

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

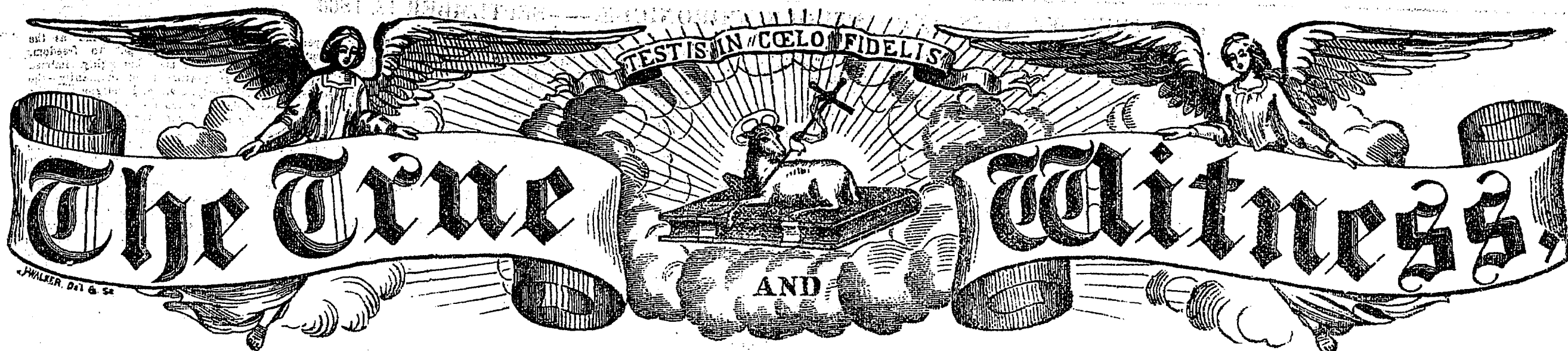
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIV. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863. No. 6.

THE RETURN OF CLANEBOY.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)
'Merciful God, they are murdering the Earl!' screamed Honora, as she saw him drop from his saddle, Robert Fitz-Martin drawing his sword all bloody from his side, Robert Fitz-Richard and Sir John Logan striking at him as he fell, and the Erenach and kerns engaged in deadly combat with his servants.

Gyle; he made no answer, and seemed suffering great bodily pain; the question was repeated.
'I have deceived you,' he said, with a groan of anguish, 'Claneboy knows not of our agreement.' All stood in the consternation of sudden despair. 'Had I lived,' he repeated, 'all would have been well; but as it is, without one to play out the part in which I am thus stricken down, you will be but the tools of my policy, the deluded tools of my ambition.

was just finished. In the court immediately before the Castle, there was a better sort of gallows, with some middlemen or esquires, still busied in directing the quartering of men, and stabling of horses; while among piles of arms and armor, two war chariots stood opposite the gates, with the gilded harness not yet removed from their poles.
Crowds of butlers were hurrying to and fro among the lower buildings, where the banquet was still going on, and bearing ale and honey-wine from the cellars to the great hall, where the chiefs themselves were assembled, each seated upon a boss of rushes covered with a cloak, before a separate table, with his butler behind him, and his sword-bearer by his side. The walls were hung with tapestry of crimson freize, festooned between the timbers, each of which rose like a trophy, sustaining its load of sylvan and military decorations. At the upper end of the hall, upon a raised platform, stood three huge candles, formed of rushlights, bound together to the full thickness of a man's body, and nothing less than ten feet in height. Every one was supported by two butlers, whose office was to feed the pith with oil as fast as the flame consumed that in which it had been originally steeped, and to guard against danger to the wood around from a body of flame so great and high as rose from each, and filled the hall from end to end with intense amber light. Of all the assembled chieftains, Aodh O'Neill himself was, by his yellow head, the tallest. He stood up at his table, a horn of mead in his hand, and as he rose into the light of the torches, which the height of the platform had hitherto shaded him, the brazen flash of his head in sudden glare caught every eye.

able battle, we have, by this severance of the English tie, through the keen cruelty of our leader, become the natural friends and allies of our nearest protectors; and to whom, save to the Chiefs beyond the Pale, shall the revolted Englishman look for protection? I am here, a weak woman, to plead the cause of many, and you may well wonder that the cause of such a family should rest in hands so feeble. Alas! my Lord is long dead, my son is a tender youth, my brothers are slain or captive, my noble kinsmen of Mandeville are themselves at feud with Claneboy. I alone am left to dare peril and hardship in our children's behalf, and I have travelled hither, Princes, to urge you to take back your own, and to admit us partners of your dangers and alliance.
She paused; a hum of approbation rose on all sides, and she continued—
'What service do you crave of us, Princes? We are fewer than we have been, but never yet so well disposed.'
'Seize upon Cragfergus Castle,' said a south-country chieftain, 'while we overrua Leeaile, and so cut off their communication with Linstear.'
'The Castle is strongly garrisoned,' she replied, 'we are too few to essay it.'
'Yet,' said a voice in the crowd, 'although the boar's hair be unspooled, we slew the wild boar to-day in the wood.'
'Ha!' cried Aodh, 'the closed eyes of William were truly a gladder sight than even the open gates of his castle. I had not sought the alliance had I known Princes, of your rising, or of thy friendship, lady—the kinsmen are ever by him—he is our worst enemy.'
'Let me not disguise it,' said Gyle, but she faltered as she spoke; 'we do offer you freedom from that pest and scourge of your nation. But much as we long to prove ourselves trusty and prompt allies, we would not shed blood in the quarrel without full assurance of protection in defeat—and blame me not, Prince, that I stipulate where life and fortune are at stake—neither will we without also equal and just recompense in success.'
'Ask what thou wilt,' cried Aodh, 'that service gains it,' but his sons Neal More, and Brian, and all the younger chieftains, murmured, and there were expressions of disgust heard among many of the elder Tanists.
'We will buy no man's blood,' said Brian Ballagh.
'Let the assassin look for accomplices among the Scot,' cried Neale; 'we have neither Bruce nor Kirkpatrick in Tyrone.'
'Be silent,' cried Aodh sternly, 'I would that we had even such brave men in the place of vain and irresolute boys. I tell thee, lady, thou hast named the price of what thou listest to ask.—This William is a worse than Conyn; and the man that makes him sure, shall be a better Baron than ever was Kirkpatrick. Say what thou demandest, lady.' But the color came and went upon Gyle's cheek; she covered her face with her hands, and burst into passionate weeping.
'Rash and unmann'd boys,' cried Aodh, to his sons, 'your insolent taunts shall not go unpunished.' And he took the lady's hand, and strove to soothe her with kind words and apologies; but Gyle's tears flowed faster and faster, and she sobbed aloud. Those who had reproached her, already blamed their own rashness, and the sons of O'Neill joined their father's entreaties that she would forgive them.
'Oh, my Lords, my Lords,' she cried, forgetting in her agony, alike forms of address and prearrangement of action, 'I do not deserve these reproaches. I cannot longer bear your unworthy thoughts of me. My Lords, the Earl is already slain.'
She had no sooner made the avowal than the shame of her former apparent hypocrisy again assailed her; and amid the confusion that her intelligence had created, she again hastened impatiently to justify herself.—'Oh, hear my story,' she implored with uplifted hands; 'judge me not till I have told what brings me to this degradation. King Aodh, I have been wrought upon by thy name; it was thy legate who deceived me. Let me but speak and I will tell all.' She dried her tears and continued.—'Thy legate sought to tamper with William, he saw that his designs were hopeless and strove to bribe us to the attempt that has been accomplished. He offered us in thy name, as a reward, all the lands of Duflern, with oblivion of all ill-will to my son and men of Mandeville; all the lands of northern Dalaradia, from Clough to the sea, to my imprisoned brothers, and then he engaged to set free from Norburgh within six days; and to confirm the compact, Aodh, he offered us, in thy name, the hand of thy youngest son in honorable marriage with my only daughter.'
'William?' cried Aodh, 'I never authorized him—and thou hast been duped, lady.'
'I call God to witness,' she replied, 'that I sprang his bribe, rich as it was, with scorn—

but, my Lords, there came a messenger from the council with orders for my brother's death without delay, and William had to ride from Ardes next morning to sign them.'
Aodh's brow had been cleared up at first on her reply, fell again, and he sternly questioned, 'What then, lady? is the son of a hundred kings married to thy daughter?'
'My daughter,' replied Gyle, kindling at the imputation of inferior birth, and now unchecked by the consciousness of dissimulation—'my daughter shrinks not from comparison of ancestry with even thee. Her great forefather, Charlemagne, was Emperor of nations and countries, out of which as many kingdoms of Claneboy as the King of Claneboy can boast lineal ancestors, might have been taken, without staining a horse in his hundred stables, of one pile of barley. Her ancestors by the side of her noble father, were barons of Normandy, whose vassals led each as many men to their standard as half of the master roll of thy people—and her great grand father was the O'Brien, at whose foot-stool kings of such nations as shme have knelt and done their homage.'
'Thou bravest it well, lady,' said Aodh, 'well and boldly—but we of the Tanistry wed not our Princes thus rashly to the daughters of Saxon Knights.
'Oh, had I but a little longer concealed the truth,' cried Gyle bitterly; 'had I tempted thee with offers of a service to be performed, as our miserable deceiver counselled me to do with his dying breath, and as he would have done himself had he lived to finish what he began; had I bidden thee to kindle thy warning fire on Slieve Gallen, and shown thee an answering light on every hill in Antrim, as I was prepared by him to do, and as I should have done; had I out shown our strength, and stipulated for its exercise, I could have gained whatever I desired. But I am a weak woman, Aodh, and I could not stand before an assembly of men, and bargain for the price of infamy. My daughter is the bride of thy son, but she brings thy nation a richer dowry than ever did the wife of O'Neill before. Alas, alas, Honora, thou hadst little thought of what would be thy marriage portion.'
'And Phelim, lady,' said Aodh, 'did my son know of thy compact?'
'He knew not,' she replied, 'he knows not even now the peril I encounter for his sake:—he and his bride await thy determination in security; if they receive not thy pardon ere morning, they will have fled far beyond thy displeasure. I only am here, a weak, widowed out-cast woman—I and one trusty kinsman, who has shared my fortunes in peace and honor, and is willing now to share them in danger, and, if need be, in death. Stand forth, Sir Robert Fitz-Martin Mandeville, and show this ungrateful Prince the testimony of thy sword.'
She had finished, Mandeville advanced into the hall, holding in his hand the sword with which he had slain the Earl—'Behold the blood of the tyrant!' he exclaimed, and struck the point of the weapon into the ground; it quivered from the weapon, and shook the red crust that still adhered to it in flakes upon the floor. The boldness of the action, and the sight of an enemy's heart's blood scattered at their feet, joined to the spirit with which Gyle had already won the respect and pity of all, raised such a triumph of stern admiration, that the whole hall rang with acclamations, and Aodh, whether it was that he could not resist the universal voice, or that he really sympathized with it, advanced and extended a hand to each.
'Noble lady, and valiant sir,' said he, when the tumult had abated, 'Claneboy knows how to honor constancy and courage; and if I were forgetful of the worth of this service, I would well deserve the reproaches which thou, lady, hast not made unprovoked; but forgive the anxiety of a father for his son, of a King for one of the Princes of his people. Sir Robert, this good sword has healed the quarrel it caused last summer; thou shalt have all my legate promised thee—I will make good the pledges of my name in all things.'
'On noble Aodh,' cried Gyle, 'it was neither for land nor lordship that we consented—rescue my brothers, and we care not for the woods of Duflern.'
'By the staff of Marcus,' cried O'Neill—and all of his name, at the great household oath, bowed—'I will have them in the possession of their lands within three days, else will I raze the walls of Norburgh stone from stone. And lady, for thy daughter she must be worthy any Prince in Ireland, else were she not thine; I would fain see her as Phelim's bride; where hide they?'
'We left them in Clan Conkem,' said Gyle—and her voice now faltered as much from joy, as it had done so shortly before from shame and sorrow—they think that we are at the abbey of Coleraire, to procure their shipping for Scotland; for pardon from thee they do not hope, and had they known the peril of this adventure, they had not easily parted with me. Sir Robert

will lead thy messengers to their concealment, but, Aoh, after I have seen thee bless our children, the abbey of Muckamore shall be mine." "We will raise them ere sunrise," cried Aoh, "and that with a joyful summons; and now, Princes of the North, who rides with me tomorrow to the path of Donegor?"

On every side the assembled chieftains offered themselves; some drew their swords, some shouted their war cries; the bards answered from the hall, and the kerns with their bagpipes, from the courtyard; the neighing of horses, and the rushing and trampling of troops, filled the whole space from forest to forest, and all was the tumult of preparation thenceforth till midnight.

The watchfires on the Antrim hills, in answer to the flame upon Slieve Galee, were still burning red in the obscure dawn, when there arose a sound of rattling arms and trampled thickets among the deepest of the western forest of the Bann, and presently from among the displaced boughs of the underwood, there thronged a dark multitude of horse and footmen, and poured down like another river on the fords. The sun had risen, and the fires were undistinguishable in the broad light of day, but the living stream still swept from bank to bank of the choked and swollen river, for its waters rose against the dense array of kerns and gallowglasses as against a bulwark mound, and split by their limbs into a thousand currents, gushed through them with the noise and tumult of a rapid. In a chariot surrounded by spears, and almost overcanopied by waving banners, habited in the robes of an Irish Princess, crowned and unveiled between her mother and husband, sat Honora, while Aoh Boye and his other sons riding by the chariot side, gazed with unconcealed admiration on their lovely kinswoman—lovely through all the sufferings of watching and fatigue. Along with them rode Fitz-Martin, Fitz-Richard, and Sir John Logan, for all the English concerned in William's death had fled together to Clan Conkett, and all had been received into the favor and protection of O'Neill.

It was long till the Bann resumed its quiet flow after that passage; when the nation of O'Neill had crossed, the wilder outlaws of the west followed; tribe after tribe swept back upon the astonished and defenceless English; and Antrim did not, for full four hundred years, recover from the Return of Clanaboy.

THE END.

ADDRESS OF THE CARDINAL PRIMATE OF ENGLAND.

We (*Weekly Register*) translate the following abstract of the beautiful address of Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, from the *Bios Publico* of Gand, which has given excellent reports of the proceedings of the Catholic Congress:—

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (observes that journal) was next invited to address the Congress. The illustrious Primate of England took his place at the desk amidst the enthusiastic applause of the assembly, and delivered a discourse of which we endeavor to present to our readers the leading points.

His Eminence said:—
Your Eminence, my Lords, Gentlemen,—If distinguished orators have not been unmoved in the presence of an audience so numerous and so dignified, with how much greater reason ought I to shrink from the performance of the task which I have undertaken to perform; for I am a stranger (at least, so far as any person can feel himself a stranger amongst fellow-Catholics), and I have to speak in a foreign language upon a subject of vast range and considerable delicacy. But I come before you not as a stranger, but as a simple reporter, bringing you not some figures with which to occupy your attention for a time, perhaps I might say to fatigue you.

I desire to speak to you of the condition, so far as regards religion, of the Catholics of England, and of the Continent.

Whenever I visit the Continent, especially Belgium, I feel confounded when I compare the great things here with the comparative smallness of those which we possess at home. And yet I always thank God, who does so much for His Church on earth. When I behold the Episcopal of your country, those Bishops who are an example to all the Catholic Hierarchy, so zealous, so devoted—when I see the Clergy, those pastors full of ardour for the good of their flock, and when at the present moment I gaze on this vast assembly of Catholics met at Malines with one sublime object, I can indeed well comprehend the greatness which Catholicity has reached in this your beautiful land.

I need hardly inform those whom I address that Catholicity is making progress in England. It is a truth declared everywhere by our friends, and still more by our enemies. This increase of Catholicity embraces three distinct epochs. For nearly a century, from the time of Pope Benedict XIV. down to 1820, the Catholic Church in England was governed by three Vicars-Apostolic. In 1820 an event occurred which powerfully aided the cause of the Church; I mean the Act for the Emancipation of Catholics. Political and civil equality was then granted to Catholics, but with restrictions and humiliations which rendered their position still far from an easy one.

On the 8th of July, 1840, Pope Gregory XVI. largely increased the number of Vicars-Apostolic. He named eight. This was a most important step, for several new centres of religious progress were thus created.

Ten years later, in 1850, Pope Pius IX. granted to England the restoration of the Hierarchy. His Holiness appointed one Archbishop and twelve Bishops. It was by a providential arrangement that the restoration of the Hierarchy took place by degrees. It had been restored at once in 1829 we would not have been strong enough to make use of the new power thus placed at our disposal.

The illustrious orator then proceeded to quote most interesting statistics, which showed the development of Catholicity in England since 1829. The census of 1861 (continued the Cardinal) stated the population of England to be 13,000,000. In 1841 it was 12,000,000; in 1851 it rose to 17,000,000 and in 1861 to 20,000,000. During the same interval of time the number of Priests had increased in a still greater degree than the population. In 1829 there were in England 431 Priests. In the present year we have 1,212. In 1829 there were 410 Catholic Churches in England; we have now 872. The number of religious houses of nuns was in 1830 only 15; it is now 102. There were for a long time no religious houses for men in England; in 1850 there were 11; we have now 55. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

In London the progress of Catholicity has met with more obstacles than elsewhere. For not only is that vast capital the centre of Protestant organization, the seat of all those powerful societies which have for their avowed object the destruction of Catholicity, the residence of the Court and the nobility, and the scene of the operations of a strong press landed together against our religion, but we have also material difficulties to contend with which many do not think. The land necessary for the construction of a church or a school is sold at an enormous price. It was recently stated in the

House of Commons that some land situated near St. Paul's Church (a commercial and not an aristocratic quarter) was sold at the rate of £180,000 sterling per acre. It is not in London, therefore, that Catholic churches and Colleges are to be found, but in other dioceses.

"In the city of York there stands a Cathedral, the most magnificent in England, truly worthy of the ages of Faith. Near this Cathedral, which is now in the hands of Protestants, the Bishop of Beverley, who is here present, has built a beautiful church. He had the courage to place it just in the shadow of the great Protestant Cathedral. The Judge of Assize recently visited this church and said that it seemed as if the ancient church had driven its roots far down into the earth and had re-appeared in another church which seemed almost to be an offshoot. And the metaphor is true; for the tree of the Church is recovering its strength and vigour; its branches are again beginning to bloom, to flourish, and to bear fruit. (Prolonged applause.)

"But, to tell you the whole truth, we have our afflictions too, and our greatest is the education of children. We cannot satisfy the great need because of our poverty. I could conduct those among you who occupy themselves with the poor, to one quarter in London inhabited by a very indigent class, a fetid place, where the air does not circulate and which even a policeman scarcely ventures to approach. I have been here lately to visit a community of noble-hearted Belgian Nuns, who under the guidance of a Belgian Priest, have had the courage to bury themselves in the midst of the uneducated poor, and to found a school for the children who stagnate in the midst of vice, and whose ignorance is so great that they know not even their own names. During each year of my episcopacy, I have had the consolation of adding 1,000 children to the number of those attending our schools, and yet there are at least 17,000 Catholic children who attend no school or attend Protestant schools.

"Yet notwithstanding these melancholy facts, we are progressing, even in London, as the following figures prove:—

	Churches	Nunneries	Monasteries	Hospitals and Orphanages
1829	29	1	0	4
1831	46	2	1	4
1853	102	25	15	24

His Eminence having mentioned the recent opening of two churches, one for Germans, and one for Italians, served by Priests of those nations, expressed the hope that he would soon be able to open a new church, where Divine services would be celebrated by French Priests, and to which a Flemish Priest would be attached.

"There is less heard now than ten years ago (continued His Eminence) of conversions to the Catholic Church. But the reason is, that the unguarded publicity given by the press to conversions, often caused serious family disputes. But conversions have not lessened; they are still numerous, not only amongst the aristocracy, but among the middle classes, merchants, lawyers, students, and others. In London, we have an hospital attended by twenty-four Sisters. A convent has founded this institution. In another diocese a convent, who is here present, has built a church large enough to be the diocesan Cathedral. It is served by Priests of the Benedictine Order. The churches and presbyteries in England, which have been built by converts, amount to forty-two; and in England to build a church is to found a parish.

"I have stated that the Holy See largely increased the number of Bishops in 1850. The new Sees were established in accordance with geographical considerations. One of these Sees had only at first one Priest, and now it contains a Cathedral. The soil which had been fallow was cultivated and produced abundant fruit. In Wales we now have nine Missions, two Colleges, eight Convents, within a comparatively narrow space. Since the re-establishment of the Hierarchy in 1850, we have held three Provincial Councils. We have Chapters to take the proper ecclesiastical steps when Bishops become vacant. We have also the genius of the parochial system. The Bishops have also bound themselves to endeavour to establish large Seminaries as soon as possible. All this has the Catholic Church accomplished in England by its own strength alone. (Prolonged applause.)

"You are all aware that when the Catholic Hierarchy was re-established in England in 1850, a violent storm of public opinion burst upon us, because of the exercise of an act of religious authority which conferred upon us no temporal power whatever. But I hasten to add that our fellow-countrymen have since that time made reparation to us so completely that all recollection of those unhappy days is now entirely effaced from our memory. (Loud applause.)

"The distinguished orator then proceeded to review the progress which had been made by the Catholic Church in England, in its relations with a reserved and distrustful Government. His Eminence entered into the most circumstantial details respecting the organization of committees which had been appointed in each diocese to defend the rights and interests of Catholics. These committees were named by the Bishop and composed of a Priest and of two laymen of zeal and rank, 'qualities which I am happy to say,' continued the Cardinal, 'almost always appear united.' The committees assembled in London, and divide the funds arising from collections made in all the churches and chapels of England. Each school or institution causes its wants to be made known to the committee of its own diocese, which then transmits same to the central committee. The Government has recognised these committees in all matters which relate to the Catholic religion. The committee is the medium through which the complaints of religious communities are made known to the Government. It also examines the plans of churches which are about to be built, and regulates the legal position of the parish. The schools for the poor are managed on the same plan. They are under the direction of a local committee, which is equally recognised by the Government. We owe the success of this work of the schools to a man whose zeal and disinterestedness have no equal, a man venerated by Catholics, respected by Protestants, and treated with deference by the Government. He has abandoned his delightful country-seat in Yorkshire to come to reside in London, in order to be near our schools.

[His Eminence says the journal from which we translate) was understood to refer to the Honorable Charles Langdale, the generous defender of Catholic rights in England.]

His Eminence then proceeded to review the working of the Normal Schools as well as the Reformatories and the Orphanages founded of late years, many of which establishments receive an allowance from the Government, while at the same time they are under the exclusive direction of Catholics. He described the persevering and successful efforts which have been made to obtain the appointment of Catholic Chaplains in the army and navy; with the rank and treatment of officers; and also the appointment of Catholic Chaplains attached to prisons and enjoying the same prerogative as the Protestant clergymen holding the same position. He next explained the question of the Workhouses and the campaign which had been undertaken in order to obtain the redress of the grievances which the Protestant organization of those establishments had entailed upon the Catholic poor. An official inquiry had been commenced, and the Cardinal observed that such inquiries generally led to change in the law.

The eloquent orator said that the Catholics of England were most grateful to the Catholics of the Continent for many substantial benefits received especially from the Catholics of Belgium. He then referred to the English Seminary founded at Bruges by an English convert, a seminary which (observed His Eminence) to a great extent owes its prosperity to the paternal care of a Prelate whose absence from

amongst us deeply grieves us all; the illustrious Bishop of Bruges, whose wisdom and piety shed a lustre on the Church, and have won for himself world-wide sentiments of love and veneration. (Loud applause.) The Cardinal next observed that there were now six foundations of Belgian Nuns established in England, who labored with extraordinary devotedness in the Vineyard of the Lord.

"It has occupied," continued His Eminence, "ten years to obtain the remedy of our principal grievances, ten years of efforts and struggles. At last we have succeeded. And by what means have we succeeded? I will tell you. We have not chosen the Government under which we live, but we have considered it to be our duty to draw from it every aid possible. We used the means which Providence placed at our disposal to ameliorate our condition. We have recognised two powers in the State, the Crown and the Nation. We do not acknowledge any third power between these and us. Being thus placed, the principal object of our efforts has been to procure the necessary support in Parliament. But we are only a small group, a family, so to speak. And how were we to procure a majority in Parliament? All England only sends one Member to the House of Commons. Yet we did not despair. Catholics observed that the electors were divided between two parties, and they found that by combining their strength, and then bringing it to bear in favour of one side or the other, they could cause that side to succeed which appeared the more disposed to do them justice. Thus we have taught the two great parties in the State to count the power of Catholics as something.

"Secondly, we have obtained perfect union between the Catholic laity and Clergy. There is no division between them, and you will bear in mind what I have said respecting the School Committee of each diocese. "Thirdly, we have maintained friendly agreement amongst the laity themselves. And permit me to express to you my opinion on this subject, with complete freedom. You have granted to all the speakers in this Congress entire liberty of thought. But it does not follow that you will allow yourself to be coerced even by the most brilliant eloquence. The conduct of English Catholics is based on this—not to attempt to force every one to think in the same manner on certain questions, just as I am not bound to agree in everything with the orators who have spoken here with such powerful eloquence.

"God has blessed our union. I live in the midst of my people, and I do not appeal to a transitory power, which, to-morrow, may not exist. We have confidence in the people. We have confidence in the justice of our cause and in the justice of England. Let us glance back at what has happened in England since the re-establishment of the Hierarchy. There was at first a great movement against the convents. The Nation thundered against the Catholics. Parliament wished to order domiciliary visits to convents, and scarcely a member of Parliament dared to offer opposition, so much was the monastic state deemed to be at variance with the habits of the country. But the war came, and the Government required assistance for the soldiers. And it exclaimed,—"Who will find me a woman with the courage to confront the ocean and its waves, battle and death, to leave her native land and to go forth into exile among barbarous and Pagan nations, to leave perhaps for ever the peaceful and holy abode where she has passed many happy years, and transport herself to the midst of a rude soldiery? And the Church answered,—"I have no need to seek for such a woman, for she is already with me; behold a woman who knows only one fear—the fear of God." And so the Sisters of Charity went forth on their errand; and well did they perform their duty; and instead of tearing from their brow the veil which grows them, England felt bound to decorate them with the military medal, in order to show that the courage of a woman who devotes herself to God upon the field of charity is no less worthy of honor than the valor of the soldier who confronts the field of battle. This work was not done in Parliament; it was done before all the army; and since that time no person has dared to lift up his voice in favor of disturbing the hallowed tranquillity of the Convent. (Prolonged applause.)

"We count (continued the Cardinal) on the power of opinion. In England, the heart of the people is full of prejudices with respect to the Catholic religion; but, besides having confidence in the justice of our cause, we have confidence in the justice of our fellow-citizens, and we have hopes that they will conclude by taking their place on the side of the right.

"Catholics of Belgium, it is not necessary to wait for a crisis to arise in order to protest. As soon as an injustice is done it is necessary to cry out against it. It is not for the feeble to encourage the strong. You have all the force of strength. We are often told that Belgium is engaged in a struggle. In a struggle against what? Not against the throne, for all that I have seen here has proved to me that you have found in your King a man who is loyal and devoted to the nation. It is not against an invading nation making war upon you. No, it is a struggle against yourselves. Then be united and be strong. Let a practical organization arise from this assembly to instruct the country and to teach the people their duties. You have a grand motto—"Union gives strength." There is another motto more beautiful still, and it belongs to the Church—"Unity makes a nation strong." The former is strong to oppose offence; but unity is as a rock against which the waves are dashed to pieces.

"We shall soon close our sittings, and many of us will not in all probability meet again in this world. In the name of the Bishops, Clergy, and laity of our country, I offer you my thanks and thanks for the generous welcome and the fraternal love with which you have received us. During these four days I have been constantly beside your venerable Archbishop. I knew him before, but I admire him more and more every day. I say the same of the other Bishops with whom I have had the honor of passing the last few days. Allow me, in conclusion, to exclaim with all my strength—Glory and honor to the Prelates of Belgium!"

Loud acclamations (say the journal from which we translate) followed these words. The truly admirable speech of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman lasted for more than two hours, and was listened to with the liveliest interest. The enthusiastic applause which interrupted the illustrious orator at different periods must have proved to the distinguished Primate of the Church in England that his words were powerfully efficacious. Animated by such encouragement, the Belgian Catholics will, we hope, know how to struggle with the same energy as the Catholics of England in the defence of their liberties and their rights.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Five young priests, late students of All Hallows, Drumcondra, have sailed from Liverpool for Australia.

The IRISH HIERARCHY.—The chiefs of the Catholic Church in Ireland never assemble that public interest does not centre on their proceedings. Apart from matters purely ecclesiastical, there is always some social grievance, some semi-religious question discussed at their meeting, which affects, more or less directly, the Catholics of Ireland. The Land Question, Emigration, the Poor Law and its administration, the Education Question, the Protestant Church Establishment, the whole Civil Service, those, and many others, are portions of the matters which a bench of Irish Bishops might be expected to discuss. The general meeting of the Hierarchy last week, from which few members were absent, lasted five days, and dealt with subjects of momentous importance. Ecclesiastical discipline and education

were the chief matters, however, under consideration. The Catholic University, was naturally the leading matter for discussion—providing funds for the erection of the building, now commenced, requiring the permanent annual support of the University, and devising means for the broadest constitution of the Senate, or governing body, and schemes befitting the discussion of the Episcopate. The completion of the University is a grave national work, for which not less than £100,000 would be required. The raising of this sum should be extended over five years, and might apply to every land in which the Irish people form an element. At this rate, and over this area, we have no doubt that, without undue pressure, and within this period, a fabric may be raised, worthy in every respect of Ireland, and fully adequate to her present educational requirements.

It is proposed to organise a collection at home, and at the same time, three other collections, one in Great Britain, one in America, and one in Australia, all to be done under the approbation of the Bishops, in the respective countries. The connection between the material and the moral condition of the University is so close, that we doubt if the University can be said to be at all firmly established until we have a noble and magnificent building, adequate to all the requirements of its schools, and symbolising to the senses the whole breadth and depth of the intended education. The Prelates have called into activity an important element in the governing body of the University namely, the laymen. Intended, mainly, as a lay Institution, the Catholic University, while solely directed as to Faith and morals by the Hierarchy, must, in all its leading aspects, be a lay institution, from which students will be sent forth to the Legal, Medical, and Engineering Professions, to the Civil and Military Service, to Mercantile, and to Private Life. That the preparation for pursuits so secular requires a direction partly secular no one can doubt, and such direction is now provided in the new and mixed constitution of the University Board. The University has already acquired the superintendence of nearly all the Colleges, Diocesan Schools, and Middle Class Academies of Ireland, nearly every one of which is affiliated with that great National Institution. Another, and a highly important branch of education remains, the Primary Schools, which are attended by nineteen-twentieths of the whole juvenile population. Last year, the Bishops decided on prohibiting Catholic Priests from sending their Teachers to the Model Schools of the National Board for Training, and, as a logical sequence to that resolution, the Prelates have decided on establishing Catholic Training Colleges for Teachers, Masters and Mistresses. Upon this point there can be no difficulty, as excellent Model Schools exist, the Catholic University affords ample Professorial Staff, and all that is wanted is a Domestic Establishment in which to properly locate the students. The Christian Brothers' Schools and the Catholic Parochial Schools of the city afford ample field for practising and Model Schools, and the establishments of the Sisters of Charity, and the Sisters of Mercy afford some of the best centres round which can be formed Training Schools of the highest order and of the first efficiency. In fact, the recent decision of the Bishops is that which was required to give unity, breadth, and consistency to all their previous decrees upon the Education Question.—*Morning News*.

MAILS VIA GALWAY.—It will be satisfactory to the Irish public to learn that it is not intended by the Post Office authorities to oblige letters or papers posted in Ireland for transmission to America by the Galway line to make a retrograde journey to London. The notice issued from the General Post Office unquestionably bore that interpretation, but we have been assured that no such design is entertained. The notice states that 'mails will be made up in London on the evening of every alternate Monday [the service began on the 17th of August] and forwarded to Galway to be despatched on the following day to their destination;' but our inquiries lead us to believe it is intended to despatch letters, posted in, and brought to Dublin by the inland mails, on each alternate morning. It would relieve the public mind if this were stated officially.—*Morning Herald*.

EDUCATION.—It is gratifying to observe the anxiety of all classes to advance the educational prospects of this country. Those who are among the most reluctant to give a morsel of bread to the starving peasant vie with the most devoted of his friends in efforts to procure him a suitable education—of course according to their notions of sound peasant education. The conviction has certainly gained ground, that, whether in politics or in religion, or in the pursuits of industry, Ireland must be educated to achieve success. Every party support the extension of instruction to the people; and fortunately the peculiar party views and religious impressions of each section seem to find something advantageous in the general object. Whigs and Tories cry "Educate," because they imagine that enlightenment will tend to imperialisation—the Irish Nationalist, because he thinks more rationally that an educated nation will probably wish to be free, and will consider itself to be the adequate manager of its own affairs. The High Church party affects to think that Popery will fly the light of education; while the Catholic knows well that the doctrines and practices of his religion will endure the most active scrutiny, and will be most cherished where enlightenment most prevails. Thus each party has its peculiar end in view while advancing the great work. They even go so far on the same road that there is no objection to suit education to the wants of the people, to the exigencies of their agricultural pursuits, and to the necessity of industrial information on all subjects. This is decidedly going far in the right direction. In some of the requisites for success—industry, activity, steady habits, and earnestness—the Irish laborer, artisan, and tradesman is abundantly supplied; but in skill and knowledge he is deficient. When instructed, he is as skillful and ingenious as the best in Europe. Witness the cabinets of Dublin and the damask of Lisburn. The worked muslins produced in Ireland rival those of France, and surpass those of every other country. Embroidery in silk and satin is carried, in the old land, to great perfection; but, generally speaking, labour is unimproved in Ireland, and every movement of our educators should be based on this fact. To remove this ignorance—to inform the people on subjects necessary for their several pursuits, trades, and callings, and to join to this an accurate knowledge of their own history, and a general knowledge of the history of other countries—should, we submit, be the object of all public instruction. Here begins the divergence that distinguishes the sects and parties who join in the one cry for education of the masses. The political element here, the religious element there, and the third claimant for a hearing—indifferentism—struggle for mastery, and the result is, that while all make grand professions in favor of the common cause, each does its best to ruin its opponent, thus keeping things almost as they were when the work commenced. We think however, the National party are beginning to tell on the masses. Formerly it was the belief that the rich and influential members of society were mainly responsible for the miserable condition of the herd of the population of this country.—They have the power to make the circumstances which determine what the condition of the people must be, to a certain extent, all admit; but every true Nationalist denies that the position of the lower orders is the entire work of upper classes. That slaves make tyrants, as well as tyrants make slaves, is as true as the axiom, that action and reaction are equal. If the majority of the people were educated to know their own interests and their means of supporting them, they would never sell their rights as they do for a miserable mess of pottage, nor would the usurping classes enjoy for a single month the ascendancy which they now possess. The aim and object then, of the educationist of the Ireland for the Irish' school is to educate the people up, not to

imperialisation—not to worship England as the greatest power in the world—but to freedom, so that they may become thoroughly imbued with that noblest sentiment of humanity—the conviction that liberty, civil and religious, is the highest good of life, for which no political substitute, however craftily devised, can ever be made a satisfactory compensation. Education of the sort here indicated is spreading like wildfire through the country. Even the government schools, despite their vicious organisation, are capable of being turned effectually, in many instances, where Celtic teachers fill the master's chairs. The poor are trampled upon because they have not been educated to resist wrong. This is what is now to be demonstrated to them; and be the palm of patriotism that educationists who labor best in the propagation of the boldness of resistance to oppression.—*Mayo Telegraph*.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—What has made Ulster more prosperous than any other province in Ireland? The cultivation of flax. And what must the other provinces do to increase their wealth? They must grow less corn and extend the cultivation of flax.—For several years the farmers of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught have been growing a large breadth of wheat, and they have lost heavily by that species of husbandry. In some instances they have not realised the rent and cost of seed, and the land thus cropped has been of no value whatever to them. Had they sown flax in the place of wheat, they would have made a profit of from £10 to £20 per acre; and thus they would have realised considerable gain.—We know some farmers not many miles from Dundalk, who have received upwards of £30 for the produce of an acre of flax, whilst their neighbors were not able to make £3 an acre of corn; and some of them not more than £4 10s per acre. From all this it is perfectly plain that the farmers of Leinster and Connaught, particularly, have been acting very unwisely in not working like those of Ulster, in cultivating flax. We see by Mr Donnelly's return of the flax grown this year, that an increase in the growth of that crop has taken place in every county in Ireland save that of Dublin. Louth, we are glad to say, has grown 704 acres of flax, being an increase of 522 acres over the quantity grown last year. See what employment this will give, and the profit it will bring to the farmer over oats or barley. But Louth should grow 10,000 acres of flax every year, and continue this very profitable species of husbandry. The excuse some farmers give for not sowing flax is, that it gives a great deal of trouble.—Now what is this trouble of which they complain? Nothing but labor. But it is labor that will pay much profit; and consequently it should be courted instead of avoided. Ulster has grown this year 207,345 acres of flax, or 60,856 acres more than last year. See, then, according to our Louth notions, what vast trouble there will be in the nine counties of Ulster for the next twelve months, in scutching, dressing, spinning and weaving the produce of this vast quantity of land. It is this trouble which has made Ulster wealthy, and which keeps it from knowing hunger or distress when Connaught and other places are oppressed by famine. It is trouble that realises a large profit for the Ulster population, for when all the trouble is at an end, they will find that it has paid them fully £20 profit on every acre, or £2,000,000 on the entire year's produce. Munster has grown 2,183 acres of flax; Connaught 2,465 acres; and Leinster 2,099, making the total number of acres under flax this year 214,092 or 64,022 acres more than last year. But it is in Ulster no great increase appears. The other three provinces have not increased as they might have done. They have acquired certain habits in farming, and it is difficult to get them to make any change. This is very wrong. No matter what system of husbandry they have pursued, they should strive to increase the growth of flax. In some places there are complaints that a market cannot be readily found for such produce, but that is a matter easily corrected. Let us again entreat the farmers to increase still further the growth of flax, and thereby increase the profits of their labor.

THE FLAX CROP IN IRELAND IN 1862 AND 1863.—The following return shows, in statute acres, the extent under flax in Ulster in 1862 and 1863, as compiled from returns obtained by the constabulary, who act as enumerators:—

	1862.	1863.	Increase.
Ulster. Acres.			
Armagh.	18,204	21,543	8,528
Donegal.	10,204	24,066	7,862
Cavan.	5,159	10,275	4,129
Down.	10,489	24,089	4,600
Fermanagh. . . .	20,582	44,070	14,388
Louth.	2,275	4,479	2,204
Monaghan.	18,698	25,868	4,170
Tyrone.	14,280	20,051	5,771
Ulster.	24,834	51,005	7,161

Total of Ulster. 146,489 267,315 60,856
In Munster the return shows, in statute acres for the two years are 1,274 and 1,183, showing an increase in 1863 over 1862 of 909 acres. In Leinster the numbers are 821 and 2,099, the increase being 1,278 acres; and in Connaught the numbers are 1,486 and 2,465, showing an increase of 979 acres. The total acreage under flax in Ireland in the years 1862 and 1863 is 159,070 acres in the former year, and 214,092 acres in the latter year, showing the total increase in 1863 to be 64,022 acres, of which Ulster shows the large proportion of 59,856 acres.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.—After the war the relief from taxation was mainly extended to Great Britain, as is shown at length in Par. paper 367, session 1842. Mr. Vanstittart, however, in proposing, in 1842, a reduction in the taxation of England, which would give her a further relief of £2,000,000, offered a relief to Ireland of £200,000, being in the proportion of 2 to 20; he said:—"No choice was left as to a diminution of taxes, for parliament was bound to reduce duties in Ireland in the same proportion as they were reduced in England." This suggestion had not been regarded in previous reductions, for the relief extended to England, was reduced or repealed (taxes, between 1815 and 1822, was £23,589,259, and to Ireland only £608,320). The amount paid in the ten years, from 1811 to 1820, both inclusive, presents the following contrast (see Par. paper, 27th April, 1841):—

Revenue of Gr. Britain. Ireland. Proportion.	1811 to 1816. £237,875,829	£28,024,212	1-10th.
1816 to 1821. £22,956,114	£2,866,131	1-10th.	

Reduction, £64,942,725 £9,000,178 1-10th.
Thus, though the report of the finance committee stated that its object was to relieve Ireland from a burden which experience proved was too heavy for her to bear, yet the effect of adopting its recommendation, and the act of 1816, was to increase the proportion which Ireland should pay, and to enable Great Britain to reduce her taxation at the expense of Ireland. A little calculation makes this obvious; the reduction in taxation was £68,000,000. If Ireland had been relieved at the rate of 2-10ths, her taxes should have been reduced £2,000,000. Mr. Vanstittart limited the reduction to 2-20th (where he got this proportion I cannot tell) but it should have been £6,900,000,—instead of which the reduction was only £1,000,000.—*The Cause of Ireland*, by Joseph Fisher.

THE POTATO.—*Extraordinary Growth*—It is gratifying to observe the reports, which are current from all parts of the country, of the success which has attended the potato crop. On yesterday, a single stalk was forwarded to this office, which bore the unusual number of fifty-three potatoes. Some of them measured thirteen inches in circumference, while six of them weighed 5 lbs. They were grown on the lands of W. C. Sullivan, Esq., Overton, Bandon, and are called 'American Whites.'—*Cork Herald*.

'ASSASSINATION'—The Secret Circular.—We have given this document in *extenso*, because we believe no more punishment could be awarded to its authors than publicity. It is evidently adopted for the purpose of spreading fear, and we can fancy how the concoctors would lift up their eyes when inspiring a pious horror into the breasts of their old lady correspondents, and how astonished they have been at their sentiments being fairly exposed to the public gaze. It is rarely that any complete exposure of such bigotry gets into print. We do not find its exemplars in platform speeches and leading articles. Over all these—even the most virulent—there is a shade of reserve. Being public, and liable to be met or confuted, there is a certain amount of caution in the utterance. The full fling is only taken in private, when the villanies of Papists, of Popish priests and Romanist plots can be fully and unreservedly discussed. In private the unfounded insinuation is powerful; in private the ear, well prepared by a hot feeling of sectarian prejudice, is filled with the monstrous attributions to Catholics. Of this practice of poisoning the bigoted mind we have a fair specimen in the circular. The catchword is well adopted—'Assassination,' 'Self-preservation.' An appeal to hatred and to selfishness—an awakening of sensation and a recommendation to take care of yourself—is a sure card amongst the melodramatic efforts of the missionary societies. Then the thing commends itself, too, by its hearty and sincere disguise of cruelty. The idea of turning a batch of servants out of one's employment is really a sort of martyrdom for the Protestant faith. To be sure, it is the servant endures it, but we know martyrdom is by no means the more disagreeable because it is borne by others. Indeed, there are people who earn the reputation of philosophers merely by the calmness with which they bear the misfortunes of their friends. Why should not martyrdom be equally admirable, even when vicariously suffered? The appeal to landlords to get rid of their Catholic tenants is only asking a large number of persons to do exactly what they would most dearly wish. We know that it is not very long since a gentleman who had extensive glens well adapted for shooting, but impeded by a dense population, found an assassination convenient to his hand, which afforded him sufficient pretext for desolating the country side. There are, in truth, a very large number of country gentlemen who would be glad to follow his example, and would find the 'instinct of self-preservation' a welcome enough excuse, if there were not other reasons to counterbalance, amongst which is the fact—or at least what we believe to be the fact—that landlords generally don't find eviction to pay. Cattle feeding may be a pretty good thing to make money, but on the whole there are no animals found to pay so well as the wretches who toil for the landlord night and day, and whom he is under no necessity of feeding. In this case expediency gets the better of intolerance; so will it in the other cases where the good nature of the 'Employment Society' would busy itself in flinging Papists out of bread. Fortunately, too, there is another security amongst the better part of the Protestant population, in the growing disgust which such societies, and the bigotry by which they are kept alive, have inspired. The circular we have quoted is unquestionably conceived in a spirit of the most malignant bigotry, but we can hardly believe—especially now that it has been made public—that its practical effects will be other than contemptible. —*Cork Examiner.*

The Protestant population of Armagh were considerably disturbed and excited during Aug. 15 by rumors which reached town that it was the intention of the Ribbon party of the rural districts to march through Armagh during the night. This feat they accomplished some time ago; but, as might be expected, a strong section of the Protestants became aroused by the report of a second visit, and made preparations to meet, and, if necessary, drive back their 'hereditary foes.' The rumor turned out to be correct, for at nine o'clock on Saturday night, August 15, a large party, believed to be of the Ribbon party, armed, and accompanied by music, marched into Irish street, but did not venture further, and thereby a collision between the two parties was avoided. —*Cur. of Irish Times.*

That Ireland abounds in mineral deposits, as widely diffused and as rich as those of England, is a widely held opinion at this stage of the world's doubt. But to raise the mineral from the earth in which it lies concealed from mortal sight, and reduce it to a form in which it may be applied to industrial purposes, requires a combination of circumstances which may be summed up in one word—Repeat of the Union. We want capital, industrial enterprise, knowledge, and a few other ingredients which a Legislature takes great pains to keep at a distance from us, as a commercial nation that same Legislature admits of no competitor for England, at home or abroad, where force, fraud, or chicane may prevail. With abundance of the finest iron stone, fully equal to the celebrated black bank of Glasgow we are compelled to import iron from England, because owing to the Union, we are not in a condition to try our strength with her in this branch of industry. The lead and copper mines of Ireland have long been a source of employment to the people and of profit to the managed interests. Of copper we have an unlimited supply in the range of mountain coast stretching from Bangorrou to Teamore, in far-famed County Wicklow, not to speak of the abundance in the South-Western portions of Cork and Kerry. What impedes our progress in the extraction of these precious minerals? The blighting Union. The total quantity of Irish copper ore sold for smelting in Swansea, some thirty years ago, amounted to 21,819 tons. At present the quantity raised does not exceed that amount by more than five or six tons. Why? We have already given the answer. Lead is more extensively diffused throughout Ireland than copper. We have noble veins in Wicklow, Clonmore, and County Down, many of which have been partially worked with profit to the parties by whom they were opened. Certain it is, therefore, that to render the rich mineral stores of Ireland available, nothing is required but capital, combined with energy and prudent management; and it is equally clear that while a foreign Legislature manages our affairs, the means alluded to cannot be expected. —*Irish Telegraph.*

St. Patrick and Venomous Creatures in Ireland.—This subject has been so fully discussed in 'N and Q,' 1st S., that the question may well be considered to be set at rest. Canon Dalton has, however, two queries on the subject: first as to the fact of venomous reptiles existing now in Ireland; and secondly, as to the real derivation of the popular tradition. As to the first, he answers it himself, by assuring us that all the people, he says, declare that none are venomous. By serpents I presume he means snakes, which are certainly there. As to frogs and toads, there are not venomous, though a foolish prejudice attributes venom to the latter. I have kept several toads, and made many experiments upon them and my firm conviction is that they are perfectly harmless. Eriouachach ('N and Q,' 1st S., 443) gives instances of an unsuccessful impetration of frogs into Ireland, but also mentions snakes as flourishing in the county of Down. Another correspondent, Mr. W. Pinkerton (1st S., 17, 122), maintains that though the snake is not indigenous to Ireland, there is nothing in either the soil or climate to prevent its naturalization. He also mentions that the species of toad called water-jack is found about Killarney. In a second communication (4th S., 7, 422), Eriouachach considers the true origin of the introduction of frogs into Ireland to have been the importation of spawn from England, about the beginning of the last century, by Dr. Gwyther. It seems, then, certain that frogs, toads, and snakes are found in Ireland; but we have no evidence that adds, otherwise called vipers, are there except from Canon Dalton's own information. But, secondly, as the popular tradition, that St. Patrick, by his benediction, exempted Ireland from venomous reptiles. This is satisfactorily

disposed of by the testimony of a writer long before St. Patrick's time, Julius Solinus who writes thus in his *Polyhistor*, c. xxix., towards the close of the first century—'Ilic (Hibernia) nullus anguis, arivara, genus inhospita et bellissima. This is quoted by C. H. in 'N and Q,' 1st S., v. 590. There appears, therefore, no solid foundation for applying the legend of St. Patrick to reptiles of any kind; and the preferable conclusion seems to be, that his having driven out the 'old serpent' by his preaching and labours, was in course of time taken in a literal sense. It is well known to archaeologists, that to other saints is attributed the expulsion of serpents, merely from their spiritual triumphs, or the success of their apostolic labours. I may instance SS. Guth-lake, Didymus, Hilary of Arles, Hilary of Poitiers, and Pinninius. The legend of St. George and the Dragon is traced to a similar origin; and the tradition of the preservation of Malta from venomous reptiles arose very naturally from the account of what befel St. Paul in that island. A remark of Eriouachach, however, in his first communication deserves attention. The symbol, he remarks, may have had a deeper meaning, if, as many think, serpent worship existed in early times in Ireland.—'P. O. H., in *Notes and Queries.*'

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE NEAR BAGINASTOWN.—A frightful occurrence took place on Wednesday last at Sigguff, near Baginastown, resulting in the death of a young child. It appears the Eliza Kelly, the child's mother, was proceeding along the railway with the infant in her arms, when she met a man named Patrick Borris. Immediately on perceiving him she cried 'here is your child,' and at the same moment left it lying across the rails. Borris, not wishing to be taunted in such a manner, and at the same time fearing lest the child should be injured, ran to the police barracks, to make information about the occurrence, thinking also that by going away the young woman would be induced to take away the child from its perilous situation. She however, followed him to the barracks, leaving the child where she had placed it; and in the absence of both parties, the train from Borris, due in Carlow at half past seven, came up, and, running over the body, cut it right in two. The next day the coroner held an inquest on the body, and on his warrant both parties were lodged in the county jail, as both were accessory to the death of the child. We believe they will stand their trial at the next assizes.

APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF FRANCIS BRADLEY.—An application was made on Monday to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, sitting in chamber, to admit to bail Francis Bradley, who was tried at the last Donegal assizes for the murder of Adam Grierson, when the jury were discharged without a verdict. Mr. Macdonough, O.C., in support of the application, read an affidavit made by the prisoner, in which he swore that at the time of the murder he was three miles away from the scene of the crime; that his identification by the deceased was the result of mistake; that Miss Campbell, one of the witnesses for the crown, had an interest in procuring his conviction, and her evidence was therefore unworthy of credit; and that if he had had any desire to injure the deceased he could have frequently done so with impunity, as the reckless and intemperate habits of the latter left him continually open to attack. He further stated that, a short time previous to the murder he resided at Grierson's, when dead drunk, from a position of great danger, and that several most respectable persons were willing to put in bail to any amount for him. Sergeant Sullivan, for the Crown, resisted the application, on the ground that there was sufficient evidence against the prisoner to justify his being again brought to trial, and that if he were set at liberty no amount of bail would insure his appearance. Judge Fitzgerald, without pronouncing any opinion as to the prisoners guilt or innocence, said he would make no rule on the motion, leaving him, if so advised, to renew the application to the full Court next term. The prisoner, though a very poor man, was defended on his trial by special counsel and a numerous bar. Such legal assistance could not be obtained without great expense, which he inferred was defrayed by subscription. It was therefore very probable that the prisoner would make his escape, confidently trusting that the same means would be adopted to reimburse his sureties.—*Times.*

THE FLOUNDER.—This vessel appears to have left the Irish coast, most probably for one of the French dockyards, where she will be repaired and her bottom cleaned.

The *Coleridge Chronicle* gives an account of the capture of a large snake, about five feet in length, in Ballyrea, Co. Wick, by two parties who were bathing. DUBLIN, Thursday Morning.—Dr. Whately, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, lies dangerously ill. His Grace has got gangrene in one of his feet, and his condition is very precarious. Should the attack prove fatal, another rich living drops into the gift of the Government, following quickly on the vacancies in the See of Cork, Killaloe, Kilmora, and Armagh. From Dr. Whately's advanced age, now in his seventy-seventh year, but still more from the declining state of his health for the past ten years, there is little prospect of his recovery. His Grace was appointed by Earl Grey to the See of Dublin in 1831, and in 1847, on the death of Dr. Lindley, succeeded to the additional See of Killaloe. He is Archbishop and Primate of the Southern half of Ireland, enjoys immense ecclesiastical patronage, and his net income is set down as £7,366. More than doubts exist as to his Protestant orthodoxy, especially as to the doctrine of the Trinity, eternity of punishment, marriage, the mission of a Church, and other grave questions, and his low opinions of the authority of the authorized version of the Scriptures further tend to estrange many Protestants from him. In private life he was liberal and benevolent, but for the last fifteen years or so he closely allied himself with some of the worst sections of the proslavery party. He was one of the first members of the National Board of Education, and on the retirement of the Duke of Leinster therefrom, he was Chairman, or President of the Commission up to 1855, when he retired from the Board, or, as he himself preferred declaring it was 'dismissed.' His Grace, aided by the Rev. Dr. Garihan, a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who, for the last seven years, held a place on the Board, and by the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, brought out four parts or volumes of a new translation of the Scriptures; two volumes being from the Old and Two from the New Testament; intending to follow up the work until it would embrace nearly the whole Bible; which volumes, under the name of 'Scripture Extracts,' were extensively circulated and largely used in the National Schools, those under Catholic as well as those under Protestant. Dr. Whately also wrote two little volumes, entitled 'The Evidences of Christianity,' and which formed part of the religious cyclopædia of the National Schools. Manuals on 'Money Matters,' and 'On Reasoning,' were drawn up by him; and of the whole series of eight Class or Reading books, six were either written or edited by his Grace or members of his family. The very head-lines or copy sheets used in the schools are taken from a collection of Proverbs by him; and at the head of every school hangs a large sheet, called the 'General Lessons,' being a brief sermon, or exhortation, drawn up by his Grace, for inculcation upon the minds of all the pupils. Singular position for an Englishman and a Protestant Archbishop to occupy, in relation to the education of the Catholics of Ireland! He presided over the Board that framed the Rules and administered the System; he wrote most of the manuals of a religious or of a moral character, and he influenced the appointment of more or the inspectors, professors, and higher officers, than any other member of the Commission. In fact, Dr. Whately, from 1831 up to 1853, was himself the National System.

In 1853, he happened to visit Olomol Model School, when he found that the Head Inspector of that establishment had not introduced the use of the 'Scripture Lessons,' or of his Grace's

Evidences of Christianity. Of this omission Dr. Whately complained in a letter to the Board, and from which a protracted correspondence arose between the Board, himself, and the Catholic Head Inspector. Dr. Whately's books were struck off the list, and this step led to his resignation in 1853, Baron Greene and Chancellor Blackburn retiring with him from the Commission. An angry warfare continued till 1854, when Dr. Whately's friends brought the matter before the House of Lords, on which a select committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the National System, but Dr. Whately's party was worsted in the evidence so far as those transactions were concerned.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN DUBLIN.—We extract the following advertisement from the *Galway Express* in order to show the estimation in which our native tongue is held by certain members of the higher classes in Dublin. 'Irish children's maid.'—Wanted by a family resident in Dublin, a respectable girl of clean and industrious habits to take charge of three children, she will be required occasionally to assist the housemaid. A thorough knowledge of the Irish Language will be indispensable, as she will have to teach the children their prayers and to speak to them only in her native tongue. Apply personally at the Railway Hotel, Galway, on Tuesday, August 5th—expenses paid to Dublin.' The inserter of the above advertisement is evidently anxious that his children should obtain a knowledge of their country's language, a thing not easily to be acquired in Dublin where it is almost a foreign tongue. He accordingly takes the surest means for accomplishing his purpose, which is plain he considers of importance; nor is he afraid of his children's English accent being spoiled. Are there not many who speak three or four languages, each with its own peculiar accent? But it happens from the unfortunate circumstances in which our country has been and is still placed, that it is mostly the uneducated who speak Irish, and then in speaking English pronounce words with what is known as the 'Brogue,' a popular fallacy has arisen, viz. the acquiring of the Celtic accent tends to injure that of a person speaking English. Experience has proved to us that such an opinion is erroneous, as in the highlands of Scotland better English is spoken than in the lowlands; it is with the Irish speaking people of Ireland that is those who are educated and having mixed in respectable society, there is less 'Brogue' in their English than in the majority of the people of Leinster or Tipperary. We beg to assure our readers that in making these observations relative to the Irish language we are not actuated by any blind prejudice in its favor, but it is our duty as a public journalist to endeavor to remove a false impression injurious to the Irish language, which has been sought to be made by those who are anxious to extirpate every trace of nationality from our land. There is no reason why an Irishman should not learn to speak, read, and write his native language as well as a Dutchman or a Hindu. Again why should a man not know two languages equally well, or three, or even four? Such is the case in countries where the inhabitants are not more intelligent than they are in Ireland. It will not prevent an Irishman from acquiring a good knowledge of English to speak Irish, but will rather tend to perfect him in it, just as a knowledge of Latin facilitates the study of Greek.—*Connacht Patriot.*

A NORED LURKSON.—On Saturday morning a man was observed on the railway bridge, Khyber Pass, Dalkey, apparently in a dying state, from weakness and exhaustion. His breathing was very short, and he seemed scarcely able to answer any question. His apparently desperate condition attracted the attention of several persons. A physician was sent for, and in a short time a sum of £500 was collected for him. The receipt of the money seemed to produce a magical effect, and gradually recovering the use of his limbs, the man pocketed the money and walked leisurely to the station, paid for a ticket, and was speedily on his way to Dublin before his benefactors became fully aware how completely they had been duped and defrauded. It appears that the same individual has been brought up several times before magistrates for similar impositions, and was punished by fourteen days' imprisonment on each occasion. He is stated by a publican in the neighborhood to be one of his best customers, his daily consumption being four or five pints of porter.

PATRIOT ACCIDENT.—SAGACITY OF A DOG.—An inquest held on Tuesday at Graigue Upper, near Danesfort, on the body of a girl, aged 13, named Alice Morrissey, who met her death in a very shocking manner. Her father, a laborer, named James Morrissey, had been at work in roofing stones out of the quarry bank at Ballyday, and his wife and another child named Mary, besides the deceased, were engaged under a bank seven feet in height picking the stones raised by the man. The latter was in the act of lighting his pipe, standing close to the bank, when the earth gave way, catching him only by the legs and one arm, but completely burying his wife and children. He extricated himself speedily, and gave an alarm, and fortunately his wife and daughter Mary were extricated shortly, the former receiving some contusions, but the latter escaping without injury. The body of the deceased was not come out for half an hour, and when taken out of the *obit*, life was found to be extinct. It was stated by a witness that a dog had kept rooting immediately over the head of the girl Mary, and that, on the face being exposed, he scraped with his paw the clay out of her mouth, before she had recovered her senses.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE GALWAY LINE AND THE NORTH.—More than ordinary interest is felt, we understand, amongst the merchants and manufacturers of this town and district in the resuscitation of the Galway Company. Since the suspension of the company's operations by the government cancelling the contract, a new route has been opened from the North of Ireland to Galway. Goods and passengers will no longer go via Dublin, but will take the direct line of the Ulster Railway through Armagh, Monaghan, Clones, and Cavan, joining the midland Great Western Railway at Mullingar and proceeding thence to Galway. As the steamers will usually sail on Tuesdays, it is intended we believe to run a goods train from Belfast to Galway by this route on Sundays, and on Mondays an express train, carrying passengers, will make the distance in about five hours. In all likelihood, therefore, a considerable trade will be done in passengers and goods from this district, the connexion between the North and the West being now so much improved. It is probable, also, that shippers in Scotland and the northern counties of England will use this route. To show its advantages in this respect, we may mention that passengers may start from Glasgow at seven o'clock in the evening, reach Belfast at three on the following morning, leave Belfast at eight, and arrive in Galway at one o'clock in the afternoon in time for the packet. So far, then, as the north of Ireland, Scotland, and the north of England are concerned, the Galway Company commences operations under much more favorable auspices than before; and we have no doubt that Messrs Charley and Malcolm, the agents of the company for this town and locality, will do their utmost to meet the public requirements. The train from this to Galway on Monday is likely, we understand, to carry a large number of passengers, who are anxious to see for themselves something of the company's arrangements. We are informed also that the chairman and vice-chairman of the company will arrive in Belfast on Sunday, and proceed in the experimental train on Monday, they being desirous of aiding in the full development of the resources of this district and the new route to which we have referred.—*Northern Whig.*

We are sorry to learn that the O'Connell statue for Ennis has not yet been given up to Mr. Considine, the artist now claiming more than the £100 which Mr. Considine undertook to pay.

GREAT BRITAIN.
CATHOLICISM IN LONDON.—Nothing can be more gratifying than to witness the steady revival in the metropolis of those Catholic foundations which the wants of an ever-increasing population require. In spite of penal laws and of bigotry and intolerance in their most obnoxious form, the Catholics of England are making extraordinary exertions to build churches and religious houses—not so gorgeous, indeed, as those which once dotted the landscape when England was indeed the 'Land of Saints,' but numerous enough and imposing enough to show that the old faith of Christendom still animates a considerable section of the people. But a few months since a fine church was erected in Hatten Garden, for the especial benefit of the Italian community. A less aspiring building has since been raised in Marylebone, and in a few weeks a magnificent church will be consecrated in a place of historic interest. On the North side of Great Ormond-street, to Queen-square, stands the Hospital of Saint Elizabeth, the only Catholic institution of the kind in London, and beside it has been reared a Catholic church, which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest in the metropolis.—*Freeman.*

A CATHOLIC NOBELMAN SUMMONED FOR CHURCH-RATES.—At Billerica Petty Sessions, on the 11th inst. (before Major Spilly and T. M. Bedford, Esq.), Lord Peter had been summoned by Mr. E. D. Moo, one of the churchwardens for the parish of Great Burstead, for the non-payment of a church-rate amounting to £1 1s. 2d. Mr. Rawlings, solicitor, of Romford, appeared for his Lordship, and objected to the validity of the rate, on the ground of the violation fees, the expenses of the same and the expenses of signing the rate being included in the Church-rate and expressed his Lordship's intention to dispute the validity of the rate in the Ecclesiastical Court, which at once removed the case from the jurisdiction of this bench.— *Essex Paper.*

A man named Garraty is in custody at Liverpool charged with the murder of Mr. George Bell Booth, an Irish magistrate, in 1845. The evidence against him is that of a woman who says that he confessed the crime to her.

PRISONERS MINISTERS ACT.—The first application to be appointed Catholic Prison Chaplain, under the terms of the Act past last Session, was made to the magistrates of the West Riding on Tuesday, when the Rev. J. Baron applied to be appointed chaplain in the West Riding prison department. The consideration of the application was postponed.

A circumstance has occurred this week which affords satisfactory evidence of the decline of Garibaldism in London. An Italian anarchist named Nanni thinking to drive a profitable trade upon English prejudice, opened an exhibition in St. James's Hall, in which he proposed to display the instruments of torture to which, according to Mr. Gladstone's calumnious pamphlet, the subjects of the late King of Naples were subjected in the prisons of that country. At one period, and that a not remote one, such an exhibition would have made his fortune, but John Bull has learned wisdom from experience, and Signor Nanni's speculation turned out a dead failure. Having no means to pay for the room, and ruin staring him in the face, the wretched creature blew his brains out at his lodgings, and by a curious coincidence the woman who co-operated with him in the vile attempt to gull the public by the exhibition of sham tortures, called to see him at the moment of his suicide.—*Weekly Register.*

We presented our readers some time since with a picture of English morality as evidenced by the number of infanticides annually committed in that 'civilized' country. We now offer them a postscript to that article in the shape of a summary of the English coroner's returns, by which we learn that during the last year 39,531 inquests were held in England—15,193 on males and 6,922 on females. There were 227 verdicts of murder; 207 of manslaughter; 1,284 of suicide; 2,429 of found dead; 157 of death from want, cold, and exposure; 6,002 inquests were held on children under seven years of age, and of these 1,097 were on illegitimate children; 3,239 inquests were held on children not more than a year old, of whom 859 were illegitimate. Verdicts of wilful murder were returned in 124 instances, more than half of which related to children. Do the Commissioners of 'National' Education in Ireland deem the bitterest sarcasm when they make our Irish youths sing their thanks to Providence for having made each one of every one of them a happy English child?—*Weekly Register.*

THE SPIRIT OF A DEAD WIFE AND A MOTHER.—An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic certain spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things he said that on one occasion the spirit of his wife, who had been about several years, returned to him, and coming before him, knelt, put her arms round him and kissed him, much to his gratification, as he used to do when living. 'You do not mean to say,' remarked the skeptic, 'that the spirit of your wife truly embraced and kissed you?' 'No, not exactly that,' replied the believer, 'but her spirit took possession of a female medium, and through her embrace and kiss me.'

THE LAST ABOUT JESSIE M'LEACHAN.—There is such a process as moral visitation, and to that nature Jessie M'Leachan has been handed over. She is no longer Mrs. M'Leachan; she is simply number 38-2-1 in Perth Prison. The horror of her situation, the hopelessness of her existence, the recollection of a great crime—the scene, it may be, of a yet more cruel wrong—was enough to disturb the vision of a strong woman, even if no other cause of misery were added to her many sufferings. But, day by day, it seems that this creature, with a number by a name, is persecuted with attempts to wring from her some admission which may strengthen the possibility of Mr. Fleming's innocence. Solicitors, agents, proctors, chaplains, and Scripture-readers, appear to devote their minds to laying snares for her detection. With respect to the regular advisers of the Fleming family, they are of course doing their duty in looking no chance which may improve their client's position. It may, too, for aught we know, be reckoned part of a Scotch prison official's functions to pastor, or bully, or frighten or his prisoners, into an acknowledgment of the justice of their punishment. We know that it is so in France. Only the other day a poor French woman pleaded guilty to a murder which had never been committed, simply in order to escape the punishment to which she was subjected in prison through her refusal to confess. In Germany every derave working upon a prisoner's nerves is thought allowable, and any artifice is employed to entrap him into an unguarded statement. Happily, this system is not tolerated with us, and we hoped it had not been so across the Tweed. But even in a Scotch jail we can scarce believe that Scripture-readers are allowed to act as private inquisitors, and to report those investigations to the authorities of the jail. If there is one profession which ought to be pure and above reproach, it is that of a prison visitor. Our Scripture-readers should be honored and trusted as fully as the Sisters of Charity are in countries where the Catholic faith prevails. They go upon an errand of love and mercy, to heal the sorrows of the broken-hearted, and to give some glimpse of Heaven's goodness to those who have erred and gone astray. Such, however, is not the opinion of a certain Miss Fleming, a Scripture-reader in Perth prison, under whose ministrations it has been the misfortune of Jessie M'Leachan to fall. This lady, according to her own account, first beguiled the woman, to whose spiritual wants she went to minister, into a statement which, taken alone and without the context, might by some stretch of ingenuity be constructed into an indistinct acknowledgment of guilt; then refuses to listen to the explanation which might have rendered the chance phrase intelligible; and finally publishes the admission for the benefit of Mr. Fleming, in whose innocence Miss Bishop is a firm believer. Really

this is too bad. Let jailers, lawyers, and policemen try, if they like, to extort some statements to her own detriment from the lips of the unhappy woman who has fallen to their tender mercies; but for Heaven's sake let us have no more of a lady Scripture-reader acting as an amateur detective. Our Law does not admit of moral torture. 'I feel somewhat,' said Jessie M'Leachan to her persecutors, 'as if I would go through these prison walls. I often think my mind will give way.' Surely there are other ways by which the partisans of Mr. Fleming may establish his innocence, if that be possible, than by torturing this poor creature into some garbled admission in his favor. Let them show, as they have never done yet—what his character was—what his relations were with his family, his servants, and the murdered woman—and they will do more to clear his name than by recording every doubtful expression, twisted none knows how, from a woman half crazed with misery.—*Daily Telegraph.*

UNITED STATES.
CONSCRIPT CLERGYMEN.—Since the conscription act has begun to be enforced throughout the country, there have been numberless instances of the strong attachment existing between the Catholic pastor and his flock. Without any solicitation upon the part of the conscript clergyman (which, by the way, is a strange term, scarcely to be understood in these days of boasted religious enlightenment) their congregations have religiously contributed the amount necessary for exemption, and sometimes more than the amount. Rev. P. M. Curvey of Johnston, Cumberland county, in this State, was conscripted, and was agreeably surprised to receive from his zealous parishioners, a short time after, the full sum necessary to free him from the shackles so repugnant to him as a man of peace and gentleness. We believe the Rev. Mr. O'Hara of Norristown, who was among those drafted in that thriving borough, was also the recipient of a similar flattering compliment.—*Philadelphia Catholic Herald.*

Some of the Federal Government organs assert that as soon as the present draft has been concluded another draft will be ordered. The first draft will scarcely add 50,000 effective men to the arms in the field.

The following paragraph descriptive of chained gangs of free and sovereign citizens is taken from the New York Herald:—

The Chain-gangs of Olney.—The newspapers are full of items like the following:

'A file of conscripts and deserters were marched down the avenue to-day, chained together and handcuffed.'

'Deserters must of course be punished for deserting; and conscripts, who are indecent enough not to rebel, as the administration organs constantly assure us, that conscripts do rebel, at being conscripted, may perhaps be handed out into a happier state of mind. But it must be admitted that there is something rather grotesque in the spectacle of soldiers of the Union marching in chains to liberate the slaves of rebels.'

HEAVEN'S COMFORTS.—The following is from an American paper. The narrative is interesting and speaks for itself. The moral is plain and worthy to be studied. Henry Edwards, who President of the Continental Congress in 1776, in 1799 he was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way he was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London for fourteen months. When Lord Shelburne became Premier, Edwards was brought up, on *habeas corpus*, and released; he was treated with great kindness and respect by the British authorities. He dined with Lord Shelburne. After dinner, the conversation turned on the separation of the two countries. Lord Shelburne remarked:—'I am sorry for your people.' 'Why so?' asked Edwards. 'They will lose the *habeas corpus*,' said Lord Shelburne. 'Yes,' said Lord Shelburne, 'I purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty Acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value; and it is being squandered into their greed, as the very foundation of their liberty; that no man or party will ever dare to trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it; but, having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have, the majority will trample upon it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go your liberty.'—*Published Journal of Henry Edwards.*

COLUMBIAN MARY SISTERS.—By the action of some of our clergy men, and with the approval of our good Bishop, Columbia education this week makes another step in advance. Several colored Sisters of the religious body known as the *Sisters of Providence*, are to arrive from Baltimore, and to locate in the house 439 Lombard street, where they will open a school for the instruction of colored children of color. These Sisters are members of the only religious society of colored people in the United States. For years they have perseveringly been successful in improving the moral portion of their own race by good example and by Christian teaching; and now they generously come to their own city with the double aim upon our County of being strangers, and missionaries of Catholic truth in an important sphere. They come in that spirit of truth which entrusts everything to Providence; for although a house has been secured for them, yet it is quite wanting in the comforts and even in the necessities of a home. We beg, then, that such of our readers that are able to help the Sisters, will do so by contributions of furniture, bedding, and so forth. Any offering of this or of a pecuniary nature, will be thankfully received by the Sisters at St. Joseph's, Willing's Alley, or at the house of the Sisters, 439 Lombard street. The school will open on Monday, the 21st inst.—*Philadelphia Herald and Visitor.*

Death at the Mercy Hospital, in this city, August 27, Sister Mary Cephas Leamon. The deceased was a native of Belfast, Ireland, but was for many years a member of the Community of Sisters of Mercy in this Diocese.—*Baltimore Catholic.*

What wind should a hungry sailor wish for?—One that will blow him about.

HOSIERY'S REMEDIAL BITTERS.—*Mushroom Intimations.*—Save us the 'preventive' grade of innumerable nostrums. No sooner said *Hosier's* *Remedial Bitters* made their mark in the world, than up spring a host of imitations, and as the name of the great restorative grew and spread, the profusion of copy-sold nostrums increased. But the true medicine has lived from them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept the *Bitters* from the true line of their world's reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they came to be. Meanwhile, *Hosier's* *Bitters*, the great restorative and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debility, and all complaints originating in indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, which a few years ago they were confined there, their sale has been extended into every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that *Hosier's Bitters* are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 123, Notre Dame Street, by
J. GILLIES.
G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS:
To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.
Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickups News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup), No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dutton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The British Government has not yet, apparently taken any active measures with reference to the iron-clads fitting out in the Mersey, and destined, according to public report, for the Confederate Navy. Several vessels of the same description, are still in the course of construction, or have been just completed, for the use of European Powers. One has lately sailed for Russia, according to the London Times; another for Denmark, and therefore the conclusion at which the public have somewhat hastily arrived, that the iron-clads in the Mersey are destined for the use of the Confederate Government, is by no means logical. The suspected vessels up to the time when the last steamer sailed, were lying side by side with French colors flying over them; and there can be no doubt, whatever their ulterior destination, that they have been built on French account. The French Consul has, it is also asserted, given the Collector of Customs ample explanations concerning them. Under these circumstances it does not appear that the British authorities have any power to prohibit their putting to sea, when completed. The steamers are described as most formidable vessels, clad with iron plates of 2 1/2 inches thickness; fitted with two of Captain Cole's cylindrical turrets made for two guns each, and carrying engines estimated at 350-horse power. The stem is so formed that each vessel may be used as a ram; and on the whole the Times says of them—"perhaps there are not two more formidable frigates afloat."

Neither by arms nor by diplomacy has any progress towards the solution of the Polish question been made since our last. The insurgents are represented as busily engaged in perfecting the organisation of their army, and the Russians are described as dispirited. The French papers publish the substance of the last French and Austrian Notes to the Prince Gortschakoff.—That from France reminds the Prince that Russia has engaged itself to bestow a distinct and constitutional government on Poland—that in making a reservation to approximate Polish to Russian institutions, Russia could only allude to the Provinces without the Kingdom of Poland proper—and that the European Powers have a direct and positive right to claim for Poland a faithful execution of the Treaties. The Austrian Note expresses great regret that Russia has not given a more satisfactory reply to the Notes of the Great Powers; insists that the interests of Europe demand an early fulfilment of the work of conciliation in Poland; denies the charge that foreign influences are the primary cause of the insurrection, and asserts that, had Russia fulfilled faithfully its political and religious engagements, Poland would be contented; and, in conclusion, declares Russia alone responsible for the present alarming state of affairs.—No answer has as yet been returned by Russia to the representations of the Western Powers.

The news from other parts of the Continent is of but little interest. The Confederate iron-of-war steamer Florida had put into Brest harbour in need of repairs for her engines. It is now said that Garibaldi's wound in the leg is almost healed, and that restored to health he is again about to resume his old career of filibuster, though with more discretion and reserve than was his wont. In evidence of his modified views, the Times correspondent asserts that he has lately refused his support to an armed movement in Venetia.

How far the boasts of the revolutionary party respecting the suppression of "brigandage" in the Kingdom of Naples are justified by facts, may be gathered from the provisions of the new law which the intrusive Piedmontese Government has just enacted; and which has just been promulgated in eleven out of sixteen provinces into which the Continental portion of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is divided. By this revolutionary code, a reign of terror is established on permanence over the unhappy Neapolitans; and the Piedmontese Government is authorised to imprison and transport any persons suspected of complicity with the insurgent loyalists. Rome, by the latest accounts, was quiet, and the state of health of the Sovereign Pontiff was satisfactory.

The latest telegrams from the seat of war, inform us that General Lee is abandoning his lines on the Rappahannock, and it is added that one corps is falling back towards Richmond. It is supposed that the Southern General is sending reinforcements to Beauregard at Charleston. The attack on the latter has been vigorously continued during the week, and if we may believe the reports of the Northerners, with much success. Fort Moultrie had undergone serious injuries in consequence of the blowing up of one of its magazines; and it is announced that the enemy, being within shelling distance of Charleston, are about to recommence the bombardment of the city. The authorities at Washington, in reply to a question put to them by General Gilmore, have instructed him to reduce Charleston to ashes, if it will not surrender: and a full supply of incendiary shells has been sent to General Gilmore, in order to enable him at once to carry into execution the orders of the Yankee Bomba.

The steamers *Hausa* and *Arabia* have arrived with late European dates. The Poles are said to have won an important victory at Janow; and Russia is increasing her active army by ordering up 48 regiments from the reserve. It is now reported that the Czar is willing to treat with the Western Powers, adopting as a basis for negotiations the granting to Poland a separate constitution. For this purpose he is sending an Ambassador to Paris.

The rumors of a speedy recognition of the Confederate States by France have been revived and acquire consistency from the appearance of a pamphlet, attributed to a semi-official source—entitled "*France, Mexico, and the Confederates*." In this pamphlet, the interest that France has in recognising, and securing, the national independence of the Southern States is strongly insisted upon.

Lord Russell had replied to the memorialists in the affair of the steamer iron-clads building in the Mersey. He tells them that, before the government can legally interfere, it is necessary to prove that the vessels complained of have been equipped, and are destined, for a purpose hostile to the Northern States. The letter concludes as follows:—

"It is necessary for conviction in a public Court of Justice to have the evidence of a creditable witness. I was in hopes when I began to read your memorial that you would propose to furnish me with evidence to prove that the Steam Rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the Government and people of the United States; but you have made no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed that so and so, and it is believed that so and so. You must be aware, however that according to British law, prosecutions cannot be set on foot upon the ground of violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act without the affidavit of creditable witnesses as in other cases of misdemeanor and crime. Such likewise is the law in
Yours, &c.,
RUSSELL.

"A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE."—We have never yet been able clearly to make out what it is that Protestants and Liberals mean by their favorite formula, "a free Church in a free State." Perhaps the following paragraph, which we clip from the *Montreal Herald* may aid us in arriving at an understanding upon this subject:—

"The parti pretre has gone too far, and roused the one unchangeable Ecclasiastical sentiment of France—the resolve that the collective society called the State shall be above the sectional society called the Church. The Emperor deserves the thanks of all Europe for that outspoken reminder of a truth, too often forgotten even in Protestant lands.—*Montreal Herald*, 5th September.

From this we gather that the Liberal and Protestant idea of a "free State" is that of a State which arrogates to itself supremacy in the spiritual, as well as in the secular order: and its idea of a "free Church," that of a church whose ministers are functionaries appointed by the civil magistrate for the performance of certain or specified spiritual duties. This is the "idea" which Henry VIII. of England, and Louis XIV. of France attempted to realize in their days: this too is the "idea" of Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel.

It is by no means a Christian idea however, if we may accept as faithful exponents of that "idea" the Apostles, and first pastors of the Church. The latter, when an *avertissement* was served upon them by the Jewish Minister of Public Worship of their times, and when their preaching of Christ crucified, was denounced, and ordered to be suppressed, *comme abus*, by the Louis Napoleons and Baroches of Jerusalem, made answer "we ought to obey God rather than man. They, evidently, did not accept the doctrine as enunciated by both ancient or modern Liberals and persecutors—for the terms are synonymous—"that the collective society called the State shall be above the sectional society called the Church." The true Church, that is to say the "sectional society" founded by Christ Himself, has always held and taught the opposite doctrine, to wit: that the State or civil power has no rightful jurisdiction in matters spiritual or ecclesiastical. And this great truth, for truth it is, no matter by whom asserted, has been repeatedly insisted upon by Protestants as well as by Catholics; by men whom it is often the fashion of modern Liberals to admire, and hold up to admiration as the champions of civil and religious liberty—as well as by Romanists and Ul-

tra-montanes. Indeed, we may say that although the term "Ultra-montane" is used by all Protestant sects as a term of reproach against Catholics, the fundamental principles of Ultra-montanism have always been urged in their own behalf by all Protestant sects when persecuted by the Civil Power. The essential principle of Ultra-montanism is this: That the Church is an autonomy, or self governing society: that as she does not hold from the State, so the State has no legitimate control over her; and that the Civil Magistrate has no right to interfere with her doctrines, her discipline, or the appointment of her office-bearers. The Puritans of England, the Covenanters, and in more modern times the "Free Kirk" of Scotland, have openly professed these principles, and for so doing have been eulogised as the defenders of civil and religious liberty. Only Catholics are to be condemned for the enunciation of these principles: for in this, as in all else, Protestants have two sets of weights and measures, two standards, two different rules of right and wrong.

Now we do not censure the Puritans, the Scotch Covenanters, and Free Kirk men for enouncing their high church principles, though we blame them for the manner in which they applied them. Formally these Protestant sectaries were right: they erred materially, in predicating their several conventicles, that which can be truly predicated of the Church alone. We can admire too the pluck with which the stera Ultra-montanes of Protestantism upheld their principles, and defied the utmost power of the State: and it does therefore seem to us most unjust, as well as most strange, that we, because we are Catholics, should be denounced for professing, and regulating our conduct by, the same church principles as those which were professed by the men whom modern Liberals eulogise as the founders of English civil and religious liberty. But it does seem to us most inconsistent that the French Emperor should be represented by the Liberal *Montreal Herald* as "deserving the thanks of all Europe" for having enunciated a certain principle with reference to the Catholic Church and her Pastors in France; and that the Stuarts who enunciated precisely the same principle with reference to the Puritans and the Protestant Kirk of Scotland, should by the same authority be branded as tyrants who richly deserved to be deposed from their seats, and fully earned the execration of all true friends of civil and religious liberty. For this inconsistency we can suggest only one explanation. It is this: That according to Protestant ethics, and political morality, tyranny is praiseworthy when exercised against the Catholic Church, and that it is lawful to use all means to suppress Popery.

What is it, in fact, that Louis Napoleon has done? what claim has he, by his conduct towards the Bishops of France, established on the gratitude of the civilised world? Appealed to at the late elections in France by numbers of the electors as to how they should act, several of the Bishops replied in a joint letter, setting forth in general terms what were the duties of citizens, and what the manner in which those duties should be performed. Neither directly nor indirectly did the French Prelates attempt to bias the minds of the electors in favor of, or against any, particular candidate, or candidates. They laid down certain general rules, based upon the Christian doctrine that every man, no matter what his rank or station, is bound to exercise his political privileges, not for his own private benefit, but conscientiously, and as bearing in mind that a strict account will one day be required of him for every act of his life. As simple citizens they would have had the natural right to have given such counsels; and we have yet to learn that a man loses any of his natural rights as against the State, by becoming a Bishop; or that he is less fitted to give good advice because he has received the unction of the Holy Ghost.

Any how this letter stirred up the bile of "Jack-in-Office," who forthwith wrote an impertinent answer on the subject, to which an admirable, very temperate, but it must be confessed somewhat stinging, rejoinder was given by the Archbishop of Tours. Smarting under the well merited flagellation that his impertinence had provoked, "Jack" appealed to the higher powers; and the result appeared in the form of a Decree signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by that anomalous "Jack" or functionary, a Minister of Public Worship.

This Decree we reproduced in our last. The Bishops of France are therein reminded that they must not presume to exercise the necessary functions of their office, without the permission of the civil magistrate; and that they have not even the legal right to meet and deliberate together, or adopt resolutions in common, without the express permission of the Government; finally the Archbishop of Tours is especially censured for wanting in due respect to "Jack-in-Office." To all this parade of imperial despotism there is but one reply that can be made by the Church. "It is better to obey God than man."

It is not however so much in reference to the Church in France, as to the Church in Canada, that

we notice this affair at length, together with the suggestive comments of the *Montreal Herald*. The latter, who is also an organ of the Clear-Grit party, and consequently an advocate of Representation by Population, deems that the conduct of Louis Napoleon in endeavoring to impose fetters upon the Church in France, in prohibiting her Pastors from meeting, deliberating and addressing the faithful in common, and in thus asserting the supremacy of the State over the Church in matters purely spiritual—is such as to call for the thanks of all Europe. It is therefore to be presumed that the political party in whose name the *Herald* speaks, would, if it had the power, impose upon the Catholic Church and her Prelates in Canada, the same fetters and the same restrictions, as those which Louis Napoleon is endeavoring to impose upon the Church in France. If the action of the French Emperor towards the Church is praiseworthy—and the *Herald* says that it is eminently praiseworthy—it should be extended to this country; and would be so extended, no doubt, were the Liberals, or Protestant Reform party, as politically powerful as they are malignant. It should be our object therefore, the object of all friends of civil and religious liberty, to oppose all measures calculated to increase the political power of our opponents—of those who by their applause of the persecutors of the Catholic Church in France, give conclusive evidence of their determination to persecute the Church in Canada, whenever it shall be in their power to do so.

The London Times gives much good advice, gratis, to Canada. That advice may be unpalatable; but like many other unpalatable things it may be very wholesome, and well suited for our case. Here is what the great London journal says:—

"If the Canadians are really afraid of the aggression of the Federals, and really anxious to avoid its consequences, they must prepare to defend themselves. The connection between themselves and this country will be as close as they choose to make it. There is no need of the appointment of an English Prince to strengthen it. So long as they are thoroughly and heartily desirous to remain a part of our empire, so long we shall be desirous to keep them. If they should ever change their minds and wish to be independent, they need have no fear of our repeating the useless and bloody experiments of our ancestors with the United States, and of the Federal with the Confederate States. We shall let them go, with regret, indeed, but without resistance. So long, however, as they are thoroughly minded to hold by us they may be sure that we shall do our duty by them, and that in the event of any such danger as they now contemplate our assistance would never be nominal in the sense in which Mr. McGee uses the word. We should do our best for them, but at the same time our assistance would be nominal in this sense—that it would be quite impossible for us to defend them. Their own common sense make this evident to them. They know the forces which the Northern States have been employing in the subjugation of the South, and they can judge for themselves how comparatively small would be the number of troops which England could spare to meet such vast hosts. To take no other consideration, the very fact which has led to these remarks ought to be sufficient. Rouse's Point, which the Federal Government is now said to be garrisoning, is only 45 miles from Montreal; and it is absurd to suppose that England, at the distance of 3,000 miles, can defend Canada from a Power the out-works of which are within 45 miles of the Canadian capital. If they are content to rely upon this country for safety, it is inevitable, from the nature of the case, that the Canadians should be disappointed.

On the contrary, if they depend on themselves they have nothing to despair of. In former wars they have always successfully repelled invasion. They are now stronger than ever. They have much more to defend, and they know better than before what would be their fate if conquered. They might, as we have said, rely upon all the assistance we could give them. Our fleet could blockade the American ports. Our own power would be sufficient to distract the attention of the Federal forces. Our trained and seasoned troops would form a steady nucleus for their militia or less disciplined regiments. They would have all the experience and skill of our Generals, and all the advantages which ready supplies of the best artillery and munitions of war could give them. Still, the real work of defence must be done by themselves. They must be prepared with a sufficient army or trained militia to oppose any invading force of the Federals. The supply of men, the actual fighting on land, the real struggle of hand-to-hand resistance to the invaders must be done by themselves.

It must also, we should think, be evident to themselves, that they ought at once to set about the necessary preparations. They can no longer presume on the peaceful character of their neighbor, or on the unwarlike nature of his institutions. The Federal States are now an aggressive Power, both by policy and practice. It is their avowed object to extend the empire of the Union by force, and they have shown in the course of the present war that they are prepared to sacrifice blood, money, and honour in the gratification of this passion. A war, too, of three years, which has increased in intensity every month, has developed both military habits and military institutions among them. As soon as they have any pause from their deadly struggle with the South they will find themselves in the possession of tremendous instruments of warfare which they will be unwilling, and perhaps unable, to discard. Their Constitution is being rapidly moulded into a form which will make them in practice the greatest military despotism in the world. With such a neighbor the Canadians cannot afford to delay the necessary measures for self protection. We do not, however, urge them to take these measures from any fear of immediate attack, but simply because they have no right to assume that they will be unmolested by such a neighbor and because they ought to respect themselves too much to be willing to exist upon his forbearance. If they appreciate the privileges, they enjoy as members of the British Empire, they ought to be ready to discharge the duties which every Englishman is always eager to fulfil. If they prize their freedom, they ought to prepare to undertake the first duty of freemen—self-defence."

No matter how these words of advice and warning may be received in Canada there is truth, and much truth in them. Indeed we doubt if there are in the Province ten persons arrived at the age of discretion, who do not look upon war as inevitable; who do not believe firmly that at the first opportunity the Northern

States will direct their arms against Canada.—Upon this point there is little or no difference of opinion betwixt contending parties, or political factions in this Province; the only matter in dispute is, how, and with what weapons, shall Canada prepare to meet the inevitable contest, and to repel the threatened invasion?

The Times indeed, points to "former wars;" but it forgets that, since 1812, the relative positions of Canada and the United States have greatly altered. In the last war Canada opposed, and opposed successfully, her militia to the militia of her invader; but in case of a war in 1864, Canada would have to meet in the field not mere raw militia men, but disciplined and veteran troops, trained in real service, and accustomed to the shock of battle. Now every body knows that against regular troops, militia at their best, would be as worthless as would be a pasteboard helmet to turn the edge of the descending sabre. Militia against militia will do very well; but militia against veteran soldiers would be as unequal, as was poor Mrs Partington's mop against the invading billows of the angry Atlantic.

It is absurd therefore to argue from 1812 to 1864—from the "successfully repelled invasion," of the former epoch, to a similar issue of an invasion by the Americans at the present day. If Canada is to be defended at all, it must be defended by regular or trained troops, by men accustomed to act together, accustomed to obey, and led by trusted and competent officers, who have made war their study. When the people of the Provinces shall have shown themselves willing to make the pecuniary sacrifices necessary for enrolling, and keeping on foot such a body of regular, well disciplined troops, then, but not till then, can they expect that the Imperial Government will make any very strenuous exertions to maintain a political connection of very doubtful utility to the people of Great Britain, and of which the advantages appertain almost exclusively to Canada.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN THE NORTHERN STATES.—Many of the Northern journals are complaining that, in so far as furnishing men for the army is concerned, the Conscription "is a farce." These are the words of the *Newbury Port Herald*; which, in illustration of the practical working of the draft in Boston, gives us the subjoined figures:—

In the (4th) Boston district, out of 1,137 who were drafted, 937 were exempted upon examination, as physically unfit for service; 70 paid the fee of \$300; substitutes were offered by 108; and the whole number passed as fit for duty was not one in a hundred of the number drafted. Commenting upon these figures the *Newbury Port Herald* complains:—

"Thus less than one in a hundred of the original conscripts go into the army. One of two things is true: there is either much perjury, or we are the most sickly people that ever had existence. If it be true that the young men from 20 to 45 are so diseased and debilitated as is reported, what is to be the physical condition of the next generation, of which these are to be the fathers? This is a more fearful thought than even the rebellion itself."—*Newbury Port Herald*.

We do not altogether reject the hypothesis of "much perjury;" but the other alternative, suggested by the Northern journal from which we quote, contains, we think, the better explanation of the startling fact that less than one per cent. of the drafted go into the army. We believe that the precocious immorality, and the premature excesses of the youth of the Northern States, fostered and developed as that precocious immorality is, and those excesses are, by the Yankee system of Common Schools, have much debilitated, have much impaired the physique of the present generation; and that the consequences of the vices to which we allude will tell yet more deplorably upon their descendants. In a word, we look upon the physical degeneracy of the Protestant Yankee population, of which the *Newbury Port Herald* complains, and which the rejection of such numbers of young conscripts as unfit for military service, signalises—as the direct consequence of their moral degeneracy.

This fact has already been pointed out, and its cause insisted upon by the *Boston Pilot*; so we trust that we shall not expose ourselves to the unfriendly strictures of our American contemporaries for merely repeating their own words, and their own arguments. The journal above alluded to, mentioned a short time ago the fact that the "native stock of New England was rapidly diminishing;" and that, even in 1861, the numbers of children born in Massachusetts of Irish and other European parents, exceeded those of children born of American parents. This striking change in the relative proportions of the two races, this dying out of the old Puritan stock, the *Boston Pilot* attributed, and we believe truly, to the influence of "four vices." The subject is of too delicate a nature to be dwelt upon by us; but we believe that to the same "four vices" hinted at by the *Boston Pilot*, must be attributed the sickness and general debility mourned over by the *Newbury Port Herald*, and indicated by the results, or rather non-results of the conscription in New England.

A CASE FOR MR. GLADSTONE.—The world has heard a great deal about the prisons of Naples, and its sympathies have been lustily invoked for the victims of Bourbon tyranny.

On the 6th of August General Banks visited Fort St. Phillip and Jackson, below that city, (New Orleans)—and found on inspecting the prisoners confined in those works, that many of them had been there since the days of Butler's reign, while the words, 'cause unknown,' was the only record of their crimes in the prison registers.

The "cause" of the incarceration of these "unfortunate wretches" is we suspect not far to seek. They were probably once wealthy; and Butler having stolen their property, was anxious to get rid of the witnesses of his crimes and rascalities.

The Commercial Advertiser furnishes us with the annexed details concerning the vessels said to be building in British ports for the use of the Confederate Navy:—

The rams building by Mr. Laird at Liverpool, said to be for the Confederate Government, are actually on French account, and the one already launched is under the French flag, with the knowledge and authority of the Consul of that nation.

A CONTRAST.—Whilst in Ireland, famine stricken Ireland, the Judges are congratulating the Juries on the little business before them, and the orderly state of the country, the Judges in England have but to lament over the fearful increase of crime, which the calendars exhibit.

STATE OF CRIME IN LANCASTHIRE.—In delivering his charge to the grand jury, at the opening of the Liverpool Assizes on Monday, Mr. Justice Blackburn said the calendar exhibited a more fearful state of crime, particularly with regard to the grave offences of murder and manslaughter, than he had ever before noticed, or perhaps had ever come within the experience of the judges who had presided in that court.

MORALITY OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS IN SCOTLAND.—The Report of the Registrar-General of Scotland for the quarter ending June last is before us. It reveals some very important facts concerning the morality of the Scotch rural population; showing that illegitimacy is actually more rife in the country, than in the urban districts.

From these Reports we learn that the illegitimate births in Scotland are in the proportion of one to every 10.7 births; and that while 9.1 per cent of the births in the town districts were illegitimate, in the rural districts the illegitimate births averaged as high as 9.5 per cent.

We are happy to have it in our power to say that there is no truth in the rumor of the death of Dr. Brownson. The learned gentleman was, by last accounts, alive, and likely to live.

The sublime devotion of the Forty Hours' adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament was held in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Williamstown, (Glen.) on Tuesday, the 8th instant, and the two succeeding days. Each morning Masses were celebrated, and a solemn High Mass at ten o'clock. The Confessionals were crowded continually; and One Thousand and sixty-seven persons approached the Most Holy Communion.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—July, 1863—Dawson Brothers, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

This is a very interesting number. The article on Austria gives a good idea of the actual condition and resources of the Austrian Empire; and the Canadian will read with much interest the fourth article, that on the Colonial System, wherein the Reviewer meets the arguments of Mr. Godwin Smith and his disciples.

- 1. The Resources and Future of Austria. 2. Natural History of the Bible. 3. Glacial Theories. 4. Our Colonial System. 5. Washington Irving. 6. Modern Spiritualism. 7. Sacred Trees and Flowers. 8. Roba di Roma. 9. The Nile—Speke and Grant.

THE STORM ON TUESDAY EVENING.—On Tuesday evening a violent thunder-storm accompanied with rain broke over the city, continuing to rage with great fury for a considerable length of time. The lightning was exceedingly brilliant, and several persons were struck, and some property injured by it during the storm.

Another canard has just exploded. A contemporary and its correspondent asserted that Government had determined at an immense cost, to purchase for a Lunatic Asylum the Seminary of Nicolet, now vacant, for the purposes of a Lower Canada Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Thibaudan is in what our neighbors call a "tight fix." The Government have ordered the immediate collection of the monies due on the Fire Loan Fund, and Mr. Thibaudan's constituents consequently assert that he was either authorized at the Quebec election to state the debt would be remitted or told an untruth.

The Owen Sound Times urges the Government to restore Manitoulin Island to the Indians, on the ground that it is of exceedingly little value for settlement. We do not think the government can do so, as it has no right to the island and no claim whatever upon the Indians in question, as the pretended treaty was obtained from two or three chiefs, after a large majority of the tribe had refused to cede their lands to the government, and is consequently null and void.

We are happy to have it in our power to say that there is no truth in the rumor of the death of Dr. Brownson. The learned gentleman was, by last accounts, alive, and likely to live.

RECRUITING FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.—In the House yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Rose drew the attention of the Government to a placard which he held in his hand and which is being circulated extensively in Canada, offering large bounties to recruits for the American army.

COASTING MEN OUT OF CANADA.—A person by the name of Hale, professing to represent the Pacific Railway Company, whose operations are in Missouri, has scattered hand-bills about Toronto, advertising for laborers. This affair looks suspicious, particularly when it is known that the railway work is largely under the direction of the Washington Government.

MISTAKE.—On Thursday last a party American was arrested at Brockville on suspicion of being one of the parties concerned in the late stabbing affair at Kingston. He declared very innocently that he had not killed a man for three months! He was found to be not the party wanted.—Globe.

CHAUDIERE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We are glad to be able to state, on good authority, that the prospects of the above Company are of the most encouraging description. The gold region in their hands, in and around the Parish of St. Francois de la Beauce, extends over some 108 square miles.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Bill to be introduced in reference to the Volunteer system will not, we understand, change the principle of the existing law. The system as it is will be continued. It is intended however, to confer upon the Commander-in-Chief power to increase the number of the active force, clothed and equipped at the expense of the province, from 25,000 to 35,000.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A most brutal and cowardly assault, which might have resulted fatally, was committed in Ward's tavern, Williamsburg, on Thursday last. On Thursday morning two fashionably dressed Americans, whose persons were profusely decorated with jewellery, engaged a respectable man named Fairman, residing in Odessa, to drive them from that village to Waterloo for a sum agreed upon and paid.

Births. In this city, on the 6th instant, the wife of Thomas Simpson, Esq., of a son.

Married. In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Wm. Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Irvine, both of this city.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Sept. 15, 1863. Flour—Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.60 to \$2.70; Fine, \$2.00 to \$2.20; Super, No. 2 \$2.30 to \$2.50; Superior \$4.10 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.30 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.45 to \$4.50; Superior Extra \$4.60 to \$4.70; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

If Louis Napoleon were to enter upon a long contest with the United States, the effect upon Canada would be surprising. The French ironclads would blockade the chief harbors of the Union, and capture any unarmed American vessels which ventured out of the small ports not easily closed.

BRUTAL MURDER.—We are called upon to record another murder within the course of a very few weeks, the circumstances attending the crime on this occasion being of the most brutal and aggravating kind. A lad named Parrell, son of a farmer living in St. Catherine's, had come into town with his load of produce, and was staying at Lalor's hotel, on the St. Valier road, near the toll-gate, when he was set upon by two ruffians named Croty and Mehan, on the road-side in front of the hotel door, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and beaten and kicked in such a dreadful manner that death took place almost instantly.

A FRENCH ACR.—On Thursday night last the train leaving Toronto, a few minutes after 10 o'clock for Hamilton, had a very narrow escape from being thrown off the track. Some felled piled up a lot of stumps across the track near Oakville, evidently for the purpose of upsetting the train, and his design would no doubt have been carried into effect had it not happened that a gentleman who was on his way home discovered the track blocked up and immediately set to work and removed the pile of wood which had been placed there, just before the train came on.

BRUTAL MURDER.—We are called upon to record another murder within the course of a very few weeks, the circumstances attending the crime on this occasion being of the most brutal and aggravating kind. A lad named Parrell, son of a farmer living in St. Catherine's, had come into town with his load of produce, and was staying at Lalor's hotel, on the St. Valier road, near the toll-gate, when he was set upon by two ruffians named Croty and Mehan, on the road-side in front of the hotel door, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and beaten and kicked in such a dreadful manner that death took place almost instantly.

BRUTAL MURDER.—We are called upon to record another murder within the course of a very few weeks, the circumstances attending the crime on this occasion being of the most brutal and aggravating kind. A lad named Parrell, son of a farmer living in St. Catherine's, had come into town with his load of produce, and was staying at Lalor's hotel, on the St. Valier road, near the toll-gate, when he was set upon by two ruffians named Croty and Mehan, on the road-side in front of the hotel door, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and beaten and kicked in such a dreadful manner that death took place almost instantly.

Married. In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Wm. Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Irvine, both of this city.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Sept. 15, 1863. Flour—Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.60 to \$2.70; Fine, \$2.00 to \$2.20; Super, No. 2 \$2.30 to \$2.50; Superior \$4.10 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.30 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.45 to \$4.50; Superior Extra \$4.60 to \$4.70; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) September 15th. Flour, country, per qtl. 32 9 to 32 00; Oatmeal, do. 00 0 to 00 00; Indian Meal. 00 0 to 00 00; Peas per min. 3 10 to 3 00; Barley, do, for seed. 4 10 to 4 00; Oats, do. 2 10 to 2 00; Beans, Canadian, per min. 0 10 to 0 00; Honey, per lb. 0 7 to 0 00; Potatoes, per bag. 2 6 to 2 00; Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$6.00 to \$5.00; Eggs, fresh, per dozen. 0 7 to 0 00; Hay, per 100 bundles. \$9.00 to \$12.00; Straw. \$6.00 to \$5.00; Butter, fresh per lb. 0 10 to 0 00; Do salt, do. 0 7 to 0 00; Buckwheat. 0 10 to 0 00; Flax Seed, do. 3 10 to 3 00; Timothy, do. 0 10 to 0 00; Turkeys, per couple, do. 6 0 to 5 00; Geese, do. 4 0 to 3 00; Ducks, do. 2 0 to 2 00; Fowls, do. 2 6 to 2 00.

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Sept. 15. First Quality Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; Second quality, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Third, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15, to \$20; extra, \$25 to \$30.—Sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; Lambs, \$2 to \$2.50. Hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.50, live-weight. Hides, \$2 to \$5.75. Pells, 75c. to 90c. each. Tallow, rough, 40c. to 50c.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS—Sept. 12. Fall wheat \$3c to 90c per bushel; an old load of superior brings 92c to 95c per bush. Spring wheat, 80c to 88c per bush. Barley not so active at 32 to 85c per bush. Oats 39c to 36c per bush.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM, THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSUBSTANTIATION SUSTAINED: An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on the CARDS' Lecture on Transubstantiation. BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFE, ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO. FOR SALE at Messrs. D. & J. SADLERS, and at THIS OFFICE. Price 7d. August 26, 1863. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C. W., Under the immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Huron, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

DR. F. DELLENBAUGH, GERMAN PHYSICIAN OF BUFFALO, N. Y., WILL be in the following places in the month of September and October, 1863:— Kingston, Stinson's Hotel, Sept. 23rd, 24th, & 25th; Picton, Blanchard's " " 26th & 27th; Napesno, Commercial " " 28th; Brighton, Mansion House, " 30th; Peterboro, Cassel's Hotel Oct. 1st & 2nd; Lindsay, Jewitt's " " 3rd & 4th; Newcastle, Commercial " " 9th. Where he can be consulted on all forms of Incurable diseases. Consultation free. Sept. 17, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE. FOR SALE, that splendid FARM (the residence of the late Mr. Francis McKay) at SAULT AU RECOLLET, with a fine STONE COTTAGE and excellent GARDEN, planted with fruit trees, attached. Farm House, out-buildings, &c., on it. The Farms is in good order and ready for occupation.—It is one of the finest properties on the Island of Montreal, and admirably situated, being on the river side. For Terms, &c., apply to REV. J. J. VINET, Curé St. Recollet, or G. L. PRIRRY, Esq., 65, St. Lawrence Main St. Executors.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1864; 1812: THE WAR AND ITS MORAL, A CANADIAN CHRONICLE. BY WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE, Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieut.-Col. Staff, Active Force, Canada. ONE VOLUME OCTAVO—PRICE, \$1. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, Sept. 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF MICHAEL FEENEY, and his wife Catherine, (maiden name McDonough) who left Drumkeerin, County Leitrim, Ireland, 16 years ago, and are supposed to be now at Quebec, C.E. Mrs. Feeny's brother, Patrick, requests them to let him know their address. Any letter for him, addressed True Witness Office, Montreal, C.E., will be received. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Cross and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Patrie of this evening states that the last steamer brought a protest from the Washington Cabinet relative to late political events in Mexico. It was thought the American Minister would lay the communication this week before M. Drouin de Lhuys. It is stated that the Government of the North bases its protest upon the Monroe doctrine, and would consider the establishment of an Empire in Mexico by French influence as a menace to American independence and encouragement given to the South. The Patrie adds that letters from New York attribute this step of Mr. Lincoln to the advice of the English and Russian Ministers at Washington.

La France of this evening denies that the American Government has addressed a formal protest to France against the events in Mexico.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Courrier du Dimanche of to-day believes itself able to guarantee that the notes of the three Powers contain an identical conclusion, couched in the following terms:—"One imperative duty now remains to be fulfilled by the Government. This is to call the most serious attention of Prince Gortschakoff to the gravity of the situation and the responsibility it imposes upon Russia. Austria, France, and England have pointed out the urgency of putting an end to a deplorable condition of affairs, filled with peril to Europe. They have indicated the means which it appears to them their duty to be employed to attain this end. If Russia does not do all that depends upon her to realize the moderate and conciliatory intentions of the three Powers, if she does not enter upon the course indicated by their friendly counsels, she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of disorder in Poland may bring about."

As far as any action proceeding from Paris is concerned the matter will be allowed to slumber completely; it would not be surprising even if, for some months to come, the reserve and silence of France towards Russia were carried to such a pitch as to excite surprise and almost uneasiness in the latter Power, at the same time that it will deprive her of all pretext for saying that foreign intermeddling impedes her in domestic reforms, maintains the insurrection, and prevents her from taking the steps she would otherwise take for the conciliation of the Poles. But if, after a certain time, the pacification of Poland is not a fact accomplished, and the question still continues an open sore, you will very probably find France again seeking to exercise pressure on Russia, again assuming a warlike mein, and, above all, again endeavoring to obtain the co-operation of England in contemplated hostilities. I have grounds for believing that this is the idea of the French Foreign-office, where the hope is by no means abandoned that England might be induced once more to unsheath her sword in such good company as that of France for the purposes of clinching the heavy blow dealt seven years ago to the great Northern Power. It took a long time and much perseverance and manoeuvring to get England into that struggle (out of which so many now think she would have done better to have kept aloof), and why should not French diplomacy be equally successful on a second occasion? In this way do certain persons here reason, and even think that there is decidedly less work to be done now to get England into an alliance with France and a fight with Russia than there was a year or even a few months before the Crimean war. The persons who think thus—and some of them are very high-placed—may be extremely sagacious and of great diplomatic resource, and former triumphs may be there to justify their confidence of future success, but they must be misinformed as to the public feeling in England, and as to the chances of its undergoing such a change as to render it likely that either Government or nation would consent to make war on Russia in behalf of Poland, and in the company of France.

The Revue Catholique publishes a calculation made by M. Paa de Bruno, a learned Professor in the University of Turin, as to the actual population of the globe. The Professor estimates it at one thousand three hundred millions, of which Europe contains 276 millions, Asia, 755 millions, Africa 200 millions, America 60 millions, Australia 3 millions. He also reckons the increase of the human race, as one upon two hundred yearly. Supposing this to have been the case ever since the Deluge, it is plain that the present population of the globe would have descended from a single pair in the space of 4,100 years. This affords a remarkable coincidence, to say the least, with the ordinary calculation as to the date of the Deluge, and tells against the theories lately stated by Lyell and others as to the antiquity of the human race. The Professor also calculates that the number of human beings who have lived on the earth since the Deluge must amount altogether to nearly three hundred thousand millions. So great is this number that the whole extent of France would not contain it even if six men were able to stand upon one square metre (rather more than a square yard, the metre being one yard and three inches). "When one thinks," says the reviewer, "of so great a multitude turned to dust under our feet, one feels the force of those words addressed by Almighty God to Abraham, 'I will multiply thy seed as the stars of Heaven and as the sand which is on the sea-shore.'"

It was lately announced that the head of the venerable body of Sulpicians had gone to Rome, accompanied by two of his congregation, and that it was understood that he desired to submit the rule of his institute for the approbation of the Holy See. The Journal de Bruxelles publishes a letter from Rome which says that the Sulpicians have returned to France, after having been received in the most favorable manner at Rome. The Superior, the Abbe Camere, has taken this opportunity to lay before the Propaganda the affairs of the congregation in Canada. It adds that he had sought and obtained a decree of approbation. Its terms are not published. But a person who was in the society of the Superior when he received it, says that the Superior was equally pleased and surprised at its contents. The Sulpicians have authorized a Procurator to reside at Rome to manage their interests.

THE MOULIN-QUIGNON JAWBONE.—M. de Beaumont has communicated to the Academy of Sciences a few observations in reply to a letter from M. Boucher de Perthes, in which he quotes as would seem, an opinion expressed by M. de Beaumont about 20 years ago, touching the nature of the gravel of Moulin-Quignon, where the famous jawbone was found last spring. M. de Beaumont declares that he still holds that same opinion—viz., that certain gravel deposits, like that of Moulin-Quignon, must be distinguished from the Alpine drift or diluvium properly so called, and the origin of which is owing to causes which have ceased to operate, whereas the deposit of Moulin-Quignon is owing to actual causes,—that is, to those which we still see in operation. That deposit has been attributed either to the action of the Polar ice which may have floated on the bay of Somme, or to various successive changes of level in the general mass of the adjacent land. Whether it be justifiable or not, M. de Beaumont remarks, to ascribe so small an effect to such gigantic causes, the latter would, after all, still be within the range of actual causes. And if the gravel bank of Moulin-Quignon is the result of a later mixture of gray and red drift—it certainly does not belong to the gray, which is the real Alpine drift, considered by our author, as well as by Cuvier, as representing the end of the period of fossil elephants, and as anterior to the appearance of man. In support of his opinion that the gravel deposit in question is owing to the most common among the actual causes—viz., storms, frost, snow, &c. M. de Beaumont observes that the gravel bank of Moulin-Quignon is situated at an altitude of 30 metres above the Somme at Abbeville, and consequently at 30 metres above the level of the sea. It is overlooked at a distance of less than two kilometres by points the altitudes of which are respectively 61, 65, and 67 metres; at less than three kilometres by

another point 80 metres above the level of the sea; and at less than five kilometres by points marking 100 metres. The gradients of the lines going from Moulin-Quignon to those points all exceed the proportion of one to 100, or more than tenfold the maximum inclination of the beds of navigable rivers, and greater than those of the Arve, Isere, &c., near their sources, where their waters, even when but slightly swollen, flow with immense rapidity, and will sometimes commit the greatest ravages. Now, to produce similar ravages on the undulated plains of Picardy a single heavy snow storm would be quite sufficient; and who would venture to guess the maximum effect of this kind which may have taken place in the environs of Abbeville since the age of stone. The deposit of Moulin-Quignon may, therefore, be very well owing to such a cause, though anterior to the turf deposits of the north of France, many of which are posterior to the Roman roads. Such deposits which M. de Beaumont calls moveable deposits on declivities, are peculiarly abundant in the north of France, owing to the want of coherence of the eocene, miocene, and pliocene deposits which cover the chalk formation, and are essentially contemporaneous with the alluvial beds of valleys—those along the coasts and turf deposits. M. de Beaumont, in conclusion, expresses a wish that the jawbone found at Moulin-Quignon may be analyzed and chymically compared with bones taken from Gallo-Roman tombs, and also from the catacombs of Paris.—Galignani's Messenger.

Roma.—A letter from Rome, dated on the 19th inst, and published by the Journal de Bruxelles, says that the rumour of the retirement from office of Cardinal Antonelli is taking more consistency. His health has been considerably affected by labour and the painful effect of the discovery of Fausti's treachery. The judicial inquiry into the offences of Fausti is going on.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Three new Protestant churches are being erected in Naples; one for the English, which is respectably and decorously conducted and attended, and with which we have to desire to find fault. The two others are to be served by Apostate Priests of most disreputable antecedents, and calculated for the dissemination of any doctrines save those of the Church of England. When our charitable countrymen be convinced that this Protestant Propaganda in Italy is making bad Catholics, bad subjects, atheists, socialists, and hypocrites, but nothing like the Anglican type of Protestant, or anything they would not be ashamed to own as part and parcel of their own Communion. People who interleave the Society's version of Holy Scripture with disgraced prints and tracts, and hawk them so redoubtfully in the public cafes, are not exactly the converts to be proud of, and our separated brethren have scarcely reason to rejoice in the accession to their ranks of men of the Fra Pantaleo type.

The 15th was much dreaded in Naples, as a probable occasion of a demonstration at the French Consulate against the Emperor by the Party of Action, but it did not come off, in consequence of energetic measures on the part of the authorities. Five more of the unfortunate people shot down by the military at Pietrarsca for raising the cry of 'Evviva Francesco Secondo,' are dead, and the subscription for the families of the victims has already reached a large sum. The Gran Corte at Foggia has just decided the cause of the Reactionists at San Giovanni in Rotonda.

After asking 1000 questions the Court arrived at the desirable result of condemning four of the accused to the galleys for life, two for 19 years, three to 15, and one to 10. At Ogessera the President of the Court, Fegra, was mobbed by more than a thousand of the population, and only rescued by a prompt intervention of the authorities. At Palermo a number of persons have been carried off by the real brigands, who are ravaging the island, and made to pay very heavy ransoms. Another instance of the constant violations of the frontier occurring on the frontier took place on Friday last. A shepherd named Francesco Martucci and his boy Loretto Lisi were herding goats near the Tontanella Tufa, a mile our side the frontier. The Piedmontese came over, twenty in number, searched Lisi, and took twenty-five biacchi he had in his pocket, and let him go. They then beat Martucci with the butts of their guns, and carried him off to Casteluccio, though he was a Roman subject of the city of Velletri. So much for 'brigandage' as carried out by the 'Annexers.' The Sisters of Charity at Florence have been grossly insulted. One had her habit torn off, and was beaten in the square she was crossing nearly to death. Four other Religious of the same Order were stopped by a set of Revolutionaries and requested to join a revel they were holding in a cafe, and on refusal beaten and abused.—Times.

THE NEW LAW FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF REACTION NOW UNDER DISCUSSION IS RECEIVING A VIGOROUS OPPOSITION AT THE HANDS OF SEVERAL OF THE NEAPOLITAN DEPUTIES; AND THE CLAUSE IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE FUSILLATION WAS STRONGLY DENOUNCED AS UNWORTHY OF A CIVILIZED ADMINISTRATION, BY AREZZANO AND NICELO, AND AS PUTTING THE LIVES OF A LARGE SECTION OF THE ITALIAN POPULATION AT THE MERCY OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES, WHO ARE LESS SCRUPULOUS THAN EVER IN MAKING USE OF IT. THE CRIME, RAPINE, AND DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY, NOW UNIVERSAL IN THE PROVINCES SOUTH OF NAPLES AND THE ISLAND OF SICILY ARE MAINLY TRACEABLE TO THE PUNISHMENT SEVERITY OF THE ACTUAL RULE. A MAN KNOWS HE HAS ONLY TO EXPRESS AN OPINION CONTAINING A COMPARISON FAVORABLE TO THE PAST GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE HIS COMMITMENT TO PRISON ON SOME FRIVOLOUS CHARGE; AND A PEASANT WHO MAY HAVE RELATIONS IN THE REACTIONARY BANDS CAN ONLY GIVE THEM FOOD OR SHELTER AT THE RISK OF BEING SHOT AS A HARBOURER OF 'BRIGANDS,' OR SENT TO THE GALLEYS FOR LIFE, OR 25 YEARS IF HE BE VERY LUCKY. THE TRIALS FOR REACTION GO ON IN NAPLES. ONE WILL BE DECIDED IN A FEW DAYS, FOR THE REACTIONS OF PADULI, MONTENAPOLE, MONTECAVO, PIETRA COFINI, PEGOMALAZZO, AND PONTAUDOLFO, ALL WHICH TOOK PLACE IN 1831, SO THAT 150 WRETCHED PEASANTS WILL BE INFALLIBLY CONDEMNED TO THE GALLEYS FOR A CRIME COMMITTED TWO YEARS AGO, BEFORE THE REACTIONS WAS A YEAR OLD, OR HIS SCOPE WAS EVEN REALIZED BY THE RURAL POPULATION OF THE TWO SICILIES. THESE MONSTROUS TRIALS ARE A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT, AND YET NO DAY BUT ADDS TO THE LONG LIST OF CONDEMNED WHO ARE NOW THE WITNESSES OF THE HUMANITARIAN TENDENCIES OF THE PIEDMONTSE DOMINION. I CARE NOT BY WHAT SHADE OF POLITICS SUCH INIQUITIES ARE PERPETRATED, THEY ARE A DISGRACE TO A LIBERAL CABINET; AND ARE DOING NO ONE'S WORK SAVE THAT OF FRANCE. THE NATIONAL PETITION TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, WHICH I MENTIONED TO YOU IN MY LAST, IS RECEIVING AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF SIGNATURES. THE CONTEXT LAYS BEFORE HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE INCREASING AND UNENDURABLE MISERY OF THE NEAPOLITAN PROVINCES, AND CALLS UPON FRANCE TO FULFIL HER 'MISSION REPARATRICE,' AND COME TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE PEOPLE SHE HAS ABANDONED TO AN ODDIOUS DOMINATION, BY ENFORCING A RETURN TO THE STIPULATIONS OF THE TREATY OF VILNAFRANCA. THE SICILIES ARE FOREMOST IN SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT, AND NO WORDER, CONSIDERING THE STATE OF ANARCHY THE ISLAND IS IN, AND THE WEAKNESS OF THE EXECUTIVE TO PREVENT IT. SWARMING PRISONS, WHOLESALE FUSILLATIONS AND MILITARY LAW, ARE THE ONLY REMEDIES THEY SEEM TO THINK POSSIBLE IN TURIN AND CERTAINLY NO NATION HAS EVER MADE LESS EFFORT TO GAIN THE CONFIDENCE OR AFFECTION OF A CONQUERED PEOPLE THAN HAS PIEDMONT. THE PARTY OF ACTION IS GAINING STRENGTH, AND THE RECOVERY OF GARIBALDI SEEMS TO HAVE GIVEN A NEW IMPETUS TO

that movement. Venice is loudly talked of as well as Rome; and it is quite certain that one is considered as much a part of the programme as the other, and the cessation of the five reactionary chiefs to France is looked on as a complete sign of the weakness of the Cabinet. I do not know whether Malta is one of the desiderata of Italian unity, but it is marked as Italian on all the new maps; and now that the Ionian Isles are so wisely ceded, it is to be supposed that Lord Palmerston would scarcely stand in the way of the full accomplishment of his programme. That French influence will soon be predominant in the Mediterranean waters seems in a fair way of accomplishment, and the enormous marine preparations now making at Toulon, Marseilles, &c., do not give much guarantee for the maintenance of peace.—Cor. of Morning Herald.

GERMANY. FRANKFURT, Aug. 21.—The following is the text of the invitation to attend the Congress, addressed to the King of Prussia by the German Sovereigns:—"The Princes assembled here, at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria, have perceived the absence of your Majesty with regret. We have found a suitable basis upon which to found our deliberations in the propositions put forward by the Emperor of Austria, and, conformably to the Federal Constitution, shall in any case submit the result of those deliberations to the sanction of your Majesty. But we cherish a fervent hope that your Majesty, who is called upon to take so large a part in the result of our efforts, will also deign to share our endeavors to bring to a favorable termination the grand work of which you have yourself acknowledged the necessity. We therefore, address to your Majesty our earnest request that you will be pleased to join us. The King of Saxony has undertaken to hand your Majesty this letter, in the name of us all, and, at the same time, to be the interpreter of our desires." [Signatures of all the Princes follow.]

FRANKFURT, Aug. 22.—The Conference of the Princes opened at eleven o'clock this morning. It is expected that decisive resolutions will be arrived at. The newspaper report that the Emperor's speech was altered before publication is officially declared entirely devoid of foundation. The letter of refusal of the King of Prussia was addressed to the Emperor of Austria. At to-day's sitting of the Conference of Princes the reply of the King of Prussia declining the invitation to be present therat was read.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT GASTEN.—A correspondent who saw the Prussian King during his residence at Gasten, says that His Majesty's appearance by no means warrants the supposition that he is likely to resign the reigns of Government, as he is strong, vigorous, and much devoted to business at Gasten. The King occupied himself from nine to one o'clock in reading the reports transmitted to him; at one o'clock M. Bismarck, M. de Mantouffil, and Count Pockler always dined with the King, and sometimes a few distinguished foreigners received invitations.—Post.

FRANKFURT, August 23.—It is said that a meeting between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Emperor Francis Joseph will shortly take place. The sitting held by the Congress yesterday, which lasted about four hours, was satisfactory. The formation of the Directory was the subject discussed by the Federal Allies, and the question which had given rise to animated and even angry discussions, was either quite settled or very nearly so. Matters are kept very quiet so that it is almost impossible to obtain perfectly authentic information relative to the doings of the Congress, but you may take it for granted that the new Directory will be composed of six members. It is said that Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria will have one representative each, and that the three Kingdoms (Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg) and the minor States will be represented by three members. It cannot be denied that Bavaria is a more powerful and important State than either Saxony, Hanover, or Wurtemberg; but it would have been a more satisfactory arrangement to almost all the parties concerned if the Directory had been formed in the following manner:—One representative for Austria and one for Prussia; two for Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg; and two for the Principalities and free Cities. Austria and Bavaria are so very closely united by family ties and mutual interests that they will almost act in concurrence, and as often as they do so Prussia will be placed in a disadvantageous position.

POLAND. LEMBERG, Aug. 18.—It is very difficult to know how the insurrection is really going on in the kingdom of Poland. As regards Galicia, expedition after expedition is sent forth, and always meets with the same fate. But if these expeditions do no other good than to at least have the effect of keeping an immense cordon of Russian troops constantly occupied, and they must be regarded as positive proofs that the energy of the Poles and their determination to hold out until the last possible moment have in no way abated. Whatever Prince Gortschakoff's answer may be to the last note, the Poles will not lay down their arms and preparations are already being made for continuing the war against Russia throughout the winter. The Poles are probably no more on the point of expelling the Russians from Poland now than they were four or five months ago; but whatever may be the exact position and prospect of the armed insurrection, it is certain that the power of the national Government has gone on constantly increasing from the beginning. Like most other Governments, it is promptly and universally obeyed. I have heard a few complaints as to the forced loan from persons not anxious to subscribe to it. On the other hand, a proprietor living near Cracow is known to have put his name down for 100,000 Polish florins at the very earliest opportunity. The sum required from each proprietor is calculated on the amount of taxes payable by him to the National Government, which amount, by the way, in Galicia, is now equal to 50 per cent. on the taxation levied by the Austrians.—Cor. of Times.

From Poland we have still the same unwary reports of murderous conflicts in which the Russians seldom are successful; executions, confiscations, and summary arrests and exile. If the Polish nobles take arms against the Russians, they cannot of course expect any mercy; but, if they remain passive, they are plundered by Monravieff's taxes and forced contributions; while in one instance a lady of rank has been stripped of all her possessions because her son-in-law joined the national cause, though three of his brothers are officers in the Russian army.—Weekly Register.

A letter from Riga in the Magdebourg Gazette states that Mlle. Stanineff, a young Polish lady twenty years of age, has just died near Dubbin, in consequence of a flagging with the known influenza by the orders of Monravieff because she wore mourning. All the Poles and Germans staying at Dubbin avoided the funeral of this unfortunate lady. The Catholic Clergy in Lithuania have omitted many Catholics since the outbreak of the insurrection, the prayer customary after the sermon for the welfare of Alexander II and the Imperial family. A decree has been recently issued by General Monravieff, strictly commanding that this prayer shall in future be put up. Offenders are threatened with a fine of 100 silver roubles. The Polish papers declare that the revolution is dying out in Lithuania. Another of the insurrectionary bands has recently left the Government of Kowna for Augustowo. The men had suffered the greatest privation for want of provisions, and were ragged and famished. They had been incessantly pursued by the peasantry and the Russian troops. The Warsaw National Committee has recently taken down the names of all male inhabitants of the city between the ages of eighteen and forty. Boys of fourteen and sixteen years old went from house to house making up the lists. This measure is thought to preface an impending rising in Warsaw.

The converts of the Augustina and Benedictine Nuns at Kowna have been turned into prisoners. The Priests, Ejsayolski, Szredar, Jasiewicz, Betsygol, and Markiewicz have been condemned by Monravieff to hard labour in the mines of Tobolsk; Koszakowski and Staniewicz have been shot at Wilkomierz. The Polish prisoners in Lithuania are not allowed any communication whatever with their friends, and the windows of their cells have been painted over with white paint. The bread which is given them is of the coarsest kind, and so hard that it is almost impossible to chew it. They are not allowed any change of linen, and are forced to sleep on the bare ground with nothing but a straw pillow under their heads; mattresses, blankets, and sheets being strictly forbidden. One of the prisoners in the Augustina convent became mad in consequence of this treatment, and jumped out of the third-floor into the courtyard of the adjoining house and escaped. Monravieff has ordered the proprietor of this house to bring the fugitive before him within three days, failing which the proprietor is to go to prison himself. The son of Monravieff has declared that his father is too lenient, and that severer measures are required to subdue the Poles. The Poles in the prisons of Dunaburg are being tortured in order to compel them to sign an address of loyalty to the Czar. The commission of enquiry has found Count Louis Plater and Miss Bujnicka completely innocent, and has recommended their instant liberation; notwithstanding which, Monravieff has ordered them to be banished to Orenburg. The majority of the proprietors of Livonia have been completely ruined by the imposts of Monravieff. When they cannot pay in cash, their goods even the ladies' clothing, are sold by auction. The finest cattle have also been disposed of at 10s. each. These auctions are only attended by raskolniks.

It is said that Prince Ludslaus Czartorski, the representative of the secret Polish Government in foreign countries has applied to the Emperor of Austria for an audience, and that His Majesty has declined to grant it.—Times.

DENMARK. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.—The Dagbladet of to-day says:—"The King of the Greeks will soon take his departure for Athens. His Majesty will arrive in Greece in the latter half of October, after the vote for the annexation of the Ionian Islands by the Ionian Parliament. The King will stay at London ten days and a similar time in Paris."

SWEDEN. HAMBURG, August 27.—It is asserted that Sweden has given notice to several of the Powers that she will side with Denmark in the event of hostilities breaking out between that power and Germany.

NEW ZEALAND. THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.—The Coming War.—An occasional correspondent, writing from near the seat of war in New Zealand, on the 29th of May, says:—"In your issue of the 24th of last January I had an account of an interview between Sir G. Grey and a most intelligent Maori chief, Wi Taki, a Catholic. It is quite clear that at that meeting the Governor, getting the worst of it, lost temper, the reason for which is found in Dr. Pomallinger's letter to the great Maori chief. In all their lunagages, or great assemblies, the chiefs had denounced the Protestant missionaries of every hue—and in this country their name is 'legion'—for having, under pretence of making comfortable houses for themselves and their families; in a word, as one chief, I believe Wi Taki, pithily said, 'With one hand you directed our attention to Heaven, whilst with the other you kicked us out of our land.'

The Governor indeed must have forgotten himself when he used so unavailing, because so incorrect, an assertion. No doubt that his maid was possessed by the Protestant missionaries, who felt sore that whilst they were ordered to be off, the Catholics were suffered to remain in discharge of their duties. During his former official career in this island the Governor favoured a system of political 'suspense,' which was successful with the old chiefs; but it will no longer avail with the young and intelligent race who have since sprung up, and who will not be controlled by the few old chiefs who now remain. You will no doubt be aware, before this reaches you, that blood has been shed at Taranaki, that two officers and five men have been shot from ambush, and that the Governor has sent to India for two or three Sikh regiments. Where I am stationed with a large body of troops near the banks of Waikato, we are in daily expectation of an attack. May God protect us. The former Governor told me that he could place the greatest confidence in the Catholic Priests, and that he well knew of their great exertions to render the natives peaceful and loyal. We must forgive Sir George. He is disappointed and vexed that his former system is now of no avail. P.S.—Since writing the above, I understand that the order for the Indian regiments has been cancelled. Matters will wear a very threatening aspect. The former resort with Sir George will be war. All diplomatic arts will be used, in which, I believe, he must be honest, as any artifice would not escape the intelligence and cunning of the natives.—Adieu! —Weekly Register.

WILLIAM BARKER, THE YOUNG PATRIOT. BY ARTHUR WARD. 1. "No, William Barker, you cannot have my daughter's hand in marriage until you are her equal in wealth and social position." The speaker was a haughty old man of some sixty years, and the person whom he addressed a fine looking young man of twenty-five. With a sad aspect the man withdrew from the stately mansion.

2. Six months later the young man stood in the presence of the haughty old man. "What! you here again?" said the haughty old man. "Ay, old man," proudly exclaimed William Barker, "I am here your daughter's equal and yours!" The old man's lips curled with scorn. A desperate smile lit up his old features; when, casting violently on the marble centre table an enormous roll of greenbacks, William Barker cried: "See! look on this wealth. And I've ten fold more! Listen old man! You spurned me from your door. But I did not despair. I secured a contract for furnishing the army of the ———— was beef!"

"Yes, yes!" eagerly exclaimed the old man. "And I bought up all the disabled cavalry horses I could find—" "See! I see!" cried the old man, "and good beef they make tea." "They do! they do! and the profits are immense. I should say!" "And now, sir, I claim your daughter's fair hand!" "Boy, sue is yours. But hold! Look me in the eye. Through all this, have you been loyal?" "To the core!" cried William Barker. "And," continued the old man, in a voice husky with emotion, "are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war?" "I am, I am!" "Then, boy, take her! Marry, child, come hither. Your William claims thee. Be happy, my children! and whatever our lot in life may be, let us all support the Government."

A Doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears.—"Ah!" said he, "tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chloride of sodium, and water." To forgive provocation is one of the many proofs of a great mind.

MORRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—There is a beautiful exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral intensity; as some old tune might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. *Spiritual* and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is perhaps more lasting, and the odor never changes as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. We refer solely to *Murray & Lanman's Florida Water*. The imitations are worthless.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

LACHINE CONVENT.
THE OPENING OF THE CLASSES of this Institution will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Aug. 20, 1863.

REMARKABLE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
Messrs. PICHAULT & SON, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:—
MONTREAL, C.E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctors PICHAULT & SON:
Sirs,—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitations of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried everything—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have.

(Signed,) **ANGILE DANIEL,**
Wife of
CELESTIN COURTOIS,
95 Visitation Street.
I certify the above is the truth,
CELESTIN COURTOIS.
Swore before me this thirty-first day of July, 1863,
J. BOULANGET,
Justice of the Peace.
Im.
Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

MICHELIEU COMPANY'S DAILY
Royal Mail Line of Steamers
RUNNING BETWEEN
MONTEAL & 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.



FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the MICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows:—

STEAMER EUROPA,
Capt. P. E. COTTE,

Will leave the Quebec Steamboat Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER COLUMBIA,
Capt. J. B. LABELLE,

Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

STEAMER NJPOLEON,
Capt. Jos. DUVAL,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut), Yamachiche and Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA,
Capt. Chs. DAVEUDY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavallée, Latorale, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLY,
Capt. Fns. LAMONTEUX,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contereau, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M.

STEAMER TERREBONNE,
Capt. L. H. POY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, St. Paul l'Ermitte, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE,
Capt. P. E. MALHOTR,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et Laehemie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE,
General Manager

Richelieu Company's Office, }
Montreal, May 7, 1863.

LUMBER.
JORDAN & BENARD,
LUMBER MERCHANTS,
Corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sunquinet 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—2-in—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and GULLS good and common. 2-in—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and GULLS.

—ALSO,—
11-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality.
1-in and 3-in 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.
July 21, 1863.



The peculiar habit or infection which we call SCROFULA, lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men; it either produces or is produced by an impure, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
is compounded from the most effectual antiodotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alternative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that pretend much and do nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by **DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,**
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.
Lyzans, Clark & Co., Montreal.

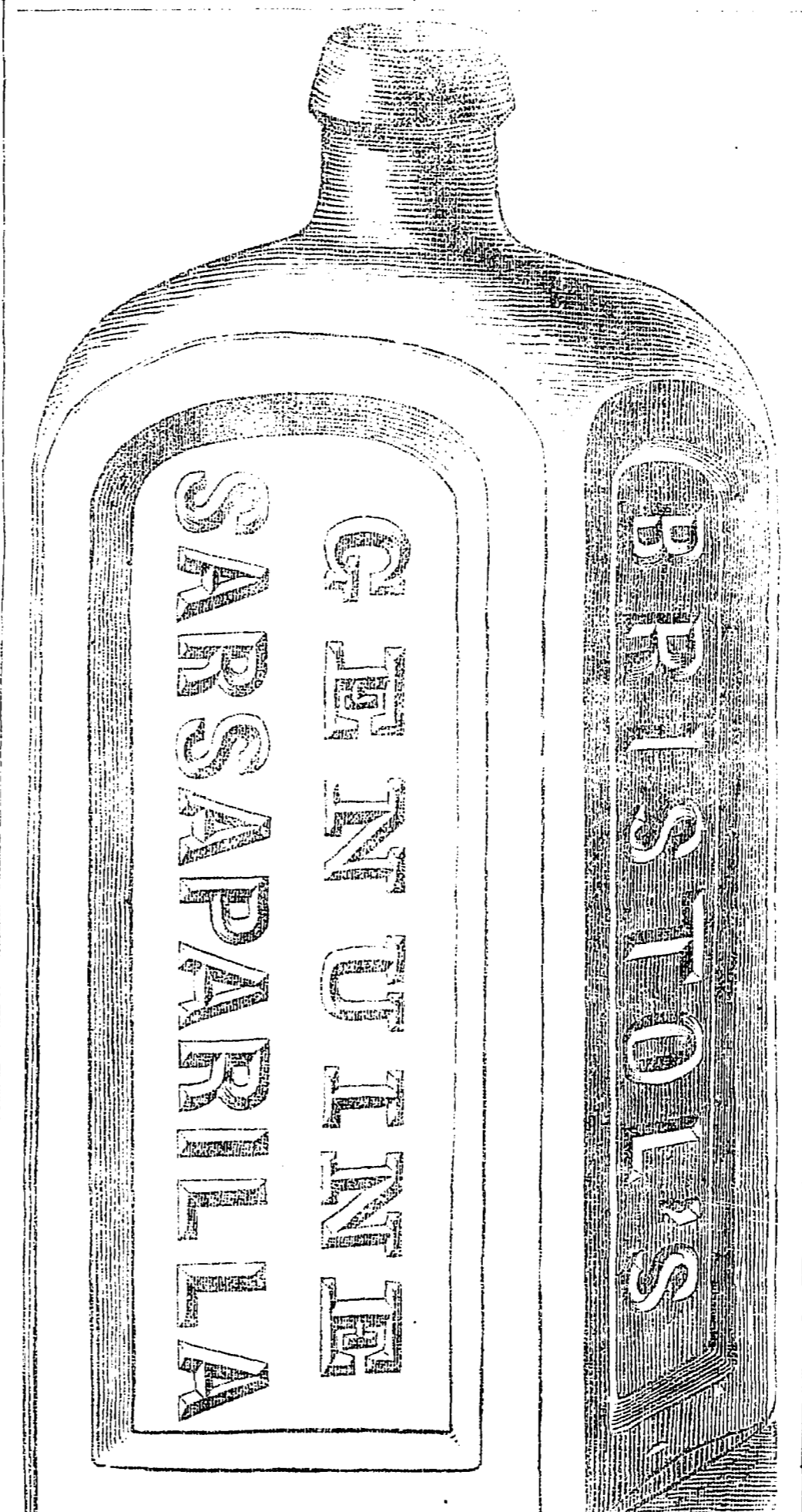
NOTICE.
THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOWN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock.

Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE.
(By order),
J. H. DUGGAN,
Asst. Rec. Secretary.
Montreal, 18th May, 1863.

NOTICE.
CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for
M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.
Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal.
Wm. PALMER,
General Agent, Quebec.
Montreal, July 1, 1863.

J. M'DONALD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
316 ST. PAUL STREET,
CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.
October 2.

A CARD.
A VERY handsomely executed LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the BISHOP of MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now for Sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND, CHAPELLE, & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CONVENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. The Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to possess such a memorial of their well-beloved Bishop.



The above Cut represents correctly the exact size of the BOTTLES of
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
The great PURIFIER of the BLOOD, which is guaranteed to be the purest and most powerful extract of the best quality of
HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA
More concentrated, safe, and efficacious than any other Sarsaparilla ever offered to the public. Each Bottle contains a larger quantity of pure Sarsaparilla than does Six Bottles of any other preparation of this kind in the market.
PRICE ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Read the wonderful cases of Cures which are now, and have been recently reported in the newspapers of Montreal and Quebec; they are so strongly authenticated by well known citizens, over their own signatures and addresses, that no reasonable or sane person can doubt their truth, and the strictest investigation is cheerfully invited in every case.
Let the Sick be sure to get the genuine BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.
1m.
For Sale in Montreal in the Drug Stores of: Messrs. Devins & Bolton; Lamplough & Campbell; K. Campbell & Co.; J. Gardner; J. A. Harte; A. G. Davidson; H. R. Gray; Picault & Son; and by Druggists generally throughout Canada.

M. BERGIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
MASTER TAILOR
TO THE
Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers,
No. 78, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman)

SEWING MACHINES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S
UNEQUALLED DOUBLE-
THREAD
FAMILY SEWING
MACHINES!
Prices ranging upward 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. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street.

A. FULLER,
General Agent for Canada.
Sub-Agents wanted.
Montreal, July 1, 1863.

AN EVENING SCHOOL
Will be opened at the ST. PATRICK'S COMMERCIAL MODEL SCHOOL, WELLINGTON STREET, near the Wellington Bridge, on the 14th of September. The Commissioners have provided a splendid building for this School.
Terms very low—parade in advance.
F. MATHEWS, Teacher.
Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1863.

SADLIER & CO'S
NEW BOOKS.
JUST READY,
THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo. cloth, 38 cents.
SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Speranza and Mr. John M. Lorez, jun. 18mo. half bound, 38 cents; cloth, 50 cents.
We have made arrangements with the author to publish this book in future. This Edition is very much enlarged from the first, and being now complete, will supply a want long felt in our Catholic Schools.
This is the only Catholic work of the kind published in the United States.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK.
DAILY PRAYERS:
A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION. Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life. ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.
Publishers' Advertisement:

For years and years we have been asked to publish this book in future. This Edition is very much enlarged from the first, and being now complete, will supply a want long felt in our Catholic Schools.
The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows:
I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholics, in very large type.
II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved expressly for this book.
III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, together with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other Prayer Book.
IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cuts. It is printed on fine paper, from electrotype plates, making it altogether the handsomest Prayer Book published.

18mo. of nearly 900 pages.	Sheep,	\$6 75
"	Roan, plain,	1 60
"	Embossed, gilt,	1 50
"	imit. full gilt,	1 75
"	" clasp,	2 00
"	English morocco,	2 00
"	Morocco extra,	2 50
"	Mor. extra, clasp,	3 00
"	Mor. extra, bevelled,	3 00
"	do, clasp,	3 50
"	Mor. extra, bevelled,	3 50
"	do, clasp,	4 00
"	Mor. extra, plain,	5 00

THE MASS BOOK:
Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays, the Offices for Holy Week, Vespers and Benediction.
Publishers' Notice.
In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages:
I. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal.
II. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week, which will save the purchase of a special book for that service.
III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holydays, which is not to be found in any Missal published.
IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-half.
V. It is purposely printed on thin paper, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

FINE EDITION OF THE MASS BOOK,
Printed on super extra paper, with fine steel engravings.

Embossed, gilt edges	\$1 00
full gilt	1 25
Morocco extra, Combe edges	1 50
" gilt edges	2 00
" clasp,	2 50
" bevelled	2 50
" clasp,	3 00

* The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published.

MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY,
OLD AND NEW;
OR,
TASTE VERSUS FASHION.
BY MRS. J. SADLIER,
Author of "The Confederate Griefs," "New Lights," "Hesey Conway," "Minor Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c.
16mo, 480 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with a Portrait of the Author.

A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1863.
BY THE
PAULIST FATHERS.
12mo. cloth \$1.
SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861, cloth, 75c.

The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 19 cents.
New Beauty,

A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 18mo. cloth 75c., cloth gilt, \$1. This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his life of our National Saint, he has turned his studies to some account.
About 1st April,
A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics: By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.
TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, \$1.
NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents.
In May,
FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
31 Barclay Street, N. Y.,
and Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.
Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.
Hughes—G. P. Hughes.
Chisholm—Rev. J. J. Chisholm.
Patrick Lynch.
Doyle—J. Doyle.
Cameron—Rev. J. Cameron.
Girouir—Rev. Mr. Girouir.
McDonald—Rev. K. J. McDonald.
Moran—M. Moran.
Hinds—B. Hinds.
Fraser—G. F. Fraser.
Lynch—P. P. Lynch.
Feeny—James Feeny.
Gorman—H. Gorman.
Maginn—Thos. Maginn.
Hackett—J. Hackett.
McIntosh—A. B. McIntosh.
Maguire—P. Maguire.
O'Connor—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Dunphy—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Govern—Edward M. Govern.
Chisholm—Wm. Chisholm.
M'iver—J. M'iver.
Looney—J. B. Looney.
Bonfield—J. Bonfield.
Collins—Rev. J. J. Collins.
Hackett—P. Hackett.
Paradis—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
Rosseter—J. Rosseter.
Harris—J. Harris.
M'Dougall—Dr. M'Dougall.
McCarthy—J. McCarthy.
Neary—J. Neary.
Festheraton—W. Festheraton.
Heaphy—M. Heaphy.
Parcell—P. Parcell.
Kennedy—J. Kennedy.
O'Connor—M. O'Connor.
Henry—B. Henry.
Harty—W. Harty.
Koleber—Rev. R. Koleber.
Kelly—M. Kelly.
Boland—F. Boland.
Murphy—J. J. Murphy.
Danne—E. Danne.
O'Neill—Francis O'Neill.
Martin—W. Martin.
Ford—F. Ford.
Heenan—James Heenan.
Doran—J. Doran.
M'Gormick—E. M'Gormick.
Lalor—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Birmingham—J. Birmingham.
M'Mahon—O. M'Mahon.
Seas—Rev. T. Seas.
O'Leary—M. O'Leary.
Carroll—James Carroll.
Kelly—P. Kelly.
Campion—J. Campion.
Teefy—M. Teefy.
M'Dermott—P. M'Dermott.
Griffith—F. Griffith.
Graton—Rev. J. Graton.
Daley—J. Daley.
Donald—D. Donald.
Hay—Rev. G. A. Hay.
Dunn—T. Dunn.
Bourratt—Rev. Mr. Bourratt.
Falvey—Rev. Mr. Falvey.
Coughlin—J. Coughlin.
McGill—J. McGill.
Donald—A. D. Donald.
Sax—Rev. Mr. Sax.
Trainor—H. O. Trainor.
McGill—C. McGill.
Hayden—M. Hayden.
Bretttergh—Rev. Mr. Bretttergh.
Gartmell—W. Gartmell.
Greene—J. Greene.
Sheridan—P. J. Sheridan.
Mullen—P. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
Hagan—J. Hagan.
Kehoe—Rev. Mr. Kehoe.
McCarthy—Rev. Mr. McCarthy.
Jarmy—Thomas Jarmy.
Murphy—J. J. Murphy.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
MONTEAL,
No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19.
THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next.
For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the Academy.
U. H. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.
August 27.

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY OF
MADEMOISELLE LACOMBE & MISS CLARKE
No. 12 Sanguinet Street,
WILL RECOMMENCE
ITS complete Course of Education on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.
Mr. H. E. CLARKE will continue to give Lessons, in the Academy, in English in all its branches, and in History, Geography, Astronomy, The Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, &c.; and will specially attend to the Writing and Arithmetic.
Music will form an object of particular attention.
Aug. 20, 1863.

MONEY TO LEND.
THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY will LEND MONEY, on Security of Real Estate in the City, in sums of \$200 and upwards.
For particulars, apply to
M. H. GAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.
Office—45 St. Francois Xavier Street.
August 27.

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling,
AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English Company.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:—
Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders.
Favorable Rates of Premium.
A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.
Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mistake.
Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.
Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount.
Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the premium.
Next division of profits in 1865.
Stamps and policies not charged for.
All Medical Fees paid by the Company.
Medical Referee—W. E. SCOTT, M.D.
H. L. ROUTH, Agent.
Montreal, May 28, 1863.

LORETTO CONVENT,
BOND STREET, TORONTO.
SEMINARY
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
Under the Superintendance of
THE LADIES OF LORETTO
THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT was opened for Pupils on
WEDNESDAY, 28th of MAY.
The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of Young Ladies. They will receive tuition, according to the wishes of parents or guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, (Ancient and Modern), Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural History, Rhetoric and Logic; English, French, German and Italian Languages; Harp, Piano, Melodeon and Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting, Drawing in Water Colors, Pencil, Pastel and Monochrome Drawing; Japanning, Enamelling, Use of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needle work, &c.

TERMS
May be known by applying to the Lady Superiors.
Toronto July 10th, 1863.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
CHANGE OF TRAINS.
ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE TRAINS will leave
BONAVENTURE STREET STATION
as follows:
EASTERN TRAINS.
Local Train for Island Pond and Way Stations. 8.30 A.M.
Express Train for Quebec, Gorham, Portland and Boston. 4.15 P.M.
Local Train for Richmond and Way Stations. 6.50 P.M.
Night Express (with Sleeping Car) for Gorham, Portland and Boston. 9.50 P.M.
*Express Trains stop only at principal Stations and run through to the White Mountains, Portland and Boston.
WESTERN TRAINS.
Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West. 7.30 A.M.
Local Train for Kingston and Way Stations. 10.00 A.M.
Night Express Train (with Sleeping Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the West. 6.30 P.M.
G. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director
June 27, 1863.

MASSON COLLEGE.
THE Students of MASSON COLLEGE are requested to enter on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Their effects will be carried gratis from the Steamboat to the College.
August 27.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at LONGUEUIL, will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the SEVENTH of SEPTEMBER.
August 27.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,
No 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.
THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.
A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted, in this Institution, on extremely moderate Charges.
Superior facilities are afforded for the learning of the French and English languages, as nearly all the pupils speak both.
Parents desirous of placing their sons in the above Establishment, are requested to make early application.
For Terms and other particulars, apply at the School.
W. DORAN, Principal.
August 19.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
Montreal, May 28, 1863.

O. J. DEVLIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
32 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN,
ADVOCATE,
Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
No. 6, Little St. James Street.
Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,
ADVOCATES, &c.,
Office—No. 126 Notre Dame Street,
(Opposite the Court House),
MONTREAL.

HUDON & CURRAN,
ADVOCATES
No. 40 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

THE PERFUME
OF THE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE!
FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.
THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Living Flowers.
WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?
For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, whilst at those periods it is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS
Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN and BLOTCHES from the skin.
COUNTERFEITS.
Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamental label. Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y.
Agents for Montreal:—Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.
Feb. 26, 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 a circular. Address
E. A. & G. R. MENSELY, West Troy, N. Y.

M. O'GORMAN,
Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT BUILDER,
540 CO. STREET, KINGSTON.
An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
OARS MADE TO ORDER.
SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:
Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a "puff" for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.
HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Stomach Bitters.
Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C.,
April 2, 1863.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:
Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

Remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
Z. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalescent Camp,
Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863.
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:
Dear Sirs—Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief you have; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.
Yours, very respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospit.
Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Agents for Montreal:—Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
HAVE REMOVED
LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,
(Ouse Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Resollet Church)

WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.
N.B.—K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANESE TIN WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them.

COAL OIL DEPOT.
E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new.
July 31, 1863. 3m.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT,
NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.
II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for occupations that do not require a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country. This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class.

III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education.
IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue; besides, the formal consent of parents or guardians is required.
V. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that institution.
VI. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils.
VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit.

VIII. PRIMARY AND COMMERCIAL COURSE.
1st Year—Reading, Elements of French and English Grammar, Grammatical Analysis (French and English), Sacred History, Geography, Arithmetic, in both languages, Translation, and Calligraphy.
2nd Year—French and English Grammar, Analysis in both languages; Dictations and Exercises in Orthography; Themes and Versions; Sacred History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy, Book-keeping, and Linear Drawing.
3rd Year—Reading, French and English Syntax, Logical and Syntactical Parsing, Exercises in Orthography, French and English Themes and Versions, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy, Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry, Linear Drawing.
4th Year—English and French Literature, General History, Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Theoretical and Practical Book-keeping.

IX. CLASSICAL COURSE.
1st Year—Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic.
2nd Year—Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.
3rd Year—Method, Greek Grammar, English and French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy.
4th Year—Latin Versification, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra.
5th Year—Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Medieval History, Natural History, Geometry.
6th Year—Rhetoric, Eloquence, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geometry, Astronomy.
7th Year—Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.

X. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.
1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half.
2nd. The terms for board are \$75.
The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.
3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessities, books included.
4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half-boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and pallias.
6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.
7th. Doctors' Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges.
8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges.
Instrumental Music \$1.50 per month.
9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary.
10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.
11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.
12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance in bankable money.
The College will re-open on the 3rd of September.
JOS. REZE, President.
Aug. 21st, 1863. 1m.

Without to Drink and Where to Get It.—Some capacious individual has lately been enlightening the public with—what they ought to eat and how to cook it. We propose doing the same by—what to drink and where to get it; and, when everyone is crying out about the weather being so awfully hot, we don't know anything that will give so much satisfaction as the celebrated St. Leon Water. If you have been suffering too freely at table, or (vulgarily speaking) spearing tight, a glass or two of the St. Leon will put you all right. If you have got a headache, or feel sick at the stomach, or any way out of sorts, one or two glasses will relieve you at once. In fact, no disease ought to be without it; and it is particularly recommended for children, who drink it readily.

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

Subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three wood cellars, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Cathedral Block, and in the most central and desirable 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 Canada and Upper Canada, of any importance, he engages 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,
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 proceeds handed over. The charges for selling one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commissions 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 and other precious stones.
L. DEVANY,
Auctioneer.
March 27, 1862.