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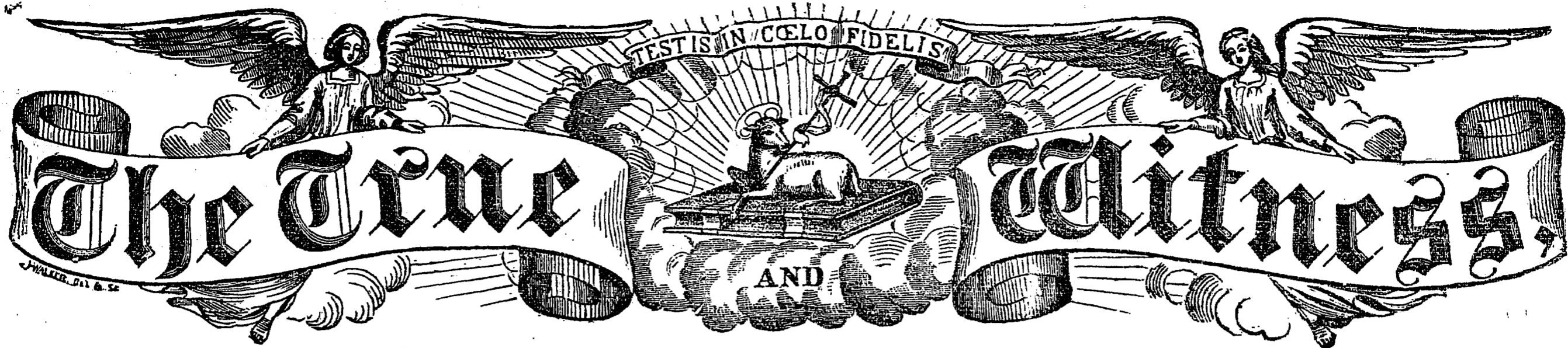
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AILEY MOORE; A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XI.—THE PRISON, AND THE FORTUNES 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 have no need to mention.

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,' 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,' 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 his head to foot, as though a fit were on him; it was almost 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 torrent, 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 't would 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 wheel-ruts 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 never complained, the poor man noted, but impudently, instinctively he made for the stairs when he got inside the door.

'And you like Miss Ailey?' demanded Eddy. 'Dear! I said the mild man.'

'And I like you,' said Eddy, while the tears came to his eyes.

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 or time.

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

They were very white, though very narrow, and Eddy took great precautions about his shoes

To avoid all noise, and exclude all risk of foot-prints, he took off his shoes, in fact, and ever so quietly he stole up, step by step. The mild man 'blest' him as he ransacked the stair-head, and said he was a fine-hearted little fellow.

The little room had no carpet, but, like the stairs, was very clean. A red deal-table was in 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, Autumn, and Winter were on the walls around; and between them Daniel O'Connell, Dr. McHale, Tom Steele, and Philip 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, or 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 Ailey Moore's residence in town since the week after her brother was made a prisoner.

We are not going to explain to the reader 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 old Mr. Moore laid out some thousands in building a fine mansion, and large sums in draining, fencing, 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 calls its villainy '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 Dublin) not to undertake an exposition of the matter.

The grief of the young girl when she heard of her brother's condition was not to be described. Yet the reader must know, it was only when it was involuntary, that it was overwhelming. It struck her like lightning, and she fell like one dead. Thus Father Mick Quilmivan found her, for the bad news had reached his home before him. But most kindly had Providence dealt the blow that fell upon her in the house of the pastor. Obstacles might interpose to hide the hand of God, and blessed ordination be called 'misfortune,' had she been beneath any roof but Father Michael's. With him this could not be. He lived for eternity, and time for him was nothing; the priest had also power to make his daughter feel just like himself.—When Ailey awoke, therefore, it was not to misery. She had been conveyed to Father Michael's oratory; the altar, when she decked with fair flowers, and made witness of deep love that morning, in the evening saw her fall beneath the cross. When she opened her eyes, the crucifix stood before her. Mary the dolorous looked down with eyes of sympathy; her old confessor was kneeling beside her chair, and his hands stretched towards the place of sacrifice. The first words Ailey uttered were, 'They will be done.'

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

Seeking absolutely nothing in this world, unless to secure the next, produces a vigorous will and a 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 certain. The image of his death sometimes smote poor Ailey—but she flew to 'Mary the Immaculate,' and again and again said, 'Mother!' At these times Ailey asked nothing—she felt that the dear kind heart that knew her need, and loved her from her babyhood, was listening—and she only repeated 'Mother!' There was a fond care over Ailey Moore—though her road was rough and thorny—just like that of Jesus flying to Egypt.

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

Eddy looked at her; and so full—so soul-like was his gaze, and so much devotion did there appear in the poor child, that Ailey regretted she

had asked the question. She looked the declaration that he 'could not be elsewhere, even though he died for it, than those—poor Eddy!' 'Ah! very well,' she added. 'You are welcome, my own poor Eddy!' and she laid her white hand upon his head, and Eddy wept for joy and happiness.

'How is Gran?' Eddy's eyes brightened. 'How is Gran?' Ailey asked. 'Well,' answered Eddy, laughing. 'She gave you leave to come?'

'Gran is in town,' said Eddy. 'In town!—why?' 'The police.' 'The police?' 'Thrun down th' ould house.'

'Your poor Gran's house, Eddy?' 'Yes, 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 Bible as I didn't go.'

'And you wouldn't go?' Eddy's eyes burned, and the light of them was frightful for one so young.

'Eddy, you must forgive every one—for God's sake!'

'And Snapper?' 'Every one.'

Eddy shook his head, and the tears rolled down his cheeks—for he was thinking of Gerald Moore. Ailey saw the image in the poor boy's soul, and she thought it would not be sinful in her to yield a little, and she wept half for the poor boy's lovingness. Eddy fell on his knees.

'Oh! don't—don't—don't,' he cried agonizingly. 'Oh, don't, Miss Ailey. Oh, don't,' he cried more intently, 'or, I'll die,' he added, in a tone so true—so heart-wrung, that it echoed in the depths of Ailey's soul.

The wonderful love of the poor man's child, that's loved! No one can ever know it, that has not laid his hand upon the breast and brow of labor. Labor is strong in everything—but most powerful in love! Poor Eddy became very useful to Ailey. He was no loiterer on his errands, and was active and exact in everything she wished performed about the lodgings. Indeed he anticipated with so much success all she could wish and he could do, that she often opened her eyes with astonishment. And Eddy's love was to sit in a corner; he would be glad if it was the lobby, if he saw Ailey sometimes pass, but he usually sat in a corner of the little drawing-room, under the shelves of books—certain to run, if any one occasionally came to see Miss Moore, and in just the proper time to find himself back again. Yet no one ever told poor Eddy the time he ought to go or the time he should return. The heart of the poor boy was his instructor—and as there was nothing selfish in it, he was always right.

Ailey went to mass at eight o'clock, and Eddy 'mudded 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 blessing, and then pass the staircase and the little 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 something which we don't know, and she had on a rustic bonnet with a green veil. The very first time she suspected who her neighbor might be, she dropped the veil, and a view of her face was therefore impossible. She sought to bury herself in her retreat, and anxiously 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 her in her costume and the confusion of departure from the church.

At length the time came, and Ailey recom-

mended herself to God's Holy Mother. The priest made his last inclination at the altar-foot; there was a pause to pray for the dead—that beautiful moment that unites us in God's mind with those whom we love—and all rose. The young man turned full round—it was James Boran! the vagabond who had insulted her when she had protectors, and helped to leave her in the desolation and bereavement which she felt was just before her. Ailey trembled a little, but she knew that if not discovered, emotion would be dangerous to concealment, and so she made an effort, strengthened by prayer, to be calm; and she succeeded. She left her little refuge, gently made her reverence, and proceeded down the nave—once outside the gates she thought herself in safety. She quickened her pace; she almost flew, poor child, and remembered not that such was the most successful way to 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 told her she had not escaped, although it passed on apparently without stopping.

Arrived upstairs she was immediately obliged to seize a chair. Eddy was forthwith standing near her with a cup of water. Even at that 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 of his, and he looked at her as she saw him look at his poor grandmother, only there was great reverence in his love-look. Then he laughed, and a tear then stole down his cheek, and finally he placed the small fair hand upon his head.—Ailey smiled, even in her fears. She felt that Eddy would die for her.

Contrary to Eddy's custom, he kept this day very near the window, not so as to be seen, as to see. Ailey had no reason to blame his curiosity; besides, he very seldom sought indulgence, so she paid no attention, or very little.—However, Eddy would eat there, and read there, and seemed to rush back there after every momentary withdrawal from the spot, so that at 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?'

'Hush!—Ail—Miss Ailey,' he said, reddening. 'Hush,' he said; 'the hawk! the hawk!'

'Eddy!'

'Boran!' said Eddy, while his teeth ground like madness.

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

Eddy was from the window in a moment.—He was down at Ailey's feet; his face was laid upon her little shoes. He wept.

'My God!' again cried Ailey.

'Don't be afraid,' said Eddy.

'Oh, Eddy, I must be afraid.'

'No, Miss Ailey,' said the boy, firmly.

'Why?' she asked, struck by his manner.

'Grandmother is in town,' said Eddy, smiling, 'and—'

'And what, Eddy?'

'And I know one, and Gran knows one to catch the hawk; don't be afraid Miss Ailey.'

The young girl felt confidence; she hardly knew why.

'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?'

'Because,' he answered, while the tears rolling down his face were a perfect contrast to the firmness of his voice; 'because Gran told me, God an' Ailey—Miss Ailey Moore would hate a har, and I never tow'd 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 herself, 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, Ailey had 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 calm—a little hush on her cheek—but only enough to render her more angelic, and a slight tremulousness in her voice, which only made it more musical. Eddy looked at her like a worshipper.

'So Eddy is not coming to-day.'

Eddy looked into the street, and answered nothing. There was a twitch of the lips and eyelids; she knew that Eddy would bear anything on earth to go where she was going—to go with her anywhere—to be near her, and to see her and hear her; but now she was going to the JAIL.

Ailey knew that this poor beggar's grandson would be satisfied almost to die for the opportunity of seeing Gerald. Yet he remained, because he should watch for her—not satisfy himself. She began to feel some singular reverence for the little boy.

Ailey proceeded on her mission to the prison, and endeavored to prepare for her daily interview in such a way as to conceal her actual perturbation. She arrived safely at the great metal-door entrance: the huge knocker and the great rivets, and the iron tressel-work, and the high walls, contrasting with the green plot outside the gate, and the fine sunshine—all deepened the reflection of the prisoner's fate. She was admitted at once, with a courtesy which always marks a humble Irish official to a young lady. She met the parish clergyman coming out; he had just made a long visit to her brother; her brother's attorney also made his appearance; he had formed one of the morning council; all seemed prepared for her.

Ailey first ascended some steps, then passed along a corridor, then descended a few steps, and then turned on the right into a yard; having crossed the yard, she found herself near a colonnade, and was soon in the arms of her brother.

The multitude of questions regarding himself 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, groups eying them respectfully as they proceeded, until they came to the corridor, and in the corridor Gerald had his cell. It was by no means a bad sleeping-place, and he was allowed a table and any books he pleased. On the table were various pencil sketches, and a crucifix hanging on the wall.

While the brother and sister conversed upon their hopes and fortunes—spoke about their father and Father Mick, and Moorfield—and both resolved to suffer with patience, and pray to God to spare their parents, spiritual and temporal—Ailey was turning over the sketches. She vehemently admired art, and she was looking at the heads of monks and priests, and philosophers 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 marble brow, and the dark eyes shone out with a majesty almost too commanding. Ailey suddenly stopped in the middle of a sentence—

'Oh! now beautiful—or how—Gerald, who is this?'

'What does Ailey think of it?'

'Think, Gerald. Where did you see her? I thought it beautiful; I think it beautiful—but it frights me—that eye—that brow.'

'You would like her, Ailey, if you only knew her?'

Ailey was startled.

'You know her, then, Gerald?'

'Alas, yes, sister.'

'Where, dear Gerald—where?'

'Stay, darling—stay!' he said. 'Look here—this way!—and drawing his sister to the iron bars of the cell, he pointed to the yard where a young girl stooped over a wash-tub. The portrait 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.

Ailey 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 wife were turned on the high road, and themselves and the children left without a penny—ejected for another's rent. One brother went to America; 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 creature—'

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

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

'O Gerald!'

'Ah, Ailey, God is very good to us,' said Gerald.

Ailey 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 Forde and his employer in this scheme. His attorney had strong suspicions, after a deep examination of the case, that Snapper knew something of Skern's death. They should find the

soldier who accosted him on the festival-day of St. Sannan's, and some other person who was there, too, at the same time. God's will should be done.

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 mill 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 Freiburg 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 would 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 faith. 'Amid the grave afflictions which press upon us, it is,' continues 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 his more assistance 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, deplorable condition, which society finds itself more and more reduced to, 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 Christian 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 stable 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 life—that 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 calamities 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 alone 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 manners, 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 accessory. 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 salutary 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 formed, and above all be executed, of withdrawing the schools from the authority of the church, and in

which youth would consequently be miserably exposed to the danger of losing the faith, the church would most assuredly, 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. ERADY, 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 1806, 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 college he distinguished himself for those sterling virtues which adorned his after life. He was ordained in the year 1830, and from that time his whole being was devoted to the extension of religion, the welfare of God's poor, and the eternal interests of those confided to his spiritual care. He was appointed pastor of the parish of Drumgath, in which he toiled incessantly in instructing 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 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 ruined. From that hour down to the present the agricultural interest 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 1854 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 unprofitable pursuit, and the landlords having maintained corn law rents in face of a repeal of the law, 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 its 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 harvest—nay, of a single crop—would produce a famine. Such is our actual state; sorrowful 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 a 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 ascribed 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—in 48 in Ulster against 1 in 25 in Lancashire. 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 population of this country will hardly exceed four millions, and that, in another decennium—in 1881—the once fertile and teeming Ireland will be considerably below the level of Scotland—nay, below that of Lancashire in point of population. Of course there must be a point, somewhere, beyond which the inducements to emigration will lose their force; or else immigration from other countries flow in to replace it. But to indicate that point, beforehand, is a conjuncture of circumstances so utterly unprecedented, it 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 Englishmen to contemplate.

An address by Marshal Macmahon, Duke 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 promotion the distinguished warrior, of whose affinity to our race every Irishman feels justly proud.

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 condolences, their paltry pretence of condemning the Orange faction, and revealed to all the game the government played. They foment discord and dissension, 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 that 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 *haine politique* (as the French designate that species of Machiavellian devilry of State craft) whenever they speak of the destitution, the dying out, or the going off, or the discount, or the despair, or the agrarian crime, of the Irish people. They have no better names for the Irish than 'beggars,' 'unimprovable Celts,' 'half savages,' 'Ribbonmen and murderers.'

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 station. Anything that has a tendency to drive the 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 grievous finds favor with the British Government.

The atrocities of the Orangemen are perpetrated against Irish men, women, and children of the Celtic 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 BELFAST.—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 already 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 last month, will remember to their latest day the dreadful scenes of riot and carnage through which they passed.—Whig.

MONS ORANGES RIOTS.—About 150 Orangemen, with fifes and drums, playing party tunes, marched through the village of Glenesry 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 windows of two other homes of Catholics. About twelve o'clock they dispersed. They are supposed to be from the neighborhood of Ballinderry.

CONSEQUENCE OF THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The Northern Whig, 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 hoisted 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 Kilmagony on Sunday last as it was rumored that some representatives of the 'Purifying Nationality,' from Portlaoise, Carrick-on-Suir, and Callan, were there and then to assemble. The following is a copy of a notice posted at Kilmagony, on Sunday morning last, which probably led to the 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 Kilmagony. It is said the meeting of 'Nationalists' is postponed 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 inflamed 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 the 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 Belfast, held in the Orange Hall, 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 Institution and its members touching the recent unhappy and fatal riots in Belfast, the following resolutions were unanimously resolved:

'Inasmuch as the town of Belfast has recently been the scene 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 Institution, it is resolved;

'First—That the Orange Institution having been organized for the purpose of promoting Protestant principles, upholding the Crown 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

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 disorders.

'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 loyal Orangemen.

The following Address appears in the Ulster Observer: 'With a generous sympathy and earnest promptitude, for which we were 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 influence we have to oppose and battle against, and we invoke and rely upon their assistance 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.'

A deputation of Belfast magistrates waited on the 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 Dublin. 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 have 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 Viceroy to Dublin, at one time, told him above all things 'to purge the magistracy.' And most unquestionably the very same thing requires to be done to-day. In Belfast there are half a dozen Catholic magistrates necessary. They are necessary to give the Catholics their confidence in the administration of justice. They are necessary to curb the partisan spirit of officials in the borough, and to give protection to the Catholics whenever the Orange mania seizes on the followers of the Dutchman, 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 'be 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 Catholics 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 historians tell us that 'every soldier was to put a green bough in his hat.' This, with the pass word 'Westminster,' were the distinguishing features of William's army crossing the Boyne. Again at Athlone, under Ginkil, the General whom William had left 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 wore in his hat 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. J. Awalt, in Portadown News.

RANDALSTOWN PARTY SESSIONS.—These Sessions were held on Tuesday before Major McOintock and Captain Brooke. Considerable interest 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 persons that were alleged to have marched in procession, with some five hundred others, on the 12th July. Proceedings were instituted under the Party Processions and Emblem Act. Sub-Constable King and Constable Butler, of St. Ferdinand station, were examined as witnesses for the prosecution by Mr. Oaruta, Solicitor. The former stated he heard the 'Boycote William' played, saw drums, fifes, and flags, of red, white, and blue colors, in the crowd, which was not marching in military array, and comprised many boys. Informations were taken, and defendants against whom a *prima facie* case has been made out, were entered into recognisances, themselves in £20, and two sureties in £10, to appear at the forthcoming Quarter Sessions.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION CLAIMED.—The sum claimed as presentments for injuries sustained by wrecking in the late riots amounts to between 9,000 and 10,000. According to the custom of the grand jury in such cases, the amount granted will be levied off the barony of Lower Belfast, and, as the grand jurors 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 situated.—Northern Whig.

THIS 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 be on we could use would too strongly do justice to the utterly indefensible, unreasonable, and, in the true sense, un-Christian nature of the imposition it inflicts 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 is only remembered 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 Protestant 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 offensive to them as that which we have described would be to us. The grievance against which the North American colonies rebelled 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 system which used to be based upon the hope of its Protestantizing Ireland has long since vanished. Ireland 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, however 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 growing during the present generation. It has now really come to this, that wherever, in politics as well as in religion, Protestant England takes one side Roman 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 Captives 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 foundations of a future Christianised community. But the Irish State Church, where it has any special effect whatever over 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 principle than those of eternal justice. Englishmen do not think often enough, or deeply enough, on this subject. It would turn their attention to it more earnestly and frequently if we cannot believe that many in this country would long be found willing to bear the moral and political responsibility of sharing even by a silent acquiescence in the perpetration of a gross and monstrous injustice.'

Again has time brought round the days of harvest when the farmer takes stock, and observe what produce the soil has yielded to enable him to meet his engagements. As the fine weather continued in July, a genial heat such as we seldom witness in this country, it was thought by almost every one 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 oats 10s 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. A guinea a barrel for wheat is so low, that it speaks trumpet-tongued to the landlords to make large abatements in the rent of land; and unless abatements 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 on 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 ran high, and the farmers made as much money off a inferior crop as of an abundant one. But now it matters little whether the crop be good or bad in Ireland; for they seldom influence the markets, and it is often the case that prices are higher when there is an abundant crop than when there is a poor one.—Dundalk Democrat.

'I have been entranced by the English Government,' said an English engineer to M. de Beaumont in 1837, 'with the direction of public works both in England and Ireland, and I have been obliged to employ by turns 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 irregular,' but when he perceives that the agreement with him is honestly carried out, he then takes heart and I am unable to express the indefatigable ardor, the constancy, and punctuality with which he works.' Mr. Kay, another Englishman, sustaining truth, and to show the industry and success of the Irish laborer wherever he is certain of compensation quotes the evidence of English, German, and Polish witnesses before the Committee on Emigration: 'The efficiency and success of the Irish emigrants,' he says, 'is attested in Canada by Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Brydson; in New Brunswick, by Mr. Perley; in Nova Scotia, by Mr. Oakes; in the United States, by Mr. McIntern; in Australia, as Van Diemen's Land, by Colonel Mitchell, Colonel McArthur, Messrs. Verneer, Cunningham, Bernart, Justice Therry, and Rev. D. Lang.'

Those who wait about want of capital in Ireland, comparing it with England, and deduce that we are spendthrifts and never-do-wells, are thus met by Kay the Travelling Bachelor of Cambridge University.

'The Irish who make such good colonists when they emigrate would, with a system of free-trade, land, make equally good citizens at home. The enormous tract of waste lands would soon be brought into cultivation, as the mountain sides of Saxony and Switzerland, as the sandy plains of Prussia, and as the lowlands of Holland have been under the same invigorating system. Capital would make its appearance in Ireland from a thousand unexpected sources; a good class of womanly work grow up there as in Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, and France; while, as has been the case in these countries, since the subdivision of the land among the peasants, the habits, manners, dress, appearance, and industry of the people would all revive and improve under the invigorating influence of a sense of ownership, and of a consciousness in the laborer's mind that he was prospering and happy if he chose to be patient, diligent, and industrious.'

The late Miss Hussey, of Dingle, who died in Dublin last week, left £11,000 to the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty for charitable purposes.

The first flax market for this season was held in Banbridge. A large quantity was offered for sale, and the price obtained varied from 6s to 8s 9d per stone of 14 lbs. At Strabane the price of new flax was from 60s to 75s per cwt., according to quality.

A flax market has been opened at Ballyshannon, county Donegal, to afford the growers of flax in that district a convenient opportunity of selling their produce.

LEONARD OF HOWE: HOWE'S RAR.—Ever so many centuries ago, when Ireland was a great, glorious, and free, and when her nobles were everything and her people nothing, the Earl of Howe of that day left his baronial mansion for a stroll on the sands of Sutor before breakfast. The night had been a stormy one but the waves had subsided, and the mare magnam smiled like a bride. All was serene—no a spot 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 shore, to be a female—a female, too, of surpassing beauty and grace. The Earl looked, pitted and ultimately offered her the hospitality of his castle, which then, as now, was the asylum of the poor and the stranger. The mysterious waif preserved her incognito; but the produce of the Earl succumbed, and ultimately he wedded 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 reverse side of it was contained a charm, which rashly meddling 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 seasons she always insisted on visiting her friends 'alone.' At first this was unpleasant to the earl, as he knew not whom or what those relatives might be. But ultimately he succumbed, and during his lady's absence amused himself by congregating his friends and fellow sportsmen about 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 servant announced the fact, when the rat itself dashed into the room, leaping 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 attachment went. Always, however, it was remarked that so soon as the consover 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 lost its gloss, he began to feel such a follower constantly at his heels was both unseemly and inconvenient. But the attached animal did not surmise 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 uneasy feeling at his wrist, and on looking down he perceived that the rat had gnawed to green ribbon slender, and was now in full retreat. Jumping from his couch, he seized a sword, and before the rat could gain safety he struck it dead. In a few minutes after the Earl's bell was heard, and when his servants rushed in they found their master a dying man. The Countess never returned to the castle, and the mystery was never solved.—Irish Legends, by E. A. M.

CRAVING CLASSES IN IRELAND.—The Judicial Statistics of Ireland for the year 1863, just issued, comprise returns of a remarkable character. The criminal classes at large—the known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, prostitutes, suspected persons, vagrants and tramps—are returned by the police at 22,390 in England and Wales the return was 126,146. As the population of Ireland is to that of England and Wales about as 1 to 2.7, these numbers imply that in equal populations there are above 34,000 of the criminal classes in England to 22,390 in Ireland; the criminal classes are 1 in 280 of the population of Ireland, but 1 in 150 in England. The number of known thieves in Ireland is returned as 3,254, being less than half the number in an equal population in England; and the number under 10 years of age is less than a third 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 prostitutes 661—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 population in England; and the number of vagrants and tramps is very great—5,900 to 8,968 in an equal English population. The young vagrants are especially in excess in Ireland—3,330 to every 1,875 in England; but there are no industrial schools to receive them in Ireland, and to some extent the number of vagrants and tramps is overrated in Ireland, owing to a less exact method than in England. It must be borne in 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 Dublin, and only 1 in 576 in London. In order to ascertain the entire number of the criminal classes it is necessary to add to those who are at large at any time those also who are in confinement; and this will give a total of 37,452 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 Ireland than in England; the number of houses of bad character in Ireland is apparently about forty years of age, with a good-looking face, though somewhat past and a mouth particularly expressive of cunning and intelligence. On yesterday the magistrates decided upon having a full investigation of the charges preferred against Mrs. Doherty at the petty sessions on Thursday. Mr. Heard, S.I., untravelling 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 Press.

of her powers, had given existence to. For years past she has lived in affluent circumstances, by selling 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 herself when she succeeded in enrolling two steady members of the constabulary force on the list of her votaries, and, considering, one of them at least, in debt to a considerable amount in supplying her extraordinary demands upon him. Sub-Constable Joseph Reeves has outlived the first budding of youthful enthusiasm; he 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. Doherty, his wife engaged her services and the child improved somewhat. Henceforward Mrs. Doherty became a frequent guest at the tea table of the constable, and after a time she predicted that ere long he would be in affluent circumstances, inasmuch as some of his relatives and connections 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 question being regularly forwarded by Mrs. Doherty, and the replies occasionally came through her, and were sometimes found in an odd nook on the bill-side. 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 coat with brass buttons, a knee breeches, coarse stockings and shoes; he was not allowed to address the vision, which was be held 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 departed 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. Jephson 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 connections who had been dead for years, and in this statement he is also corroborated by his wife. For weeks after, Mrs. Doherty is supplied with yeast, potatoes, tea, &c., for the sustenance of the dead who have come to life, and on more than one occasion some tobacco was sent to old Mullins, 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 exchanged for gold, and on one occasion some eggs were sent back with word they had not agreed with the dead son William. Mr. Heard, the energetic and most intelligent sub-inspector, at length got intelligence of what was going on, and he determined to make inquiries in reference thereto; Reeves was removed to Clonmel in consequence of the debts he had contracted, and learning the cause thereof, he proceeded to Mrs. Doherty'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. Doherty acknowledged were to have been forwarded to some of her defunct clients on the same evening. The house was otherwise comfortably furnished, and the same 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 pulchre named and their families still place implicit faith in her, for when being removed to the dock, Reeves shook her by the hand, and asserted that, 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 Mr. Wilson addressing Doherty, 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 (?) 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 3d, 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 bewitch them or their children. So stands the case at present. Mrs. Doherty 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 past and a mouth particularly expressive of cunning and intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISSEMANN.—A letter from Wurzburg states that Cardinal Wissemann will be present at the 16th general meeting of the Catholic Society of Germany, about to be held in that city, and will celebrate the opening Mass in the cathedral.—Post.

DR. PUSEY ON THE JUDGMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—An important manifesto has just been put forth by the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the well-known Regius 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 Cairns, 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 half-believers, as if all barriers were thrown down, and disbelief might have its free course.'—After analysing the nature of the judgment the effect of which, the doctor insists, 'is very narrow indeed,' he says that 'the Lord Chancellor has gone out of his way to affirm that the Church of England does not teach what it does teach. He declared that there was no proof that, in the mind of the Church of England, the English word 'everlasting' meant 'lasting for ever.' 'Is there any hope, asks the doctor, 'or any more righteous judgment in the future?' Certainly none, if the present Court of Appeal be retained. The terms of theology are as well known and definite as those of common law. The theological meaning of 'everlasting,' 'hell,' 'canonical,' 'scripture,' 'inspiration,' is as definitely known

as that of 'manslaughter,' 'felony,' 'larceny,' 'treason,' 'libel.'—Those whose whole lives have been 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 Christian. 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 having, 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 'profoundness of justice.'—Dr. Pusey exclaims, 'How long shall the patience of the English Church be abused? Tudor protection is withdrawn from it, piece by piece; the iron grasp of the Tudors is held more tightly than ever upon its free action. By an analogy from French history, he urges that the English Church 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 revolution, to hear persons who had been the most devoted of her sons speak of a 'Free Church.' It was a far less injury which rent the Establishment in Scotland and elsewhere.' 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 profess 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 property—would not have dared so openly to profane justice, should be reformed?' 'Is the Church 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.—Churchmen 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 is time to cast off this anti-Christian tyranny of the State. Pledges have been in fashion, and a general election is at no great distance. Let Churchmen on the principle of the Anti-Corn Law League, league themselves together for the protection of the faith. 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 beseege Parliament until it is reformed. It has been suggested that no church should be offered for consecration, no sums given for the building of churches which by consecration should become the property of the present Church of England, no sums given for endowment in perpetuity, until the present heresy-begging court shall be modified. This will show our rulers that we are earnest. Such is the substance of this important document.—Post.

With all our civilization we are letting thousands of children die of small-pox merely for want of vaccination.—For eight consecutive years in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and for thirteen 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 2,690 deaths from small-pox. London, 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 were due to small-pox; in Northampton and Plymouth about an eighth part; and in Merthyr Tydfil 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-scurvy. 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 service ships have from 30 to 70 per cent. disabled, and there is reason to believe that many are lost solely because their crews are too ill with scurvy 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 furnished 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 Protestantism. Agricol's must have been very like Lord Elgin, and was perhaps chiefly superior to him, if at all, because he had Tacitus for a biographer.'

We (Weekly Register) have seldom seen a more remarkable admission; in fact it is exactly Father Newman's statement, as quoted by Mr Henry Wilson in our last number. Enlightened Protestantism naturally resembles enlightened heathenism, for one and the other are great creations only not 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 Saturday Review saw, that enlightened Protestantism is not a religion at all. It is merely a philosophical school. Not that all Protestants are always without religion; God forbid; but that their religion, when they have any, is something quite separate from their Protestantism, and is, in fact, a distorted fragment of the Catholic religion. Their Protestantism, 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.

THE 'DAILY TELEGRAPH.'—Most amusing of all, however, 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 surveillance 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 ANGLICAN ESTABLISHMENT.—If it were a question to be determined by our vote whether Church of Englandism—as Benthism used to call the great State department, with Lords Spiritual and Deans and Fat Beccors, and very great wealth in Giebes 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 hesitation decide in favor of the Institution of the Thirty-nine Articles. Not that we can discover in that institution any of the attributes of a true Christian Church, for it is neither a believer in nor a teacher of many of the most important truths of the Christian doctrine, but on the contrary ignores fundamental dogmas and has been the immediate cause of terrible persecution to the Catholic Church. For three centuries the so-called Church of England has been a persecuting Institution, and the active opponent of religious liberty in the United Kingdom. Persecution, oppression, and injustice, have marked its course from its foundation under the last of the Edwards to the present reign; when a new Penal Law was enacted to uphold its

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 refined 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 intemperate. As a rule when Dissenters grow rich, they leave the Conventicle and flock to the State Church to rub the skirts of the gentle 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 laws at a later period, on account of their non-conformity to the State Church they always showed themselves ready to lend their aid to that Institution in its hostile attacks upon the Catholic 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 before, the Catholics, as a body, gave them collective 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 symbols 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 Tabernacle, and the mawworms of Centenary Hall entrenched in high places and clothed with power.—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 that the complainant had made himself ill through fighting. The complainant only denied this by saying that the fight was not of his seeking—had been attacked by a City Missionary named Newman, on his own door step, and the teacher of Christian principles, after calling him a variety of bad names, fought 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, and more or less connected with what we may call the Church Militant, but this is the first time we have heard of trained pugilism being employed to further the good cause. The teaching of a certain muscular school of modern piety, which we would rather call the many-genial, would seem to point to this agency as one which may be occasionally employed with advantage; or, if they merely go as far as this, they evidently think pugilistic training is the best physical preparation for the Christian life. If they have not yet got the length of producing an orthodox champion ready to fight all comers from tea to twelve o'clock, and to strike at once his money and his principle, they have travelled in that direction, and can boast of disciples who can do the back fall as well as 'any man in all Britain.' Our objection to fighting as a means of propagating the true faith is, that it proves nothing. We see a country, plant a colony, and then begin to convert the natives, but they retire before us, but 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 doctrine 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 truths 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 ignorant of the poorer classes. The poor of London will quietly submit to any impudent intrusion made in the name of religion; and city missionaries, even in the vilest neighborhood, are always safer than the police, because of their utter helplessness.—Daily News.

THE ASANTEE DISCOVERY.—During the recent discussions on the Asantee difficulty—for to term the expedition a war where no enemy appeared the field savoured vastly of the general who commended all his foes, having no foes to fight with—it seems to have escaped the debaters pro and con that there must be two parties to an agreement. The British forces utterly failing in their attack on the sage old Asantee monarch, decide to withdraw their troops and abandon the valuable stores, but consult not the sage King. This reminds one of the anecdote of the two gentlemen, 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 settlement. The King of Asantee represents the wounded man.—Army and Navy Gazette.

SCOTCH AND IRISH.—Sir Walter Scott and Tom Moore.—must tell you one of his [Moore's] stories, because as Sir 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 'pliatry,' delighted with his ability to the crowd on landing, said to the tollkeeper as the King passed through, 'Och, now! and his Majesty, God bless him, never paid the turpicks, an' how's that?' 'On kings never do; we let 'em go free,' was the answer. 'Then there's the dirty money for ye,' said 'at. 'It shall never be said that the king came here and found nobody to pay the turpicks for him.' Moore, on his visit to Abbotsford, told this story to Sir Walter, 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 Scotch folk would have done anything in the world for his Majesty, but—pay the turpicks.'

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.—The Chester Chronicle notices a singular occurrence in the county of Chester. 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 small plantation, and on going to the place from 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 spouted 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.

PAVON ARMOUR.—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 military services, there is nothing like paper, for not only are ships proposed to be made of this material, but field-guns are at this moment being constructed at Battersea. A rocket tub has been decided success; and the results of firing at the prepared paper, which is, bulk for bulk, we are told, not so expensive as teak, are what we feel most interested to see. Paper of 1 inch thickness was fired at, and not quite

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 yet render our Northumbrian, Minotaur, Agincourts, and last, though not least, our Bellerophon, if not quite invulnerable, yet 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 or offensive warfare must be seized, and it behoves our humanity to be up and stirring.

UNITED STATES.

SALA DISCOURSES OF AMERICAN PASTRY AND THE DEXON 'PIE.'—Next to ice-cream, you are sure to find slabs of very greasy pound-cake. There was wont to be a confectioner on Holborn-hill who sold the largest Dutch-buns for a penny, and the largest slice of pound-cake for three-pence, and that human eyes had hitherto gazed upon. The pound-cake was in hue a most gorgeous yellow; but the confectioner put too much saffron both into the cake and in his bun. 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 cabbages like rich food, although it by no means makes them plump and shiny, as it did Master Wexford Squinters. They are invariably fond of pound-cake, and consume vast quantities of it at dessert. The celebrated Barnum—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 Divine 'domus' withdrew dining. 'What'll ye have, sir?' asked the negro waiter towards the last stage of the banquet. 'What is there?' 'Lime soup, ham, sir.' 'Ham?' ejaculated the gentleman with infinite scorn and wrath, 'do ye think I'd feed folks with ham?' 'Bring me some pound-cake and plenty of butter with it. 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, candied, or lollypops, of every conceivable color and shape, generally made of mule sugar, and very sticky; and ginger-bread, which is soft, treacly; and hasn't any ginger in it. But I have kept the bones 'bach for the last. The bones 'bach? any rather the evil monster; the villain which is fraught with headache, heartburn, anxiety, drowsiness, swimming in the head, fallacious after meals, noise in the ears, moans or webs before the eyes, tangling, pains in the joints, and all other symptoms of derangement of the digestive organs as eloquently enumerated in the advertisement of Dr. Cook's Emulsion Bitters. That malodorous thing, that banished to Dyspepsia, and all other of its attendant woes, is Pie. I can see the pie, in innumerable equilateral triangles, gleaming with a ghoulish green beneath the yellow gauze. There it is: pumpkin pie, blackberry pie, whortleberry pie, buckeye pie—pie of all kinds, but always of the same ghastly, ghastly shape, and with a foundation and border of fatty indigestible crust. Talk not to me of an inflated currency, of a stagnation of business, of a dereliction of duty, of a violation of the moral code, of a failure of July harvests, of a general depression, and of a general depression of the real estate of the Atlantic States in pie. In the west it is pronounced 'poy' and the backwoodsman is fond of it; but a man who lives in a log-hut and is setting roots or tilling in the prairie all day long can eat pie 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 men, women, and children are sedentary, that an unhealthy appetite for pie waxes most deadly. There the pie fiend reigns supreme; there he sits heavy on the diaphragm and on the souls of his votaries. The salmon faces, the shrunk forms, the sunken eyes, the morose looks, the tetchy temperament of the Northerners are attributable not half so much to need water, crude, tough beefsteaks, tight lacing, and tobacco chewing as to unbridled 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 beans every Sunday, but you have pie morning, noon, and night every day, and all the year round. I desire you have often observed what gross feeders the professed totalitarians are, and how unwholesome they look for all their abstinence from fermented liquors. Set this down in England to a ghoul like craving for heavy meat, tenn, greasy muffins, Sally Louns, and hot stappers, and in the United States to an overweening addictiveness to pie. Pie 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 odious theologian rises in their throats, and they must curse their brethren or choke. Full of pride and pie they wax bloated, and lick at their apostolic mission. Plethoric with pie, they bellow forth denunciations 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 slice off a cat 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 have 'gin' out. Then the jarvanitas are raised on pickles. At other times their pabulum is pie. The 'Confessions of a Pie Eater' have just been published. They are heartrending. Through an inconquerable hunger for pie, the wretched man who is their subject often incurred in infancy the penal visitation of locky, and brought the hairs of an aged grandmother with sorrow 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. Pie forced him to abandon a lucrative and honorable career for an unsuccessful whaling voyage from Cape Cod. Pie drove him into exile. Dejected to all the finer moral feelings by this ungovernable lust for pie, he obtained, under false and fraudulent pretences, a through ticket for California by the Vanderbilt line; but, detected in 'smouching a-ton cod' from the altar of the Chinese Temple in San Francisco, he was disgracefully expelled from the Golden State. It was for pilfering pie—a digger's mountain lunch—that he was subsequently ridden on a rail out of the territory of Arizona. Begged, broken in health, he deserted his wife and family, drew cheques upon wild-cat banks, and voted on the Bell and Everett ticket—all in consequence of pie. At length, after a course of 'shunting round the free lances' in quest of eleemosynary pie, and following the hideous meal with Dead Rabbits, Plug-nigles, and other unscrupulous pultices; in the Fourth Ward, he was arrested in Philadelphia—being then located on Pine, two blocks from Cedar—for passing bogus notes on the Hyde and Leather Buck, 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. The late illustrious Abernethy had a presentiment of the ravages which pie was making in the American constitution when he rebuked his dyspeptic patient from beyond the sea with the gorging propensities of his countrymen. Mexico is said to owe her ruin to the game of Monti; and if Columbus did not add his fearful craving for pie, the very direst future may be argued for her.

The True Witness.

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the year then, in case the paper be continued, the
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continue sending the paper, the subscription shall
be Three Dollars.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots.
Single copy 3d.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.
OCTOBER—1864.

Friday 7—St. Mark, P. C.
Saturday 8—St. Bridget, V.
Sunday 9—Twenty First After Pentecost, Ma-
ternity 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.

All the subscribers indebted to the TRUE
WITNESS for "over one year" are hereby noti-
fied that unless payment is made within the next
twenty days, their accounts will be handed to
the clerk of the court for collection with ex-
penses. We give this public notice in order
that no subscriber in default may plead igno-
rance.

None need expect to escape who are in ar-
rears; 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.

"Parturient montes nascitur ridiculus mus."

PROTESTANT MEETING FOR FREEDOM OF
EDUCATION.—It is a strange anomaly that Pro-
testants, who in the United States, and in every
country where their numbers assure to them po-
litical ascendancy, are the most vehement cham-
pions of "State Schoolism," should in Lower
Canada turn, as Lord Castlereagh would have
said, their backs upon themselves, and come out
strongly 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 com-
plain; neither will we urge it as a reason for re-
fusing or delaying justice to our Protestant fel-
low 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 prin-
ciple 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 sup-
port 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 con-
scientious scruples do exist; and this fact estab-
lished, it has naught to do with the reason for,
or validity 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 con-
scientious scruples against such Church or

School; and these scruples it is bound to re-
spect, since over conscience it has no legitimate
authority.

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 Pro-
testant 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
the evening of Tuesday the 27th ult. These
grievances are five in number, and are thus enu-
merated:—

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 Dissident
schools are not allowed to share therein, though
much of the property thus taxed belongs to Protest-
ants."

This grievance, if truly stated, should be re-
dressed, 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,
though 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 Superintend-
ent of Education is this grievance to be attrib-
uted; but to the neglect of Protestant proprietors
themselves, who are so careless that they do not
avail themselves of the provisions of the law
made in their behalf. On this score nothing can
be said against the liberality of Catholic leg-
islation. 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
applied.

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 waiving their dissen-
tient 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 desir-
ous to be impartial."†

The man who framed this grievance was evi-
dently 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 suc-
ceeds only in establishing a national and per-
haps unavoidable grievance, in that his complaint
in substance amounts to this:—That the Inspect-
ors, though desirous to be impartial, are often
so imperfectly acquainted with the English lan-
guage as to be unable to make correct reports.
Even if true, there is in this nothing to substan-
tiate.

† 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-
testants, ignorant of French.

tiate a charge of illiberality against Catholics. It
is a grievance to Irish Catholics, as well as to
English Protestants; it involves simply a ques-
tion 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."—*ib.*

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 Com-
missioners 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 no-
tions. 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 Catho-
lic catechism;" and that "in one case a smart,
little girl refused to cross herself, and after hav-
ing 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 Re-
port, and as this is given *anonymously*, we can-
not of course condescend to notice it. The
anonymous accuser is generally a liar 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 Lower
Province.

But when all is done, all that is to say that
the law can do, both in Upper and Lower Can-
ada, 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 ques-
tion would be of easy solution; but scattered as they
are over an immense surface, badly provided
with the means of communication it is impossible
to furnish them all with schools of their own per-
suasion. 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
injurious 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 Cath-
olics. It also institutes a comparison betwixt
Canada and Belgium, points out the resemblance
betwixt Canadian Liberals and Belgian Liberals,
and hints that as the latter have triumphed in
one country, and are about to carry 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 Cath-
olics of Belgium; we recognise also the striking
resemblance betwixt Canadian Liberals and
Belgian Liberals, betwixt the designs of the lat-
ter, and those of that party in this country of
the faithful 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 ma-
jority 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 ten-
ders 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 Con-
vents in Belgium are supported solely by volun-
tary contributions; that they hold no endow-

ments, these having years ago been sacrificed to
the clamors of an advanced and aggressive
Liberalism. The State gives not one penny to
the Belgian Convents, whose revenues are
derived exclusively from the voluntary contribu-
tions 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 "we
must have done with Convents." It is not
enough for Belgian Liberals that the Govern-
ment 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 Cana-
dian 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 of 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 entrust-
ing 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 principles. The politi-
cal ascendancy of the corrupt and demoralised
urban, over the rural population has secured the
Belgian Liberals a temporary triumph, and given
occasion for *To-Parsons* of the Protestant Liberal
press.

The cause of the preference 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 harm-
less 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 them-
selves disbelievers in Catholic dogma, should pre-
fer entrusting their children to the Catholic
priest with his superstitions, than to the Liberal
with his moral poison—is a fact not very credi-
table to our contemporary's pretensions to super-
fine piety, but can strike no one with surprise
who has studied the history of Protestantism,
and has thus learned its natural proclivities to
infidelity and immorality. The lesson however
this avowed 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 re-
semblance betwixt Canadian Liberals of the
Witness and *Globe* school and those Belgian
Liberals whom every honest father or mother re-
jects with abhorrence 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
betwixt 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 fight-
ing, 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 ce-
lebration in their cathedral, of the 12th anniver-
sary of their venerable Bishop, and of the fiftieth
of his priesthood. The Bishops of the Province
will be in attendance, together with a consid-
erable number of the clergy from the different dioc-
eses. It is the first time, it is said, that a bi-
shop of Canada has lived to see the 50th year of his
priesthood.

It is said that the crops in the parishes below Que-
bec 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 de-
mand 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 opera-
tions, 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 com-
pelled 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 indi-
cated as noticeable in the field, recurs also in the
Protestant pulpit. If we have ploughwomen in-
stead of ploughmen we meet also with the start-
ling phenomenon of Protestant ministrissesses in lieu
of Protestant ministers of which the subjoined
paragraph from our American Protestant paper,
the *Quincy Patriot* of July 16th offers an illus-
tration:—

"INSTALLATION IN WYMOUTH.—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 cere-
monies attendant upon the Ordination and In-
stallation of this Reverend and captivating young
lady:—

"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. Ballou; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev.
E. Hewitt; Benediction by the Pastor."

The Rev. Miss Brown, we are further in-
formed, is a sweet artless creature "not quite
twenty-four years of age." She is nevertheless
"a full graduate of a regular theological institu-
tion, 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 hasten to avail them-
selves of the spiritual consolation of their young
and Reverend Pastress; 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 concern—
always a primary consideration with Yankees
who so well know how to reconcile the service
of God with that of Mammon. One little in-
convenience only do we anticipate, and that
springs from the amplitude of young ladies' petti-
coats, and the narrow limits of the ordinary pul-
pit 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
for Spain."

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 Yaukees 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 Canada—
would 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 hundreds and thou-
sands 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 refugees in Canada from Yan-
kee tyranny, her conduct, or the conduct of her
Ministers, should be denounced as unconstitu-
tional. 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 Na-
ples, who may have taken shelter in the Papal
dominions.

It is the boast of Englishmen that British
territory offers a sure and safe asylum to all refu-
gees, no matter what their offences, and of all na-
tions; 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.

THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANS' BAZAAR. — It is to be hoped that those who have not attended the Bazaar as yet will do so during the few days that remain before its close.

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 approbation of the majority of your Catholic readers.

Let not the Catholics 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.

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 four winds of heaven the very important privileges that they now enjoy in the matter of education.

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.

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.

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 slightest attention to him or his barrel.

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."

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 four winds of heaven the very important privileges that they now enjoy in the matter of education.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We have much pleasure in giving 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.

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 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 stuff, and will materially reduce the crop of Buckwheat, scarcely any of which is yet harvested, or fit for the sickle.

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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 Lincoln army occurred at this place a few weeks ago. George Hicks, a stout simple lad of 18 years, born and brought up in the neighborhood of Dunville, was kidnapped by two men, John and Larry Green, the former an old resident of Dunville, 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 American side by water.

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."

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. Carscallen, 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.

Birth. 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 McKinnon, Esq., of Glengary, Barrister, to Miss Amelia, only daughter of John Kelly, Esq., of this city.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Oct. 4, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$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.

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, 56c to 57c; Peas, 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 lb, 18c to 20c; do, tinned, 15c to 17c; Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40c; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c; Sheep, each, \$3.50 to 4.50; Calves, 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 60c; Calfskins, 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 CHURCH, 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 3rd OF JANUARY, 1865, and the four following days of the week.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, AT MISCOUCHE, PARISH OF BELLE ALLIANCE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE 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 the useful and ornamental branches suitable for young ladies.

The course of instruction will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, French and English Grammar, History, Sacred and Profane, Ancient 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.

Parrots are requested to take all the necessary information from the mistresses before purchasing the wardrobe of their children.

EDUCATION.

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

FEMALE INSTITUTION, FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, ST. DENIS STREET, ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.

TEACHERS WANTED. THE Parish of Ste. SOPHIE, County of Terrebonne, WANTS THREE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools. Female Teachers will suit.

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.

FARM TO LET. THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ACRENTS, to be 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.)

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.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE. THE PROPRIETOR of the OTTAWA TRIBUNE, wishing to retire from the Newspaper business, offers for SALE the Ottawa Tribune Newspaper and JOB-PRINTING Office, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS., WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers 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.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

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.

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., " "

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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 sovereigns.

The Emperor Napoleon's invitation to General von Roon has rather puzzled the quidnuncs on this side of the channel.

The Constitutionnel, commenting on the appointment of Marshal McMahon 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 Napoleon III.

Anniversary of the day upon which, nine years ago, General McMahon, by the capture of the Malakoff, added to our military history one of its most brilliant pages.

The retail trade of Paris continues to prosper. Shopkeepers in general have exhausted their summer stock, and are preparing for the autumn trade.

ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 12.—The Pope has returned to Rome. An immense concourse of people assembled on the line of route to the Vatican, and cheered His Holiness.

Our Turin correspondent writes on the 3rd of September:—The run of the kitchen, as the phrase has it, is oftentimes the means by which the world silences slippery friends, and performs its part towards poor or troublesome relations.

the ambitious wife hunter will be received by the Emperor, who will talk to him arcana imperii and still keep buoyant the hopes of the kingdom of Italy.

BELGIUM.

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.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—The New Free Press of Vienna publishes the following, under 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. Blumbe, 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.

POLAND.

SCENES AT THE CITADEL OF WARSAW.—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 food provided by the prison authorities, the gates of the citadel were on that day besieged by an anxious crowd.

Where is the country that can produce a finer specimen of a member of parliament, a gentleman, and a man? (applause). I am sure you are all anxious to hear the eloquence flowing from his own lips—

found a homeless burial in the common ditch, which has 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 entertainment was given to the O'Donoghue, M.P., by the people of O'Connell's, at the Royal Mail Hotel in that town.

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 than mine, 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.

"Where is the nation to rival old Erin, Where is the country such chivalry can boast?"

Where is the country that can produce a finer specimen of a member of parliament, a gentleman, and a man? (applause). I am sure you are all anxious to hear the eloquence flowing from his own lips—

The toast was drunk with all the honors. The O'Donoghue rose amid loud and prolonged cheering, and said—Mr. Chairman, vice-chairman, and gentlemen, I feel deeply grateful for the manner in which the toast of my health has been proposed by you all.

good wishes for my success (renewed applause). I often boasted that if there were any who doubted me, I could refer them to the people of Kerry, who would be my bail (renewed applause).

I often boasted that if there were any who doubted 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 perhaps, this may give you the idea that I am rather a confident fellow (laughter)—I felt perfectly certain that Tipperary would support me.

BE IT KNOWN WHAT IS SAID BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, Montreal: Gentlemen,—It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA bought from you.

my political creed, (loud applause), and I am as certain as I am of my existence that it is the political creed of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people (applause). Some people say, why not make tenant right the basis of an organization? Other people say, why not make the question of the Established Church the basis of an organization? Both these questions were quite as much before the public in O'Connell's time as now.

INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA, is a disease born of the luxury of civilization. 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, regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought.

A GREAT BLESSING.— When pains are darning 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 tooth-ache, cholera, and pains and aches of all kinds.

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.

ON and after MONDAY, the 5th September, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as follows:— STEAMER MONTREAL, Capt. P. E. CORRS, 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.

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

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. Ross. 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 FOUR o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. CHAS. DAYLENE, 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, Repentigny, Lavallée, Lamorne, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAMOURNEUX, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamblé every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracteur, Sorel, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Bilarie, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chamblé 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, Capt. L. H. ROY, Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Yarenon, Lachenaie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday, at SEVEN 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.

STEAMER L'ETOILE, Captain P. E. MAILLOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomption, 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 d'Ermitte; returning will leave L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday, at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, Sept. 5, 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch. 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.

6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUPE, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864. Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION. An Old Physician's Testimony. READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858.

Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N.E. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I 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 a reliable 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 safe.

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army). Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors. 363 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful.

T. QUESNEL. South Granby, C.W. Mr. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes.

Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON. Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1859. Messrs. 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 Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoea, summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character. I 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 it in the house for any consideration.

W. BALDWIN. Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & have found great relief from it.

SMITH. Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors. 363 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at 8.10 A.M. Express Train for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, (for the White Mountains), and Portland, at 2.00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, and Portland, at 10.15 P.M. This Train connects at Quebec with the Morning Train for Riviere du Loup, and the Ferry for Tadoussac, and the Saguenay.

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 7.45 A.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston & Intermediate Stations, at 10.00 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville, and Intermediate Stations, at 4.50 P.M. Night Express (with sleeping car attached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 9.25 P.M.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Sept. 12, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY HALF A CENTURY.

Has been used for nearly Half a Century, With the most astonishing success in Curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Indigestion, 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 the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, or however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue.

The power of the medicinal gum of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are combined with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minotree: 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 efficacy.

For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased 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 Balsam in 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 acknowledged as the remedy par excellence.

Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE. CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1858. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen.—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve 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 Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above your thing proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL. Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1858. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen.—Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you 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. Wistar'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 unexampled success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

ALFRED HOOKER. None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS on the wrapper.' SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young—With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalties, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo, cloth, 75c.

The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the different seasons and festivals of the Christian year with a large number of Miscellaneous. Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School should be without it. ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own living. By the Rev. George Boston. 12mo, cloth, 75c.

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TERMS.—The work will be published in two 8vo volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5 half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John Francis McGuire, M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.50. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. Montreal, Jan. 29, 1864.

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. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. It is a 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 countrywomen 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.

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 Boarders a great increase of room. They would also warn parents that henceforward the Course of study will be—half French and half English.

NEWS DEPOT. THE BOSTON PILOT, for 3d., At FORD'S News Agency. IRISH AMERICAN, for 2d., TRUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD, N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, BROWNSON'S REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

At FORD'S News Agency, Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets, Montreal. August 11. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of—

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUGHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS, FLOUR, RIMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c.

Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON, 12m. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT 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, Chemist.

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, Chemist.

TRUSSES, ENEMA APPARATUS, SYRINGES, Pianten's Capsules, Brou's and Ricord's Injections, Grimaud's Syrup de Raifort Iode, &c., just arrived. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street. [Established 1859] 12m

SEEDS! SEEDS!! FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street. CAMPHOR. 1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HORSFORD'S AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. McGibbon's, English's, Dufresne & M'Carthy's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Benallack's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mullin & Realy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building. Finest KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon. COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do. J. A. HARTE, Druggist. Montreal, April 21.

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, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy.

150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each.

20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1855, 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.

Sherris, 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 FLOWERS. Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street. 12m

March 24, 1864.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

R 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 SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates 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.

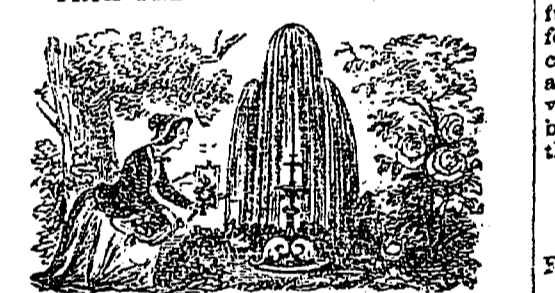
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla 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 virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative 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, Inopiant 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. 2m

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 fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For

FAINTING TURNS, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA.

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

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends readiness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentifice, 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 MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

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

For Sale by—Devin's & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND 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 :

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness 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 Pains in the Head, Debility of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden 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 Bitters 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 Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and 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 of different 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 instances, 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. 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 recommended them to persons afflicted 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 surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

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 us, 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. Jan. 14, 1864. 12m.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND MASTER TAILOR TO THE 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.

☞ An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. ☞ OARS 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. 12m.

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

H. J. CLARKE, N. DRISCOLL.

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

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

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

☞ I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. 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. March 27 1864.

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, richly clothed, will be attached to the small Hearse, which every person regards as the most elegant 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, Crapes, &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards.

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

X. GUSSON, 69 St. Joseph Street. 3m.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1½-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and ¾-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

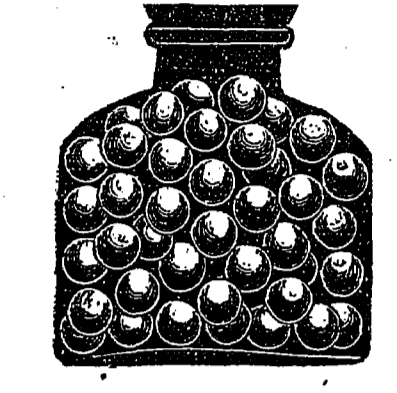
M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET, MONTREAL.

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

Manufacture and Keep constantly on hand : Baths, Hydrants, Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Lift & Force Pumps, Hot Air Furnaces, Tinware, [plates] Voice Pipe, Sinks, all sizes

☞ Jobbing punctually attended to. ☞

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) SUGAR-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, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless 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 are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

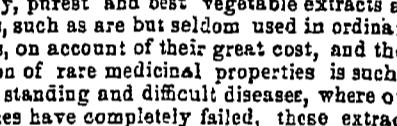
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES.

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 afflicted. 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 Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devin's & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

G. 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.

☞ Manufacture on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

☞ Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. 12m

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for circular Address

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

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, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. ☞ Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 14, 1864. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE, On very reasonable Terms. Apply to FABREN PAINGHOUD, No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. August 4, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

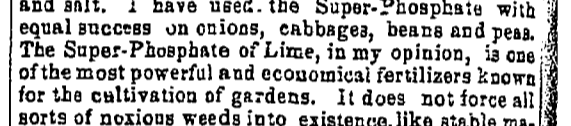
MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Montreal:—

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedeeman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds 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 fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.

For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clark & 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 CASES OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruption.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TITTEUR, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

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

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

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

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

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

Agents for Montreal, Devin's & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.