oustomers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount. N.B-NEWEST STYLES and sound material

guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit. S. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

### HEYDEN & DEFOE

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery,

CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET. TORONTO.

L. S. REYDEN. D. K. DEFOR Augast 25, 1864.

12m.

M. J. HICKEY, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in

Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c. OFFICE - IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets)

OTTAWA, C. W. August 3, 1864.

12 m.

### C. F. FRASER, Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western

Canada. REFERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

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

FRANCE.

The Bank of France returns show a falling off of 320,000 in Bullion.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon will join the Empress Eugenie in Germany, and that his visit would probably lead to an interview between the French, Russian and Prussian sove-

The Emperor Napoleon's invitation to General con Roon has rather puzzled the quidnuncs ea this side of the channel. They cannot understand the motive or occasion of this marked act of courtesy to the minister of War of a country in whose behalf the sympathy of the French Government and people was certainly not eslisted during the recent conflict. It is said that the Emperor treated the Prussian General and his suite with particular kindness and attentention, and afforded them every facility for view ing all the works and fortification at Cherbourg, from which place they have just returned.

The Constitutionnel, commenting on the appointment of Marshal M'Mahon to the Government of Algeria, passes a high eulogium on that officer, declaring him to be one of the most brilliant personifications of the French army under Napoleen III. It remarks, on the date of his new appointment, the 8th of September: -

Anniversary of the day upon which, nine years ago, General M'Mahon, by the capture of the Malakoff, added to our inditary history one of its most brilliant pages. It was on that memorable day, at the supreme moment, that he pronounced those words which the soldier still remembers and will long repeat: - 'Go and tell Generai Pelissier not to forget, if we are blown up, to have the ruins occupied immediately.' We are acquainted with no more brilliant examples of coolness and heroism.

The Paris Moniteur gives currency to a ruindur that negotiations were progressing at Vicana with the object to prolong until the 15th .0th September.'

The retail trade of Paris continues to prosper. Shopkeepers in general have exhausted their trade. Manufacturers and operatives are fully employed. The demand from the provinces for articles of dress, mercery, and linen dropery still continues. There is a great demand for shoes for export to Chili, Peru, and China. The shoes manufactured in Paris alone amount annually to 10,000,000f. The Germans can manufacture at a lower price, but the finish of shoes is not so much admired as that of the French.

#### ITALY.

Lome. An immense concourse of people ascheered His Holiness.

Our Turin correspondent writes on the 3rd of just now it was desirable to receive his son, and i fear they should contain treasonable corresponfell to the ground. It is now stated by both of husband, father, and brother. Look at this poor the interested parties never to have been contemplated. The whole question is suggestive, and is not without a certain significancy at this moment. An examination of the outer bearings | does he know of, or care for her husband? Perof such a domestic arrangement will not be altogether fruitless. People are slow to accept such death in Siberia. In either case, she is free to denials as the journals of both countries have been smoke without flame. It was a natural match to speculate on. It there was common sincerity on the main point of interest between the two families, they were each other's only intimate mate friends. The young lady and gentleman in would be such as to secure an absolute advantage snort, you recognise to be a Bussian domestic sor for one party, and under certain circumstances for both. For the Princess Anna it was no unpleasing perspective to dream even of being Queen of Italy ' and the first dramutis persona in this character, while she would be teleracity certain of being Queen of Sardinia; and together with a beautiful Princess for a wife, it would bave been no bad thing for Victor Emmanuel and his son to have sought the crowning of their hopes in the completion of the Kingdom of Italy; or at the least to have received a substantial installment towards the accomplishment of their delesion. But here the camet's neck broke, and no wonder. The Emperor Napoleon is doubtless a very kind relation, and warmly anxious to see the beautiful and amiable Princess of his family well provided for; but not the expense of his own Crown. Not a Frech soldier shall be withdrawa from the garrison at Rome, and not a Sardinian one shall approache the frontiers of the Poneit shall not be as a bribe to destroy the Trara of the Christian world, which would immediately Wrise to crush the whole Napoleome dynasty. 11 was in view of this union (the attempt at which to accomplish is by some ascribed to the Empress) that General Menabrea was sent to Vichy to force the material guarantee; but as is well known the Emperor would only receive him in presence of others, which he did on one occasion at a numerous dejeuner, having had sufficient exbeing absent on a yachting excursion to close who were to have been accounted at the poor girl, who has saved something from her you that when I stood for Tupperary (applause). It possibly with a pilgrinage to Jerusalem, while knows to the contrary, he may be dead, and has renewed hope ond courage to hear that I had your This was the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and the

the Emperor, who will talk to him arcana umperii and sun kingdom of Italy.

BELGIUM: peril and still keeps buoyant the hopes of the The sair too lead, gett,

The Congress of Malines has closed its labors. The address of the eloquent Bishop of Orleans was the most important delivered during the sittings of the Congress, but several other able speakers, Clerical and Lay, also gave evidence of the enthusiasm which pervaded the assembly. Father Hermann and Pere Felix made a marked impression on the Congress by the interesting nature of the facts which they brought forward, and by the elegant manner in which they dwelt upon them.

### GERMANY AND DENMARK.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE—The New Free Press of Vienna publishes the following, under on the establishment. date of the 10th inst:-

"The works of peace have not made a step in advance. Semi-official journals state that the negotiations are going on most favorably, but do not allude to the sudden change which has been caused by the intervention of the Western Powers. Encouraged by this intervention, Denmark now declares that she cannot consent to a cession of North Schleswig, and M. Blubme, the President of the Council at Copenhagen, has sent instructions to the Danish Plenipotentiaries at Vienna to propose the 'popular vote' to decide the territorial question in North Schleswig. On all sides petitions are being signed to prevent this territory falling a prey to Germany.

"The peace conferences have come to a standstill, and the Danish Plempotentiaries at Vienna declare openly that if the war which Denmark hus waged and may be obliged to resume must lead to its ruin, the peace which it is being eadeavered to force upon it would be equally ruin-

#### POLAND.

Scenes at the Citadel of Warsaw .of December the armistice which expires on the | Saturday being the one day in the week on which their friends were permitted to furnish the prisoners with a few luxuries to eke out the insufficient supply of lood provided by the prison summer stock, and are preparing for the autumn authorities, the gates of the citadel were on that day besieged by an anxious crowd. I, too, repaired to the citadel at the appointed time, and, I suppose, was the only individual who had no business there. Though there were not half a dozen men amongst them, the defenceless crowd times counted out. I remember the words that one of women were kept back by a line of soldiers with fixed bayonets, and no one was allowed to approach within fifty pards of the gates. In the and not to be retaiding the public business. Howcrowd were women of ail ranks, from the eie- ever, O'Donoghue persevered, and by the force of gantly-dressed lady of fushion down to the poor elequence be extracted justice from the bigotry of Jewess and the peasant's wife, forgetful now of the House of Commons, and the Catholic priest was reinstated in his office. This is only one of ROME, Sept. 12.-The Pope has returned to all differences in their common misfortune. None came empty handed, and you might see delicate O'Donoghue, and be glad to pay him every tribute of sembled on the line o . route to the Vatican, and ladies dragging about heavy baskets filled with all kinds of provisions, making it a duty to deliver them with their own hands to the soldiery ap-September :- The run of the kitchen, as the pointed to receive them. Let us look into this phrase has it, is oftentimes the means by which basket. It contains a leg of mutton, two or the world silences slippery friends, and performs three pounds of bacon, a couple of small cheeses in which the toast of my health has been proposed its part towards poor or troublesome relations. several loaves of bread, and three bottles of beer by our rev. and respected chairman, and received by The Master of the Tuleries is not more exempt liow much of all this will reach the prisoner? you all. I said the other evening that it was im-The Master of the Tuleries is not more exempt | thow much of all this will reach the prisoner? | possible for me adequately to express my gratitude than many others in this respect; but though no lif be gets a bottle of beer, a loaf of bread and a for the reception you then gave me. To-night I find one has been more hampered by his own relations cheese, he will be in luck, for the basket has to mysolf in a similar position. I said the other eventhan he has, which I know him to have stated in pass through many hands, and none will let it ing that the reception you gave me was far more the beginning of his reign, I allude at present to pass without laying an embargo on the contents. that it was not more than I expected from the genehis troublesome political relations at Turin re- Don't suppose he will get even his one loaf of rosity and kindness for which I know all Kerry to presented by his visitor Prince Humbert. There bread as it came from the baker. It must be be remarkable, and no part more than Cabaccive en has never existed the cordiality that might have been expected between the two Courts. Victor baked up in it, and the cheese will be submitted be submitted between the two Courts. Victor baked up in it, and the cheese will be submitted places where the oil Celtie blood is purest, there the Emmanuel's attempts to be on a better personal to the same investigation. Not even an apple bearts of the neodie are warmest (appliance). On footing have been innunerable and useless. But or an orange would reach the prisoner whole, for believe the invitation was given and accepted be- dence. It was a melancholy sight to see the fore the negotiation for the marriage between poor women stretching out their arms in suppli-Prince Humbert and the Princess Anna Murat | cation, and to hear them clamoring for tidings of mother, clasping her babe convulsively to her of the most sucred feetings of our nature (applause). breast, and sobbing her heart out because she can get no answer from yonder soldier. What haps he is dead, or, still worse, sent to a living get another father for her child, for Siberians instructed to express, and there is seldom so much | have no wires. A few of the more favored have got leave to send a few lines of writing with the baskets of provisions, and sitting on the grass or on the railings which line the roadside, are spending the last minutes in scrawling tender messages in pencit, using their baskers as writing desks. 'Make way there,' shouts a coachman, who by his lowquestion were the only members of the lamilies crowned beaver, shaped like an inverted cone, and that could contract such an engagement. It his close fitting garb tike a lady's riding habit cut vant, and the crowd of women - all in black - thes asuader, and the sentinels present arms, while the carriage of a general officer rolls over the drawbridge into the citadel. And now another equipage | desire to assert before the world what O Connell de drives up with a very different freight -- a pais deltcare lady to deep monthing. She, too, would drive over the orambringe, but the officer on duty rudery orders her coachman to back his horses, before hearing what the lady has to say. She holds a permission in her hand to visit ber husband in the citadet. "It ien't time yet, she may return in two hours," replies the officer. 'Panie laskawy' [kind Sir], begius the tady to a supplicating tone, but the officer turns away before she can fician ber sontence. And now a couple of dust begrimmed Cossacks ride up, probably returning from a recommissance in the country. Their wild uncouth mien, combined with the long lance, and musket stung carelessly over the shoulder, gives them far more too air of children of the desert then of troops forming part of a regular army. Threading their way through the black crowd, the pass into the citadel, and are soon lost in the maze of furtifications. Scarcely have they disappeared when a couple of brown-coated soldiers issue from the citudel, carrying on a pole between them, King! Anna may get tier crown if she can, but supported on their shoulders like the spies returning with the grapes from the promised land, a huge coul drou of yellow soup, emitting a het remarkably savory odor. Then a pope, with long flowing looks and black robes, approaches and cloowing his way through the crowd, passes between the sentries over the drawbridge into the citadel. Tuey do not stop him; for after the bayonet, he is the most effectual means of getting rid of the obnuxious Polish element Returning townwars from the citadet, I mel s line of mourning women all on the same errand, some on foot and some in carriages, all with the same look of blank despair. Week after week they turn their

Began Collaber

the ambitious wife hunter will be received by found a nameless borial in the common ditob, which good wishes for my success (renewed applause). I my political creed, [load applause], and I am as cerhas already received so many victims who have died in the citadel, or perhaps, his solitary confinement has driven him mad, or he may be half way to Siberia .- Bullock's Polish Experiences.

DINNER TO THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P.

On Monday evening, August 29, an outertainment was given to The O'Donoghue, M.P., by the people of Otherciveen, at the Royal Mail Hotel in town. The event seemed to excite a good deal of interest and popular enthusiasm amongst the towns. people, among whom The O Donoghue is regarded with strong feelings of respect and even devotion. The entertainment took place in the principal room in the hotel, which was appropriately fitted up for the purpose, presenting among other decorations portraits of some members of the O'Connell family, including those of the Liberator, himself, and also one of The O'Donoghue. The dinner was supplied by Mr. Fitzgerald, the proprietor of the hotel, and was served up in a style that reflected the highest credit

After the usual toasts had been drunk, the Chairman rose to propose the next toast. He said-Mr. Vice-chairman and gentlemen, if I had reason to regret that the office of proposer of toasts had not fallen into better hands hitherto, I have tenfold reason for expressing my regret that some more eloquent tongue is not to pronounce the panegyric on our honored guest this evening. You all know, gentlemen, to whom I allude. We respect him as a member of parliament and as a fine Irishman (applause), as the descendant of ancient chiefs who has left the neighborhood and beautiful Lakes of Killarney, where he could daily look down upon those castles which belonged to his accesters, he has left his own native gleds to come to dwell among the remote mountains and glens of Iveragh. I know that this has been the principal reuson why we are all assembled here to-night, that it is for no sinister, I may say, no political purpose at all, but our object is to pay a tribute of our respect in an humble way to a fine lrishman who is the guest of this evening (applause). The English are proud of their lords and their dukes, the Scotch are proud of their Bruce and their Wallace, the Welsh boast of the Tudor who mounted the English throne, and of their own Glandower, and why should we not feel proud of our O'Connell and our O'Donoghue? Other nations may boast of their heroes and achievements -

"But where is the nation to rival old Erm,

Where is the country such chieftains can boast?" Where is the country that can produce a finer specimen of a member of parliament, a gentleman, and a man? (appraise). I am sure you are all anxious to hear the elequence flowing from his own lipsthat elequence which drowned down the bigotry of the House of Commons (applause), when they wanted to stifle the discussion that he raised in order to do justice to Catholic priests; night after night he wanted to bring forward the subject, various manmayres were resorted to in order to throw wet blankers on the discussion. The house was some-Scotch member applied to the Speaker, when he begged him for God's sake to have mercy on them and save them from the brawl of an Irish workhouse, many reasons why we should itel proud of The honor and respect this evening. I give you, then,

'The O'Donoghue.' The toast was drank with all the honors. The O'Danoghue rose amid loud and prolonged cheering, and said - Mr. Chairman, vice-chairman, and goutlemen, I feel deeply grateful for the manner than I had any right to expect (cries of no, no); but the occasion to which I refer I was deeply touched by the manifestation of your sympathy and kindness. Although amongst the hundreds who greated me there were not ten with whom I was personally acquainted, I knew in a moment that we were united by the magic power of sympathy, that I was united to you all by friendship which had its origin in some Where those feelings exist it does not require long years to make well acquainted. What would otherwise take long years to accomplish is thus accomplished in a moment. In a moment I felt that I was well acquainted with you all, although as I said. amongst the hundreds who greeted me there were not ten with whom I was personally acquainted. I felt that I was well acquainted with you all, and that we were in a moment sworn friends, because I knew there is a cause to which we have all, in our inmost hearts, vowed fidelity, and for the sake of which we all love one another, and will be true to one another while life endures. Sometimes it may seem to be forgotten amidst the troubles and struggles of every-day life, sometimes it may seem to have succumbed altogether beneath the accumulated dieasters that have befullen our country, but all the while we are nursing it in the innermost corners of our hearts, and from time to time it exerts its supremacy by making us forget our petty differences, by bringing us together soimsted with one common scribed as the immortal and inalienable right of Ireland to independence (bear, bear, and foud cheering). Nothing affords me such pleasure as proof such as this, that I possess the good opinion and the confidence of my countrymen. I do not think there is enything that could make me falter in my public cureer except the apprehension that I had unfortunately lost the good opinion and confidence of the mass of my countrymen. You have preserved untainted the true spirit of Irishmen, but for whom Iroland would long since have sunk icto a mere Buglish country The good opinion and confidence of all my country men is dear to me, and I can say with truth that especially dear to me is the good opinion and confidence of Kerrymon (loud applause.) think there is no place like Kerry. I am proud of being a Kerryman, because I believe that there is no part of Ireland where the spirit of nationality is stronger, or where the people cherish with greater love and reverence the memories of those traditions which must tell us of the origin, the valor, the achievements, the sufferings, the piety, and the invinciole patrionem of our forefathers (applause). It was, when inspired by the memory of those traditions, that O Connell exclaimed, in 1845, at the first banga t of the '82 Olub, ' We are here ready to live for Ireland - we are here to die for Ireland' (foud ap. plause; and it was when inspired by the memory of those traditions that, in presence of the present Archbishop of O shel, my Rev. friend, Dr. Leaby, at peal of the Union is the only remedy for all the woes the College in Thurses; O'Connell exclaimed, Youth of Ireland, never live staves' (great applause); and peal of the Union in your power if you have the hoit is the memory of those traditions which ever has prevented, and ever will prevent Irishmen from being Satisfied with any condition except that of freemen

លើ សា មិនចំណើញ ស្គឺ ដោយ ១០១១ ខេត្ត (១០០) - សាក់ទី២ សាស្តី សាស្តី (១៤) សិក្សា សាក់ (១០០)

often boasted that if there were any who doubted tain as I am of my existence that it is the political me. I could refer them to the people of Kerry, who would be my bail (renewed applause). When first I stood for Tipperary, although I had previously taken no part in politics, I felt perfectly certain—and, perbaps, this may give you the idea that I am rather a confident fellow (laughter)-I felt perfectly certain that Tipperary would support me. I had an intuitive knowledge that my political opinions were the same as those entertained by the people of Tipperary, and by the overwhelming insjority of Irishmen. De not suppose that I mean for a moment to say that either the people of Tipperary, or my countrymen generally adopted my political views. I could not be guilty of such an absurd piece of vanity. I hold, and I have always held, that the political faith of the Irish people is immutable, and that it is not in the power of any man, no matter who he may be or what may be his position or calling, or of any number of men, no matter what may be their calling, to alter or even seriously impair that faith. Our fathers believed in the most remote times, as we believe now, in the immortal and inclienable right of Ireland to independence. In defiance of exile, persecution, and death, they adhered to the political faith of Ireland They never abandoned it leven for a moment In 1782, Gratian, speaking on the part of the Irish nation in Parliament, declared that there was no power on earth that had any right to make laws to bind this nation except the King, Lords, and Commone of Ireland (upplause), and he added, still speaking on the part of the Irish nation in Parliament, that 'in this right we humbly conceive the very essence of our liberties consists, a right which we, on the part of all the people of Iteland, do claim as their birthright, and which we can never yield oxcept with our lives'—(hear, hear, and loud cheers.)— This declaration of national political faith was frequently repeated in those very words by O'Connell; and within the memory of all here present, and, perhaps, within the hearing of some that I now see here I have used it everywhere in Ireland that I have been, and I used it in England, that in 1864 we have not abandoned the national political faith of Ireland, and never will, nor, I was going to add, have we forgot the teachings of O'Connell. There have been times of great prostration and despondency, as from the capitulation of Limerick in 1691 to 1718, and from that to the commencement of the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, but there never has been a time during which the Irish people have abandoned the national political faith of Ireland, and accepted in its place false political doctrines. Ireland has received cruel blows under which she has staggered and fallen, but she has always risen again, animated with the same faith, spirit, hope, and courage (applause). l do not wish to detain you at great length (cries of 'go on'). The aim of England has been twofoldto annibilate this longing for independence and reduce our people as low as possible. Her plan of operations has varied with the peculiar character of the times. When it was the fashiou to employ the sword and gibbet, the sword and gibbet were employed. Now everything is done in accordance with the spirit of British progress, but with the very same results as weekly attested by the crowded railway trains conveying thousands to the sea-coast, who are flying to seek a refuge in some far-off land. But first of all perhaps, the most remarkable feature of our day is the cauting and hypocritical tone of the English Government, while it is stondily pursning the immemorral policy of its predecessors, and then the swarm of false teachers from every nation, grade, and order, who have set upon us, set us squablling, and pre-vent our uniting in the common cause. I must say they are very artful, and they know well how to avail themselves of any accidental advantage they possess. Some of them exhort us, and actually pray for forgiveness for us, as wicked men who aspire to make old Ireland a nation once again. Some of them affect to treat us as wayward children who naturally cannot have a clear perception of what is good for them, but who will grow wiser as they grow older. Some of them, most indeed, land the British constitution to the skies, under which we, the most miserable and discontented nation in the world, have the happpiness to exist. Some of them scoff at nationality, and think to wither us up by their laughing and scoffing and, with scarcely an exception, they lie with all their might and main, and in this, I do believe, consists their principal strength. But these false teachers have a greater difficul y to encounter now than they had at any former period, because we, the men of this generation, are ready to meet them, armed that great volume of nationalty which con-sists in the speeches and writings of the immortal O'Connoil. Now, gentlemen, as I am a member of parliament, it will not be out of place if I give you what has been my experience of the English House of Commons. You naturally expect that from a member of Parliament Well, then, I have found the Englist House of Commons to be an English assembly over which the Irish people exercise no control what. ever; an assembly which systematically govern Ireland, not with a view to her own interests, but with whatever view the interests of England, for the time being, may seem to be served by. I am convinced that the English parliament will never achieve those great measures which O'Conneil has described as so essential in doing justice to Ireland, and in promoting the prosperity of her people; because, unfortunately, the governing classes in England seem to be persuaded that it is not their interest to promote the prosperity of Ireland. Then, as to choosing between Whigs and Tories, I am convinced that a choice of evils (ories of hear, hear)—that both of them have the same object in view—that both of them make everything else subservient to the welfare of England. Whenever either of them have carried any mensures that have been of service to Ireland, their conduct has never been the result of a natural anxiety to serve Ireland. I am perfectly certain that the Trishman who attaches himself to either of them becomes worse than useless to his country (hear, hear). For all practical ourposes of legislation, he becomes the tool of the Whig or Tory, as the case may be, and no matter how good, or pious, or amiable, or clever a man he may be, it is impossible for him to be a mere tool of the Whig or Tory party, and at the same time a true Irishman. I might, perhaps, have some difficulty in giving my opinion in this confident manner on the English purlimment and the respective merits of Whigs and Tories if I was not able to quote high authority in support of the view & have taken. In 1845, on the eye of his departure for hondon to attend parliament, O'Connell said at the Sepeal Association, 'To go there to demand justice is arrant nonsense, and I tell you from this place what I have often told you before, that the only measure that can be of any permanent or essential service to Ireland is the Repeal of the Union! O'Connell summed up, and who could sum up a case like him, he summed up the relative claims of the Whigs and Tories to the confidence of the Irish people in one short sentence - The Whigs will do nothing for us. and the Tories will do less than that if possible [hear, hear, hear] In 1845 O'Connell said, 'if possible, I hate the Whig worse than the Tory,' and he added, 'as to that thing called a Liberal, I am sick of it' [applause]. He really seemed to have a pro-bable foresight of the mischief those things called Libernls would do to our holy religion upon the continent of Europe. When writing to the Irish people H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists. from Derrynane in 1843, O Conne I said, ' frishmen, men of Ireland, simplify your political creed; it con sists but of two propositions, the first is that the Re-

of Ireland, and the second is that you have the Re-

nesty to desire it and the virtue to combine for its

creed of the overwhelming majority of the Irish peoplo [applause]. Some people say, why not make tenant right the basis of an organisation? other people say, why not make the question of the Established Church the basis of an organisation? Both these questions were quite as much before the public in O'Conneil's time as now. He did not make them the basis of an organization. He assigned a very good reason for not doing so when he gave it as his deliberate opinion that the English parliament would never achieve either of them [hear, hear, and cheers]. I, a very humble man, have been some years a memper of the English parliament, and that is my opinion also, and I would like to see the Irish member who would venture to stand up and say that there is the remotest probability that that parliament will ever relieve the Ostholics from that intolerable burthen of paying the passon, or pass what might really be called a measure of tenant right [hear, hear]. This is not a political gathering, but you will not object to my telling you what are my political views Jupplausel. I hold that we ought to make the question of the right of Ireland to legislative independence the basis of an organisation; furthermore, I say that we cannot now organise on any other basis without virtually abandoning that right, and without telling the people that they can expect justice at the hands of the English partiament. I say that this is no time for trilling; we have arrived at a period in the history of our country when we cannot afford to triffe with the people, and can we tell them that they can have confidence in the justice of the English parliament after the experience of the last sixtyfour years, after the evidence we have under our own eyes, and above and before all, can we tell them so after the repeated declaration of our great apostle O'Connell? I said the first and last article of my creed was, at all times, in all places, and under every variety of circumstances, above and before all things, to remember that I was an Irishman. I have faithfully, I think, adhered to this article of my faith (hear, hear, and applause). In my political action I have never been influenced by what her Majoety's ministers might think, or what that gentleman might think, or what anybody might think, except the Irish people. On all great political question I have O'-Connell for a model (Loud applause.) We know what his views of nationality were. On questions affecting education I do, as he did, yie'd double chedience to the wishes and views of the highops; and when in the House of Commons, in Dublin or in Ireland, the question of the temporal power of the Pope was raised, I gave my opinion conscientiously as a Catholic, that I thought the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope was essential to the interests of the Catholic religion (appleuse). Gentlemen, having said so much, I say again what I said before, that the good opinion and confidence of my countrymen are dearer to me than anything else. will always try to retain that good opinion, if I have been fortunate enough to gain it; and there is no part of Ireland whose good opinion and confidence I value so highly as I do that of the kingdom of Kerry. (Applause.)

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Indigestion, or Dyspressa, is a disease born of the luxury of civilisation. The savage is exempt from its torment, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessury searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirtyfirst street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: 'For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR UOATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, ineigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels." Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr Parker Nelson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOLS SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 425 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sais in Montreal by Device & Bolton. Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son,

NERVOUS DEBILITY. - This is a complaint very common, especially among females. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS never fails to cure this disease. The system, under its use, is restored to its original strongth and vigor; the appetite becomes attainment. O Connell also gave it as his delibe good, the spirits become obserful, and in body and rate opinion that none but an Irish Parliament would mind you feel the full restoration of bealth. Por ever relieve Oatholies from the burthen of support. sale by druggists and dealers in medicines every-

ing the Protesunt Batablished Church, or pass what where, might really be called a messure of tensit right. John P. Henry & Co., General Agents for Catada

to political creed of O'O'Onnesi, and this is south a south and the south as the so

A GREAT BLESSING. - When pains are darling through the body what a joy it is to find relief. How sweet the soothing influence of some Pain Destroying Agent. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a veritable Pain Killer. Don't fail to use it for toothache, cholic, and pains and aches of all kinds. The sale of this valuable medicine is rapidly on the increase, which proves how well it is liked by all who use it. Many would not be without a bottle of it in the house for any consideration.

See advertisement. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. Sept. 20.

GET THE BEST. - Never buy an inferior article because it is cheap. Don't get a worthless thing merely because it is popular, or because somebody else has it. Get the best. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, boarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take ary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take care of your health in season, for health is wealth. Without it the poor men would starve, and the rich have but an indifferent enjoyment of life. Try Downs' Elizir.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. September 20.

To CURE DYSPERBIA, has been long a consummation devoutly to be wished, by the physician and the patient. The cures effected by the Oxygenated Bitters, should satisfy both classes, that under whichsoever of its Protean forms this disease appears, it readily succumbs to the above remedy.

MURBAY & LANHAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It is strange thing that this fine perfume, manufactured in New York for twenty years, for the South American and West Indian market, and esteemed by the entire population of Spanish America, above all other fragrant waters, should only recently have been introduced in this country. The eagerness with which our fair country women have adopted it proves that the Spanish ladies who prefer it to Eau de Cologne, only place a just estimate upon the purity and delicacy of the article. As a security against fraud, it is advisible to ask for Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and see that it is so designated on the wrapper and label.

Agents for Montreal: - Device & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, R. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. P. Gray.

#### LACHINE CONVENT.

THE PUPILS of this Institution will RESUME their studies on THURSDAY, the EIGHTH of next month. The Ladies of this Convent are happy to have it in their power to offer to their Hoarders a great increase of room. They would also warn parents that henceforward the Course of study will be—half French and half English. There will also be a special Course for those Pupils whose parents desire them to study one language only.

Although the plastering of the rooms in the new house which the Pupils are to occupy is almost finished, they will, at the commencement of the Scholastic Year, all continue to sleep in the old house, so long as their parents desire it.

August 18, 1864.

NEWS DEPOT.

The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d. At FORD'S News Agency.

IRISH AMERICAN, for 21d. TRUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD, N. Y. FREENAN'S JOURNAL, BROWNSON'S REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Any British or American Magazine, Review, or

Newspaper, will, if required, be left at the Residence or Office of any person in the Oits without any additional charge. At FORD'S News Agency.

Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets, Montreal.

August 11.

YOUNG HYSON,

GUNPOWDER. Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.
OOLONG & SOUCEONG.
With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-

With a SIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him s

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON.

Montreal, May 25, 1864. 12m.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA .- As a palatable aperient to take before breakfast, it has received the commendation of many of our leading physicians. This preparation will be found to be much cheaper than the imported article.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemiet.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN The reputation which this perfume has earned during the last five years is a sufficient guarantee of its delicious odor and durability.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemis:

TRUSSES, ENEMA APPARATUS, SY-RINGES, Pianten's Capsules, Brou's and Ricord's Injections, Grimault's Syrop de Raifort Iode, &c., just arrived. HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing and Family Chemist. 94 St. Lawrence Main Street. [Established 1859 12m

Montreal, May 12, 1864

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just recaired at the

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street.

CAMPHOR.

1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

### HORSFORDS

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.

places :- Messrs. M'Gibbou's, English's, Duireane & M'Garity's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Benallack's, Douglas', Wellington Street, Mulliu &

CUAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d JA HARTE, Druggist.

Montreal, April 21.

### RICHELIEU COMPANY

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS,

RUNNING BETWEEN

MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE

Regular Line of Steamers, BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

follows:-

STEAMER MONTREAL,

Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon baving a regular connection by taking their presage on board the Steamer Montreal, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER EUROPA,

Capt. J. B. LABELLE,

Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan.

STEAMER THREE RIVERS,

Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Berthier, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (in haul), Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Cept. Rosr. Nelson, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping going and returning, at Sorel, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at Three

STEAMER VICTORIA,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentiguy, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier ; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at FOUR o'clock P.M.

STEAMER CHAMBLY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P.M, stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloul, St Hilarie, and St hathiss; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M. for St Denis, leaving St Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P M, and Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

STEAMER TERREBONNE,

es follows: - On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday at TEREE THE SUBSURIBER begs leave to inform his Cug-tomers and the Public that he has just received, a a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M. Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

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Captain P. E. MALHOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomotion, at follows :- On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P M; stopping, going and returning, at St Paul L'Ermite; returning will leave L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at FIGET, and Satur-

For further information, apply at the Richelien Сошрацу'я Ошсе-

No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE,

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## VEGETABLE BALSAMIC

This old, time-tried,

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the Elixir alone con-

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Use it for

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CATARRH,

Incipient Consumption

This Elizir made its

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produced such extra-

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became, at once, a general favorite. Many

have made it, what it

FAMILY MEDICINE

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originate from colds

so this may be consi-

dered a general pre-

ventive of all diseases,

ADULTS

Should always keep

this Family Physician

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timely use save hun-

drees of dollars that

would otherwise be

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chaiging Doctors' fees.

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ASTRMA,

CROUP,

A CERTIFICATE A MILLION.

An Old Physician's Testimony.

READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858. Although I do not

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lic with perfect confi-

dence; that medicine

is Rev. N. Downs' Ve-

getable Baleamic Elixir. I bave used it myself with the very beat success, and now when everlam troubled with B Cough or Cold, 1 invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as e re-

liable article.
I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N.E. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly

zaże. J. B. WOODWARD, M D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

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PRICE- 25 Cents, 59 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors.

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LINIMENT. READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Mesers, Henry & Co.

Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing rou may well suppos I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.

South Granby, C.W. Mr Beary R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir-I am most hap py to state that my wife used Herry's Vermont Liniment, having accidently got a needle rup under her finger pail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few

minutes. Yours very respectfelly, W. GIBSON.

it in the bouse for any

consideration. W. BALDWIN.

Testimony from Hon.

Judge Smith:

I have used Henry's

Vermont Liniment, 🕏

have found great re-

lief from it.

Montreal,

Peb 5th, 1862

Montreal. Dec. 12th, 1860. Mesara. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that i have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Com-Z plaint, and bave never

fecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhosa summer rhoen summer com-1 Z plaint, and disorders of have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for affections of the head .-I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without

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Managing Director

Sept. 12, 1864.

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WILD CHERRY

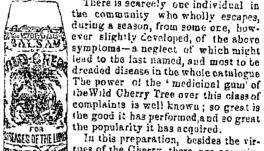
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With the most astonishing success in Curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Induenza.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even

#### CONSUMPTION. There is scarcely one individual in



TARKS OF THE LINE tues of the Cherry, there are commingied with it other ingredients of like fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to southe to heal, to relieve, and to care disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minerve :-

Montreal, C.E., Oct. 29, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen,-Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its tilicacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affect-Full directions accom- ed with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied pany each bottle. It with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the grmp creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsamin my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-ledged as the remedy par excellence.

Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co,-Gentlemen-Sevetal months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in L very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seggravated form, and nothing we could do not her seemed in any way to reheve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Ealsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy

You are at liberty to make any nee of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confdence in it. - Yours, P. GUITTE,

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.

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my testimony, believing it to be the remedy ' par excellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such .- Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W.

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unheaitat-ingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS on the SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston,

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Capt. Chs. DAYELNY,

Capt. Frs. LAMOUREUX,

Capt. L. H. Ror, Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne

day at SIX o'clock, A M.

General Manager.

Montreal, Sept. 5, 1864.

FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

let. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and

interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured

February 1, 1864

experiment. Thousands of people who have used it, bear witness to its suberior excellence as a Liniment and a Pain-Killer .-RHEUMATISM,

This popular medi-

cine is no longer an

NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE, BURNS, SCALDS. BRUISES and SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, H LUMBAGO,

&c., &c ,

and may be used in-

CHOLIC and COLDS,

Much might be said

ternally for

CHOLERA MOREUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHOGA. ERMONT WIND CHOLIC,

\*

Ĭ,

of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general sammary. It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its

A Single Teaspoon-

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22., 1864.

EX HIBERNIAN & EAGLET.—Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. PAUL STREET, inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh

Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France:

300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Santerne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the hest Wines of Burgundy.

150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25

bottles each. 20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1825, in decanters. 350 cases Cognac of the first quality.

20,000 Cider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles. 30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules

25 Capsuling Machines Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in green cases.

J. FOURNIER & CO.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c. J. FOURNIER & CO.

NEW DENTELLE, MOUSSELINE, and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No ornamental Glass in the market can compete with it.

J. FOURNIER & CO.

MATERIALS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOW-ERS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices.

J. FOURNIER & CO.,

242 St. Paul Street. March 24, 1864.

### CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPA-RILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the care of the interval. the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, &c., Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparills which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound 'Sarsaparilla,' and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtnes which are irresistable by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally

known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass.

and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for

Canada East. September 30, 1864.

The Leading Perfume of the Age FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED

## FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing ragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing mparting a Delightial Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath, For

FAINTING TURNS, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, HYSTERIA,

t is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of ashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other performes, throughout the West Indies, Oubs, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for oft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permassency, has no equal. It will also remove from

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends reshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentrifice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving. COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-AY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ernamented label. Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A G Davidson, K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, and H R Gray. and for sale by all the leading Druggets and first ass Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 20, 1864.

### DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

> AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S

### GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,

Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

And will Pay \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Will Cure every Case o Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the

Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constination, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

Breathing
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sadden Flushes of the

Head, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression

of Spirits. REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia :-

I have known Hoofland's German Sitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof-land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and land's Bitters is intenued to Struly, is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

Baptist Church:—
Dr. Jackson - Dear Sir-I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations ifferent kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not. it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others .--Yours truly,

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.-Yours, respectfully,

J H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson -Dear Sir--I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recom-mended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases

of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be sn-passed.

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

Tourney and the signature of Counterfiers; see that the Signature of Counterfiers is on the WRAPPER of each

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

STREET, PHILADELPHIA JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTER TAILOR

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

M. O'GORMAN, ...

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. M An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

DARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

> WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, .

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

O. J. DEVLIN.

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 38, Little St. James Street.

> J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

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

ADVOCATE,

Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,

(Opposite the Court House,)

ADVOCATES, &C., Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street,

H. J. CLARKE.

N. DRISCOLL.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONREE, (Late of Hamilton; Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone nuilding—fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS.

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

will hold THREE SALES weekly On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &. &c.,

> AND THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, OROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c.,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION.

THE undersigned having learned that some persons have rumored that he no longer keeps Hearses, takes this opportunity to contradict the false report; and that, instead of abandoning this kind of business, he has the pleasure to announce to the Public that besides his old and superb HEARSES, he has some very magnificent and absolutely NEW ones, which are much superior to the first in finish and richness. A fine little WHITE HORSE, managed by a conductor, and richly clothed, will be attached to the small Hearse, which every person regards as the most ele-

gant which has been seen in this City.

The Subscriber has also OPENED a COFFIN STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Crape, &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards.

Price of fine Hearse, with two horses, \$6. X. GUSSON,

69 St. Joseph Street. 3m. Montreal, June 23, 1864.

### LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinct and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal .- The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of dersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and OULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULLS. Also, 13-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—1 various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Fact of CEDAR. Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, War war war 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864. 10 10 10 M

Hydrants, Water Closets, Shower Baths, | Tinware [naces Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift&Force Pumps | Water Coolers, | Sinks, all sizes

Hot Air Fur-

### IF Jobbing punctually attended to. BRISTOL'S

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS,

ZING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

DOLLARD STREET,

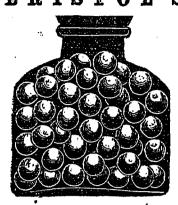
(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the

Recollet Church)

MONTREAL,

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand:

Beer Pumps,



(Vegetable) SUCAR-COATED PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hope-less sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable. disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills arr the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES.

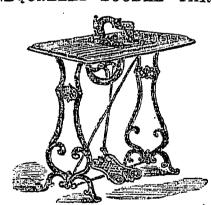
For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the affliated. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

## Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Sreet, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

### C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



### FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars

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

Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundary, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

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

Agents for Montreal, Devine & Bolton, Lamplone

J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray, and Picsali lar. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

海軍 机酸邻氯

A. & D. SHANNON. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jameica Spirits, Syraps, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864.

MATT. JANNARD'S

## NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es. tablishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or

Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864. HOUSE FOR SALE, On very reasonable Terms. Apply to

August 4, 1864. COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

FABIEN PAINCHOUD.

No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street.

LIME. MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

treal :-Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir.-Baving been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few populas of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence, like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it.

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer.

tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servent, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

### BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.

The Great Purifier of the Blood Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK. by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASE Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils

Tumors, Abscesses, Ulzers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious emption It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCAL HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervot and General Debility of the system, Loss of Ap-petite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections

of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilions Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most por

erful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPH

LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the care of all di eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not ! least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or a other poisonous substance in this medicine. It peefectly harmless, and may be administered to pe sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or tot most helpless infants without doing the least injut

Full directions how to take this most valuable dicine will be found around each bottle : and to gos against counterfeits, see that the written signatu of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

Devine & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Con-House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Honry & Co