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HRONICLE ATHOLIC

VOL. XVI.

No. 10.

TRIAL AND TRIUMPH.

CHAPTER III.

The clouds and sunbeams o'er this eye, That once their shades and glory threw, Have left in youder eilent sky, No vestige where they flew.

Ten years passed away from the time at which our tale onened; the corn was ripe, and the field were green again ; silence and evening were gradually settling down upon the scene of tale. A party of women, returning from the harvest-field to their homes, in a village near to Wardenlaw, noticed a man of exceedingly careworn aspect entering the churchyard, and as he was evidently a stranger, it excited in them some curiosity; therefore, as they passed on, they indulged in many surmises as to his motives and identity, but nothing was elecited from their joint conjectures at all satisfactory, and after reaching the village they separated, and probably the most of them, occupied by their domestic cares, forgol the incident, and thought of it no more.

Not so with one of the group, a thought occurred to her which she forbore to communicate to her companions. Resolving, when solitude should take possession of the place, to return to the graveyard, and satisfy herself the truth of ber conjecture.

It was not long before every sign of life had vanished from the village, and all became as dull and silent as though not a creature inhabited the place. The woman then stole forth, and passing over the deserted green, approached the gate at which the stranger had been observed to pass into the graveyard, and atter looking around to note whether she was observed, entered also.

This churchyard, like most others in England, was not in any respect an inviting sput,-leaning tombstones, long rank grass, a cold bleak-looking building, with a dirty moss-grown spire, surmounted by a vane, whose intermittent creaking made desolation more dismal, and gave the place it ornamented the air of a building whose sole use was to serve as a receptacle for ghosts. -The woman was clearly quite familiar with the desolation of the place, for not perceiving the stranger of whom it was clear she had come in search, she at once, without a second look, passed over to the opposite quarter, where hearing a grave, above which was erected a small column surmounted by a cross, greatly defaced, she beheld the object of her search, prostrate on the earth, unconscious of everything, save the intense is trame with agony

mer out an imperfect explanation as to whom she was. He asked if Miss Horner died a Catholic ? She answered-Yes. Where was her father ? He had left the place, none knew where he had gone. Pressing a well-filled purse into band, with a request that she would preserve the tomb from further desecration, the stranger disappeared in the gloom. A moinent more, and the sound of the gate closing behind him, announced that he was gone.

Nor of his name, or of his race, Had left a token or a trace.

Wardenlaw is still a barren hill, and bleak to the eye, as of old; but to those who know of the story realized there, there is a spirit of the spot which smooths its ruggedness and peoples its solitude. To one who knows that the spot on which he treads is the scene where a human heart has druck delirium, or some wretched spirit has writhed in pain ; that the hills have looked down upon, and the valleys have beheld the struggle of the soul torn by the contest between religion and honor, and apostacy and love; who can comprehend the grandeur of soul requisite to encounter moral annihilation in the conflict despising the promptings of interest and affection-to such an one there is a charm in these desert places stronger than that evoked by battle-fields and crumbling towers, a broken spirit and a wasted form; the shattered citadels of honesty and truth are a more thrilling light to the good and the brave than all the glories of the castle-crowned Rhine.

A solitary one will sometimes stray to the scene of our tale to ponder on the hopes and the fears, the weakness and the grandeur, the failings and the stern resolves of the human heart, but many a journeyer passes by and notes it nothing but a dreary spot, nor dreams that ever it saw a struggle and a victory that would have cast a halo round the proudest brow. No marble rises there to mark the spot; a robber feud or royal tryst of vanity and lust had gained a monument or founded a bower, but the heroism of self-sacrifice has few admirers among our race, and in a nation of stolid materialists.

THE END.

THE STORY OF A PIN.

INTRODUCTION.

Of all manimate objects, a pin is perhaps that which is the most closely connected with the events of human life; and, if a pin could speak, it

pins. A waiting-maid, after a long conversation with the unexceptionable clerk of the pin department, laughingly took me from the glass vase, your attention ?' and fastened me in her cape. And it was thus that I was transported to a splendid mansion in the quarter of the Chaussee d'Antin.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1865.

III .- GRANDEUR AND DECADENCE.

What luxury and what pomp! In going through this grand ball, in examining the brilliancy of the pictures, of the rich gildings, of the

rich bangings which decorated the walls, the splendor of the saloons and the princely furniture, I remembered those bundred wretched artizans who had united their efforts and their vigilance, that I might make this triumphant entrance, upon the bosom of a waiting-maid, into these gilded saloons.

" Make haste, Julia,' cried a shrill voice from the further end of a boudoir hung with silken tanestry ; 'And have you ordered that ribbon ?' 'Here it is, Madame; O, if you only knew how much trouble I had to match it.'

' Keep quiet, Miss, and give me a pin.'

Julia hastily snatched me from her cape, and, handing me to her mistress, turned all her attention to the mirror.

I was skilfully placed so as to fasten a most graceful bow of ribbons upon the neck of my fair mistress. She set out immediately, as the carriage was in waiting. What a delightful destiny for one who had so recently entered the world. What strange things I was going to see and to hear ! The footman opened the carriage door and ,we departed.

But in the middle of the court, my mistress leaned out to give an order, and - behold me fellen, yes, fallen, between two flag-stones, in the large court. There was a great stir there of goers and comers ; and, as well as I could judge, there were vast officers in the court, where numerous clerks were passing to and fro, receiving and paying money; for all those who entered carried great bags of crovn-pieces, or pocketbooks which appeared well filled.

My head rested upon the edge of the pavement, and I could see and notice particularly a young man of modest deportment, with a pleasant, yet dignihed air, who was about to enter the court, then, appearing to reflect, retreated some steps, then finally gained courage, and advanced, with a resolute, yet somewhat dejected inauner, towards a great glass door which hore the inscription: 'Bureaux et Caisse.' His countenance interested me, and 1 wished to be nearer to him, and to know him better; for I had Jiscovered that I possessed the strange gift of divining by contact the mind and the character of those who carried me. 'If he should pick me up,' said I to myself, ' how lovingly I would cling to him.' But his thoughts were elsewhere ; the ingrate took ao notice of me. I presently saw him issue from the glass door. and the person who was showing him out, explained by his gestures that they could not grant him that which he appeared so earnestly to desire. However, upon renewed entreaties, the head of the department pointed out to him the windows of the principal room from which I had just descended in such brilliant company, and consented even to send an office lad to conduct hun to the master of the house. Presently, I saw them both engaged in a brief conversation, behind the panes of the middle window.

sold to fine ladies, perfumery, gloves, ribbons and you appeared to find a valuable object ; you steam which urges the packet-boat to all quarters picked it up as I believe. Will you tell me of the globe. what important object that was, which attracted

> The poor young man was confounded. He perhaps had thought no further about me, or he hardly dared to say that so foolish a motive had stopped him. However, his eyes dropped to his coat-sleeve ; he saw me bravely raise iny head ; and taking me out, he showed me pitifully to the rich banker.

> 'I beg you, sir, to excuse a very childish ha bit,' he said to him : ' my poor father, whom I have lost, learned me to save even a pin, and I did it in remembrance of hun, in accordance with the orderly habits which he wished me to acquire.

And he replaced me in his sleeve.

' My child,' said the banker, . you need not blush, nor consider it a slight thing to know how to stoop to pick up a pin. It is something so creditable, that I, who have really no need of your services, as I had the unhappiness of telling you a short time since, will now accept of them upon trial.

He wrote some words upon a paper, and rung for an office boy :

'Conduct this gentleman to the superintendent of correspondence,' said he.

And he took leave of the new initiate with a wave of his hand.

The name of the bank er was Monsieur le Ba. ron Wolff. He was a man whose intelligence had placed him in the first rank in financial affairs. He had innumerable connections in both hemispheres ; a character for irreproachable probity : and claimed to know men, and to discern their peculiar aptitudes. A good portion of his immense fortune was devoted to the encourage ment of the arts and the useful branches of industry, and to the relief of the unfortunate .--What a fine thing is fortune, what a fine power has gold, when it falls into the hands of the liberal and pure-minded !

So the Baron, whose eyes followed his young protege to the door, could not restrain the hope that horoscope. which as yet rested solely upon my head, might be justified by the coming trial. IV. THE TRIAL.

We open anew the great glass door which gives entrance to the offices. We are conducted to the superintendent of correspondence, who reads the commands of the master, looks with surprise at the new comer, as if the task which it was desired he should attempt, was evidently beyond his capacity. He himself conducts us to the grand office hall. This was divided by iron railings into compartments, as in a geographical ehart the earth is divided into different countries -and further, like the chart, each of these compartments was inscribed with the name of some country. We passed by England, Germany, Russia, the East Indies ; we reached a particular bureau which bore the inscription : Canada. The chief of the department offered an easychair to the candidate, and said to a clerk : 'Bring the gentleman the mail from Canaga. You have two hours, sir, to examine it, to extract all the orders from it, and you will carry them at a certain hour to Monsteur Wolff.' By my contact with him, I was enabled to know the impressions of my worthy young man. I was satisfied with him. He took his place with an unpretending, yet confident, air, at the same time returning thanks. His first look was for the poor little pin, by whose help he had been adjuitted to his present trial. His memory now carried him back to his father, and to the wise counsels which he had received from him ; then to his mother, who was still so disturbed about his future. Then his thoughts were raised to Provi- iny return, I have sought in vain to make use of dence, who had perhaps offered him this opportunity of being useful to those who had so great need of his assistance. Having composed and It was very slowly that he descended the three consoled himself with these solutary reflections talisman, I'-marble steps of the peristyle; it was very slowly he bravely opened the bundle of papers from Canada. Canada, as I have learned from a pin from that country, is a country full of life and vigor, into which civilisation is being rapidly introduced and in which all eyes are directed towards an one as comes fresh from the hand of God be-Tweifth-The polisher' shakes it in a vessel that moment. I saw him stoop, pick me up, France, as a loved and respected grandmother; fore the pure flame of hie is dimmed or extinwipe me carefully, and place me in his coat- a country in which the richest products of nature sleeve, which was of a somewhat scant pattern, abound. These cities are commenced and deve- having inspected with a rapid glance the work loped upon the ancient territory of the Iroquois, which was submitted to him, again raised his eyes before the geographies in our own country have | to George, as if calculating, as the Americans say, time even to recognise the fact of their coming all that his good appearance promised of frank-Baptiste, tell that young man to return at into existence. I have been told of the oldest ness and integrity. native inhabitant of a city of forty thousand souls. This venerable person is sixteen and a half years any other security than yourself; you shall be politely to return to the first floor, from which old. Such an activity supposes great needs, a the head of the Canada service ; you shall carry : more than a hundred hands, before I became an we had both but just descended, he so sad and I constantly renewed call for the productions of a on the correspondence. Your writing pleases The gentleman had a firm and intelligent ap- natural products of the soil, for the products of about. Strangers are bound to judge of the gentleman had a firm and intelligent ap-I was packed, with some millions of my com- pearance. His forehead was high and open, his the refined industry of the old world; of an im- care we take of their affairs by the precision and denly, when the patient woman was beginning to a man bare of the matters by the precision and despair of her watch, the object of her anxiety panions, in a carriage, and we were burried away bis ever moment while active intercourse. Bur a comment while active intercourse and lively. For a moment while active intercourse and lively which we exhibit in our reports. despair of ner watch, the object of her anxiety patients, in a carriage, and the service of his eyes penetrating and lively. For a moment ishly active intercourse. People are there in We lost one of our best correspondents' because is a voice so husky, as to to be sold as discreet slaves into the service of he cilcult according to the cilcult a

The new clerk knew something about this when he opened the immense bundle of the day's correspondence. He endeavored to use much order in the classification of these various letters. He put in one pile the drafts and moneys, in another the fault-finding letters, in another the orders and commissions; for the house of Wolff united to its banking business a forwarding and commission house, which employed a large number of persons. He summary of all the orders, an analysis of all the complaints, an account of the moneys, and hastened to present himself to Monsieur Wolff.

"Already,' said the banker, with a smile .----And he cast a hasty glance at the splendid penmanship of the novice, and his even rows of figures.

'Do you speak English ?' he asked in that language.

And the conversation continued in English.

Although Canada formerly belonged to Frence and French customs are still preserved in Lower Canada, English is the language of the country, the correspondence is curried on in English, and a knowledge of the language is indispensable in getting through creditably in this work.

' Have you ever been in England ?' asked Monsieur Wolff, resuming French; astoaished at the purity of accent of his young clerk.

" No, sir ; but my mother, who is well educated, and who speaks English perfectly, taught me the rudiments of the language, and I have embraced every opportunity of speaking it and hearing it spoken.'

'Shake hands,' said the banker, briskly, in English, 'you are one of us. Now, my dear child, tell me your name, and from whence comes to me so pleasing a lad, who, but for a pra, 1 would have let escape me, notwithstanding my pretensions of making no mistake in faces."

CHAPTER V .- WHERE WE COME FROM.

The young man had, as we have said, a genteel form, and a prepossessing appearance. He appeared to be a little more than twenty years of age. His eyes were large and soft, with long lashes and eyebrows, which gave to them as much an expression of sweetness as of brilliancy. His forehead was high, open, lair, pure as that of a young girl ; no bad thought had ever yet sullied the purity of the creature of God. His black hair, rich and abundant, set off an oval face, which expressed artlessness, calinness, and tain self-reliance. A light moustache shaded his full lip, and a budded beard was scattered over his chin of twenty years. He was slender but well formed ; there was a little negligence about his dress, it must be said; his countenance was natural and without embarrassment. Greatly encouraged by the agreeable recention of the Baron, he continued the conversation in English, perceiving the great pleasure which his new patron took in discoursing in that language, which, in Europe, is the language of business, as French is that of literature and eloquence. ' My name is George ; I am twenty-two years of age, and I belong to a family of artists. My father sank under the heavy weight of labor; and inv mother remains a widow, with many children, living in the country. She has provided, with energy and without other resources than that energy, for our education. She dissuaded me and not without reason, from the difficult career of an artist, and I look forwad eagerly to the time when I can be of use to her, and, in my turn, can support our family. After having finished my studies, I acquainted myself with foreign languages and commercial matters, in the house of one of our relatives in Germany. Since inv acquirements. All doors were closed against me, because I came unrecommended, and without this pin, which I shall always keep as a precious The banker had listened to him with the greatest attention, observing with a penetrative steadiness, which migh have embarrassed a less candid nature, the pleasing expression of his features .---Elis was so beautitul, so choice a nature ! such guished oy bad passions. Monsieur Wolff, after 'Very well,' said he ; '1 do not ask you for more advanced civilisation ; an exchange of the me, and it is that that I am most particular stond beiore per, and in a voice as the bided there. Dis- civilization. The box, which served us a pricon, he silently regardeded the new comer, and then such baste to live, in such baste to acquire pos- your/predecessor's permanship was not sufficiently and another the baste to be builded there.

grief which was convulsing I indescribable. The column bore the inscription :---

Here Lieth the Body of Emily Horner, Who died August 17th, 1851, Aged 25 Years, Of your charity, pray for her soul.

R. I. P.

It is a dreadful thing to stand above the grave of one you have loved with a pure and an ardent affection: to look upon the cold and narrow resting-place of a father, a mother, a wife, a sister, or a child; to pause by the side of a tomb where, in solitude and silence, moulders into dust the form round which your very thought and of workmen, the brass wire which is to become hope was centred, to feel that henceforth the the pin. world is desolate and life a blank, to feel the crushing weight of utter hopelessness, and writhe in as agony you cannot shun and cannot bear; to have the thoughts of by-gone times, and scenes, and things rushing through the mind like molten lava, almost driving reason from her throne. In whatever relation the stranger stood to the tenant of the tomb was never known, but very close relationship could alone account for the extreme grief manifested by him. The woman whom we have mentioned as discovering hun at the grave was the same who, at the last meeting of Charles Chifford and Miss Horner, met the latter to escort her home; she had since then become a wife, and was residing in the village. After she parted from the women who accompanied her, when she observed the stranger entering the graveyard, it suddenly occurred to her that it might be Charles about to visit the grave of his lost love; she therefore burried to the spot, to ascertain whether her conjecture was true, and, if so, to impart some information with which she was charged ; the position of the pios from the bran. visitor, where she found him, confirmed her m her opinion, but she did not dare to intrude rudely upon the sacredness of his sorrow, and, after a moment's hesitation; retired a short distance bebind some other tombs, to await his departure, when she intended to accost him. She waited with this resolve hour after hour. Night came on, and darkness enshrouded every object, and still the stranger prolonged his vigils. But suddenly, when the patient woman was beginning to concerted by the sudden appearance and sepul- was opened in an elegant store, and we were art- said to him briefly and curtly, concerted by the sudden appearance and appearance a

a fan ath ar fi an th

would doubtless relate some curious things. For my part, there have happened to me some adventures strange enough-1 was about so say piquant enough, to justify me in begging an intimate friend to perpetuate the memory of them. A PIN.

I.-BIRTH.

God said : ' Let there be light ; and there was light !' Poor mortals ! so vain of the particle of divine breath which animates you, and inflates your pride, how many of you must combine your efforts to create—a pin !

Let us reckon :

First-In a vast manufactory, complicated machinery, animated by the power of steam, produces, with the united efforts of a multitude

Second-The 'straightener' straightens the wire, and cuts it into bits.

Third-The ' pointer ' dresses the end of the wire on a grindstone.

Fourth-The 'cutter' gives to the pin the desired length.

Fifth-The 'twister' disposes the wire spirally for the head.

Sixth-The ' head-cutter ' catches and fixes the head.

Seventh-The ' cook ' tempers the head. Eighth-The 'fashioner' gives to the head an elegant turn.

Nigh-The 'scourer' gives the pin a first cleaning.

Tenth-The 'whitener' is charged with tinning it.

in cold water.

filled with bran.

Thurteenth-The 'winnower' separates the

Fourteenth-The 'pricker' makes rows of holes in the paper.

Fifteenth-The 'sticker' put the pins in the holes.

A great number of persons assist in each of these operations; and I indeed passed through article for sale.

11 .- ENTRANCE INTO THE WORLD.

" Try,' appeared to say the young man, with a modest and persuasive countenance.

'I really can not,' seemed to reply by no less expressive gestures, the master of the dwelling ; and he bowed deliberately, like a pre-occupied man taking leave of his interlocutor.

I saw the young man carry his handkerchief to his eres, and, bowing, he withdrew with a melaucholy smile.

that he crossed the great court, his eyes fixed upon the ground. A ray of the sun lighted up my little bead at the instant when he was pass-Eleventh-The 'extinguisher' gives it a bath | ing me. His eyes rested on me. and I have never since feit such pleasure as I experienced at and already much worn.

At this same moment, we heard the great window open, and a voice said in a loud tone : once; I wish to speak to him.

A Swiss in livery came to us, requesting us so joyful !

We charted the low of the valiantial car been from the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-OCTOBER-: 13:~-1865.

yourself from bad associations ; from friendships of his visitors to flow as freely as the water from here with no one without consulting me. Think the rock, smitten by the rod of Moses. In the frequently for, your mother; that thought will discussions, rarging from horse-races to fashionsustain you in your severe labors; for life here able exhibitons, and to the little politeness of the is without rest and we must be indefatigable. day, George preserved a becoming silence, and As you are bere without parents, you will have appeared to listen with interest. But he was your chamber in the bouse, and two thousand presently questioned concerning some particulars

2 ALLOW DESCRIPTION TO CONTRACT

precise tone which was according to the habit of opinions with a modest firmness which remained Monsieur Wolff. But he had not said all that without contradiction. be thought of the fortunate manner in which George had known how, to extricate himself, in a "affable and very frivolous." She regarded as a short a time from the formidable work which hed | curiosity this serious personage of twenty years, been entrusted to him.

'He is the man whom I need,' sold he to himself : combining zeal with calmness, education with modesty, and simplicity with confidence .---How far we may go before finding such a character. That lad will make his way.'

CHAPTER VI. -- PROGRESS.

Monsieur Wolff had spoken truly ; lufe in that house was without rest from labor. This agreeable man, who received so many visitors, who went into society: every day, who was so taken up with love of the fine arts, with zeal for public affairs, with offection for the duties of charity, by a problem which could not be solved, was always there-always. Long before day he had written many letters, had made the tour of the offices, given a glance at each department of his house, judging the absentees by the arrangement of their papers, and the condition of their pens; un. able to endure the least disorder, still less a minute of tardiness.

In one of his morning circuits, Monsieur Wolff found George at his desk, lighted by a nearly exhausted lamp. George was so completely absorbed in his labor, that he did not hear the entrance of his employer.

"This house must be very badly secured," said the banker, 'how did you enter here, when I have but just unfastened the double lock.'

'I beg you to excuse me,' said George, 'but a very serious affair with Montreal was to be arranged by this morning, and I found no other way to be in time. Thank Heaven, that work is fluished, and I believe that by writing this morning to Havre your interests will be secure !"

And he presented the banker the papers concerning an important debt, with the necessary documents for obtaining its recovery in proper time. 'George, I am compelled to reprimand you.'

said Monsieur Wolff; 'you have set a bad example, and your responsibility is compromised .---Are you, then, the master here? You should have consulted me. How wearied your eyes look ! Go and rest yourself for some time, and never do the like again."

Then recalling him kindly, after having rapidly examined the bundle of papers :

'George,' said he, 'you are a brave youth ; your mother is happy in having such a son .---Keep yourself for her. I am desirous of terminating this Montreal matter, for those debtors are disquieting, and the matter is a serious one. I was about to look exactly where you were in it, and all delay would have been fatal. You have, therefore, done very well for me, and, perhaps for yourself also.'

Notwithstanding these recommendations, it sometimes happened that George rendered himself liable to be chidden for his labor at unseasonable hours; but he always excused himself on the urgency of the business, and asked pardoa so frankly, that Monsieur Wolf was each day more pleased with the capacity and the modesty of his

francs- We shall see bye and bye. Go, my of his travels in Germany. He had observed child.' All this was said in English, in the brief and were known to him ; and he could support his

Madame Wolff was a genteel person, very who was discussing some questions of Teutonic Archæology, and who left in his glass the golden wine from the banks of the Rhine, which was not forgotten by the other guests.

'Please tell, us, Monsieur George,' said a raised and yet drawling voice, such as is affected by some fashionable ladies, 'please tell us the history of this marvellous pin, which we have heard so much about, and which you still 'carry, | carpenters. As had been previously rumoured the I believe, upon your sleeve. Is it, then, a very person on whose information the arrests were made, choice talisman ??

The attention of all the company was directed towards the poor young man, and towards my little head, which really shone upon the new cuff.

George, who was full of confidence when he was engaged in his studies, his duties, or his business, became very timid when it was a question concerning himself, and, above all, when a young woman, whom he could not but acknowledge to be charming, called upon him thus before an assembly.

' Madame,' he replied, in a voice sweet-toned but full of emotion, 'I am permitted to regard siderable length. At the conclusion of the witness s as a talisman this little pin, which has assisted me to relieve from very embarrassing circumstances the beings who are dear to me; and which, thanks to the benevolence of Monsiur Wolff, has gained me admittance into your house. I know the obligations which such a favor unposes upon me. I shall always keep this precious pin, that it may lead me to remember them, if ever I should be in danger of forgetting them."

A murnur of approbation followed this cir-cumspect reply. The bistory of the pin was then recounted, and commented upon by a committee of curious women, who regarded, while talking in a whisper, the hero of the adventure. George, to escape from this scrutiny, resumed a conversation with his neighbors upon the Dusseldorff school of painting, the principal masters of which he had known.

They withdrew to the salon. A lady placed herself at the piano. Music is something which immediately excites the sympathies, arrests attention, and touches all hearts. There were on this occasion none of those vasquished difficulties which resemble the music of a battle, and the execution of which reminds one of St. George combatting the dragon. There were waves of of melody, dreams of sweet and so vague, that the soul felt entranced and charmed.

'Encore !' encore !' they all exclaimed. 'And that sweet nocturn of Schubert,' said Monsieur Wolff, 'with which you nearly made us weep, shall we not have it this evening ?'

"I have not four hanus,' said the lady, ' will you assist me 🏞

He made no reply.

" How unfortunate ?" exclaimed Madame Wolft have we no one here to assist you?

' If I dared,' said George, ' I would propose to accompany you. I have frequently ard this favorite inelody of the Germans, and I think I remember it.' All praised the readiness of the young man ; and the beautiful piece which the two performers played created a protound sensation. They requested a repetition of the last part, which was executed with a still more expressive sentiment ; and the lady appeared greatly astonished to find so correct and confident an execution in her young assistant. Monsieur Wolff, who was a passionate dilettante, was among the angels. 'You know, then, how to do something else besides making figures, Monsteur, the closemouth ?' he said to George, taking him lamiliarly by the ear.

education and faith as to politics. He condemned their proceedings' as reckless, and he warned the thoughtless to beware, as the authorities, aware of everything that was being done, would pounce upon them whenever they became dangerous, and would. of course, have as their instruments of punishment the very men who were most active in propagating the iniquitous system sgainst which the venerated pastor warned the n. Father Mawe had one topic in his discourse consolatory. He assured his bearers that the leaven of Fenianism had not penetrated the well ordered or the respected portion of the commul'aity.

THE PRISONERS FOR HIGH TREASON - Investigation at the City Gaol, Cork .- On yesterday the prisoners charged with high treason at the City Gaol were brought up at the Governor's office in that building for further examination. The presiding magistrates were Messrs Oronin, R M, and MacLeod, R M, Mr S Gilman, Grown Prosecutor, appeared for the crown Mr M J Collins for the prisoners. The prisoners have, by the recent arrests, beeu raised to the number of nine, and are John Kenealy and Patrick O'Shaughnessy, draper's clerks ; Bryan Dillon; attorney's clerk; Mark Adams, engineer; John Lynch, no occupation; John Thompson, grocer's clerk; Michael Murphy, hatter; Pat Crowley and Pat Dunn, was an ex-pensioner named John Warner. The in-vestigation commenced by the identification of the prisoners by Warner, who then deposed that in March, 1864, he was a sergeant in the militia, and while attending drill in Kinsale he was met one day in the barrack yard by Crowley, who after some conversation swore him in as a Fenian on a prayerbook. He swore to be a true and faithful member of the brotherhood, to keep its counsel, to obey its officers, and to assist its object-the 'freeing of Ireland from the British yoke, and the establishment of an inde-pendent republic.' He soon after came to Cork and met the prisoners, who were members of the same society ; had treasonable conversations with them. and frequently drilled them and others. The witness was then cross examined by Mr. Collins at confor eight days, which application was at once granted. The inquiry commenced at one o'clock and did not terminate till a late hour in the evening. A few facts about the previous career of the informer may not be uninteresting. Warner was originally a soldier, and was drummed out for misconduct. He subsequently served in the militia, and was living at Bandon at some time in the year 1864. At this time he was a Protestant, and moreover a bitter Orangeman. However, having, it is said, been dismissed from the employment of a Protestant gentleman in which he was at the time, he changed at once his residence and his religion, came to Cork, and became a devout Catholic. He had previously been, he states, sworn in as a Fenian, and he

fell in with the members of the brotheraoon hood in this city, and making himself remarkable for his zeal in the cause was, after passing through various grades, promoted to the rank of Colonel -However, unfortunately for Colonel Warner, his high military rank was unaccompanied with any of those solid advantages, usual in other services; and some three months since, the gallant officer found times if exceedingly hard up. He was then allowed to take a step which showed either an astooishing want of brains or funds on the part of the chieftains of the brotherhood. This distinguished officer, this trusted depositary of every Fenian secret was allowed to present himself for admission as a pauper in the Bandon Board of Guardians, and has for three months back vegetated in that institution, his pitcous demands for assistance being entirely disregarded by his Cork brothers Accordingly, Col. Warner determined at a single stroke at once to fiil his pockets and avenge his wrongs, and gave the local authorities the information, on which nine prisoners charged with high treason now lie in Cork Gaol .- Cork Examiner.

The Cork Examiner states that Drum Major Butler, of the 2nd Queen's Own, and a Sergeant of the 99th Regiment, have been arrested. With them, it is said, were found documents showing that they were connected with the Fenian Brotherhood. The wildest rumors are in circulation here as to a widespread disaffection existing amongst the troops at present quartered in she city, and it is stated that further arrests will be made.

only about that which you positively know; keep | rare faculty of making the especial wit or wisdom (volution, through Blaughter, and, at, the dominance has chosen to give to a brave race whom she has gate.

Every true friend of Ireland, however, must desire that those feelings of resentment against wrong, this impatience of a degrading control, those aspirations for national liberty, shall not be given such a direc tion as would result in bringing fresh sufferings and humiliations on the country. Common sense, reason and religion unite in imposing such a check on the promptings of enthusiasm and the projects of selfdeluded men. We have no grounds for believing that the movement indicated by such demonstrations as are now being referred to in the public press could be productive of anything but disaster to all

honest men who may be connected with it. — Nation, DISAFFECTION OF THE CORE GARBISON. - We have received information, on reliable authority that strongly convinces us that the government have taken a wise and a merciful course in arresting any members of the conspiracy they have proof against, as likely, not alone to save the unfortunate victims themselves from a worse fate, but the countr. from pillage and bloodshed, that must have been the inwitable consequence if the plans of the so-called Brotherhood had been carried out, as sketched in the programme, prepared, we presume, in America by some evil spirits The extensive ramifications of the society are only now becoming known, it having been ascertained without a doubt that a very large number of the military at present stationed in Oork Barracks are not alone disaffected, but absolutely aworn members; so much so that it was thought advisable by the authorities to draft in the artillery from Ballincollig, to be ready, for a blow up of the bold soldier boy," should they attempt any movement consequent to the arrests in the city .- Cork Reporter.

With reference to the above the Cork Constitution ave:-"How the disaffection of the 'very large number of the military' has been ' ascertained' we do not know; but bad there been occasion for their services, we apprehend the Brotherhood would have had little cause to congratulate themselves on their sympathy. We doubt if a single soldier would have hesitated to shoot any one he was ordered to fire on, and we believe that the rebel who reckoned on the forbearance of his military allies would find himself considerably mistaken. Nevertheless, the writer must have authority for what, if not true, would be a gross calumny on a 'very large number' of men sworn to be loyal. Of course, then, we shall hear more of it, for they who are 'ascertained' to have been sworn in as Penians must be brought to trial. -But have any been so ascertained ? Does the General know anything about it? As to the purpose for which the artillery are stated to have been drafted in from Billincollig, we will not ask any military man-not the tiniest twro that ever trod in shoewhat he thinks of that. The worst of such statements is, that they lead the disaffected to fancy that there is aid for them where there should be none, and where they will find none should they seek it.

ALLEGED FENIANISM IN THE ARMY - The following telegram appeared in the third edition of Wed. uesday's Irish Times :-

"Cork .- On parade in the barracks on Wednesday, the Sergeant-Major of the 99th Regiment was called by the Colonel into the guard-room, and shown a roll-book taken from one of the Fenians who was arrested, with a list of names certified as having passed drill instructions. The Sergeant-Major at once acknowledged his signature, and was immediately given into custody. A soldier of the same regiment and a civilian have also been arrest-Great excitement here." ed.

The Cork Examiner save :--

"The naval dockyard at Queenstown is about being pushed forward with vigour. Instructions have been sent down from the Admirality to have working sheds, tool-houses, and cooking and dining apartments prepared at Haulbowline for 300 convicts. Slips are also to be constructed at Spike for the landing of barges, to be employed in conveying the men to and fro. Tenders from local builders have been invited for the construction of a sleam barge to tow the others."

We are concerned to learn, from the Cork Reporte: , that "a very large number of the military at present stationed in the Oork Barracks are not alone disaffected, but sworn members." This is a very serious statement, and although our contemporary is genorally well informed, and moderate in its assertions. we are strengly inclined to doubt the accuracy of this assertion, even though the Reporter assures us that "it has been ascertained beyond doubt." In France and other continental states the 'fraternizavion' of the military with insurgents is not without precedent, but in the British army, we believe, such au occurrence is unknown. In connection with this very alarming statement of our southern contemporary we may state that the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Royals left the Curragh Camp yesterday morning per special train to join the headquarters of the regiment at Cork Whether the movement had any bing in connection with the alleged ' disaffection' of the Cork Garrison we, of course, cannot pretend to say; but we are inclined to look on the removal of those men to Cork as a compliance with the memorial of the magistrates, and for the purpose of cooperating, if necessary, with the civil power in carry-ing out the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act. Mr. Stephens, for whom the reward of £200 was offered on Saturday, still continues at large; and we perceive that a reward of a similar sum has been offered for the apprehension of Mr. Geary, whom the Cork police did not succeed in capturing The Cork Reporter states that a man named Warner is the informer in that city. In the course of the day three arrests were made in Dublin, which increases the number of prisoners now in the hands of the police here and in Uork to no less than thirty-eight. We could understand men speaking of measuring swords with England, if we had an independent parliament in Dublin, a revenue of £10,000,000 a year, and an army of 200,000 disciplined soldiers, with able generals at their head, and a commissariat to feed them. If we had such powers as these on our side, and the Groen Flag unfurled to the breeze, we would say with all our heart- ' Go forth to the battle and conquer !' But we shall never take part in a little uprising of a county or any of those paltry rebellions, where the informer can play his part, which would do injury to no one but those engaged in them. We think all such things as these are nothing but the works of fools, and we advise our countrymen to have nothing to do with them. They could serve no one but our enemies, and in that case they should do their utmost to avoid them .- Dundalk Democrat. A report is in circulation that the action of the Government with regard to the swoop which it has so suddenly and unexpectedly made on the Fennans was hastened by information received from the English Minister at Washington. How far this may be true, it is of course, at present difficult to say. In a time of commotion, by political arrests, all kinds of can-ards are certain to be in circulation. But as the rumour in question is a curious one, we may as well say what the nature of it is. It is stated that the English Minister at Washington communicated with the Ca-binet in Londor, and informed them that agents from Ireland had arrived in the United States, and had eplisted, or were endeavouring to enlist, disbanded soldiers of the Federal service, for the purpose of transferring them to Ireland to take part in an intended insurrection. This information, coming from such a source, could not be disregarded ; and assuming that it has come it goes to show that the leaders and agents of the Fenian movement were not idle in the effort to carry out their plans. If it he true it ? as asserted, that the United States Minister for Fo-

dedifion Washington to London could have been derived from Mr Seward. This gentleman does not entertain a friendly feeling towards England. If she were going to get a blow he would not care much to ward it off. In this Fenian business, Eng.

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land did not, perhaps, want any information from Mr. Saward. Fenian meetings have been held in different parts of America in the most public manner ; and no doubt, at those gatherings there were English agents fully ' posted up' on everything connected with the projected rising, as there were in Ireland. and in the very councils of the Fenians, lots of informers and spies ready for pay to denounce their deluded accomplices to the Government. - Dublin Irishman.

The wildest rumours are flying about ; and among the rumours one is very generally circulated and believed in - namely, that it was a member of the Brotherhood, and one moreover who had been engaged in teaching drill and military manœuvres, who played the part of traitor. The very readiness with which this rumor was caught up, supposing it not true, is a proof of the little trust which popular experience has shown may be placed in such organisations and on what slender reliance men will rest their liberties and even their lives. The law and the power at the command of the authorities are too strong to be contended with; and putting aside altogether the higher motives which should induce those who love, or who affect to love, their country, to refrain from disturbing her peace, and giving loose to evil passions of every kind, there now is the motive for self-protection. Appealing then to common secse and personal interest of those, who may have been entrepped into an organisation which is formidable only for mischief. we advise them to abandon it with all possible speed. If they have famillies dependent upon them, as several of the men now in the City Jail have, let them, in the name of God, think of those who have the first and holiest claim on their love and protection, and avoid what must be prejudicial to their dearest interests. Were those to whom we now appeal, and appeal as well for their own sake as for the peace and tranquillity of the country, arrested and held as prisoners in jail, to whom could they look for the support of their wives and little ones. Let them be assured that the warmest friends become very soon tired of assisting the relatives of those who, to adopt the heartless sneer which follows misfortune, have ' made fools of themselves.' It must now be seen that the authorities throughoat the country-in Dublin as well as in Cork-are on the alert, and that those who are mad enough to try the issue with them are certain to become the victims of their miserable tolly .- Cork Examiner.

The Temps publishes a letter from London, givving an historical sketch of the Fenian movement, from the per of Louis Blanc, in which a contrast is established between the merriment with which the first announcement of that association and its objects was received, and the much more serious view now taken of it. The portion of his letter most in-teresting to the English reader is its conclusion, in which he gives his opinion as to the importance of of the movement. He says :

I am quite willing to admit that the power of the Fenian Confederation has been enormously exaggerated in the American narration. I do not doubt that the English are able to crush Ireland did she attempt to resist them. I am agreed that the present movement has nothing very serious in an insurrectionary point of view, especially if we consider that it is disapproved by the Irish Oatholic priests. But if Fenianism has no great importance as organized resistance, it has contigerable importance as organized resistance, it has considerable importance as a symptom of the aversion of the Celtic race to Saxon domination. And what proves the violence of the feeling I speak of is exactly the remarkable fact that priestly influence is no longer needed to excite and stimulate it. Can one believe that such a feeling would not be an embarrassment and even a danger for England in the event of a war breaking out between her and the United States? There is a great deal to be deducted, I know, from those grievances of Ireland, about which she has sometimes made so much noise. It is certain that of the evis she has suffered in her compulsory conjunction with England hardly any now exist except in the history of the past. She may still sigh for the grant of tenantright; even at the present day she has grounds for complaint of the monstrous share allotted to a Protestant clergy in a country where the great majority of the people are Catholic; but it is just to acknowledge she owes a great deal to the progress made in logland during the last half-centu lerance and justice. The rights of the citizen have long ceased to be refused to the Oatholic. In 1860. out of 12 judges in the Irish magistracy, eight were out of 12 judges in the Irish magistracy, eight were Catholics; and in the Eaglish magistracy, out of 15 judges, four were Irish-Messrs. Willes, Keating, Hill, and Martin. Wellington and Castlereagh were Irishmen. The present Prime Minister of England, Lord Palmerston, is an Irishman. If Ireland is now better cultivated, if its soil has improved, if it tends to emerge from the system which covered it with miserable cabins inhabited by miserable cottiers; if middlemen have been gradually done away with and the owners of the soil brought more and more into immediate relations with those who occupy it; if vast domains, from which the proprietors knew not how to derive advantage, of which the profitable cultivation by farmers was impossible for want of fixed leases, and which could not be improved for want of a sufficient revenue, have at last gradually passed into the hands of intelligent and active capitalists, promising thus to put an end in Ireland to the divorce of capital and agriculture,-if all this has been done these happy results have sprung from a series of legislative measures, such as the Land improvement Act, the Renewable Lenzebold Act, the Encumbered Estates Act, which have done more to improve the condition of the Irish than an Irish Legislature would probably have been able to do. But the question is not there. What is wanting between the two countries is the moral tie; it is the power of blending two races, each of which has its distinct genius, and which by their qualities as much as by their faults repel, instead of attract each other. The importance of Fenianism is only there, I think ; but there it is."

young co-laborer.

VII.-THE GREAT WORLD.

Monsieur Wolff remarked that George was always clad with an unvaried simplicity, and sometimes even with negligence.

'George,' he said to him one day, 'a man as diligent as you are should take care of his money. Would you have any objection to exhibit to me your book of receipts and expenses? Do not feel burt; it is from an interest in you that I make this request. I fear that your income is not sufficient for your wants.'

Quite the contrary, dear sir,' George replied. "I am able, thanks to your generosity to lay something by.'

And he presented to Monsieur Wolff a leather-bound account-book. Monsieur Wolfl glanced through it with a word of excuse, and returned it without saying anything ; for he would not exhibit the emotion which overpowered him.

George had sent to his poor mother more than halt of his wages, and had yet disposed of some crowns for charitable objects, and for the relief of the poor.

The next day Monsieur Wolft said to George :--

'It must be that you will do honor to my house. I frequently receive visits from Americans who are not acquainted with French; your assistance would perhaps be useful to us in the parlor. But the expenses of your appearance will be at my charge ; your wages will be three George Grey last week; and that it was arranged, thousand francs a year, and the first three months in consideration of an endowment of £25,000 a year. will be at my charge ; your wages will be three have already expired.'

It was without the least embarrassment that George lound himself, at seven o'clock, sealed Thurles, and should accept from the government letat a sumptuous table, surrounded by people of the great world, whose circumstances differed so stead; that the archbishops wished to have it called the great world, whose circumstances differed so widely from the restrained state which he had but that the government objected to any reference lived. It certainly did not belong to so young a being made to its original foundation, and especially man to lead the conversation in company. A in coupling the titles of the two antagonistic instiyoung man should be like a full-toned harp, tutions in any way together ; that it was accordingwhich yields harmonious sounds only when it is questioned by skillful fingers.

1 can be witness to his success ; for with an attention to which I was most sensible, George had not forgotten his faithful companion. He had taken care to detach me from his working cuat, and fasten me securely in the sleeve of his new garment which, with the simplicity of good taste, set off the elegance of his form, and the attractions of his person.

laborer in his office, became, at the table, an agreeable companion ; and, in the salon, a bril- confederation, the objects of which were anti-relihant conversationist. ... He had, above all, that gious as well as anti-social, and which aimed at re- | England, is the inevitable result of the treatment she likely that the information said to have been forwar- without being searched. And to make this great re-

" Was it also your pin,' asked Madame Wolff, who taught you how to charm us all? You will lend it to me, at least?"

George bowed, covered with a confusion which rendered him more interesting, and disapneared in a crowd of talkers.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIG UNIVERSITY .- The London Tablet says : A rumor is in circulation to the effect that the bisnops, at their recent meeting, named the four archbishops as a deputation to communicate with the government, that the Archbishop of Tuam declined to act; that the Primate and the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, accepting the deputation, arrived in London; and had an interview with Sir that the Oatholic University should renounce its original establishment and designation as a univer. sity under the Papal Bull and decree of the Synod of

ters patent constituting it a Queen's College inly arranged that it should be called simply the Queen's Uollege, Dublin; in fine, that the government agree to add five Catholic gentlemen of their own selection to the senate of the Queen's University, and that the names are-Lord Castlerosse, M.P.; Mr. Justice O'Hagan, Mr. Monsell, M.P.; Mr. Montesquieu Bellew, and Sir John Howley.

THE CLEBRY AND FEMIANISM. - The Tralee Chronicle of Tuesday says :- On Sunday last, the Vicar-General and Parish Priest of Trales, Father Mawe, addressed his flock with great earnestness and imttractions of his person. Monsieur Wolfi, the rigorous and impassable and contemplations of the Fenian organisation. He warned his congregation, especially the young men, against permitting themselves to be inveigled into a

Approved ' croppy pikes' are said to have been found concealed in the forge of a smith named Hegarty in a spot indicated by Warner, the 'informer.' - Cork Reporter.

R. Warner, the informer, was an Orangeman and a Fenian both-before he became a 'convert,' pauper, and 'informer.'

The Cork Constitution says :- The city is proclaimed ; and the thousands of Fenians who infest it will be subjected to a constraint that will deprive their military propensities of their accustomed indulgence. Let there be a special commission to try the whole batch of blockheads.

THE WEST COAST DEFENCES. - We have just learned that orders have been received by the governmen; contractors at Union Hall to be prepared with provisions, as gunboats will be stationed at Glandore and Castletownsend .- Cork Paper.

FENIANISM NOT THE ROAD TO FREEDOM. - There is disaffection, deep-seated and profound, among the people of ireland. Were it otherwise, the circumstance would be a reproach to their manhood, a proof that the spirit of independance, the quality of self respect, all idea of national bonour, all sense of public degradation, had departed from among them. and that they had sunk to the condition of stapid, uncomplaining slaves. No race of white men in the world could be subjected to the treatment which Irishmen are made to endure, without feeling resentment against their oppressors, and seeking to put an end to their oppression. No people have ever endured in patience such injuries, such outrages, such persecution, as the people of Ireland have suffered at the hands of their foreign masters. Grievances less sharp and real have driven other people to resistance in its most desperate forms From such resistance the Irish have been restrained only by their consciousness of the vastly superior force with which it could be met, and by the hope of lighting on a time when the occupation of that force by other engagements would place the chances of freedom in their hands.

Is there anything surprising in all this? Is it at all wonderful that the people of I eland should object to being ruled by foreigners, who, when they have not been burning, wasting, and slaying through-out the island, have at any rate been robbing by more ingenious and orderly methods, and driving millions of Irishmen into exile? Is it wonderful that their feelings should be aroused by the avowed ictent to turn their country into a mere pastare ground for the use of England? Is it astonishing that their blood should have been stirred by the official declaration that another half a million of them " must go ?" Is it marvellous that they, weary and ashamed of the begging appeals periodically made for them at the doors of all the nations, should desire to turn the abounding wealth of their own land to their own use and benefit? Is it in any way a dishonour to them that they should offer to relieve England of all responsibility for their government, to take from her hands a task for the honest discharge of which she has proved her utter incompetence, and should claim for themselves the right to be rulers within the four seas of Ireland? No ! it is nothing of the kind. It is impossible to give the case of Ireland a fair consideration and not feel bound to admit that the '' disaffection", whose manifestations are so distasteful to

We cannot believe, then, in a wholesale insurrectionary movement either in Ireland or from America. We cannot on the other hand, suppose that Government has bestirred itself without having some ground for alarm. Probably they have had intelligence of a fillibustering prospecting excursion on the part of disbanded soldiers of the United States army.

Such an attempt, in our opinion, could only end in utter failure. We believe that any armed attempt now made against E glish power in Ireland could only prove disastrous. England is nearer than America : her army is ready to be poured into Ireland, her fleet-better than ever it was-guards the COBSL

Holding by the maxim that ' every man is innocent in the eye of the law until he be proved guilty,' we ean, therefore express no other opinion of those who have lately been arrested in Ireland until they shall have had an open and impartial trial before a jury of their ceuntrymen. Until proof be shown, the law bids all men regard them as innocent. Irrespective of them altogether there seems, however, to be circumstantial evidence sufficient so show that the assertion of the Pall Mall Gazette has some truth in it :: -namely, that Government, made no move until, it had fall information concerning all the ramifications in Ireland. If this be true, does it not prove that no society can exist in this, or in any other country, unknown to a Government which wishes to know

And if Government. can know this, it can know reign Affairs has given his sanction to the Ferlan when to expect a landing from abroad, and what movement, with a view to an attack on Canada if measures to take to render it abortive. 'As a mat-Ireland could not be successfully assailed, it is not | ter of fact, no ships enters Queenstown from America

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--OCTOBER 13, 1865.

have not been found half-a-dozen pisto s in the country !

a house a second to be an exterior to the second state of the

The New York Heraid indeed says that the Fe niare in America can fit out Stenandoahs and Alabamas to prey on English commerce, and that the United States would willingly take up a neutral stand in the matter.

Possibly, they could de so. But we have condemned the Shensadoah and the Alabama when fighting under the Goafederate flig - how could we appröve of them under the Irish? They could not repeal the Union-they could only speil and destroy for a brief space peaceable merchants ships - they could only bring destruction on themselves, for no nation would recognize them as belligerents, or lock upon them in any other light than as fillibusters and npon them in any other light than as indicasted of teachings of his ministers almost prevent him dread-pirates. There would be, perhaps, a great waste of ing judgment from God. property, but of life are well-and surely life was not ing judgment from God. How long will this continue? When will these given to be thrown atray thus. Such versels would How long will this continue? When will these not raise the name of Ireland, however much they muderous Loyalists cease to mbrue their hands in bloed to make desolate the home of the widow -10 chants. We have no desire to ere even one pace-able merchant ship of Zagland go down in flumes. No Irishman bas.

Whilst we, thus, cannot attach that importance to the so called movement that most of our contemporaries do, we cannot deny that there are sufficient symptoms of discontent and disaffection in Ireland to cause the Government to reflect. Generation after | the Establishment will not be abused to vindicate a formideble ways. Generation after generation, Gov gisterial bench will be purified - when the jury box ernment deals with them in the same manner-by forcible repression. Oan it not understand that this the fair administration of the law alore-when is not the way to cure ? A people will not exhibit | Orangemen will be taught religion instoad of the Dublin Irishman.

The garrison at Oork has been largely increased and the police in that county reinforced from the Dublin Plennix Park Depot. The 12th Royal Loncers have received orders to move to day from Newbridge, for temporary daty at Lumerick and Kilkenny.; and detachments will be-sent to other places where their services may be considered necessary. The Elst Foot have also been held in readinese to move from. Dublia-on the shortest notice to wherever the swihois likely they will go to Limerick in the first instance. Cor. of Times.

The Cork Herald has the following, headed 'Good Times for Gunsmiths::'-

We-understand thus a well-known establishment in the gun trade in this city dispessed of nearly a hundred revolvers on Thursday. The purchasers of this large stock consisted of magistrates who bed attended the county meeting on that day. Their worships are resolved to agive a hot reception to any Feeiens whom they may find lorking and waadering in their bailiwicks.'

The Pilot appears to be very soro with our cemark that America (the Forthern States so styling them-selves) is very fond of copying 'the mother country. We not only reiterate she assertion, but add to it by declaring that in dealing with John Mitchel as a rebel,' America has utterly out done ' the mother country' in meanness, illegality, and cruelty. Dare this be contradicted? Did the British Government deny-kim a sight of wife or child ? Did the British Government deny him an interview with his legal advice:s? We have already said it, and we repeat it now, the Irishman given to rail at England and applaud America must beng his head for shame as he contracts the treatment of John Mitchel as a 'rebel' by England and then by America .- - Dublin Natioz.

AN:ORANGEMAN'S TALE. -- Mr. William Johnson, of Ballykilbeg House, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, and Grand Secretary of County Down, at an Orange gathering, the other day, toid the following cost and bull story :-A brother Orangeman who went from the South of Ireland some years ago, and who took with him a member of the Fenieu, Brotherbood in Oanada. That member of the Fezian fraternity thought, as the Orangeman had a Southern accent, that he was of like mind as himself, and he told him how the Fenians intended to go forth from Ganada in different steambasts; how they were to land at Dublin and displace the government; how they were to assemble in Dublic on the 9th of May, at the opening of the Exhibition; how they were to deal with the Prince of Wales when he went to the opening ceremony; how they were to take Dublia Castle, and plant on it the barp without the crown. The communication was transmitted to Lord Monck and sent forward to him (Mr. Johnson), and he was the only person in Great Britain to whom the communication was made. He at once placed the communication in the hands of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant ;and he had heard from a lady the other day, a friend of whom was sitting next Lord Wodehouse on the 9th of Mayrlast, that he said, "You know not what a volcano we are upon.'

volution in Ireland, so far as we can ascertain, there) be brought to them murdered corpses in the evening -are not the leaders and teachers of the murderloving Orange faction answerable for all?

The Orangeman who shoots his neighbor hopes in the partiality of the Orange magistrate who is called to my great disappointment, that the Fenians were Grand Jury, who will be called upon to find the Bill -the partiality of the Orange Petit Jury before whom he will be tried ; and in the case of the murderers of Shevlin, it has been seen that the hope, so far as the magistrate was concerned, was not fruetrated.

It is this hope gives courage to the coward heart perve to the arm, and firity to the dreadful purpose of the Grange assassin. The companionship of the guilty with the officers of justice wids him hope to escape the vengeance of man, and the anti-Pepery

bring the grey hair of parents, who mourn the untimely loss of their children, down in sorrow to the grave-to fill the breasts of the young with alarm, of the old with misery and of all with sorrow?

They will cease when their ministers and leaders case, to act on their bad passions-to inflame their ignorant minds; they will case when the pulpits of generation, these show themselves, in more or less corrupt ascendency ; they will cease when the mawill be cleansed, and the seat of justice be eacred to such symptoms continually if it be not afflicted precepts of the Evangelical Alliance, and a love of with long-lasting wrongs. Let Gevenmont try, for justice instead of the maxims of the Protestant once, what extirpation of the wrongs will do.- League-when the laws of the land will no more be termed Protestant constitutions - then, and not till then, will those in high places be guiltless of the deeds dured and done by their low followers-then, and not till then, Grange curders cease.

As a preliminary to this most desirable consummation, the Catholics should insist upon the dismiseal from the beach of every known partisan of Orangeism. The priests and people of Oastleblacey and Ballybay should demand the dismissal of the cartisan magistrates of their districts, as a slight stonement for the outrages justice has suffered at rities may find it desiratle to have a militery force. It their hands. Way are there not public meetings, petitions, and deputations to the Lord Chascellor on that thrillingly important subject ?- Custlebur Teleeranh.

There is but one party in the Empire to whom an Irish rebellion would be acceptable or benefical. It would infuse new life into the Orangemen. It would give that pestilent faction a renewed lease of domination in Ireland. (Under its malignant influence a fresh crop of Hempenstalls and Claudius Beresfords would spring up. The ' walking-gallows' wrould once more parade the streets of Datin, and Maribro Green might again be turned into shambles where women would be flogged for not betraying their hus. bands, brothers, or lovers, and innecent Catholic citizens tortured with pitch-caps for supposed sympathy with the assurrection. In 1848 Lord Clarendon gave out arms for the Ocangemen of Ulster, tho' there is no reason for supposing that he had any political sympathy with Orangeism ; and any other Wiceroy would do the same under similar circumstances. It is to prevent the recurrence of such an occasion for re-arming the worst-enemies of Ireland and of Catholic liberty with deadly weapons and stillemore destructive influence that we are so anxious for the ti-mely suppression of Frenianism. We desire it also because we want to see an end of the Anglican Establishment in Irelaud. To save both these evil institutions-Orangeism and the «Protestant Church Establishment-from speedy extinction in Ireland, an insurrection on a large scale in that country is, we believe indispensable. In an era of peace both must disappear, for both are inconsistent with the peace and prospenity of Ireland, and it is now felt in England that the first interest of the empire requires that Ireland should she peaceable and prosperous. The abatement of the occlesiastical nuisance will, we strange Southern brogue, had a conversation with a believe, soun engage the attention of Parliament, though its permanent and complete removal may be the work of a more distant day; but we have strong reason for believing that another session of Parliament will not be closed without the adoption of stringent measures for the suppression of the Orange Society, unless the Wenians, by an insucrection. should come to the relief of their kindred mischievous confederacy and procure a reprieve for the Purple Marksmen - Weekly Register

SLAX MILLS AND OULTURE. - The Westmoath Inde CCUCAL BUYS -We have been favored with a letter from Mr. D. J. Rearden, M. P., in which he acquaints us with his intension of paying an early visit to the Borough, and with his continued exertione to have our garrison restored. With regard to the building of a flax mill, he very fairly expresses his opinion-L tear that without a guarantee from the landlords in the county to grow sufficient flag to keep the mill in operation, no capitalist would incur the expense of erocting one, as it would be madness to depend alone for a supply from the North of Ireland. I have been over Messre. Russell's mills, at Limerick, which are so flourishing, that they employ 800 persons, and are about to build another wing, by which they will be enabled to double the number of bands ; and I helieve all the flax scutched and spun is grown in the counties of Limerick and Clare. I think the landed proprietors on both sides of the Shannon would do as much for Athlone, in the way of supplying a sufficient quantity of flax to start and continue the work ing of a mil.

ORANGEMEN US. FENIANS. To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette,

Sir -I was in Ireland six weeks ago, and found, upon to commit him - in the partiality of the Orange i as hard to find as fairies. I inquired eagerly of men of all classes and all ways of :binking, and at last got round to the opinion, which the Northern Whig of a few days back has expressed with admirable good seese and moderation, that 'at least one-half of the so called Fenian displays are only the inventions of Orangemen, who put paragraphs into their newspapers, and then got up displays of their own, under the pretext of over-awing rebels.' These self styled friends of law and order, which

thing is interpreted to mean their own ascendancy, are ireland's worst foes. It is they who keep the country disunited, and therefore discontented. They have always doze their best to perpetuate the evils of conquest, and to rob Time of his healing power. -Like an old Greek oligarch, an Orangeman vows-I will be evil-minded toward the demos, and will counsel all the ill I can.' And he keeps his oath.

As the Wkog remarks, Orangemen have always been clever at inventing disturbances. I know from members of my own family that during the troubles about the old 'Arms Bill,' more than one worthy magistrate managed to have shots fired in at bis dining room window so as to be able to com-plain of the 'unsettled state' of his district. If we go on as the papers are leading us, every eirest row will be traced to the Fenians. Only last Monday a fow young lads, walking along the canal by Kilmainbarn, saw another party with whom they were on fighting terms. Like Irish boys, they at once got up a war-cry; and chousing what the newspapers have so sillily brought into prominence, they shouted -' Make way for the Fenians I' and charged first sticking tufts of clover, or grass, or what not, into their caps. There was a little free fighting, no worse than what goes on continually in England, the only difference being, that single combat is the mode over here, while the Celt prefers, ' the clash of numerous hosts.' The police came up, and the ar-rested herces, four in number, instead of being summarily dealt with as street brawlers, were invested with all the dignity of political rioters, and held to bail.

There are Feniane, no doubt ; and we are doing our best to make the whole thing popular. Nothing so much pleases the few feather-headed fools who dream of revolutionising :Ireland as to get into an English newspaper, or be made martyrs of in a goverament. To have been tried for Fenianism is fame ecough for some folks to live on all the rest of their What government has to do is to disavow days. Orangeism, to determine that there shall be no such thing as a declared Orange magistrate. What would they say in Wales to a magistrate who treated every Welsh speaking man as an 'alien' of an inferior race. Even on a Pembrokeshire beach such a being is an impossibility. Put down Orangeism.; it is more ramagant now then it has been for years. It knows that its time is short, and is doing its best to bread meschief. Put down Orangeism, and help Ireland. She has had a hard time of it; help her to live, as she might live, a populous nation. Bo not talk with delight (as the Saturday Review does) of emigration at the rate of eighty thousand a-year. If the 'sheep farm' is left empty, swept, and garnished, who knows but even other spirits, worse than Re pealers, or Femians, or even Ribbonmen, may march in and take possession? Don't call a very natural with on the farmer's part to get comething for the cattle he may be obliged to slaughter, an attempt to shirk taxes and 'to fleece the Saron.' We are always being told that Ireland is a hundred years bebind the sister island, but it is not a century ago since, during a similar visitation, the English far. mers got from 10s to 30s for every beast killed. No doubt self-help is the best help; but people need to be educated into it; and education is a very gradual process. Besidee, there are plenty of indirect ways of helping Ireland. Patronise her manufactures .-Let every voluntary absentee make it a point of conscience to spend on the produce of his country at least one lifth of what he would spend were he in reaidence.

I am sir, faithfully yours, EBLANERSIS.

September 10, 1865.

The Pali Mall Gazette, alluding to the arrest of the Feniens, says that before the government moved, they had information respectiog every centre in Irewhom it was led. Large American bills have, dur-ing the last fortnight, been cashed by Irish bankers, in some instances for amounts as high as £700,

is still robbing it of the flower of its people; an alien what they fain would have believed was Boletus Oburch stills retains its supremacy, and in each case the blame is laid at the door of England. There is no doubt a great misconception here as to the extent, at least, of the responsibility. Laws will not change the condition of the soil, nor induce people to stay at home who see an infinitely better prospect abroad. The regeneration of Ireland must arise from the slower action of natural causes, and not from more Legislative decrees. When the cottier system shall have been extinguished by the removal of the surplus population amongst which the land has been so long parcelled out, then a better system of agriculture, with larger resources and ample scope for improvement, will extend to every part of the land, and do for it what agitation and conspiracy are alike powerless to acheive. But in the meantime, there is much even for the legislator to effect. The consequences of centuries of misrule are not to be effaced in a day; and so long as the Irish Church retains its present position the candid and competent witness will not pretend that we have done all that lies in our power to free the country from jealousies, dissensions, and such foolish conspitacies as this of the Fenians.

MODERN HEATHENISM. To the Edutor of the Tablet.

Sir,-In reading the lengthy report of the Bishop of Oxford's speech at the missionary meeting lately held at Salisbury all Catholics must have felt pity for the man who, if (?) ignorant of facts, is so deluded as to imagine any amount of funds or organisation will ever effect the conversion to Protestantism of Hottentots, Kaffirs, clever Hindoos and bigoted Mussulmen, when in England, the home of the estab lishment, heathenism exists equalling anything to be met with out of Europe. The following story came to me a few days since, and may illustrate this-A Methodist called at a pit cottage and asked a woman scrubbing the floor if she would subscribe 6d. for a number of the 'Life of Christ,' which he said bound well; she replied, 'My good man what is that ? who was Christ?' ' Dont you know?' he answered, 'Have you not heard of the great King who died for us T 'We never hear of no great death now, since u 8 📅 our Jemmy stopped a-taking in the paper.' Such is the state of things in the county of Durham in this boasted 19th century. M. C.

September 8, 1865.

THE BISHOP OF NATAL. - The colony of Natal is expecting Bishop Colenso, but both clergy and laity appear puzzled what course to take in relation to him. At a meeting held at the end of June, it was proposed to petition the Bishops of Church of England to select a new bishop, to be consecrated by the Metropolitan. But the Rev. Mr. Tonneson pointed out to the meeting that the bishopric is not vacant, that Dr. Uolerso is still Bishop of Natal, and that as Queen is the supreme head of the Church, the only course open is to petition the Queen in Council. If the Bishop should return to Natal, and be acknowledged by the clergy, they would not be bound by his doctrine; they were only bound to obey him in all things lawful and honest. Mr. Pinson contended that Bishop Colenso is 'spiritually deposed, if not legally;' and Mr. Dickinson said he should acknowledge him as legally bishop, but not spiritually. The Rev. Dr. Oallaway considered that the clergy could not submit to him, because they believed him unfit for the office of a bishop, and that they would be degraded by bis teaching. Mr. Saunders was of of opinion that the clergy were bound to respect the law, though they might be out of reach of its penalties. Dr. Callaway moved that their Metropolitan be prayed to solicit the opinion of the Convocation of the province of Canterbury whether the acceptance of a new bishop, while Bishop Colenso still holds the letters patent of the Grown, would sever Natal from the Church of England, and, if so, what are the proper steps to take to obtain a new bishop. This motion was carried by seventeen to seven votes. A protest was being signed by Churchmen in Natal against the establishment of a Free Episcopal church declaring their determination to adhere to the laws of the Church of England, and to resist any attempt to make the laws for the churches of South Africa without the authority and consent of the sovereign head of the Church. The Natal papers publish a letter of the 9th of June from the Bishop, in which he states that if any one in the discess thinks that in any of his books he has transgressed the laws of the Church, the matter can be brought to an issue before land-where it met, how it was constituted, and by the only lawful authority in such a case - Her Ma-

edulis, but it was so unlike Berkeley's print that they were in sad doubt, till Badham's better-painted figure reassured them. Having got their fungi home, the difficulty was to dress them. Mamma was more than doubtful; and cook roundly declared she would have nothing to do " wi' thee horrid puddock stools." At last the experiment was made : and in fear and trembling, with plenty of bread and a modicum of toddy, the family fell to. The results next day were so satisfactory that paterfamilias invited a select party-a sheriff, two lairds, two ministers, and a docter, all of whom found the boleti excellent. The pigs were more fastidious : they would not touch them even when boiled in milk. The fact is, there are many kinds of fungi which might be eaten in England as they are in Itsly. Even the red and green agarics and the yellow chanterelle are pranounced excellent. Hydra are said to taste like oysters. Fistulina hepatica is voted by enthusiasts as good as a beefsteak. This is the value of the mushroom tribe; they all contain more or less Osmazone, and hence they may well be used with ment which, like South American beef, has lost its flavour, or, like to much of our precious mutton, never had any flavour to lose. The puff ball (Lycoperdon) is spoken of as peculiarly excellent: • into slices, dipped in an egg, and covered with bread crumbs and sweet herbs, it is lighter and better than uny omelette." Who'll try? The danger is, lest. these things should be, like some shell fish unwholesome at certain seasons. Experimenters should not only say what they have eaten, bat when. Besides, if, as the Scottish Furmer suggests, agarics and boleti are to help out the poor man's want of beef, he must be able to identify them easily and with certain ty.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF IOWA. -- Right-Reverend Olement Smyth, Bishop of the Oatholic Diocese of Dubuque, died suddenly at his residence, Dubuque, Iowa, on Saturday, of dysentery. He was t ken ill the first of the week, but was not considered dangerously ill until Friday night. He has been Bishop for the past eight years, and has resided in the vicinity for over twenty years. His dicesse includes the whole State of Iowa.

PERSECUTION IN MISSOUSI .- The Rev. J R. Cummings, of Lousiana Mo , is now the iomate of a common prison for presuming to preach the word of God to his parishoners without complying with the infamous test oath, which now disgraces the statue books of that state. The reverend gentleman having been arrested was brought before the authorities, pleaded. guilty to the charge preferred against him, and boldly declared his right to preach 'Obrist and him crucified' without permission from any temporal power. He had violated no law and was willing to have his case go into court. As was to be expected in the trial he was convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and stand committed until paid. He now lies in jail a martyr in the cause of civil and religious liberty. Our indignation at this high handed outrage against God and man, this fligrant transgression of our Constitutional law will not permit us to enlarge upon the subject and we will leave our readers to form their own conclusions on the outrage perpertrated against their dearest and most sacred right. - Western Catholic.

Two Sisters of Charity, we hear, have been arrested in Missouri, and their school closed, because could not take the oath! Conscience, in a worldly point, is a great disadvantage to Catholics - Cutholic Telegraph.

INTERFERING WITH THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE. --A St. Louis telegraphic dispatch, dated the 18th inst., 88.YB ;

Father Cummins, a Catholic priest residing in Louisiana, Mo., was arrested a few days since, taken before Judge Bragg, of the Pike Olrcut Court, and. sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, for persisting in. preaching without taking the constitutional oath .--Having refused to pay the fine, and declined to permit his friends to pay it for him, the Reverend Father is confined in the County Jail. His case will propably be brought before the Supreme Court for a final decision.

This high handed and oppressive act upon the part of the Radicals in Missouri is the beginning of the warfare they are about to wage upon the rights of conscience. It is the first step which has been taken in this country since 1789, looking to the establishment of a State religion. It is a blow simed at the integrity of the clergy. It is the revival of the era of religious persecution and a return to the cruel and bloody policy of the New England Puritans, who sought to crush out by force all religious sentiment differing from their own. We are progressing fast on the road to persecution, when the preaching of the Gospel is made a crime upon the part of all those who adhere to the political dictum of Thomas Jefferson and the father of our Government, and who will not, by a test oath, repudiate them. This is now what is required in Missouri. - Filtsburg Post.

The dismissal of Mr. Symes, the ex-officio Poor Law Guardian of the Ballina Union, whose immoral conduct in the Workhouse of that Union was the subject of secent official investigation, from the Commission of the Peace, has alicited general approbation. He is agent to Lord Arran's extensive estates in Mago.

ORANGE MEADERERS.-Is there no Priest at Castleblaney ?- none at Ballybay ? If there be let him display as much vigor in the case of the murdered Shevlin as the Chaplain of Ballina showed in the case of the Guardian seduced pupper, and the magisterial bench will be purified yet more. If the Oatholics of Ulster do not resent this affair, ' their

blood be on their heads.' The above is the Irishman's comment on the announcement of Symes' dismissal by the Lord Chancellor from the Bench, which appeared in a late number of the Telegraph. It is quite clear that the demor. of Orangeism is not yet laid. Like & guilty epirit, it still stalks the country in the gloom of night, and revels in murderous deeds of darkness. -It presides over the conventicles of its reckless, ready tools, and prompts them at one time to revenge for imaginary insults-at another, it spurs them on to gratuitous slaughter, and inculcates murder for murder's sake.

This evil spirit breathes in the ascendency of the Protestant Alliance men. It gathers encouragement from the Catholic-destroying lessons of those who subscribe to the alliance called 'Evangelical' Its doctrines are taught by the ministers who mistake the Bible for a book of hetred, the precepts of charity for principles of rancour, and the equality of the Gospel for ascendancy in religion.

lfignorant Orangemen murder Catholics in cold blood or in the hurry of elections, at whose coor lies the greater crime? Is it not at his who, instead of teaching them the maxims of universal Christian charity, has not failed to paint for them their Catholic neighbors as superstitious idolaters, deserving to be condemned by men and cursed by God ?

If lawless Orangemen murder their fellow-subjects, should not those men be held sharers in the crime who, through holding high stations and high trusts in the country, have so far forgotten their responsibility and their duties as to encourage among her Majesty's subjects such odious divisions and distincions as must be productive of crime, bloodshed, and loss of life?

We assert it, unbesitatingly, if the blood of the Catholic Shevlin be on the red hand of the murdering Orangemen, the stain of guilt is also on the pulpils of the Establishment, the benches of the 'Alliance' magistrates- nay, on the sanctuary of British law-the jury box. If there be alarms in the homee of innocent people-if sisters, mothers, and wives live in perpetual dread, lest the dear objects of their affections with whom they part in the morning may 178.

The supply of flax at the country markets is now large and the quantity good. Farmers are getting long prices for their flax, and quotations are likely to he well maintained during the winter. The sowing of the seed is not likely to be much above what it was this year-viz., 250.000 acres; and we have no hesitation in saying that we are more likely to have too much seed than too little. - Northern Whig.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COXVERSION .- Some sensation has been caused amongst the upper classes here by the fact that William Drinkwater Crellin, Esq., a member of one of the leading insular families, has gone over to the Roman Gatholic Church. We understand that the ceremony took place at St. Mary's, Buckroad, on Thursday last, Canon Wallwork, of Liverpool, being the officiating priest. What makes this conversion the more remarkable is the fact that at one time Mr D W Crellin was district master of the Orange order in this island, an office which he resigned about four years ago. He belongs to an essentially Protestant family. and, indeed, he not very long ago officiated in the Ohurch of England, having been appointed a sub-deacon by Bishop Thomas Fowler Short, in 1843, and he was in the habit of reading the prayers in one of the churches in the north of the Island. -Isle of

Man Times. It is said that Mr Benjamin, ex-Oonfederate Secretary of State, intends to join the English Bar. He is an eminent and eloquent lawyer. - Liverpool Al-

bion. ILLNESS OF LORD PALMERSTON,-Lord Palmerston who had consented to open the Working Men's In. dustrial Exhibition on the 19th instant will be prevented, by an attack of gout, from keeping his engagement with the citizens. -Post.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. - There are, BB representatives of English constituencies, 13 Independents, 12 Unitarians, 5 Jews, 3 Catholics, 3 Quakers, Baptist, and 1 Wesleyan ; as representatives of Irish constituencies, 31 Oatholies, 1 Quaker, and 1 Independent; as representatives of Scotch constituencies, 3 United Presbyterians, 2 Free Churchmen, 1 Independent, and 1 Unitarian-making the total number of Dissenters in the new House of Commons 44, and the number of Oatholics, 34-gross total,

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drawn against lodgments made in America by parties of whom they know nothing. One of the individuals arrested during the raid on the office of the trisk d'eople had one of these bills for that amount, it is suid, upon his person. The government have also seized documents which, it is believed, throws a light upon the origin and structure of the conspiracy. These, it is understood, afford pretty com piete oridence of a serious intention to rise at a time not very distant.

ABREET OF FENIAR AGENTS IN ENGLAND. - Six detectives belonging to Dublin Police force arrived in Manchester yesterday morning, holding several warrants in their hands for the arrest of members of the Fenian Brotherhood. These officers proceeded to the Town hall, Salford, where they placed themselves in communication with Mr. Taylor, the chief constable of the Salford police. From there they were accompanied by Sergeants Quick and Hinnsworth to the house of a bookbinder named Patrick Skelly, 41, Chapel street. Here they apprehended Skelly, and on searching the premises found several documente and publications of a treasonable character, which were seized. They next proceeded to arrest John Fottrell, a porter in the service of the London and North-Western Railway Company, who was found at his work. . On searching his house in Kidderminster-court, Chapel-street, they found some documents relating to the Fenian movement, and a quantity of arms and ammunition, all of which were of course seized. The two prisoners were sent off by train to Liverpool, on their way to Dublin Acting-inspector Swallow, of Dublin, and two other officers remain behind with Government warrants for the arrest of other members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and to await further instructions from Dublin. Skelly, the bookbinder, formerly had a stall in Smithfield-market, Manchester, and was a seller of old books there for many years. Some arrests will probably be made in other manufacturing towns, but not in Manchester. The arrests here were made so promptly and quietly as to create no sensation, and the prisoners were taken through the streets without; attracting crowde.

Many exaggerated rumors are current regarding the Fenian organisation in Liverpool, and it is believed that bodies of Fenians have been drilling in the outskirts of the town. The police are on the alert.

Yesterday morning two detectives from Dublin arrested at Sheffield a'man named James Quigley on a charge of high treason. The information which ied to his capture was given in Diblin, and he was found in possession of documents clearly proving his connexion with the conspiracy. He has been em-ployed as a travelling agent. He is remanded to Dublin, and left this town for Ireland last night.

IBELAND AND ENGLAND .- The London Telegraph thus concludes an article in reference to Fenianism : - "It would, however, be a mistake to conclude that in Ireland there is not much, and deep discontent, or that it is altogether baseless. The ages of misgovernment she endured have left marks which will take generations to efface. Even now, when the cheif grievances are removed, when she has the boon of religious liberty and political freedom, her spirit of loyality is the reverse of strong. The coun-

from the various sciences, which God Himself has quickened into wonderful activity about us in this our day. It is the greatest work in which a man can be enaged-however feeble and imperfect the labor which I myself have been enabled to contribute to it. But no one who really knows-as I have known during these three years - the thoughts which are stirring, not merely in the minds of multitudes in the more highly educated classes, but also in those of the more intelligent among the lower orders of

the community, which may be guided but cannot be stopped, and, if not duly guided, threatens to convulse our whole social and religious system. As a minister of the National Church, I have done my part towards showing that certain traditionary views to which the conclusions of modern science stands irreconcilably opposed, are no necessary part of true religion. I have shown as I trust, and shall yet more fully show in my forthcoming volume, that we all may, not with a doubting besitation, but with positive assurance and a clear constience, abandon bose views, and yet retain our hold on the essential truths of Obristianity.'- Times.

A DISAPPOINTED LOVER .- Last Sunday morning an amusing affaired occurred in connexion with an intended marriage, which was to 'come off' at a church in Preston. The candidates for matrimonial honours were of the respective ages of eighty-three and seventy. It appears that on the day preceding the intended event, the 'youthful' bridegroom had rather anticipated the festivity which usually takes place on such occasions, and, in company with his friends he passed a merry time of it in toasting the bride, and in drinking success to the 'enterprise.'-He went home in the highest spirits, and on the following morning rose early, donned his best, and proceeded to the house where his intended resided .-On his arriving there, however, his joy received a some what sudden check, for the lady, having heard of the previous night's carousal, was in high dadgeon at his conduct, and, without vouchsafing a word to her disconsolate swain, proceeded in the direction of the church, arrayed in all the finery' got up' for the occassion ; he, after some little delay, following with his friends. In the meantime, the lady, having reached her destination, found a large num-ber of people assembled to winess the ceremony, having been drawn thither by the report of the unusual ages of the contracting parties. This so daunted her courage that, after some hesita tion, she fairly turned her back on the church and ran away; the would be bridegroom and friends arriving just in time to see her vanish round a corner. The connubial devotes of eighty asked several of the bystanders for an explanation of such an unlooked for occurrence, but no one being able to give the desired information, he was reluctantly compelled to leave the church, a sadder, but not much wiser man .- Preston Guardian.

Fungi As Foop.-Mycophagy is a portentous name for what most Englishmen will think twice before they take to-the eating, namely, of all sorts of Fungi, in addition to the Orthodox mushroom. A writer in the Scottish Farmer gives an amusing account of how he and his children went into the woods one

A correspondent of the Potersburg Index, writing from Granville, North Caroline, on the 18th, says:

"A fearful tragedy was enacted some days since near Suchanan, in this country. Mrs Parthenia Harris, wife of Haman Harris, was cruelly murdered by a negro woman, who formerly belonged to the family and still resided with them Mrs. Harris was found dead in her yard, her head having been orushed with a rock so as to beat out her brains. The woman was arrested on suspicion, confessed the deed, and the neigebors executed summary punishment upon her by hanging her to a tree. No cause was assigned for the act

New York, 5. - Some 40 different suits against Japt. Anderson and the owners of the American packet ship, Villa Franca, were commenced in the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Aiker. The grounds of the complaint are cruel treatment and an insufficient supply of food and drink, during a recent passage from Loudon to this city. The complaints are a re-hearsal mostly of the facts developed in the late eramination before U.S. Commissoner Osborne. The damages generally are laid at about \$500 in each C886.

'O me till Americs, Pat !' writes a son of the Emerald late to his friend in Ireland ; ' tis a fige country to get a living in. All we have to do is to get a three cornered box and fill it with bricks and carry it till the top of a four story building, and the man at the top does all the work."

DECREASE OF IMMIGRATION .- Statistics from the Office of the Commissioners of Emigration go to show that the close of the war has not been marked, as many persons supposed it would be, by an increase of emigration to this country from Europe. On the contrary, there is a decrease in the eight months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of twenty thousand : and there is little prospect that this result will be materially changed in the remainder of the year.

There are several causes for the decrease of emigration this year, dependent to considerable extent upon the war. The great cost of living here in the latter part of last year and in the earlier part of this year, was one of the reasons. The high price of exchadge was another; for considerable proportion of the immigrants were provided with tickets paid for by their relatives here; and the steamship and packproprietors have in most cases made their rates to conform to the gold standard. Many of the passage tickets that were sent to Europe have been returned. unused to this country.

Still another obstacie to emigration was the action fine September day, armed with Badham's "Es- of recruiting agents who, under false pretencer, in culent Funguses of England" and Berkeley's "Out- duced newly-arrived Irishmen and Germans to en try still lies under the curse of poverty; emigration, lines of British Fangology." They found plenty of the army. N. V. Freeman.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ___OCTOBER 13, 1865.

es of cholera are worst, and already eleven of their During the whole of the last century the policy Thus the very means which Protestantism em- in the formula of Protestant advertisements "No

The True Weitness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE INITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by

4 tan,

Her and at (J GILLIES. Q.E. CLERK, Editor.

TREES YEABLY IN ADVANCE:

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

CF The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. OCTOBER-1865.

Friday, 14-St. Edward, Conf. Saturday, 14-St. Calixtus, P. M. Sanday, 15-Vineteenth after Peutecost. Monday, 16-S:. Theress, V. Tuesday, 17 - St. Hedwige, W. Wednesday, 18 -Sr. Luc, Kv. Thursday, 19 - St. Peter of Alcantara, Conf.

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

Saturday, 14-St. Therese. Monday, 16 - St. Edward. Wednesday, 18-St. Placide.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Though the British Government has not relapsed into its former apathy, and though arrests continue to be made both in Ireland and in England, the Fenian conspiracy is, if we may form an opinion from the tone of the press, but as a punctured bladder. It has collapsed, and is rather the object of ridicule than of dismay .--Two laboring men, and a journeyman tailor stem in so far as yet has come to light, to be the heads of the conspiracy in Ireland, and the rank and fyle are said to be destitute of arms, money, and organisation. Under these circumstances, the Government can well afford to be merciful and to deal lemently with its prisoners. It would be, at all events, a wise as well as a novel policy to try the effect of a little justice and moderation, as agents for putting down Irish disaffection. It is absurd, it is but adding mockery to injury, to tell the Irish that they have no cause, or reasonable pretext for their disaffection, so long as the Established Church asserts its odious presence, and so long as full Freedom of Education : is not granted to the Catholics of Ireland .--Many, no doubt, of the grievances of Ireland are social rather than political, and therefore far beyond the reach of legislative remedies; but ment of the case, which it puts thus :-others again consist in artificial restrictions imposed by Protestant legislation upon a Catholic community, and these it is within the power of the law to remove. What has been done. and done with the best effect, and the happiest consequences in Catholic Lower Canada, might surely be tried, and relied upon to produce good effects, in Catholic Ireland; and were the majority of the people of the last named country put upon the same legal footing as are their coreligionists of Catholic Lower Canada, we might then expect to see the people of Ireland as loyal and as contented as are our French Canadian fellow-citizens. Had the latter, however, been treated in the matter of religion and education, of their Church and their colleges, as the Irish have been treated, Canada would still be in a state of chronic insurrection, and no same person would have reason to be surprised at the disaffection of Lower Canadians. The cattle disease continues its ravages in England, but does not appear to have crossed over to the sister island. In consequence the price of animal food has been greatly raised, and extensive importations of borned cattle from France are taking place. A few cases of cholera have appeared at Southampton. The outbreak of cholera in Italy, by calling mto more prominent exercise the heroic virtues of the Catholic clergy and the nuns, has given us an excellent commentary upon the policy of Vic. tor Einmanuel's revolutionary Government towards the religious Orders. As heedless of the threats and the tyrannical edicts of the usurper, as of the horrors of pestilence, the exiled Italian Bishops have rushed back to their respective dioceses wherein the plague has broken out, to carry succor and consolation to the sick and dying; and while municipals, and the whole tribe of official birelings have fled panic-stricken from the infected districts, the proscribed nuns, and the contraband Sisters of Charity have rushed in to supply their vacant places. Nay ! the authorities themselves have been compelled to sue for the services of those whom they lately persecuted, and whom when the present tribulation'shall have passed, they will again' revile and persecute with tenfold bitterness. Sisters of Charity have actually been sent to San Severo where the ravag- competition with her own nascent industries. - is indebted for the blessings of the Catholic Faith. stronger in degree, as that which finds expression of trial by jury.

Christian charity ; whilst, as the infidel Pungolo, an extreme Protestant paper, admits, but for the Friars of St. Francis, the sick would have been left unattended, and allowed to die like dogs .---Similar scenes have occurred at Bologna; and the order issued by the Piedmontese butcher Cialdini

for the robbery and exile of the Capuchins has been virtually cancelled by a requisition to the same Religious from the Marchese Pepoli, calling upon them to furnish chaplains for the cholera patients in the Lazaretto. To this requisition the Capuchins promotly replied, that they were ready not only to furnish a few chaplains, but to attend upon the plague-stricken in a body, stipulating only that their ordinary residence as a community might be left to them.

The prisoners arrested on suspicion of Fenianism have been examined before the Dublin magistracy. The Counsel for the Crown asserted that large sums of money had lately arrived from the United States for the purpose of promoting insurrection, and that arms to a considerable extent had been imported and manufactured. The insurrection, it is said, was to have been inaugurated by the wholesale assassination of the nobility and gentry. Our latest dates are per China to 30th ult.

THE "TIMES" ON IRELAND .- " Satan" SO

the sweet singer of the Protestant Israel tells us --- "finds some mischief still, for idle hands to do." Having in this dull season of the year, and pending the opening of Parliament, no pressing work on hand, the London Times devotes its attention to Irish affairs and to the state of Ireland; reading her people long homilies upon their vices, and warning them to take example from their virtuous and therefore more prosperous neighbors on the other side of St. George's Channel. It is a rule or rather habit with the Times and other English journalists, that whenever they have nothing else to do or speak about they must pitch into Ireland.

So the Times discusses the great social diffi culty of Ireland-the tenure of land question, and the relations existing betwixt landlord and tenant, which even the Times admits to be unhealthy. They are so, as the critic truly observes, not because of any thing in her present laws upon the subject peculiar to Ireland, but because of the abnormal condition of the great mass of the Irish working classes, and the consequent incessant and undue competition for land. This competition is so great as to place the tenant, or would be tenant, completely at the mercy of the owner of the land, who can impose such terms as he pleases in the bargain; and this competition is again the consequence of the almost total want of all profitable occupation for the laborer .--There is nothing for the Irishman in case he cannot rent a riece of land, to fall back upon except emigration from the country. So far there is pothing to find fault with in the Time's state-"We should be glad, of course, if an improvement in the condition of Ireland could reduce the present balance of argument in favor of emigration. But how is this to be accomplished? First, in our opinion, by dimishing the extravagant and almost fanatical demand for laad. So long as the one object of sa Irishman's life is to get a bit of land and live upon it, so long must the Irish ' land question' be an impracticable difficulty. An Irish landlord may be of any creed, politics, or character, but he must be a very prodigy of victue if he were not spoilt by the terms of the Irish land market. Twenty tenants are running after him at once, and each one of these is ready to bid over the other-to offer more rent, or to accept barder conditions. Of course, the result is distress, with denunciations of landlordism and clamours for tenant-right. If tenants knew what they were about, they would make this right for themselves. They caunot make it at present, because when they produce their stipulations the landlord can refuse them, and clines the bargain, there is another ready to close with it on the spot. An Irish tenant may live on hard terms, but they are terms which he knowingly and voluntarily accepted. Ask him why he accepted them, and he will tell you truly that he could get no better. Ask him then why he took the land at all, and his answer, if he gives it, will be the answer to the Irish land question altogether. He took it because he knew of no other trade, and eaw no other means of subsistence. Put half-s.dozen good alternatives before him, draw the people off their small holdings, set two landlords running after one tenant

Ireland; with the exception of that which still thrives in Protestant Ulster. This wicked policy, of which to to-day we are reaping the fruits had

a two fold object-the protection of English industries, and the suppression of Popery: and though the spread of Free Trade principles on the one hand, and a keen sense of the danger to which in case of foreign war the prolonged persecution of Irish Papists exposed the Empire, on the other hand, have of late years brought about a repeal of the code which denied access to all industries to Irishmen and Papists, the disastrous consequence still are felt, and will be felt to the latest generation. The evil has been done, and it is not in the power of man to remedy it, or to obliterate the traces of the barbarous legislation of the XVIII. century. No political

applications, or mode of treatment can make the actual condition of Ireland that which it would have been to-day if the political and social antecedents of Ireland had been essentially different from those which the Penal Code of Protestant England engendered : and no honest and intelligent man can fail to perceive and to admit that the non-existence of "industries" in Ireland is the direct result of English prohibition of those industries-for the want of which again Ireland is poor whilst England is rich. All the poverty, all the agrarian crime, all the political incongruities of Ireland-at which Englishmen are astound-

ed, are the direct mevitable result of English legislation. They are the consequences of that extravagant and fanatical demand for land" which the Times deplores : and that demand for land is extravagant and fanatical because, owing to the policy adopted towards Ireland by England throughout the last century, there exist in the former no mdustries, no renumerating employments, no manufactures upon which a redundant agricultural population can fall back for employment. These industries were carefully fostered in England until fully developed they could walk alone. Then came the era of Free Trade which found these industries in full operation in the one country, whilst in the other they had been carefully discouraged and suppressed. And yet with these lacts staring them in the face men will still reneat the silly common-place that Ireland is poor because her people are Papists and priest ridden; England rich because she is the land of Gospel freedom and " an open Bible."

We insist the more upon this point because it strikes us that in repelling the absurd charge that the present deplorable condition of Ireland is due to the Catholicity of its people, as the na. tional prosperity of England is due to the Protestantism of England, the Catholic and friend of Ireland sometimes misstates his case, and thus gives his adversary an advantage, by attributing the distressed condition of the Irish agricultural classes to actually existing laws, or to some positive enactments of the legislature regulating the relations betwixt landlord and tenant, peculiar to Ireland. To this it is easy to refort that in principle, the laws determining those relations are the very same in England and Scotland, and in the U. States as they are in Ireland. It is the social not the legal relations of tenant and landlord that are different in Ireland to what they are in any ot the other of the above named countries : but that difference of the social relations, which leaves the tenant at the mercy of the owner of the land, is the direct result of laws, repealed indeed to-day, but of which the consequences are and must be eternal. That all force is indestructible is an axiom no less in sociology than in mechanics, holds as true in the moral as in the material order: he can refuse them because if the first applicant &- and so long as this earth and the human race shall exist so long will the traces of the Protestant Penal Code be clearly discernible by the unprejudiced observer. Especially on this Continent; because of the important consequences of that Celuic and Catholic stream of immigration which is one of the consequences of that Penal Code. No doubt there would under any circumstances have been emigration from the more thickly peopled districts of the Old World, to the sparsely peopled districts of the New: but the Irish Exodus would not have assumed its actual gigantic dimensions, but for the constant pressure upon the means of subsistence of the Irish people, and the want of all industries but one, as the Times has it. Now it is just because the Irish Catholic emigrants have come en masse that they have not been absorbed by the more numerous Protestant and Anglo-Saxon population by whom they were surrounded. Arriving in driblets they would have been so absorbed at once; but rushing in in a mighty stream, broad, continuous and impetuous, they, like some great river which at first refuses to mingle or confound its sweet waters with the salt and bitter sea, have retained to a great degree in their new home, their distinctive nationality, their peculiar Celtic characteristics, and above all their Catholic faith. In spite of the sad apostacies which so often occur amongst them, which are so general amongst their descendants, the first genetion interfered with and successfully prohibited ration of Irishmen have been as it were the the establishment or development in Ireland of pioneers of the Gospel in America, and to them, those industries which she feared might enter into as well as to the French, this quarter of the globe testant pupils, is of the same kind, but infinitely give occasion for very serious doubts as the value

number have fallen victims to their heroism and of England as towards Ireland was to discourage ployed to extirpate Popery in the Old World and put down all industries, all manufactures in have but resulted in propagating it in the New, and thus does the Lord confound the devilish artilices of man.

> SECTARIANISM IN THE SCHOOL ver. SEC-TARIANISM IN THE KITCHEN .-- " No Catholic Need Apply." How often do these words, or words to the same effect, meet our eyes in advertisements from house-holders enquiring for servants. We do not complain of them; we think, indeed, that they are in very bad taste, because uncalled for, since every master or mis tress of a family has it in his or her power to as certain the religion of the applicant for a situation before concluding the engagement : but also certainly we think that the conscientious Protestant acts consistently in admitting none but Protestants within his family circle.

> We say that we do not quarrel with the principle involved or implied in these words; on the contrary, we highly approve of it, and wish that every Catholic would reduce it to practice, though without making an offensive and quite unnecessary parade of it in the advertising columns of the journal. The principle implied or involved is this :- That, such is the importance of sound religious principles, and so irreconcilable is the antagonism betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism, the presence of one of the former persuasion in a Protestant bousehold, and as a member of a Protestant family, is to be deprecated because it might endanger the sound Protestantism of the other inmates. It is not so muck because Protestants doubt the capacity, or the honesty of a Catholic cook or a Popish nurse that they reject her services, as because they dread the powerful and deleterious moral influence to which the presence of said Romish cook or nurse might expose their children and other dependants.

In their own case we see Protestants are keen sighted; they can argue soundly, and act consistently. Let them but apply the same principle to the School as that which they apply to the household, and see whither that principle will lead them ! Let them only be as logical in the selection of their children's teachers, as they are in the selection of cooks to cook their children's victuals, or of a maid-of-all-work to wash their own linen-and what will be the result? We answer Separate Schools; Sectarianism in the educational as well as in the culinary order.

"I do not choose," says Pater-familias, being a zealous and consistent Protestant. " to have Romish servants in my household ; because although they may not directly tamper with the faith of my children, yet may they from association and intercourse, acquire such a moral miluence over those children, as to unsettle those Protestant foundations which it is my duty as a father to place beyond the reach of all disturbing influences. There may indeed be no Popery in the broth, no savor of Romanism in the pudding, and the domestic linen may be free from all taint of Mariolatry, although cook does go to Mass of Sundays, and Biddy does say her beads every night before going to bed; but still I dread the example; I dread the indirect influences which, from their position in my household, cook and Biddy might acquire over the plastic minds of my young children." In some such form would Protestant Pater-familias explain, if taken to task, the motives which prompted him when advertising for a domestic to append the caution * No Catholic need apply." Let us transfer this principle, which is a sound one, from the kitchen to the school, and apply it to the teacher as well as to the maid-of-allwork. Let us also postulate that Catholic parents have the same right to protect the religious principles of their children, against the influences of Protestantism, as have Protestant parents to guard their children against the insidious approaches of Romanism. This done, and this granted, we have the whole case for Separate Schools, as stated by Catholics, made out and admitted at once by Protestants. Let us grant, for the sake of argument, that, in the "common school," where the majority of the taught are Protestants, and where the teacher is likewise a Protestant, the prescribed course of study is, like the broth of the Catholic cook, the indirect influence which a teacher exercises -especially if he knows how to make himself respected and liked by his pupils-must, whether for good or evil, be immeasurably greater than that of a servant girl over the other inmates of the family, whether these be her social equals, or her master's children; so the danger to which the Catholicity of the pupil is exposed in the one case, is far greater than the risk which, in the other case, the child's Protestantism runs. For precisely the same reason, therefore, that the Protestant Pater familias refuses to have Catholic servants in his household, or about his children, does the Catholic parent refuse to have Protestant teachers to instruct his children. The objection, we say, of the Catholics to the " common school" with its Protestant teacher, and Pro-

Catholic need apply." Sector in the bat

And to conclude our argument, we contend that in the choice of a teacher for his children, the Catholic parent, no matter what his social nosition, should, in so far as the law is concerned be left as free and unrestricted as is the Protestaut master of a family in the choice of his domestics. With the latter the State has no right to interfere, directly or indirectly, and so also with the former; and it is as gross a violation of the essential or constituent principles of civil and religious liberty to compel a Catholic parent to pay, in part even, the salary of a Protestant teacher. as it would be to compel the Profestant householder to engage and pay the wages of a Catholic cook.

" No Catholic Need Apply." Well, we are not disposed to quarrel with our Protestant fellowcitizens for their kitchen "sectarianism," but we demand only this, that they be equally indulgent to our school "sectarianism." They will not tolerate a Romish cook in their kitchens, or an idolatrous Papist in the laundry; and they assert, against the State in general, and against the majority of the house-holders of the district, township, or section in which they reside, their absolute right to unrestricted liberty in all that appertains to the choice of their domestics. They will not pay wages to cook or housemaid not of their own selecting. Against this we have not one word to say.

But we ask to be treated with equal justice, but we challenge equal consideration for our own "sectarianism." We will, so help us God, no more tolerate Protestant teachers for our children, than they will tolerate Catholic cooks; and we will not allow them, under any pretence, or in any manner whatsoever, to compel us to pay the salaries of those teachers whose services we, in the exercise of our absolute right as parents, reject for our children.

THE "GLOBE" ON CONFEDERATION AND ITS RESULTS. - We have already in our last. quoted from the Globe on this subject, with the view of showing that the Confederation policy was not adopted by Mr. George Brown as a means of protection against foreign invasion, or with any idea of strengthening British connection, and of warding off the danger of Annexation .---Though in England it may suit Mr. George Brown to tell one story, and to represent immself as a very loyal personage indeed, intent only upon perpetuating and consolidating British rule in North America, when addressing his own constituents he well knows that there is no need for such hypocrisy, and that such an argument would tell more against than in favor of Confederation amongst Protestant Reformers. No ! in Upper Canada, and addressing Upper Canadian Reformers, a class of gentry whose eyes have all along had a very evident and decided cast in the direction of Washington, Mr. George Brown drops the loyal and British dodge altogether, and puts the matter, Confederation, on its right footing. He recommends it to his Clear Grit friends and challenges for it their support, not because it opposes obstacles to their long-coveted Annexation; but simply, but wholly and solely, because it assures to Protestant Anglo-Saxon and democratic Upper Canada that preponderance in public affairs over Catholic and non-democratic Lower Canada to which its numbers eatitle it. This, this alone, is the beauty of Confederation upon which Mr. George Brown, in the Toronto Globe, expatiates loudly and eluquently :--Removing the borden of local expenditure to local shoulders, and awarding to Upper Canada a preponderance of seventeen votes in the General Legislature, with a re-adjustment according to population. every ten years! To carry that, the Reform leaders of Upper Canada may well consent to submit for a while to much more than they have been called on to accept as members of the Government. And assuredly; if we know the men aright, it is not the sparling of a few malcontent journals and politicians that will make them turn their eyes for one moment from the goal they strive for. We do not doubt that complete success will reward their efforts-but come success or come disappointment, the effort to obtain justice to Upper Canada will have been an honest eranest effort-and people will remember with indignation the conduct of those who attempted to weaken the hands of the man who fought the battle .- Toronot Glube 2nd October.

whole difficulty is at an end " England is rich and Ireland poor, because England has fifty industries, and Ireland, Ulster excapted, only one.

instead of twenty tenants after one landlord, and the

But, admitting that the above contains a full and fair explanation of the fact that " Ireland is poor whilst England is rich," why is it, how came it to pass that, Ulster excepted, Ireland has only one industry, to wit, the tillage of the soil? In the answer to this question lies the whole secret of Irish poverty, of Irish discontent, of Irish agrarian outrages, of Irish emigration, of all that so shocks and surprises good heavy, stolid John Bull as he contrasts the condition of Ireland with that of England, congratulating himself the while or his superior intelligence, thrift, energy, and his higher civilisation. We can fancy therefore that this is not a question that the Times much cares to discuss.

Ireland has, with the exception of Ulster, no. industries but one, that of agriculture, whilst England has fifty, simply because English legis-

The Times, speaking not without warrant we suppose makes public the importance fact that innocent of all religious bias whatsoever; still as the information in virtue of which the late action against the Femans was taken, was furnished by the Washington Government to the British authorities. The Times adds that the deluded youths who have been saved from plunging further into rebellion have reasons to be thankful to Mr. Seward for having denounced them, and their plans.

> FAILURE OF JUSTICE .- The scoundrels who in August last attempted to kidnap Mr. Saunders, were put on their trial last week, and though the evidence was conclusive against them, yet the Jury refused to agree on a verdict, to the disgust, if not the surprise of all honest men. Of course, in a case like this, one single unprincipled juryman, who has no scruples about perjury, is able to bring about the disgraceful result, and thus to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE OCTOBER 13, 1865. ومراجع ويتعارب المتعادية وستعاد والعاد e donora

CANONS OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH, AS BY LAW ESTABLISHED .- Nobody now a days dame Rumor, has skedaddled; a bright and cares one pin for these absurd enactments by shining light of the conventicle has gone out; a which the founders of the Anglican sect proposed to themselves to put down Popery on the one hand, and Protest nt Dissent on the other ; and fore the Lord against the hosts of the "man of there are but lew, we suppose, who have any adea even of the nature of these once celebrated, now obsolete Canrns, to the faithful maintenance silver-if such terms may be applied to bonds statesmen in the Colonies. An English statesman is of which, however, every holder of a benefice in the Anglican Church is still bound by oath, and not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of solemn invocation of the name of the Most High God. It may perhaps interest, therefore, some of our readers to know something of the nature not the enemies of the Holy Protesting Faith of these Canons, as thence they may obtain an insight into the true meaning of the great apostacy of the XVI century, and deduce materials | conventicle, but the daughters of our Zion themwhence to form a judgment on the validity of the selves. plea set up in its behalf, that it was a movement in favor ef civil and religious liberty. It must of course, be remembered that the Puritans, or Protestant Dissenters, when they had the upper hand, were not one whit behind their fellow-Protestants of the Anglican sect, in persecuting Papists and all who presumed to differ from them in opinion-as witness the New England "Blue Laws," and the Statute Book of Presbyterian Scotland. The following, according to the Times, is a brief analysis of the Canons of the Anglican Church, which, to this day, remain unrepealed :---

According to the Canons, every impugner of the Prayer book, of Bishops, and of the Royal supremacy, every Dissenter and every tolerator of Dissent, is to be excommunicated; and every parish priest, every Ohurchwarden, every Bishop, and every Court vested with ecclesiastical authority, is held responsible for this excommunication. According to the Oanons. all manner of persons are bound to observe not only Sundays, but all the holydays; there must be service in every church on Wednesday and Friday; all stu dents in colleges must wear surplices on Sundays and holydays; copes are to be worn by the celebrants in cathedrals and collegiate churches; none are to be admitted to Communion who have quarrelled with their neighbours, and have not come to a public reconciliation; and neither schismatics nor strangers are to be admitted to Communion. According to the Canons, nobody is to be ordained without a University degree, unless he can give in Lutin an account of his faith in the terms of the Thirty-nine Articles, supported by Scripture texts. According to the Ganons, the sale and purchase of livings is a detestable sin, exectable before God. The holder of two livings must give sufficient security for a reasonable residence in both of them every year. Every clergy. men must use before every sermon the long ' bidding prayer' in use at the Universities; he must catechize the young and ignorant half an hour or more before evening prayer ; and he must give notice of all holydays and fasting days. According to the Osnons, every Bishop must see that every Olergyma_ in charge of a parish thall, in the church, denounce by name every Dissenter or other person obstinately keeping away from the services of the Church, in order that all Church people may shun his society, and take prompt legal steps to get him formally excommunicated. The Registrar of every Jourt is bound to keep the Archbishop thoroughly informed of the extent to which this Canon has been obeyed. Every Olergyman is bound to argue with all the Dissenters in his parish, and, if unsuccessful, to apply to the Bishop, who is to set other Clergymen upon them. All Clergymen are to go about in gowns and caseocks, with silk hoods, and equare caps. For no reason whatever are they to cause, even for a time, from the public performance of Divine arrvice and the discharge of parochial duties. No man may keep a school or even take private pupils without a licence from the Bishop, to be granted only after examination and sub- exist. One paid nurse is the utmost pitch of innovascription. The curate of the parish is always to have | tion upon the old system which seems to be reached." the preference over any other schoolmaster or private tator. Every achoolmaster must always take his boys to sermon and make them give an account of it. He most also use Henry VIII's Latin Ginmmar, and no other. Every Dean, Chapter, and Archdeacon shall inspect every church under their respective jurisdictious at least once in three years, and report on its state, if necessary, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the names of the parties who have failed of their duty. The Ohurchwardens with a staff of assistants are to whip up the whole parish for service on holydays as well as Sundays, and guard the doors that none escape. Every year they are to present to their Ordinaries all offunders, including hard drinkers, swearers, ribald talkers, money-lenders taking more than five per cent, interest, Dissenters, Papiste, Romanizers, and absentees from the last Huster Communion. If, as is rather anticipated, the Oburchwardens should prove slack in this duty, the Olergyman may take it off their hands-that is, if he likes. He has no choice, however, as to Popish recusants. These he must present, whether, they come to chur h or not, whether residents or visitors, distinguishing carefully between absolute recusants and half recusants. All Ordioaries are to forward these presentments to the Archbishop, and the Archbishop to the Sovereiga. Lastly, all who speak of Uonvocation without proper respect are to be excommunicated, and not restored to Commusion ustil they repent and publicly revoke that their wicked error.

BACK-SLID, -A " babe of grace," so says pillar of the French Canadian Missionary So. ciety has fallen; and a mighty man of valor besin" has vanished to parts unknown, bearing with him in his flight jewels of gold, and jewels of and greenbacks. He has spoiled-Oh! tell it A bkelon, nor yet in Great St. James or St. Francis Xavier Sts-he has spoiled, not the Egyptians, alone—(for these deserve to be spoiled and made mince meat of)-but the pleasant children of the

So there is wailing and guashing of teeth, not only because a light has gone out, a babe of grace backslid, and his candlestick is removed from its place, but because of the greenbacks, and of the dollars, and of the precious things .---At the approaching Anniversary Meetings no mention will be made of this, and the name of the fallen one will be carefully screened from vulgar comment; nevertheless the ungodly have already heard of it, and the scorner wags his head as he passes by. The following paragraph, in which only the name of the sanctimonious swindler is suppressed, throws some light on the amount of

his depredations, and is from the Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Globe :---

For two days the general conversation on 'Change has been about the flight of a citizen referred to on the 4th. For many years he lived here, and bora an irreproachable character He was a leading member of the Methodist body, and was always prominent in charitable and religious movements. By great mdustry he accumulated some wealth and built litely a splendid block of baildings, in a fashiouable street. No one had the least suspicion that he would be guilty of a dishonest act. On Monday he was seen to be moving about in great haste, and called at several brokers, &c. Of the many rumpurs afloat, I may mention the following :- That he bought exchange to the amount of \$40,000; that he got \$4,000 in green. backs and gave a cheque to meet it, but had no funds. Several friends of his are micus large sums lent to him -one \$7,000, another \$5.000, and so on. The total will be, some say, \$100,000. It is said he raised money to pay off a mortgage on his property.

The fear of a visit from the Cholera has stirred up the authorities in England to make investigations into the condition of the poor, and a Commission has been appointed to enquire into and report upon the state of the Poor-Houses-those asylums which Protestantism has substituted for the Catholic Convent and the Catholic Hospital, and for which the poor of England and Ireland entertain such profound aversion. Whether that following editorial comments of the London he actively promoted. Times upon the report of the Commissioners will perhaps show :---

"The discoveries of the Commissioners," says the Times. " transcend the imagination even of novelists : and there are details in their Report of so disgraceful a nature that we cannot allow ourselves to quote them. As to nursing, it cannot even be said to The readers of Dickens will iminediately call

THE "TIMES" ON COLONIAL POLITICS, AND COLONIAL POLITICIANS IN GENERAL.-There is so much truth in the following that it may be expected to give very general offence amongst all Colonial office-holders. The Times is only too well posted up on these matters :---

One of the strongest distinctions between Colonial and Imperial politics is to be found in the very defective responsibility of public bodies and individual answerable for whatever he does or says to the Assembly of which he is a member to the country, and to the society in which he may happen to move. The Queen has the strongest interest in the welfare and good Government of the State, for on the success of that Government depend not only her own exsited position and her place in history, but the welfare of all that are near and dear to her upon earth. The House of Commons, representing a v risty of interests all of which have this at least in common, that their welfare is bound up with the welfare of the community, is naturally slow in adopting any perilous or revolutionary course; while the House of Lords, possessing great privileg and honours, has an interest second to none in the stability of Government and in the maintenance of order. They are all averse from extreme courses, because they have much to lose and little to gain. In a Colony things are totally different. The Governor holds his office tor six years only; he has no interest permanently bound up with the welfare of the Colony; if he can contrive to satisfy the Colonial office, his object is gained, and he will neither be richer nor poorer, more nor less prosparous, according to the fortuses of the Colony after he has once left its shores. The Colonial Ministry, holding its position by a very uncertain tenure, composed generally of men who look upon politics not only as an employment but as a means of subsistence, not greatly concerning itself with the strictures of a press one half of which is always prepared to prove that whatever the Ministry does is right, and the other half that whatever it does is wrong, and not amenable to any very strict social tribuual, is often unscrupulous as to the means of attaining its objects and overreaching its opponents.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE U. STATES .-The Rev. J. A. Cummings has been tried and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and to be imprisoned until the fine be paid, for having officiated as a Catholic priest-without having first taken an oath enjoined by the State. This is how regious liberty is understood and practised amongst the Yankees.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS .- Lord Russell, who must always be writing letters, and thrusting his nose into other people's cupboards, has just received the retort courteous from Prussia, a propos to some not very complimentary comments of His Lordship upon the Gastein Convention, and the process by which Prussia has contrived to annex unto itself some of the Provinces of the King of Denmark. Lord Russell describes that process as based on "violence and conquest." Prussia retorts that it is not worse than the annexation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the Piedmontese Governmant-a process upon which Lord Russell, being aversion be reasonable or a mere prejudice, the a Liberal, not only smiled complacently, but which

> HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE-Oct. 1865. Dawson & Brother, Montreal. The articles of the current number are, as usual, for the most part well written and interesting, and the choice of the selected articles good. which too many of his contributors delight to indulge, and which must certainly prevent the the Catholic family. Theology and religious controversy are out of place in such a publication; and in a literary monthly we might at least its contents. expect to be spared the low vulgarity and impertinence of the colporteur's tract.

FATAL ACCIDENT. A fatal accident occurred at Nun's leland on Sunday morning. Francois Xavier Boule, aged 21, carpenter of this city, went in company with others to the Island on a pleasure excursion. Having seperated from the others, and been missing some bours, search was made for him, and his body was found dead, lying at the foot of a butternut tree, from which he had fallen while endeavoriug to get nuts. One thigh was broken, and he had received internal injuries which caused instant death. An inquest was held yesterday morning and a verdict of accidental death returned.

THE MURDER AT ST. OLET .--- Un Monday evening last, Mr. Francis Madden of the parish of St. Marthe, a man of about 60, arrived in the village of St. Clet. He unfortunately proceeded to a house occupied by one Madame Lerour as an unlicensed tavern, where Madden met one Rochon of St. Clet, a farmer, whose wife and family were very respectably connected An altercation took place, when Rochon struck Madden, throwing him against the stairs. Madden, upon recovering from the effects of the blow, went out to look after his borse, which was running away in the meantime, and returned again into the house. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the following morning, a servant-girl living with Mr. Deguire, on going out for a bucket of water, found Madden lying upon the steps leading to the gallery. She informed the in-mates of the house, that the man was sleeping on the gallery, who, on going out, found that the unfortunate man was dead, his face being clean, presenting the appearance of having ocen washed. Observing some wounds upon his face, the neighbors were alarmed, and the body was removed to a house near. Capt Thisdale, a Notary Public, opened an enquiry, and immediately put Madame Leroux and Rochon under arrest. The coquiry was adjourned until the drival of Mr. Joces, the Corner, at noon on Tues-dry, who immediately proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body of Madden, in the village of St. Ulet. Three medical gentlemen, Fortier of St. Clet, Peltier of St Marthe, and Masson of Goteau Landing, made a minute and particular examination of the body, which presented seven exetrnal wounds and bruises, one on the temple, one on the left eye, one on the mouth, (the front teeth being broken) one on the breast, and others on the legs. On opening the body a large effusion of blood was found upon the brain, and the liver extensively ruptured. In the bouse were found a bench upon which was clotted blood and human hair. A pillow case and towel were also found stained with blood. The towel on being applied to deceased's face shewed that the marks upon it corresponded in position with the wounds on the temple, the mouth and the left eye. A quantity of fresh ashes was found strawed in front of Madame Leroux's house, which was suspected to have been placed there for the purpose of concealing blood. After a large number of witnesses had been exa-

mined, about midnight the jurors of inquest stated they could not agree upon their verdico; five being of opinion that a charge of murder ought to be preferred against Madame Leroux and Jean Bto Rochon, while ten were in favour of a verdict of manslaughter The Coroner then discharged the jury, and committed Leroux and Rochon to prison, there to await the action of the Court of Queen's Banch. Much excitement prevailed in St Ciet and the adjoining parishes, as Mr Madden was a man of considerable property and respectably connected. He leaves one grown up daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn his sudden and melancholy end. -G izette, Gt h inst.

THE HUDSON BAY TERRITORY .- For some time this question has periously occupied the attention of the oublic This is more than justified by the attitude of some of the Ministry who, with an air of conviction announce that the present Government has projected the acquisition of the immeuse territories, which extend to the West and North of Canada up to the Icy Ocean. No one tells us precisely the mode in which we are to make this acquisition-if we have only to annex these territories, or if it will be neces sary for us to purchase them from the Hudson Bay Company. At present the last appears the most probable, though also the least just. But what has been completely neglected in the discussion is practical side-the colonization of these territories of which we are to take possession. Are they really fertile and capable of giving a livelihood to a laborious po pulation? What are the means of communication with Canada? How are colonists to get there ? and once there by what roads are they to send their products to us for the purposes of trade ? These are Ing, and the choice of the selected articles good. questions which must be carefully examined before It is a pity, however, that the editor should ad- launching into doubtful speculations, on lands which mit the foolish diatribes against Catholicity in are at present occupied by Sioux and Equimaux. -We are happy to learn that these questions have been submitted to a serious examination by a man as wise as he is venerable, and who has a personal ac quaintance with the subjects of which he speaks Magazine from finding general admittance into | Galled last eassion before a committee on colonization and emigration the Grand Vicar Lafleche wrote a report, which will no doubt be speedily made public. In the meantime we will say what we know of No one is more able than the Grand Vicar to eppreciate at its just wa'ue, the territory which all call the North West. He has inhubited it for twelve years evangelizing the savage tribes; passing nine of these years at Red River and the other three at a distance of nine hundred miles North West at a place called Isle Lacrosse. When we reflect that at Isle Lacrosse the cold at its greatest is not less than 40 helow zero, and that this temperature lists from the middle of December to the beginning of February, without any softening even for a moment, we understand that a man accustomed even to our climate, however good his health, cannot live there long without serious loss of health. - Journal de Quebec. The fate of Texas twenty years ago ought to be full of instruction to Canada. Already we are not without indications in our midst, that the preliminary slaver is being spread over the intended victim. In the first days of Mr. Lincoln, we find here a secret American agent, in the person of the Hon. Geo. Ashmun, President of the Lincoln Chicago Convention. He, however, committed bimself soon after his arrival, and on Lord Lyons' complaint, was called home. Subsequently, the Hon. Robert J. Walker ex-Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, was employed cn a 'confidential mission' to Canada, which was also brought to an early termination by the premature disciosures of the New York papers. The con-sultations with 'leading merchanis,' which Mr. Consul General Potter had, before his escupude at Detroit, are another link in the chain. And, although happily he result has been in this neighbourhood a total failure, the persevering attempts made during the last three or four years by American emmissaries to introduce the treasonable Fenian organization among our lrish-born population must not be overlooked,-If as many efforts had been made to burn down any one's residence, or place of business, in our midst, would not a searching examination into all the facts be made? And why not do something of the kind in this infinitely more important concern? Because it is every one's business, is it therefore, nobody's business? We believe-indeed we are assured on good authority-that the Queens Oanadian Government are not inactive or uninformed as to all the facts of the intrigues in our midst. But the attempt being directed not towards official persons, but against the fealty of classes and sub-divisions of the people, it behaves members of those classes not to devolve their own duties on the Government. The first thing to be ascertained is how far has this propagandism already reached ? How many disciples has it now? How many weaklings have been manipulated? How many [if any] scoundtels have sold themselves as trailors ? This is an imperative duty, which a community like ours owes to itself, and upon which it were well that an ear.y and emphatic ex-pression of public opinion should be obtained.---Montreal Gazette The Provincial Secretary's Department will close the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs' and on the 20th inst., and will re open at Ottawa on the Prints. Subscriptions seceived for Newspapers and 25th.

NEW GOVERNOE FOR NOVA SCOTIA .- Sir W. F. Williams is expected in Nova Scotia to assume the Williams is expected in the table in the capacity of reins of government; but whether is not known. We Governor or Administrator is not known. should suppose as Governor. Montreal Herald .- 6 inst.

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The Omemce Warder says the Prohibitory by-law under the Dankin act in the Township of Emily, was quashed with coasts, in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday last.

During the month of September the number of cases brought before the Police Magistrate, at Liondon, was 150 ; at the Hamilton Police Court, during the same month, the number was 295.

FIRS AT PORT STANLEY .- Port Stanley, Sept. 27. A destructive fice occurred, in the foundry formerly owned by Routh and Davidson, and occupied by Brigham & Oo, as a brocm, are, and other woode 1 ware manufactory, this morning, and completely destroyed the buildings with all their contents. Insured for \$2,000 on stock, and \$500 on the michinery, basides a full amount by the Commercial Bank on the buildings. An investigation is going on as to the origin or cause of the fire.

John Dwyer, journeyman tailor of Quebec, was brought up at the Police Court of that city on Friday, charged with endeavouring to initiate a private of the 7th Royal Fusiliers in the mysteries of Fenianism. The soldier caused him to be arrested. He was remanded.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNMENT FURNITURE. - The steamer ' st. Roch' left last evening with a cargo of the Government furniture and a large ba ge in tow also heavily laded, for Ottawa.-Quebec paper, 8 inst.

A melancholy accident occurred at Stratford Station, on the Grand Trunk, at 7 o'clock this morning by the Toronto express running into a frieght train bound east, which was standing on the main line. The signal man neglected to raise the semaphore to denote danger. The cogine, tender, and baggage car of express, and two freight cars were badly smas. hed. The driver, named Deverall, was killed ; the fireman, Donnelly, was so badly mjured that he has since died. A passenger, whose name was not given was also injured. The signal man, named Jones, has been taken into custody. An inquest is going on this evening.

GOING TO THE SOUTHERN STATES -- Many mechanics of this city are leaving for the Southern States. To day, a considerable number leave for Indiana, tempted by the high rate of wages current there, and the many openings of doing business, which have been made since the close of the war. Mechanics get, it is stated, \$3 per day on some of the Indiana railways, and many have gone thither, who are little aware that this apparently high rate of wages balanced as it is by a depreciated currency and a general scarcity and consequent dearness of the meaus of living, will prove little, if at all, better than the rates current in this city .- Toronto Globe.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Jean Chrysostome, T Lynch, S3; Vernonville, J Oonvey, S5; St Bridget, Rev N Ouellette, S2; Quebec, T D Tums, S2; Picton, J Slattery, \$2,50]; Mount Elgin, J Rowan, \$2; Asphodel, Thos Shes, \$2,50; Rawdon, T Lane, \$476; Hemmingford, W Ryan, \$3,25; Woodstock, M Shinuers \$2; Nicolet, Rev M G Proulx, \$2; Huntingdon, D Martin, \$6 Amberstburg, A U'Madden, \$1; Aylmer, M Villeneuve, \$5; Sand Point, J W Fox, \$2; Richmond, T Campbell, \$2; L'Assomption, P Fianagan, \$1. Per J Kilioran, Seaforth - W Flannery, \$1; M Murphy, Si.

Per J Carroll, Rawdon -- P Mason, \$3. Per W Fetherston, Ingersoll-hl Ryan, \$1. Per A B McIntosh, Ohatham - J Maguire, \$5 Per R A Campbell, Thorah-K Campbell, \$2.

Birth.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of J. Cox of . M. Uustoms, of a son.

Died

In this city, on the 1st of October, of effusion of the brain, James Crowley, aged 38 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Oct. 11, 1865.

Flour-Pollards, \$3,25 to \$3,75 ; Middlings, \$4.50 \$4,75; Fine, \$4,45 to \$4,60; Super. No. 2 \$5,90 to \$6,00; Superline \$6.25 to \$6,50; Fancy \$5,20 to \$6,35 | Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,00 ; Superior Extra \$8,09 to

It is said that His Lordship the Right Revd. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto, together with his and the only ventilation is afforded by one closely-Vicar General the Very Rev. Mr. Walsh will assist at the consecration of the Right Rev. John Conroy Bishop elect of Albany. This ceremony will take place on Sunday next, 15th inst., and the Consecration will be by His Grace the Archbishop of New York.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE. - The people of the State of Connecticut bave decided that the right of voting shall not be extended to the nigger population of the State. Under these circumstances it cannot be expected that in the Southern States a different line of policy towards the "kultered folk" should be adopted.

The Treasurer of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks the receipt of \$8.75 from Messrs, J. & D. McBurney, Mercharts of this City, being a portion of a disputed claim collected by them.

Mr. D. Martin, agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Huntingdon and vicinity, resides at Godmanchester, County Huntingdon, where he will receive all monies due to this office.

to mind Mrs. Gamp as the type of the Poor-House nurse, and of that ministering angel whom Protestantism provides for the indigent sick in the place of the Sister of Charity. What manner of treatment the patients receive at the hands of these filthy ill-conditioned hags in these Poor-Houses the *Times* goes on to describe, as exemplified in the Clerkenwell Workhouse :---

There sick, infirm, insane and able bodied are jumbled side by side, and the Commissioners can compare the infirmary to nothing but the hospital of a garrison town in war time, with its horrors augmented by the shricks and laughter of noisy lunatics .--The latter class of sufferers, indeed, appear to be most recklessly treated of all. It would seem that if a poor man is attacked by melancholy, idoicy, or madness, there is seldom any attempt made in a Workhouse to restore him to his senses. He is neglected and ill fed, and must go from worse to worse, But it is not only in the neglect of sickness that this reckless parsimony is exhibited. The same spirit penetrates into other details of management, and the description of the casual wards in St Martin's and Clerkenwell will bear comparison even with the horrors to which we have referred. In St. Martin's the casual ward is underground; it is reached by an almost perpendicular flight of stone steps, and an illsmelling water closet forms its appropriate ante chamber. It is intended for sixteen or twenty people grated window. The so-called bath, 'in 'which the casuals are facetiously supposed to 'wash,' is like a very bad beer-cellar; and the smell is described as bad in the autechamber, worse in the ward itself, and intolerable in the bath room. If in this den of darkness, dirt, and foul air the unfortunate tramps should fall sick, they are transferred to a miserable ward in a one-storied building, which is closely adjacent to the deadhouse. The Olerkenwell casual wards will bear comparision, however, even with those of St. Martin's. In one there is no window at all, but only a bit of perforated zinc over the door, and a solitary ventilator of very doubtful utility. In these dens the tramps must huddle so closely together that they must needs be in contact with each

other. - Times. To speak of Typhus, Cholera, or other plagues as judgments of God, would be but to expose ourselves to the ridicule of philosophers of the Buckle school ; yet it would not be difficult in the case of England to trace some connection between those scourges, and the cruel neglect of the poor and needy which the Report of

the actual Poor Law system. At all events it is to be expected that the fear of pestilence will work some amelioration in the lot of the wretched mmates of the Protestant Workhouse, and that thus to them at least the approach of Cholern will approve itself a Godsend.

ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA-SERIES II.-FRESH WATER FISH. By H. Beaumont Small, S. C. L. Longmore & Co., Great St. James Street.

This should be a very interesting little work, both to the naturalist and to the angler; but we regret that the description of our Canadian game fish, especially of the Bass and the Trout family. is not more accurate and exhaustive. However waiving the question of Mr. Beaumont's accuracy as a caturalist, we must decidedly call in question his authority as an angler, when he tells us, speaking of fly-fishing for trout, that the angler must always strike his fish the moment it leaps. There is, however, much in Mr. Beaumont's book that is very pleasant reading, and some good fish stories which sportsmen will appreciate.

North BRITISH REVIEW .- September 1865. Dawson & Brother, Montreal. We have articles on the following subjects :--

1. Mr. Mill's Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.

- 2. Burlesque Poetry.
- 3. Carlyle's History of Frederic the Great.
- 4. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart.
- 5. Mr. Russel on the Salmon.

6. Sensation Novelists; Miss Braddon. 7. Frost and Fire.

A CARD.

The new Catholic Church at Cornwall, which was overthrown by the memorable hurricane of the 12th of April last, is now completed as to the exterior with the exception of the spire. In accomplishing the Commissioners has shown to prevail under this task, the Contractor and the Committee have both made generous sacrifices. It is to aid both, as far as possible, to meet their liabilities in this connection, that the Oatholic Ladies of Cornwall are now laboring to get up a Bazaar to be holden on the 26th and three following days of December next. Kind reader l your mite, however small, is carnestly soli cited, and will be thankfully received, on behalf of the good work.

Oornwall, O. W., Sept. 19th, 1865.

\$8,40; Bug Flour, \$3,20 to \$3,	40 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 19c to 20c.	-
Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.	
Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$21	,00 to \$23,00; Prime
Mess, \$17,50 to \$00; Prime, \$10	5,50 to \$ 00,00,
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$	54,75 to \$5,00;
Wheat-No sales reported.	• •
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots	, at \$5,95 to \$0,00 ;
Seconds, \$5,35 to \$5,40; First	
Butter-Dairy and Store-pa	icked for exportation
st, 21c.	•
Dressed Hogs, per 100 .bs.	\$9,50 to \$10,50
Beef, live, per 100 lbs	4,50 to 6,50
Sheep, each,	\$3,00 to \$6,00
Lamb,	2,50 to 2,75
Oalves, each,	\$0,00 to \$0,00
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$6,00 to \$7,50
Straw, do.	\$3,00 to \$5,00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object t the Institution is to impart a good and solid educt tion in the fullest sense of the word. The healt/ morals, and manners of the pupils will be an objeof constant attention. The Course of instructive wi include a complete Olassical and Commercie Education. Particular attention will be given tota 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 Sep. ember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Oraig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications :-

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Bostor Pilot, Irish American, Irish Oanadian , Comic Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Naz, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Oriminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unia Franco-Americain, N. Y. Serald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine. -- Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le "Defricheur - The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at Magazines

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.____OCTOBER_3.1865...

FOREIGN INTEL LIGENCE.

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THE MEETING OF BONAPARTS AND BOURBON .- The meeting of the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Isabella is remaiked on by the Epoque in an article which touches rapidly on the relative position of the two sovereigns and their antecedent careers. The fol-

St. Cloud on the knees of Napoleon the I., was ob-liged when still a child to follow the road to exile. His youth, divided beiween silent reveries, turbulent. amusements, and bold expeditions in arms, was passed by turns among the Republicans of Switzerland and America, the pleasure seeking sons of the Eng-lish peerage, or discontented Frenchmen who flocked to place under the patronage of the heir of so great a name, their plans for universal happiness, or their own personal views of aggrandisement and ambition. your honoured name. At last be arrived at the Tuilleries, after having met with imprisonment on his way, and he has had that rare pièce of good fortune to be able to realize in mature age all the projects of his youth; be has made a new France and a new Paris, and is occupied one can say. But even should his entire work perish he will not the less have left an indelible mark in history. And the Queen of Spain. What a chrious destiny has hers been ! Even before she was born ber expected birth ht up a civil war. She had not attained the age of reason when her person and her throne were universal objects of envy and ambition ; the choice of a husband for her was European question ; all the Cabinets were in a state of excitement ; the greatest statesmen and the most consummate diplomatists disputed the honor of uniting the young girl with some claimant in reserve. She was at length suited, and her marriage became the forerunner of the fail of that Government of which it had been considered a success. The younger branch of the Bourbons went to join the elder one in exile; the face of Europe was changed ; the Sourbons of Parma and of Naples fell in their turn. And now the heiress of that great name of Bourbon, the only descendant of Henry IV. that still wears a crown, is obliged to turn towards the most powerful adversary of her family, and to expect from him the safety of a throne so otion shaken, and so greatly menaced at this pre sent moment. There is, indeed, hardly any possibility of entertaining a doubt on the subject. The interview in question would probably never have taken place if Queen Isabella had not felt that the future and the welfare of the Spanish monarchy were in question. There are beyond the Pyrennees men who would sacrifice with a savage conviction the independence of their country to the idea of Iberian unity and the desire of taking part in the general remodelling of Europe-at least, unless proofs can be given to them that they must count neither on the support nor the favor of the French Emperor. The object is, therefore, to gain this powerful arbiter over to the Royal cause. A Ministry such as was necessary to please him has been composed ; the kingdom of Italy has been recognized; even still more will perhaps be done; the daughter of the Catholic Queen, notwithstanding the contradiction given by some of the Madrid journals, will, perhaps, be given in marriage to the son of the excomminicated monarch.

The Messager du Midi publishes & letter from Toulon of Saturday last. It states that notwithstanding the zeal, activity, and devotion of the civil, military and naval authorities, in enforcing sanitary measures the cholers has made such progress as to produce and in the Guards. He was a young man of much prouniversal panic. Forty four deaths were registered at seven on Friday afternoon, of which thirty-five were caused by cholera, and among them were several persons whose death caused a profound sensation. Captain Maissin, of the Imperial navy, died on Friday of cholera, a victim to his zeal in assisting others. The deaths increased on Friday night.

M. Maupas, senator and prefect of the department, has addressed a circular to the several commissaries of police at Marseilles, recommending them, during the sad days of trial which that city is now encountering, to temper justice with mercy in the perform ance of their duties, and to show their solicitude for the interests of the inhabitants by obtaining the earliest information with respect to cases of cholera and providing relief for the sufferers. The Prefect adds that it is not only the duty of the civic authorities to afford relief, but likewise to prevent the disease from spreading, by seizing unripe fruit and unwholehad an example at his side, and her allowed malig. and shall protect in all form; and shall not leaved Gazzola, the most fouching. While these great art-nent calumny to distort, his arts and intentions but if an arrested. In consequence of this declaration the order, of ex. his word of recrimination to pass his in consequence of this declaration the order, of ex. lips ... When with a rate and disinterested devotion pulsion was put in force this morning. M. Rogeard Tage, and nevertheless they still remain on the stage. to the great religious cause; the ruin of which he was confident would levolve that of society, he offered notwithstanding the obvious military impotence of the effort he meditated, the support of his sword and name to the Supreme Pontiff, he was taked with ambition-a gratuitous insult-and foe was sneered at, when he fell in a struggle ennobled by its prodist, when he fell in a struggle ennoted of the time, one palsion. of the fragility and inconstancy of human happiness. But, mon General, your life and death afford us another lesson-your country will do. you that justice, that you served her faithfully, loved her deeply, and lived a noble life. The last battalions that you led. country and every creed, will increase the lustre of

LORD FRANCIS DOUGLAE. - R.I.P.--We give the following, slightly condensed, from the Semaine Religicuse of Nantes, as we find it quoted in Le Monde. The name signed at foot of the article is Edouard de Kersabiec :---

For many weeks past the papers have been ringing with the dreadful accident to the three English Alpine travellers and one of their guides ; who, after having reached the summit of Mount Cervinus, were. on their descent. precipitated from an altitude of more than four thousand feet. We should not now recur to these painful details, but that one of the victims, Lord Francis Douglas, was for some time an inhabitant of our city, where bis mother and sister have left so many edifying recollections behind them; and but that we have room for believing that God had wrought in him one of these works of wondrous mercy which never fail to answer humble and persevering prayer.

It is now exactly four years ago since the Mar-chioness of Queensberry, the mother of Lord Francis Douglas, having become a convert to the Catholic religion, suddenly quitted England with her three young children and took refuge in France. She fixed her aboae first at Pouliguen, and afterwards at Nantes, her motive for this step being to withdraw from the pursuit of those who wished to make her change of religion the pretext for depriving her of a mother's rights. She left behind her three other children still in Protestantism-the Marquis of Queensberry, his younger brother, Lord Francis Douglas, and their Sister, Lady Gertrude Douglas. The latter shortly afterwards joined her mother at Nantes, where she soon became a Catholic, and received baptism in the Ohapel of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. The two youngest children of Lady Queensberry were baptised on the same day, the other, Lord Archibald Douglas had been converted previously at the same time as his mother .--Subsequently the Lady Gertrude had completed her vocation by devoting herself to the service of the poor in one of the religious communities of London. Soon after the arrival of his sister, Lord Francis Douglas also visited the Marchioness, his mother, and stood by her on all occasions. He was at the time of which we are speaking, sixteen ycars of age. The influence of his Catholic relatives had, we are assured, a perceptible effect on him, and he let fall on several occasions expressions indicating a disposition favorably disposed to examine and embrace the Holy Faith. Having visited and spent some time in Germany and at Rome, he returned to Eogland in the early part of the present year, and passed an examination with great credit for his commission mise, as well on account of the excellence and amiability of his natural disposition as on account of his superior mental endowments and acquirements. We have learnt from an informant on whom we can place full reliance, that during the few days immediately preceding the melancholy accident, Lord F. Douglas showed himself more than ever inclined towards Catholicism. There was one of the Alpine guides to whom he was particularly attached. This man was a good practical Catholic, and Lord Fran-

cis had followed him to Church, and had attended Mass regularly on Sundays. The writer concludes that Lord Francis died a

Catholic.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE .- ' The failure of the Great Eastern,' says the Nord, ' has not discoi-the whole Oatholic world, their country is highly apprehension.' raged either the shareholders of the Transatlantic Oable Company or the new French company which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Bilestrini has undertaken this enterprise at his own risk. But this time the company does not intend to submerge a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations. The following is the track at present contemplated :- From Paris to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent, by land; from this place to the Canary Islands, along the coast of Morocco ; from the Canary Islands to Cape Verd, along the African coast, with stations at St. Louis (Senegal) and at Goree; from Cape Verd to Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil, a distance of less than one-half that of the cable intended to be laid by the Great Eastern ; from Cape St. Roque to Oayenne, along the American coast, and from Cayenne to New Orleans by the coast, or probably by cables connecting the principal West Indian Islands. The enterprise is more easily practicable than that conceived in England.' A WONDERFUL TALE .- Italian conspirators bribed the Emperor's hatter to manufacture a new infernal machine in the shape of a bat, so arranged that on putting it on, a circle of needles issued, which enter-ed the head, while each formed a sort of gun barrel, which was discharged into the brain. The conspiracy, however, was discovered ; and when the hatter to the court went to deliver the machine, he was shown into the imperial cabinet. The Emperor ordered him to put the hat on himself. The hatter refused, with the declaration that he could not posably put on a hat intended for an imperial head.-The Emperor produced a pistol. 'Will you put on the hat-yes or no ?' The hatter obeyed the order. and fell dead on the ground -Napoleon the Third and his Court. By a Retire 1 Diplomatist. IS CHOLERA CONTAGIOUS ?- Apropos of cholera, the Debuts publishes a bighly interesting letter from the pen of M. Alphonse Pereyra, director of the Anglo-Indian Bank. The writer, who has evidently taken pains to make bimself acquainted with the subject, gives the result of the experience of the medical profession in Italy to show that the notion preis not contageous, is wholly erroneous.

was conducted by the police at 5 a.m.; too the Northern Railway station and sent on to Germany. A numerous meeting was held yesterday evening at the Nouvelle Cour de Bruzelles to protest against the decree issued by the Ministry. The three following resolutions were passed almost unanimously :-1. The meeting protests against the decree of ex-

M. Rogeard.

3, An immediate manifestation shall be made in front of his residence.

The meeting consequently adjourned en masse to. the Rue des Sols, where a manifestation of the most lought the battle of the weak against the strong, a sympathizing kind was made. M. Rogeard replied fact which, in the eyes of all honest men, of every in terms of the warmest acknowledgment. The expulsion appears to have been caused by the

publication of a satire entitled Pauvre France, of which M. Rogeard is the author, and which the Belgian Ministry considered insulting both to the Gov-ernment of the country and to a neighboring friendly nation. The work contains several very violent passages, among others the following, extracted from the preface :- 'I detest the French Empire,' says M. Rogeard,

Because, like all monarchies, and more than any, it leans upon the seven institutions, the seven scourges of modern society, which cause populations to live and die, the seven cursed columns of the accursed edifice, and which are the permanent army, salaried clergy, irremovable magistracy. centralized administration, prostitution, and organized pauperism.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-TUEIN, Sept. 20.-The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Fretects relative to the approaching elections.

The circular announces that shortly after the assembling of Parliament the Ministry will bring forward a measure for the suppression of religious bodies and the readjustment of ecclesiastical property.

In the division of the ecclesiastical wealth a portion will be assigned to elementary and middle.class education, and a portion to the communes where the religious bodies resided for works of public utility and for educational purposes.

The Ministry will also bring forward Bills for reforming the system of primary, secondary, and saperior instruction.

The deficit in the Budget for 1864 would amount to about 280 millions if an attempt were not made to reduce the expenses and increase the receipts.

FLOBENCE, Sept. 18 .- This morning Senor Ullos was received in solemn audience by King Victor Emmanuel, in order to present his credentials as Spanish Minister to the Italian Court.

Senor Ulloa said :-

The ancient alliances which have existed at different periods between the Royal families of Spain and Savoy, and the common interests of the two nations. who have the same origin and the same political institutions, are a sure guarantee that the good understanding now happily re-established will every day of Saint Boniface. become more firmly consolidated.

The King replied as follows: --

The ancient alliances between my family and the Royal family of Spain are an agreeable historical reminiscence for us, and a pledge of durable affection between the sister countries, who have the same institutions, the same ancient traditions of triendship, and the same glorious recollections.

ings at Florence which have been secularised, and are now used as Government offices :-- The Convent of Uroce, Crocetta, St. Dominic del Maglio, St Florentias, Spirito Santo, St. Jerome, St. James de Barbetti Carmine, St. Mary Novella, St. Martin in via della Scala, All Saints, St. Paulinus, Santo Spirito, St. Silvester, Holy Trinity, and the Convent of Holy Angels, St. Mark, and St. Mary Mejor.

At the annual distribution of prizes in the College of Propaganda this year, the Irish students seem to have particularly distinguished themselves. Cardinal Barnabo presided.

Throughout all the examinations, indeed, the Irish took the immense majority of the places of honour; add as these are really competitive examinations of honored in the success of these young men. - Tublet. Eleven Sisters of Charity have died of Cholera at

I remember, too: that Salvini, the actor, has recently received the cross without any one being fors moment surprised, and that he is invited, as a member of charitable committees, to take his seat in company with dukes and princes. In France we boast some times of our equality, but the more I travel the more I see that we flatter ourselves a little' on that point. All social distinctions and the classification of professions are much more marked in France than in Italy. For example, in the latter country actresses bearing titles of nobility, are seen on the stage ;; commanders direct cafes and other public establishments; a prince accepts a secondary office ; General' Pomare, who is charged with a province containing 7, 000,000 souls, breakfasts tranquilly at . a restaurant at the corner of the street, and replies like every one else to any of the lazzaroni who may ask the hour of the day; the Vicars-General of the Archbishopric bathe in the sea with every one else for seven sous ; no domestic would be surprised at eating at the lower end of his master's table ; there is no pretension among people. who are or who have been Ministers ; no one considers bimself as superior to the rest because he has been in office ; there is, in fins, everywhere and in everything a certain reminiscence of Grecian simplicity, some-times perhaps abused, but generally delightful.'

GERMANY.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT TREVES. -- Wo give the following summary of the letter of the Monde's Berlin correspondent, dated Treves, Sept, 11 .-

The General Assembly of German Catholics seems to be more numerous this year than last. After the grand Pontifical Mass, which was performed this morning, in the Oathedral by Monsignor Pelldram, the Bishop of the diocese, the first general sitting was opened by Professor Marx, a member of the local committee. After bringing before their notice the various personages who had figured honourably in the history of the Uhurch in former ages and who had resided at Treves he drew a luminous sketch of the labours and exertions of Catholic Associations, and he concluded by proposing in the name of the local committee Baron d'Andlau as president and Messrs. Auguste Reichensperger and Adams as vice-presidents. Monsignor Goez, Provost-of the Ohapter of Wurzbourg, presented the report of the chief committee of the last General Assembly. The Catholic pamphlet society said the report established last year at Wurbbourg had met with success, numbering at the present time 30,000 subscribers, Catholic clubs (cercles) too had been founded at Wurzbonrg, Bamberg, Aschaffenbourg, Augsbourg, &c. In all dio ceses of Bavaria, subscriptions for the foundation of a free Catholic University had been set on foot, and had produced the most satisfactory results. Ladies of the German aristocracy were organizing an association of St. Catherine of Sienna to assist the gentlemen in this undertaking. The committee had sent an address to the Piusverin of Switzerland, inviting its members to take a part in the gathering at Treves. There was a credit balance from last year of 272 thalers, which was added to the funds of the Society

The address which the local committe had sent to the Holy Father was read to the meeting, as also the reply of His Holiness, in which he sent his Apostolic Blessing to the members of the General Assembly. Before the sitting closed, M. Ducpetiaux, of Brussels, read the eddress of the Catholic Union of Belgium to the Catholics of Germany. The president purposes and the same glorious recollections. CONVENT DESEGRATION IN FLORENCE — The Unita Cattolica gives the following list of monastic build-Milwaukie, in America. There are more Catholic visitors than usual, especially Belgiaus and French. Among the questions which were submitted to the Santissima Annunziata, St. Apollonia, Badia, Santa meeting, that of liberty of education ranks first. I will send further particulars to morrow.

BENLIN, Sept. 20.-The semi-official Provincial Correspondenz of to-day refers its readers to the explanation given of the Ottaffair by the Nord Deulsch Allgemeine Zeitung, and adds :-

In compliance with the special request made on the 12th ult. by the Military Tribunal to the Procurator-General in Cologne, the judicial investigation is being conducted by a mixed commission of civil and military judges. The fact of Count Eulenburg not having been arrested is by no means attributable to undue partiality, but solely on account of his guilt not having been sufficiently established to justify his

UNITED STATES.

RELIGION OF THE PERTANS.-A writer in the Christian, "Witness, reviewing the different religi-ous societies, of the world, gives the following vigorous picture of the religious creed and practices of the sect of Paritans

The Puritans, who left England and zettled at Plymouth and founded New England, professed to. have fied from persecutions, and sought a place to worship God according to 'the dictates and rights of conscience, and to christianize the Indian. They were not settled before they robbed the Indians, enslaved, their women; and children; sold them (into-) foreign bondage, and visited the most inhuman and self degrading cruelties upon all classes with whom they came in contact. They plandered the towns of the natives. They employed assassing. Bribes wore paid for the assassination of chiefs. They burnt hundreds of the natives alive. They roasted at the stake women and children, and burnt them in heaps. Their ablest and favorite divines declared that the burning of four hundred Indians at Juce, mostly women and children, seemed a sweet savor to God. while they admitted that it was awful to see their blood running and quenching the violence of the burning wood, and smell the stench Mather himself boasted that they 'had that day sent four hundred souls to hell,'

" They turned upon the Quakers. They imposed heavy fines for hearing them speak. They passed iaws against all other sects. They flogged inhu-manly women and children. They put them in pri-son and whipped them daily. They cut off, their ears. They bored their tongues with red hot irons. They hung men, women, and children as witches, and continued it for fifty years. The colonies of New England were threatened with absoluce extermination by their fanaticism. They exiled Baptists and Catholics. They drove women and helpless children, under severest penalties, to seek protection among the sava.es, where they were all murdered because they differed with them on metaphysical divinity.

An ounce of fact is worth an ounce of theory; and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters. prepared by Dr. U. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent sucredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of Diseases of the Stomach, whether scute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial, and renovating influence. Dyspersis, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Nervous Tremore, Kelexation and Debility, &o, are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time ; and a perseverance in their use never fails. to work a thorough cure.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Mentreal. C.E.

SCROFULA ENTIRELY CURED! Kingston, C. W., June 17, 1864.

Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, N.Y.

Gentlemen,-It gives me much pleasure to inform you of the good effects derived from the use of BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

One case in particular has been brought under my notice, in which a person was entirely cured of Scrofula by taking nine bottles. Owing to delicacy of parties in not wishing their names to appear in print, I withhold them, but can satisfy any one who may wish to make further inquiries upon calling at my store .- I remain, yours very truly,

ROBERT WHITE, Druggist, 42 Princes Street. Agents for Montreal, Devine& Bolton, Lamplourb & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R S Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

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cine.

FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SOURCES .- LOCAL disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR. OOATED PILLS, the fines: vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Costiveness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce An Eye Witness of the row in which M. Ott, cook oonstipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by o H. R. H. Prince Alfred, received the blow from the this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health .--Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine. They are put up in glass visis, and will keep in any cli-mate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 414 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

some meat, and by enforcing the sanitary measures recommended by the medical commissioners. The cholera, which had caused some deaths at Martigues and Cabrice, near Maraeilles, has now disappeared from those localities.

The Epizoodtic (plague) which decimates the sheep and oxen in England has commenced in this country by attacking the poultry yards. The poul-terers of the neighborhood of Paris have had their poultry yards devastated in the most astounding manner. On account of this the poultry breeders in order to avoid being roined, have killed the towls which were attacked by the disease and carried them to market. But the police, unhappily for these gentlemen, were very soon on the alert for several persons, after having eaten of these diseased fowls, were seized with colics, vomitings, and giddiness in the head, in a word, with ail the symotoms of the .cholers. For this reason no one cats chickens at present in Paris, the housekeepers are even mistrust-fal of the fowls which are living, so great is the panic about them.

This plague cannot do otherwise than render the Government uneasy, for it must be remembered that the Cholera of 1849 was preceded by an extraordinary mortality among the rate in the drains at Paris. The disease mounted from the drains to the surface. and passed from animals to men. At Marseilles the rats have been struck first, and the inhabitants have not been long infollowing their example. In that unhappy city the cholers makes terrible ravages and is far from diminishing so much so that the postmen have refused to deliver the letters, and this has obliged the director general of the post office here to send from Paris a number of supernumerary postmen to take the place of those who had deserted their post. Must we expect that the disease will extend itself even to Paris. It is very probable, and every body there expects its arrival. Regarding it as probable, Mr. Haussemann has doubled the service of street s,weepers, and has caused large quantities of quick lime to be thrown into the drains of Paris. 1 suppose this time, at least, he will not be blamed for the enormous expense the precautions cause .- Cor. | valent in England, as well as in France, that cholera Herald.

General Lamoriciere was buried with all the honors due to his rank, and amid a profound and general demonstration of popular emotion, on the family estate in his native Britanny on last Saturday. Many of his old comrades in the French and Roman Armies attended, among whom were particularly remarkable General Trochu, who had served on his staff in Algeria, and Major Court Quatrebarbes of the Pontifical Zouaves, who had fought by his side at Castelfidardo and in Ancona. General Trochu made a noble and touching speech over, his graveand considering Lamoriciere's relations, with the present Government, under which General Trochu holds the rank of Inspector General of Infantry, the following passage does not lack dignity and courage :--

The day arrived -that day which all men ought to foresee at the height of their prosperity, but which they never do-when fortune deserted him. The leading part he had taken in public affairs he was deprived of ; he was deprived of his high and wellearned position in the army; those who had raised declare this publicly, and if I cannot hope to pay it, and befriended him had passed away; and the hea- I wish at least not to be considered ungrateful. I viest b ow a father could sustain was added to his other troubles. But he was sustained by the gentle | berty in all countries, and what I owe to hospitality | Ristori is considered the most noble in appearance, ouer routies, put ne was sustained by the gentle perty in sit countries, and what rows to nospitality histori is countries note in appearance, reducing ouver, and indexed in the vointy of oper piety, the virtues, and the resignation of which he in Belgium. I shall resist arbitrary proceedings, Madame Sadówski the most natural, and Madame drains and all sorts of sanitary abominations.

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BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 .- M. Rogeard, author of the Propos de Labienus, having been sentenced to be expelled from Belgium published the following declaation : -

I have defended liberty of conscience in France ; I have defended it in Belgium ; I shall defend it everywhere, and to the end, to the extent of my power. I received this morning a Royal decree deliberated upon by the Council of Ministers, by which I am arbitrarily expelled from Belgium. I declare that I shall remain in Belgium, in my dwelling. I declare that I shall protest against this arbitrary conduct by all the means which shall be at my command : that I shall await the employment of public force that I shall not leave, save at my own time, and that

I shall only yield to violence. I consider that I have a duty to fulfil towards the Belgian people, and I shall fulfil it. I have a debt of gratitude to dis-charge towards Belgian public opinion. I desire to

It will be remembered that they, with the to H. R. H. Prince Alfred, received the blow Ancona. other religious communities, were repulsed by the effects of which he subsequently died, gives the folusurping government, and have only been invoked lowing details in the Times :for their work of Martyrdom.

THE POPES LETTER TO THE BISHOP OF SAN SE-VERO. - We read in the Unita Cattolica of the 5th inst. that the Bishop of San Severo, having returned to his diocese in order to relieve the sufferers from cholers to the utmost of his power, has been honoured with the following letter, written by the Pope himself :-- " Monsignore and Brother in Jesus Obrist -Your resolution to return into the midst of your spiritual children, whom God is now visiting with the scourge of the cholera shows that you bear the mark of the true Shepherd, 'who is willing to give his life for his sheep,' and has filled my soul with consolation at beholding this act, which does you honour in the sight of God and of men. May he bless and comfort you, and grant that this generous deed may bear abundant fruit as your reward. I, for my part, pray without ceasing for the pastor as well as for the flock, and I bestow the apostolic banediction upon you in the fulness of my heart. " Pius P.P., IX.

"Castel Gandolfo, Bug 28, 1865."

A letter from Rome of the 13th in the Debats says : "A French detachment of 40 men was lately sent on a reconnoitring expedition in the neighbourhood of Veroli, under the command of a lieutenant. When arrived at the mountain, our soldiers were attacked by a band of from 80 to 100 brigands, who fired upon them without hitting anybody. Our men, better armed, returned the fire with more effect ; they wounded many of the aggressors, who fied towards some inaccessible sites, leaving on the field two killed and three wounded, it is said mortally. The two killed have been sent to Rome, in order to discover to what band they belonged by showing the bodies to the prisoners in the Castle of St. Angelo, where there is also a female prisoner. This is very unnecessary trouble; the banditti make it a point of never identifying any of their friends. On Friday last there was a fire at the forage magazines of the French army, situated in the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian. Some fears were felt for the safety of a timber-yard close by, as also, for the railway station; but the efforts to extinguish the flames were promptly and. skilfully directed, and the conflagration extended no further. Three store-houses of straw were consumed, but the bay was preserved. The loss sastained will not exceed 22,000f., but the buildings have been damaged. The sanitary state of Rome continues most satisfactory.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The Bishop of San-Nicandro, though banished from his diocese, has quitted the town (says a correspondent of the Union writing from Naples), In spite of the prohibition of the Goverament, to minister to his flock, who have been attacked by the cholera.

The Conciliatore of Naples states that in the course of six months the government has suppressed eleven convents of monks and six nunneries in Naples alone.

Social LIFE IN ITALY .--- A letter from Naples in the Debats, speaking of the late great theatrical per-I wish at least not to be considered ungrateful. I formance in that city for charity, says :- 'Of the dent near their work at Haskein, an unbealthy village shall therefore do what I ought for the cause of h- three great tragic actresses who performed, Madame on the Golden Horn, peopled chiefly by a race of

On returning from an evening party at Bonn on the 4th of August I was attracted by a row in the streets. kight or ten persons were fighting. One man (who I afterwards learnt was Mr. B., a student) lay senseless on the ground, and another (M. Ott) stood bleeding. M. Ott had been entertaining a party of friends on the eve of his departure for Coburg, and some quarrel having arisen in the public room where they had supped, they continued to talk in an excited manner on their way home. Oount Eulenburg (a volunteer in the Hussars) and Mr. B, attracted by the noise, and supposing some friends they had left a few moments before to be engaged in a quarrel ran to their assistance. On discovering their error they turned to go, when M Ott and party seeing two men ru h towards them, mistook them for assailants. Words were exchanged, and, both parties being inebriated, blows ensued. Mr. B. was knocked down, and Count Eulenbarg attempted to draw his sword, but found the sheath empty. He then struck with his sheath in seli-defence, the others using their sticks. It was at this moment I arrived on the scene, and several policemen followed almost immediately. The party dispersed, leaving the two wounded men. Mr. B was carried home, and I myself accompanied poor Ott to the hospital in order to have his wound dressed. The surgeon pronounced the wound a slight one, and allowed him to walk home. I went with him to the door of his house, where I left him to the care of some of his triends. The next day a friend of Ott delivered Count Eulenburg's sword to the authorities at Bonn, with the statement that he had found it on the ground. Six days afterwards poor Ott died of erysipelas and brain fever, which though doubtless brought on by the wound, proved him in the doctor's opinion to have been in a very unhealthy state At the post mortem examination twelve medical men attended, and declared the wound to be a slight one, and inflicted by a stick or some blunt instrument.

TURKEY.

The official return of the number of deaths from cholera in Constantinople and its vicinity on the 6th inst., has dwindled down to the number of six only, and even these were not, I understand, cases of an aggravated type. The pestilence may be said, humanly speaking, to have passed away from us at length, after having slain about 70,000 of the million of inhabitants at which the population of this capital is estimated. Here, as elsewhere, an undue feeling of terror prevailed, and exaggeration was the natural consequence | Nearly the whole of the deaths have occurred among the obscure and indigent clas-ses, the exceptions of a contrary character being so few as to be readily counted on the fingers. It is the old story; cleanliness ventilation, and judicious. diet have proved infallible preventives, and prevention is proverbially better and easier than cure. Among our English community, who number somewhat under 1,000, the deaths registered at the British Consulate are 52, men women, and children, the women and children preponderating. Of the men nearly all were engineers at the arsenal, and resident near their work at Haskein, an unbealthy village equalid Jewe, and situated in the vicinity of open

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma lerived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable : but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air, and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance, has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but it is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it.

IF See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle ; without this none is genuine. 51 188 Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamp 188 ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Oo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT -That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the peoplo at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column. and get a bottle of it without delay. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C E. October, 1865.

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Тн the tage ice ? world coacl WAB How first then appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadly growing in popular a favor. Have you never used it ? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hoarseness or sore throat. Physicians recommend it. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O.E. October, 1865. a series and the series of the 1m

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE OCTOBER 13 (865. Bull daward

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL

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Under the Direction of the Sisters of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

M'CORD STREET,

Was RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865 The system of Education includes the English and French languages. Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes; Lessons on practical Sciences, Music, Drawing with plain and ornamental Needle Work.

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Senior Classes,	\$ 1,50
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HOURS OF CLASS.	

From 9 to 114 o'clock A. M. " 1 to 4 " P. M. 1 to 4 No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per Month-\$2.50.

ST. ANN'S SEWING ROOM.

The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the St. Ann's Schools, on Thursday, September 5, 1865.

The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dress making in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories.

Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it. Sept. 7, 1865.

MR. WILL AM DALY, from the County Armagh freland, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at the Office of this paper. Sept. 6, 1865.



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BINCE THE

SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE, is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE the Price of his entire STOCK

FIFTEEN PER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends and Uustomers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension ot his SHOW ROOMS and STOOK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JUSEPH STREET, second door from M.GILL STREET. I call on any party in Oadada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say it I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time .--If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chaics and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important brauch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Gane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 dif-ferent patterns, many of which are estirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows :- Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Obairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1,15, former'y \$1,30, and every style of Cane Seat Obair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The naual line o discount will be allowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new budings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in my present Show actions were built by information of the most ex-1863, with every facility for carrying on the most ex-stantay, at SIX o'clock P.M, precisely, stopping, tensive wholesale and retail furniture business in going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three tensive wholesule and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Oases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to\$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30.; and various kinds of weighty and bulky, goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60 to \$250 ; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Uak, Ash and Chesnut, with walnut carv-ing, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and mutble tors, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Sea Grass leave Sorsl ev and other common Mattrasses, from \$2,50 to \$6 each o'clock A M. 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each ; Gilt Rose wood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glasses, from \$1 to \$25 each, - with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mabogany and Vineers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Ourled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every ar-ticle in the trade, which will be sold at the lowest prices for eash, or in exchange for firstclass furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at suction. I have always adopted the metto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of the year. To those in want of furniture I would say don't take my word, but call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice entirely onnecessary: TERKS -- Under \$100, strictly cash'; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper.

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THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Ganada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English languages

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end ; and the ample and nonorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful.

Among many means employed to develope the incellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well re-gulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclustvely by the young Ladies.

In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages.

It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar. Melodeon, Organ, &c.

A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Poonah Painting, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the use. ful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.

Oirculars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. 3.m.

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Aug. 24, 2865.



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general Public. BOOK-KEEPING and WRITING, by Professor Long.

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DRAWING, by Mr. BOUBASSA. Aug. 24, 1865,

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ARE you sick, feeble and complaining ? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to perious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors - purify the blood, and let the fluids move on upobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not re-lieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Comploints, Indigestion, Derongement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

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For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers ; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary de-rangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

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GENTLEMEN.-

May 11.

5w.

I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed spon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Ebeskins, Angolas, &c. All goods I warrant will not shrink, and are made up in the most finished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing sesson will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I bave always in stock in an immense variety of first-class materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, seady made or made to measure from \$3.00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the coming week.

I remain your obedient servant. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAKLOR.

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Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA OURRIN, Philadelphia, Fa."

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

stopping at Lanorate. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Charles Daveluy, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sore every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P M : stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lanoraie, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR

The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at SIX o'clock P M; stop-ning,going and returning, at Vercheres, Contercœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Autoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belozil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M.,

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C. J. BRYDGES

Aug. 1, 1865.

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If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq, of 159 West 14th Street, N.Y. says, 'he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eightsen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantatio- Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles.

Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable . . . globe.

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