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No. 5.

THE RETURN OF CLANEBOY.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.) 'Alas, alas!' cried Lady Gyle, as the harper raised his bands from the still vibrating chords. it was by listening to the lays of such tempters that all the unfortunates of my house have been beguiled; and yet I cannot hear the complaint of oppression, or the longing for liberty, without dreaming myself of the free hill side and of the merry men at call; of royal and state authority, of gallant hunting and festivals, of embassies and high councils, and sylvan courts and camps, and all the pomp of arms and royalty.' Her looks kindled as she spoke, and while her eyes sparkled with the fire of ambition, and her brow expanded a smile of conscious dignity spread triumphantly over her features. Although the mother of Honora, whose age might have been eighteen, Lady Gyle was still a fair and noble-looking woman, and as she sat between the dim-seen figures of the Knight and Erenach, there was something startlingly bright in the sudden flashing of her eyes, and revealment of her neck and arm from the falling cloak, for she had stretched out her hand as if to grasp an imaginary sceptre. But wo is me!' she exclaimed, relapsing into a deeper dejection from her temporary excitement, why do I talk of freedom or honor while chains are on the limbs of Richard and Hubert, and the clay of the church-yard upon Walter's breast? She burst into tears, and Honora went over to her, and taking her hand sat down by her side, heartily sympothising in her sorrow, yet glad to escape the embarrassment of again meeting the eyes of O'Neill; for while the harper had been singing, she could not help twice owning their appeals at those passages of the song which applied so closely to their own situation, that neither could restrain a glance at the other .-O'Neill a fisher and hunter, wore his long and bright hair plaited in a band, or coolun, while on his upper lip the cromneal, or moustache, had already gathered its browner defiance of the statute, although he seemed a little older than the fair being by his side; the cloak which he had thrown off was the probibited mantle, and the language he used was every syllable prescrib-

'Thou wilt learn to-night to sleep upon a bed of rushes, lady, said he, rising to retire with natural politeness, when he saw the grief of her mother, ' and to pillow thy head upon a soldier's

ed. In short, there wanted nothing to make the

song perfectly appropriate to him and to Honora

application might be marred by that deficiency,

it would have been difficult for either to have

'Ah !' she replied, ' what would we not have given for such a bed on the night when O Moore burned Dumase, and drove us forth with our cousins of Mortiner to seek a shelter it, the forest ? round, methicks we need hardly envy Lady UIster in her castle of stone.

She looked down blushing, for O'Neill's eye seemed to say, 'Come, and fire always with me in such a home.

But Mandevill and the Erenach were already withdrawing, and without venturing to meet her the rivulets which were trickling down the sides of water? the mountain, scarce seen in the bottoms of their deep channels. Even the little river was clearing its dimished waters between its banks; and save for the pools that still remained in the hollows adjacent, and here and there a red scar where the land had been swept by a more impetuous sweep of the stream, the face of the open slope between the mountain and the woods looked as bright and cheerful in the sunrise as if it had been visited by nothing heavier than the dews of summer. But across the lower country, that was partially rerealed through the end of the valley, there was a ghttering of the sunbeams on a sheet of water like a lake, where the spent floods of all the surrounding hills had exhausted themselves. The that had escaped wove a green sinning veil over of the nearer tent come to their door and looked down the mountain below, they could hardly bethe descending storm the might before.-And in the eyes of each other, as great an increase of fresh beauty seemed to have been host, although the evening image that some had

for proceeding on thir journey. With the gallantry of the times, the Prince advanced and kissed the cheek of each, but as he withdrew his lips from the scarcely impressed ¿ down of Honora's, a burning blush suffused her brow and neck, and was answered by as deep a crimson as his own. Again the Lady Gyle and the Erenack fixed their eyes upon the pair, and exchanged looks of intelligence; but the churchman did not seem to contemplate the chances of their mutual admiration being matured into a serious attachment with the same complacency as the fond mother, who already in imagination beheld her daughter's brow encircled with the asion of an Irish princess; for, whatever power of negotiation might have been deputed to the legate of the exiled government, the disposal of the Prince's hand in marriage, or the sanction of his own disposal of it, had not been instructed. He had ripened the disaffection of the lady and her kinsman, so that they were only withheld from the casting of their allegiance by the almost hopeless chance of obtaining a pardon for their relatives, and in their defection he had secured that of the numerous and powerful families of which they were, next to Earl William, the heads; but be forsaw that the accession of even such strength would be ungrateful, if coupled with a connection disapproved of by the haughty house of O'Neill. Nevertheless he could not refuse the invitation pressed on him and the Prince, to accompany the stranger party to the common place of destination; and accordingly unwilling as he was, he found himelf, after the morning meal by the side of the elder lady, while the Prince and Honora rode behind, deeply engaged in constant conversation. They had twice sunk out of sight of Slemish, while crossing the broad valleys that lay upon their route, and had risen again into view of it when the blue hills of down became visible over the last ridge of hill between them and the the coast. The sun was still far from the mid arch of the sky, as they at length beheld the broad arm of the sea that lay beneath. A fresh breeze had curled the offing into a dark rough blue, while the shoal water on either side of the lough lay in stripes of pale green and purple, shifting as the shadow of the clouds swept rapidly across; the summer sun and the dewy air showed but that they should be lovers; and how long its everything in the fresh clearness of the morning; and sails at sea, and castles and houses on shore, while their magnificent amphitheatre of hills and woods, cornfields and pastures, burst ali at once upon the astonished O'Neill. The first object mantle of the kern, and, like the savages, comthat fixed his eyes was the great square keep of Carrickfergus, where it stood out from the glittering belt of the sunlight on the water. Bawn of Tara, what a tower! he exclaimed

fair gossip, is it all of stone?

Stone to the foot of the flag-staff, Sir Tanist, replied Honora; 'and all these lesser toowers But in such a pavilion as this, she added, looking before the gate, with their red-tiled roofs and fautastic parapets, are eastles of stone also. Alas I have not been within these walls since I was a those who were sometimes honest men, seeing child, but I well remember their solid strength, and the giddy terror to look down from their battlements.'

And these ships, truly they are floating castles-sailed they across all that wilderness of eyes again, he also retired to the farther tent, waters? he said half unconsciously: and then where, wrapping themselves in their mantles, smiling at his own simplicity, prevented a reply they all three lay down side by side with their by again questioning- And tell me, lady, whose men. With the return of day comparatively few are those courts and turrets between us and the traces of the storm were visible around the en- great castle where I see some of the roofs bright campment on Slemish. The torrents had shrunk to red, like the others, and some as blue as the sea for bounties numberless, and mad in impotent

> Cross, where we will lodge thee to-night in a other example to ourselves. Nevertheless, I chamber roofed with slate, and floored with polished oak. The Prior is my mother's kinsman, and we use his house as our own.?

They continued to converse, Honora explaining all the novelties of the scene until they arrived at the Priory. Here they found a spacious range of apartments prepared for their reception, for the building was at that time the most extensive religious house in the north. Lidy Ciyle had scarce allowed time for the common greetings to the Prior, ere she laid before him a catalogue of her grievances, and unrolled the numerous petitions and memorials for their redress, that young haves of the woods again rustled crisply sine had procured on her journey. 'And now, in the wind, and even where a tree had been torn | worthy Richard, she said, 'take thy staff and up or a branch broken down, the waving boughs let us to the castle, for I have made a vow that I will never eat nor sleep till I have told Earl the half seen calaimity; so that when the minates William as much as I have now told thee .--Come, for I see his grooms parading his horses at the gate, as if he intended a journey. Come here it the same scene they had beheld under thou also, good father, she added to the Ere-

' Alas !' said he, 'my advocacy would but increase their guilt in his eyes; yet I will wrap unparted to the Lady Honora and her young one of the brotherhood's clocks around me, and go down in your tram, that I may see and hear left upon the others memory had seemed fair be- this youthful governor, of whose wisdom fame youd addition of the heauty in numberless dreams has been so loud: for I also will soon have difficult matter to deal in with him.

morning salutations to their guests, along with and having pulled the cowl over his face so as to the Prior, and slowly and sorrowfully returned execution directed to William as Constable of ley.

Mandeville, who had already prepared the horses complete his disguise, followed the lady and her companion to the Castle. They passed the portcudis and barbican, and in the middle of the square met Earl William, armed at all points, and equipped for a journey, descending from the keep, Lady Gyle advanced—he started in amazement, but heid out his hand to welcome her, 'No, William—no,' she said; 'I will not touch the hand that cast chains upon a dear brother!

> 'Noble kinswoman,' said William, 'thou art wearied from thy journey; let me lead thee to my Countess, who will see to thy refreshment and lodging here in our castle.'

> 'Oh, William, William!' she exclaimed, 'I can hardly look at the walls you ask me to enter. Was it not in the dungeon of that keep that Walter lay in your fetters, winter winds piercing him through the open gates above, and the chill damps turning his bed to rottenness beneath, till death came at last and set him free? And do you ask me to share your hospitality within them? No!-Under your roof I cannot go, Earl; but here, in the open light of day, I will tell you, and I call the heaven and earth, before whose face you have done this injustice, to witness, that my bothers have been belied by traitors, betrayed and foully wronged by you, and others your accomplices. Look at these names,' she cried, unrolling a voluminous parchment, 'pious churchmen or noble gentlemen all; look at this enrolled flower of your Pale, and read their declaration.' She put the writing into his hands, and stood pointing to every clause as he gave it a careful and calm perusal.

'Noble Gyle,' he said, when he had read it,

There is both truth and reason here. My

cousins have done much good service in trying times; but, alas! so did Fitz-Thomas and the Lacys, before they fell away from their allegiance; and so do many now, who, if not deterred by constant example, would also turn their arms from honorable service to traitorous rebellion.— For, day and night, the subtle Irishman ceases not to instigate us all to the kingdom's ruin and our own disgrace; and nothing save the stern exercise of the law by men rigorous to inflict, and patient to endure, can longer withold us from total disaffection. Our nobles have been so long left to their own wild wills, using the authority of kings and judges, each in his castle; and our gentry and yeomanry have, by their feuds, been so accustomed to turbulence and bloodshed, that they have long since began to hold our English pound with Brehen for the blood they have shed than retain the decent habits, names, and rasponsibility of civil subjects. It is known to all how the kingdom has, by these means, been reduced to the extremity of misery-how no man's life, these ten years back, has been safe outside the walls of his castle-how burning and pillage have frightened the husbandman from his fields, and the artisags from his factory, while many of nothing for them but to be driven up and down before the outlaws, have either fled beyond sea. or desperately joined their persecutors. And now when at length by the enforcement of the laws, and the exertions of the Council, peace is again beginning to let the earth yield its increase and just government is once more extending its protection to all within the Pale, behold these their duty, their bond of past services, ungrateful ambition, have given another triumph to the bar-'That,' said Henora, 'is the Printy of Holy | barian, and, I fear me much, must soon give anwill make no delay in laying these applications before the Council; for I am but a servant—a Cryle was now in tears, and it was a strange sight to see her spirit so subdued hefore the youthful severity of her kinsman, for William, though high in trust and reputation, was but one-andtwenty,- Dear lady, feel for me also. Tarry to-day with my Countess; or if thou canst not enter our doors, let me commend thee to the care of the goed Prior till my return, and I am summoned thus hastily, as thou seest, to quell another deadly dispute and insurrection of White and Savage, in the Ardhs. And, Prior, there has come an embassy from Irishry to Holy Cross. Entertain them honorably and freely at my charge till this tumuit is settled. I would I could wait to treat with them, for I have heard

> He sprang upon his horse, and with the long attendant treop, wheeled out of the arched gateway, then struck along the beach towards the distant fords at the mouth of the Lagan. Lady

the Savage brooks no delay.'

the Earl's spech, none, however, had departed with more confused and disappointed feelings than Loughlin Phelim. His designs on William, whatever they might have been, were apparently rendered quite abortive, for he thenceforth seemed to dread a conference; and so far did their disarrangement operate on his future conduct in other respects, that he did not afterwards evince offers, lady? any wish to check the attachment of O'Neill and Honora. Thoughtful as he had been before, he low as hardly to he heard even in the calm of the now became doubly so-spent much of his time sultry air- Are you sure that you can make in prayer, and seemed like a man that had staked, good what you have offered? or was about to stake, everything on the issue of some desperate chance. That day, and the next, and the next, passed in constant expectation of William's return; but messenger after messenger brought daily news of unexpected difficulties and farther delays; and day after day the Erenach regretted not having sent on yesterday for instructions from Tyrone, till at length, by Sunday, a messenger arrived with the positive assurance that the Earl would be at Carrickfer- | pact.' gus in time for next morning's matins. The Erenach no sooner received this intelligence, than he departed in haste to the encampment on the in what they had undertaken. On the road near Slemish, and by noon the green tents had disappeared; and St. Patrick's well flowed in a solitude as unbroken as on the eye of their erection. But on the hill-top, and on all the eminences of told that Honora and her companion were togewestern aspect from thence to Devis, there had ther in the glen. All tures immediately disarisen piles of turf and fagots before sunset : and mounted and proceeded up the ravine in search close beside, scarcely distinguishable from what- of them. Let us now return to the party menever cover the long gross or heather might afford, tioned as taking their way over Shevatrue. had couched down a kern, with a slow fire of peat by his side. Meanwhile, at the Priory, al- and ere they had reached the waterfall, they though Lady Gyle still kept her chamber in ex- were accompanied by but one attendant. As cessive grief, Sir Robert Mandeville had pro- they rode on, the banks became so precipitous, vided all gayeties for the entertainment of O'- that, fearful of trusting their horses on the inse-Neill. There had been huntings and hawkings cure footing, they were obliged to hold their in the morning, games and dances at night; and course for the greater part along the exposed the Prince, delighted with everything, would sunny head of the hill. The languid form of have been completely happy, bad not her duty Henora as she bent to each step of her palfrey kent Honora almost constantly with her mother. on the rude and uneven road, betrayed her ex-But on the Saturday morning there issued from haustion. O'Neill cast his eyes wistfully upon the Priory gates a cavalcade, at the head of the river, where it appeared glancing between which appeared the Lady Gyle herself, accom- the tree tops, clear and cool helow. panied by the Knight, her kinsman, while amid Lady, said he, fif thou wouldst but trust the waving of plumes and glittering of gay habits thyself to my guidance down this bank of forze and housings, might be seen the young frishman, and hazel, I would place thee safe on youder beside his eminently graceful and lovely friend. broad stone beneath the rowan tree, where the They crossed the hills that lie behind the town, coolness of the shadows and the breath of the and pursued their game till the middle of the af- running water will soon refresh ther. Meanternoon; but long ere then they had broken into time this greem shall lead or horses on before us different parties, drawn asunder by the diverse the Priory? course taken by their hawks and hounds. The chase was now over, and the hunters were stras- | gloved hand through the almost impalpable air as gling home in groups of twos and threes. Some had descended the southern side of the Knockagh, or Hill of the White Thorn, and were wonding their way along the strand at its base, where the sea-breeze came fresh and conf from the chiing tide; others having climbed the shoulder of rous to his attendant. 'See,' said he, 'here is Shevatrue, were harrying to screen themselves burn; while a third party, having taken the scows more closely. Sweet lady, let me aid among the steep and hazelly banks of the Woodnorthern route, were descending from the commons by Lough Mouene.

ment seemed preparing to withdraw from the painful. of some designs whereof I would fain show them meet him; he delivered a breathless message, wearied temples." the vanity; but thou knowest that a rising of and the Knight returned to where his relative, 'Alas! Prince,' replied Honora, 'canst thou ... trembling from excitement, flushed and indig- arms and battle?' nant; while the irritated legate biting his has . Ah, sweet lady, said he, the lovelier the

He drew on a frier's gown above his dress, pressed upon her forehead, then took the arm of A messenger is at the Castle with writs for the her presence like a burst of sunshine in the val-

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to the Priory. Of all the standers-by during Norburgh. He came by Armagh and Kilutain and so missed the Earl, else they were now no better than dead men.2

'May Heaven pity me ! exclaimed the miserable lady, and became deadly pale.

'So sure as William comes home to-night he will sign and seal their death warrant," said Loughlin Phelimy. What say you now to my

' Are you sure,' said Lady Gyle, in a voice so

'I pledge my life to you,' replied the Erenach, 'that I will fulfill all that I have pro-

'Then,' said Gyle, slowly, while she raised her face that was as white as ashes, 'Lagree ---Sir Robert thou will stand by us?

"To the last drop of my blood," replied the Knight; and now let us hasten to find the Prince, and conclude the first part of our com-

They put their horses in motion towards the town at a rapid pace, as if they dreaded to pause Woodburne, they met a groom leading two horses which those they were in search of had ridden at the hunt, and inquiring of him were

Among them had been Honora and O'Neill.

. In truth, replied Honora, moving her unshe snoke, 'I would give my merlin's best crimson jesses and varrals of silver to dip but my lingers' ends in that dampling pool."

O'Neill leaped from his borse, and gave the a path by which I can lead thee to its very brook; the bank is here less steep, and the trees you down, for I also am sighing to change this hery sky for the coolness of the shadows;' and he did sigh deeply as he assisted her to dismount, There is scarce a more dreary and ominous and led her, supported on his arm, down the nool on all the face of Ireland than this-dark, steep pathway from stem to stem and rock to deep, level with its bare margin, its monotonous cock, till they gained at length the deep and aspect unbroken by the shadow of anything save istony channel of the river. Against the broad the clouds, at a preternatural height above the borng he had pointed out, the stream took a sweep, my unhappy kmsmen, forgetful of their birth, neighboring sea, and the subject of traditions ob- rising in an unbroken swell almost to its surface scure and fearful, it now lay, even under the sun at one side, a sliding off at the other in a gurgof June, and in the midst of the country's sum- ling gash that melted and dimpled far into a gramer pride, a dismat and melancholy blot upon the velly pool below. Honora sank, panting, on the bosom of the mountain. The party who had sent of stone, and dipped her hands over its edge chosen this forbidden route accorded well with till the water bubbled up round her winte and its aspect: they were the Lady Gyle and her polished wrists. She looked at her small fingers kinsman, with the Evenach, who had jamed them has they twenkled through the glancing eddy, for servant of others, older and more powerful; and as if by appointment; for they had early sepa- she tell an even deeper glow upon her cheeks as they command, so must I, at peril of life, if rated from the rest of their party, and without and forehead since she had descended from the need be, execute. Dear lady, he continued, for partaking in any of the pleasures of the chast, sanahine into these silent and unseen depths of had been riding up and down in the way towards the give. O'Neill stretched lumself along the Slemish, till met by him a little time before - back at her feet, and, laying aside his cap, laved . They rode slowly along the banks of the lake, the flashing water over his neck and brows, and engaged in earnest consultation; the Erenach they also glowed with a purple light under its apparently urging something very repugnant on fluent er stal; he then unded the scart by which the lady; for they frequently stopped, while her his bugin was slung, and for a morrent sunk his gestures betrayed excessive motion, and her color have in its folds. When he raised his head, he went and came like the shadows sweeping over met the dark lambent eyes of Honora bent upon the water before them. They had already tra- han with an interest that their sudden aversion versed the whole circuit of the little lough, and | could not conce it. There was mutual embarthe Erenach, with a face of angry disappoint- passment till he broke the silence now become

conference, when a horseman was seen coming ' Liow pleasant,' said he, how cool and grateat full gallop over the bare table ground between ful this water is to my brows. The cold steel them and the town. Mandeville rode out to of a humbet run were not more refreshing to my

with her face averted from the Erenach, sat here, in this peaceful and lovely gien, think of

and breathing hard, played with his reins and land the more we mourn its loss, and long for its dagger, (for he was now armed) and scowled recovery. The lovelier the daughters of the Gyle stood for a minute after he was gone, with askance at the unoffending water.

Stranger, he added, the more we long to win her eyes fixed on the ground, and her hand 'Ill news, sister,' cried Sir Robert. them also, each with her hills and castles, and

'Nay, nay, hastily said Honora; 'thou hast' been arming for some trial of poet prowess under the discipline of thine old pard of Slemish. If thou dost assail me with weapons so fearful, I

shall fly the encounter? 'Trust me, fair Honora,' said O'Neill ; 'I lie

bere thinking less of either fair speech or merry conceit of compliment, than of losses and wrongs, and the honeless sorrow of seeing that these are well nigh as irretrievable as those are beyond my power to redress. I would to God, he said, our ancient kingdoms, it had been with the weapby living with the stranger, till I love his daugh- and monotonous. ter better than our own-better, Honora, than all my hopes of sovereignty of honor.'

A deeper blush than ever covered Honora's mark.'. face and neck, while she replied, as though she had understood him, generally, 'Shame on thee, the Erenack; ' the current of the river is too Prince, to depreciate the love of any. We strong till checked by the counter flood.' By have been commanded to love even our enemies.'

'And couldst thou, Honora, love an enemy of the English?' said O'Neill, fixing his blue eyes ardently upon her beautiful countenance.

With all Christian kindness and good-will,' she replied; and there was a tone of conscious they had paid little attention to aught else, alexpectancy in her voice, and the lawn trembled over her fluttering bosom; 'with such love that | their going so far south-ward; but when they I would have them forget their wrongs, and come and live among us like brothers and sisters,' she added; but ere she said so much, O'Neill ther they were going. had taken her hand, and told all she had antici-

'Henora,' he added, after the first confusion of her mingling pleasure and tunidity had sub-I have told what, alas! thou shouldst have known alarm. before I had claimed any place in thy thoughts. I am son of the O'Nell; but as he and his kindred may sanction my marriage, so and so conly-will I enjoy the rights of my birth. I will not conceal from thee that Loughlin Pheliny did, they would hesitate to sanction this: but I have content, for mine own part, to forego my claims to any share of sovereignty, and live an unknown chieften under the O'Donnell, so that thy pressplendor, while thy love would supply a hundred fold the loss of any kinsman's affections.'

'I care not for power or splendor,' said Honora; 'but thou wert made for bonor and dominion, and it shall not be my hand that will take the crown from thy head.?

'I will back to Tyrone to night,' cried O'-Neill; 'and if my father yields not to my entreaties, we will fly together, Honora, to Tyrconnell or to Donegal, or to my cousins in Inis Owen.

'Alas!' she said, 'thou knowest not whither to fly. Come to us, Phelim-come within our Pale, and be a fellow subject of our king. But wee is me, I know not how long I may myself be an English subject! My mother is incensed. against their laws; my uncles are suffering imprisonment, and threatened death at their hands : I know not what to say. Alas, I only know that I have now a dearer solitude than ever.'

the arowal, and had gently pressed her cheek ing their way along the rocks by the side of the and rushed towards the river. hale river's channel. The lovers rose in confusion; but Honora did not shrink from O'Neill's side as her mother approached.

· Here will be little preparation necessary.' said the Erenach, and advanced before the lady to where they stood, she with downcast face, but he with eyes fiercely fixed on the intruders.

How now, Sir Erenach?' cried he; 'what make you here unbidden?' but he stopped short to perceive a smile of satisfaction upon Loughall its mournfulness, expressed a fond pleasure.

Dear children,' said the Erenach, offering a

bour. Gyle, who now stood by her astonished and incredulous daughter, while she parted the curls from ker brow, and kissed her forehead; but

said so. 'Oh, not so soon, dear mother, not so soon, cried the amazed girl; but O'Neill had taken her hand, and reluctance and desial were melting in

its pressure. Denrest Honora,' he whispered, 'Loughlin' there is no fear. Let us be happy to-day, we independence and liberty of a notion, it would have know not what to morrow may bring. Let us on to the Priory, at least,' and he led her for- dependence of nations who has appeared since the ward while the blushing and smiling through her days of the Holy Alliance. The fourteen years ward, while she, blushing and smiling through her tears, and still clinging to her mother, yielded berself into their hands, and ere she had ceased to weep, was placed upon her palfrey, with her bridegroom by her side, upon the way to Holycross. They alighted at the door of the chapel. and entered; Honora threw herself upon her mother's neck, as Gyle unlaid her plumed headdress, and smoothed down her hair; Mandevill paced the aisle impatiently, and O'Neill, grasping the Erenach by the arm, drew him aside, and Russia from a chivalrous regard for the independence 'Loughlin,' said he, 'how is this? bast beard from Aodh Boye?

lead his bride to the altar.

Early next morning, fresh horses were at the safe to tarry longer here.' .

But this is not the nearer way to Mucka- universal suspicion and constant vigilance. more, said Honora, for her mother and Sir Ro-

tle, and were riding by the same path that Wilhain had taken to the fords.

Thy lady mother has chosen this way, rather than the other,' was the reply, and the Erenach spurred forward to join her. After an hour's ride along the western shore of the lough, passing White Abbey and Bencoole, they took their way between the woods and the broad beach, for the tide had now ebbed far off the black and muddy banks that lie along the mouth of the Lugan. passionately, 'that I had either never been iny As they advanced the ground became low and father's son, or that when I did come to visit marshy, overrun with osiers and coarse sedge, and skirted towards the water with flats of still ons of war in my hands, and its sternness in my blacker sleech, among which the river lay in the heart, that I might not have been thus unmanned reaches of a gloomy furrow, discolored, silent,

The ford should be passable now,' said Mandevill: 'I see the top of the low water

'They will wait for the turn of the tide,' said this time their path had led to the river's edge, where the water seemed shallower, and a rude road was laid upon the soft banks at either side. O'Neil and his bride both uttered exclamations of astonishment as they drew up. Each bad been so wholly engaged with the other, that till now though Honora had once expressed surprise at found themselves at the boundary of Down, both rode up to their conductors, and questioned whi-

'We do not cross,' said the Erenach, in reply to O'Neill, ' we wait the arrival of friends;' while Gyle turned at her daughter's expressions of amazement with a face so expressive of anguish, sided, I have confessed my love for thee before that Honora could scarce restrain a cry of

'Dear mother,' she exclaimed, 'thou art unwell; let us dismount and we will spread a cloak for thee to lie down upon.'

'No, no, child, we must not dismount,' replied her mother, and there was a bitterness of agony on the day after our first meeting, warn me that in her voice that betrayed even greater suffering than her looks; 'but,' she added family, looking other kinsmen in the west. I would be well towards the Erenach, were it not well that well that we should ride on till they come?

'No lady,' said he, we must keep together. Sir Robert I heard the sound of horses' hoofs be- lock. Mr. Gilberson, who is a highly respectable ence might atone for the absence of all other | youd the bank. Cross over now, and fail not, and worthy man, was a witness to be examined for not. Prince look to thy bridle : and thou, keep a good heart,' he added to Gyle, whose agitation ! was becoming momentarily greater. 'Hah,' he being Mr. Goorgo Aherne and Mr. Win. Bennett .continued, they come! now then for the cause | Limerick Reporter. of the red hand!' and spurred forward to the water's edge. As he spoke a party of horsemen appeared upon the opposite bank, and drew down to the ford, Lady Gyle averted her eyes, and

sunk her face upon Honoru's breast. 'Oh, I am sick at heart,' she said.

Dear mother,' cried Honora, 'here is a sight will make thee well again; yonder is my brother, Robert behind the Earl. Look, how tall he has grown since Christmas.' But Gyle did not raise ble in those country districts to which they are so

'And there is good Sir John Logan. How Robert Fitz Martin whispers them, and wrings their hands! See, they are coming now. Oh Phelim, my mother is fainting,' she exclaimed, as the head of the head of the miserable lady sunk of Kilmore, the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, a consider-O'Neill clasped her to his breast as she made lower on her bosom; but O'Neill shout aloud, and drew his sword, for a cry of ' Lamh dearg when her mother and the Erenach, with Sir abov?" suddenly arose on all sides, and from the ship. The large addition now being built is intended Rubert Mandevill, appeared at a distance, mak- | sedge and thickets there started up a dozen kerns | as a convent for the Poor Chares, having every ac-

(To be continued.)

" The cause of the Red Hand !"-O'Neill's war

POLAND. Some of our French contemporaries are expressing more than surprise at the absence of any effective response of Euglish opinion to their call for a war with Russia on behalf of Poland. They remind us lin's countenance, while Lady Gyle's, through of the enthusiasm of our public meetings, the unanimous condemnation of the Russian government by our press, and the stern note of our diplomatic notes, and appear to think that these justify them in claimhand to each, 'we have come to make you as ling us as comrades in a great European war. The happy as loving hearts can desire. We have claim has not been recognised. There is no war party seen you plighting your troth, and have come to lead you to your bridal—if ye will, within an who make the material interests of society their care, but of those who more especially represent Liberal "Tis all good south he tells thee, love," said tendencies in politics. These manifestations of opinion perplex and annoy our contemporaries, and it is right that they should be explained. As old and sincere friends of Foland, as old and sincere friends of the French alliance, we will briefly state why we tears were falling on Honora's face as she find it impossible to urge our leaders to war; why, on the contrary, we are compelled to deprecate such an issue of the present negotiations. And although we should speak only for ourselves, we believe that the considerations which weigh with us are those which underlie the general wish of the nation. The war for Poland, to which we are invited, is an enterprise so contradictory in its nature that its inconhas full power from my father; he consents, and sistency would trouble as with misgivings at every stage of its presecution. Nominally a war for the at its head the greatest enemy of the liberty and inwhich have elapsed since Louis Napoleon acquired supreme power in France have been wholly spent in defeating and destroying liberty in that country, and in undermining the independence of other states. The author of the deportations to Cayenne and Algeria may profess horror at the Warsaw conscription and exile to Siberia, and the author of the confiscations in Mexico may think he is shocked by the confiscations of Mouravielf, but we, as a nation, are incredulous. Nobody amongst us believes that the the French Emperor would engage in a war with of Poland. We see how much regard he has shown for the independence of Italy. He began the war in the country with an appeal to the people to rise from Claneboy will bless the marriage, replied the the Alps to the Adriatic; and although he finished it other, emphatically; and O'Neil returned to without freeing Venice, he exacted, as the price of his help, one province which was the cradle of the reigning house, and another which was the birth-Early next morning, fresh horses were at the place of the popular hero. And still he maintains a gate of the Priory, and the bridal party were again mounted. We give thee a weary begin-simplicity and sincerity of Louis Napoleon's love of ning to thy honey-moon, Princess,' said the Ere- Polish independence when such is the respect ning to thy honey-moon, Princess, said the Erenach, as they turned their horses' heads towards
the road; but thou shalt have rest in Muckanore, where none will be in danger—it were unlocal Nicholas. The invasion of Mexico was a dering Dandalk. There were yesterday but one or two crime, for which not the shadow of an excuse can be pretended, and which marks out its author for

It is sometimes said that we should join the few cases have appeared in the town.

bert, who led the party, had now passed the cas- French Amperor in a war for Poland in order to secure the limitation of the war to its proper and legitimate objects. But an undertaking in which we should not only have to overcome an enemy but repress a powerful ally, is too adventurous for a sober nation. No doubt we could go into such a war cheaply enough; if not, we could not enter into it at

Acceptably Tanger

all. Compelled to maintain an immense volunteer army for our own safety, we have not at our disposal the resources that would enable us to take our proper place in a war for Poland. The force which might place us at the head of the free peoples of Europe is dispersed all over the world. It occupies petty rocks, and it has a footing on distant continents, where its presence may any day involve us in hostilities which would task our ulmost strength. It may be that, associated with France and Austria, we should have little more to do than co-operate with our fleet in blockading the coasts and annihilating the commerce of Russia. Possibly an arrangement of that kind might be made. France, with such alliances as she could command, could, no doubt, dispense with our help by land. But our influence and authority in the conduct of the war would certainly be measured by the sacrifices made in its prosecution, and it would not become the dignity of Great Britain, perhaps it would not be consistent with our safety, to sanction by our participa-tions an enterprise over which we could exercise no effective control. We cannot forget the manuer in which Louis Napoleon's share of the war with Russia was managed: the scope given to the common enemy in Asia, and the attempt to huddle up the business to a premature conclusion when the ends of the Emperor's policy had been gained. The joint Mexican expedition, in which we were very nearly made accomplices in the nefatious Jecker Bonds claim, and in the subsequent destruction of Mexican independence, is a more recent instance of the risks we run in associating ourselves with an adventurer whose course is regulated by no known principles. Thus shut up to the alternative of a neutrality and non-intervention, or of furnishing a contingent to the forces of the Second Empire, the choice cannot be doubtful. It is already made, and a cry of alarm would go up from one end of England to the other, if the country were not well assured that the wisdom and firmness of its government will preserve it from becoming the tool of an ambition which is the chief danger of the world .- London Daily News.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Convension. - On Monday last, Eliza Denne, residing at Gowran, was received into the One True Church by the Rev. P. Dunne, C.C., of that parish. -Kilkenny Journal.

Convension .- Mr. Henry Gilberson, of Kilmallock, was received into the Catholic Church, a few days ago by the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, O.C., Kilmalthe plaintiff in the case of the Rev. T. Fitzgerald v. the Rev. Joseph Gabbett. This is the third conversion in this town for the present year-the two others

DEATH OF AN OBLAT FATHER -It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. Robert Power, O.M.I., son of Mr. John Power, parish of Fews, in this county, who, on Thursday, the 6th inst., departed this life, at Eirkenbead, after a short illness of violent typhus fever. Two years ago he was ordained priest of the Oblate Order, to which he would have been an honor and an ornament had the Almighty spared him his life, as well as an invaluable acquisition from his thorough acquaintance with the Irish language, so indispensaoften called on missions. - Waterford News.

THE NEW CONVENT AT CAVAN - We are happy to learn that the distress now so generally felt amongst the working classes of the country towns through-out Ireland has been much alieviated in that town by the kind thoughtfulness of the Venerable Bishop able number of tradesmen and laborers being for some time employed on the building of a large addition to the Orphanage in the Main street by his lord comodation that will be required for a large community. It is expected to be lit for occupation in March next. John Ryan, Esq., of Dublin, is the architect, and Mr. William Haigne, the builder, of Cavan, is the contractor.

BETTOTPERSON DE LA SANTE UNION. - It is with much pleasure that we have to announce the arrival WHY ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERFERE FOR of three of the Sisters of this order at Banagher, where a branch has been established, being the first in this country. The Order of the Sunte Union owes its origin, like a great many others which have reflected lustre on the Catholic Church, and have done good service in guarding its flock from the assaults at heresy and indifferentism, to France, having been instituted in 1839 by the Archbishop of Cambrai .-Freeman's Journal.

> The Roman Catholic prelates have given, through their organ, the Morning News, some information of a general character of the subjects which have occupied their attention during their recent conferences. The scope of their deliberations was very comprehensive, embracing 'the land question, emigration, the poor-law and its administration, the education question, the Protestant Church Establishment, and the whole Civil Service. Ecclesiastical discipline and education, however, were the chief matters under consideration during the five days on which the conclave sat. The completion of the University was one of the most important matters discussed. The building is to be erected at a cost of £100,000, the collection of which is to be extended over five years, and appeals are to be made in Great Britain, in America, and in Australia, all to be done under the sanction of the bishops of the respective countries. All the diocesan and middleclass schools connected with the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland are already affiliated with the Catholic University, and are thus brought directly under the control of the central authority in Dublin. The primary schools remain to be brought into the same condition of dependence upon the Church. This it is proposed to effect, not by employing the National Schools, but by training the National teachers. The parish priests have been already forbidden to send their teachers to be trained in the model schools of the National Board, and now the prelates have decided on establishing "Catholic training colleges for teachers, masters and mistresses." The staif of the Catholic University will be made available for this purpose, and the schools of the Obristian Brothers in Dublin and the Roman Catholic parochial schools are to serve for imparting the art of teaching, and all that is wanted is a domestic establishment in which the teachers can be lodged. If this plan be carried out it will be a great inroad on the National system, and will materially alter the spirit of the teachers, and through them the liberalizing tendencies of the instruction to be given to the masses of the population at the expense of the State. - Times Cor.

RAILWAY TO BANTRY .- We understand Lord Bantry has received letters from Lord Bandon and Mr. Confibeate, engineer, stating that they intend ap-plying next session of Parliament for a bill to extend the railway to Bantry .- Skibbercen Eagle.

cases in the town. Most active measures have been

thus speaks of the chapter which relates to the deni ing of the English government with Ireland at the period of the Union, It is difficult to set, before they mind the state of misgovernment, disorder, and wretchedness of the Ireland of 1782-98, even before the spirit of the French Revolution had maddened her factions and scots into snarchy. The influence of British policy and statesmanship could only penetrate the Irish Legislature through the foul and crooked channel of corruption; and the island was ruled by a feeble executive that rested upon a grasping oligarchy, whose bigotry or avidity it was necessary to conciliate. Good government was impossible in this state of things; and, at the same time, the whole frame of society had been distorted by the sectarian ascendancy which formed the principles of Irish institutions, and made three-fourths of the nation helots. Oan we wonder that in a country like this the beneficent action of the British Constitution should have been entirely unfelt and unknown; that for one section of the Irish people the government means partiality and patronage, and for the other undefined oppression; that power, wherever it showed itself, should have seemed either corrupt or odious; that the dominant aristocracy should have been greedy and despised, and the subject Irishry degraded and miserable. Such was the nation whose distempered elements were stirred into terrible activity in 1798 by rebellion. Mr. Massey's account of this outburst of crimes, derived chiefly from the Cornwallis Papers, is very full and worthy of attention. The movement commenced, as is well known, with the remains of the Volunteers of 1782, who, having already extorted concession at the crisis of the American war, availed themselves of the conflict with France to press for a reform in parliament, and for the emancipation of their Celtic fellow-countrytrymen. But, being frustrated in this just demand by a hostile oligarchy and a corrupt government, they gradually formed themselves into associations which looked to the French Republic for aid, and cought to shake off all allegiance on England. Such a movement could not fail to reach the brute mass of misery and discontent which was then the Coltic nation of Ireland; and, accordingly, a league unnatural and portentous was established between a few northern Protestants and the ill-fated peasantry of the south and west, who instinctively tried to escape oppression. Against this league was arrayed the Government and the Protestant oligarchy with the majority of their dependents; and it cannot be doubted that the crimes they authorised were a main cause that the conspiracy they teared broke out into bloody and perilous rebellion. The following is Mr. Sassey's picture of Ireland in 1796, two years before the actual conflict:-"The government, instead of repressing these outrages with firmness and moderation, aided the savage policy of retaliation to which the exasperated Protestants were too willing to resort. Lord Carbampton, the general commanding the forces in the disturbed districts, let loose his troops upon the wretched peasantry. It was enough for a magistrate, a squireen, or even a farmer to point out any one as suspected to have his habitation burnt down, his family turned adrift, and himself either abot or transported, without trial, without inquiry. An Act of Indemnity was passed by the Irish Parliament in in 1796 to protect these enormities, and the Insurrection Act gave them for the future the sanction of law." The atrocities of the conflict which ensued have been so fully and often described that there is no necessity again to repeat them. If the rebels showed the cruelty and revenge of the slave who has suddenly broken his chains, the oligarchy and the Irish Legislature displayed a spirit even more detestable. It was not enough that old English Generals declared that the scenes of 1798 were worse than those which succeeded Cullodenthat ruthless executions and shameless tortures accompanied the bloudy path of the rioters, and that Lord Cornwallis asserts that the object of "the principal persons in the country and parliament was the extirpation of the greater number of the inhabitants. For excesses in the hour of passion or terror there may, perhaps, be a wrethed excuse; but what brands with special infamy the conduct of the faction which then disgraced Ireland was its cool resolution, when all peril was past, to give the enduring senction of aw to the worst crimes of its worst adherents. The Indemnity Acts of the Irish Parliament, which threw a protection over every miscreant who had murdered or tortured in the name of loyalty, are, perhaps, the quence of such a course to all the Protestant shopmost remarkable monument of the spirit of Protestant ascendancy when triumphant. By these acts edress was denied even in a civil action to suff from the cruelties committed by the victorious faction; and worked, as they were, by Orange juries, we may conceive what memories they have left of law and justice among the Irish people. Mr. Massey thus records the operation of one of these infamous licenses to crime in the case of Sheriff Judkin Fitzgerald, a vigorous champion of loyalty and order :--After the act was passed, the sheriff conducted himself with an insolence which the most hardened ruffian has seldom exhibited. William Doyle, a tradesman, in the town of Carrick, was seized by Fitzgerald, and flogged until he fainted. No charge having been brought against him, Doyle brought an action of assault and false imprisonment; Fitzgerald pleaded the statute, and conducted his own defence. One of the witnesses, Captain Upham, who commanded a troop of Yeomanry, declared that the conduct of the sheriff had been calculated to convert loyal men into rebels, and that he himself, had he been in any other situation, would have been driven by such wanton cruelty as he had witnessed to join the rebellion. Fitzgerald addressed the jury in a speech the like of which, it may be safely asserted, was never before heard in a court of justice, and such as no criminal in the dock would now be sulfered to utter without rebuke. He was, indeed, more like an outlaw vaunting his exploits to his gang of cutthroats in their dea than a sane man taking a part in a transaction of civilised life. He named several persons whom he had flogged under circumstances more aggravated than those of the case before the court. He mentioned one man who had cut his throat to escape the horrors and ignominy of torture. He admitted, or boasted that, in his search

THE Inish Reservion. - The Times, in alreview of

the last volume of Mr. Massey's History of England,

mories which still separate Irish parties. Four hundred and seventy emigrants left Queenstown on Tuesday for Queensland, on board the Fiery Star, one of the Black Ball line, specially chartered by the Emigration Association. Just before the vessel sailed three respectable looking men, said to be from Manchester, were arrested on warrants granted by the magistrates of that city for having forged certaken by the sanitary inspectors to remove every- tain documents by which they obtained cheap passthing likely to be conducive to the disease. Very ages. Each of them had a wife and a large quantity few cases have appeared in the town.

to be perfectly innocent. Lord Avonmore, the

Chief Baron who tried the cause, did not dissemble

his grief and indignation at having to administer

such a law as that which had recently been enacted.

Before the Indemnity Act passed, he said in summing up to the jury, no damages you could give would be too great, but those are the words of the act, which places an insuperable bar be-

tween injury and redress, and sets all equity and

justice at defiance.' With these words the judge

deshed the act upon the cushion, and threw himself

upon his seat. The jury found for the defendant, who

thereupon sued the plaint of for double costs under the

statute, and obtained a verdict. . . It remains to be noticed with reference to this subject that

among the persons ultimately recommended for their

services to the special favour of the Crown was Mr.

Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, who received a consider-

able pension, and after the Union was created a

baronet of the United Kingdom. If we bear in mind

that men still alive can recall tales of iniquity such

as this, and have witnessed that detestable conflict

between an ascendant faction and a down-trolden

people, we shall make allowances for the bitter me-

The Nation gives publicity to a secret circular which has emanated from one of the Protestant societies of Dublin, and, which certainly is of a character which its authors might well desire to keep secret for not often has anything so treacherous. truculent and unchristian been issued by any society or body of men in these countries as an instruction to their co-religionists or sympathisers. The society in this case is named. "The Employment and Aid Society for Protestants," and has its offices at 17 Bachelor's walk in this city. Its professed objects are the finding of employment for Protestant servants, mechanics, agriculturists, &c., and the supplying of those persons with such tracts as the so. ciety considers suitable for them. The circular, marked 'private,' which this society has sent out addresses itself to Protestant heads of families and employers, and it warns them, as they value their lives and properties and dread assassination, not to employ Catholics as domestic or farm servants, or to locate them on their lands as small farmers or stewards. The circular is herded in large letters- Assassination—Self preservation; and from first to last it labors to show that the Catholics are assassinating the Protestants all over the country. To check this system of assassination it says the best thing that can be done is to carry out the sugges. tion which it has put forward. This atrocious docu-ment is addressed not to Protestant men, but to Protestant women, its cowardly and cold-blooded authors judging that the females would be the first that would then communicate their fears to men, What makes the whole affair doubly horrible is the mixture of sanctimonious cant with all this villainy, One's hair almost stands on end as he finds those black-hearted rascals mouthing of 'the love of God and of the country,' 'the way of Christ,' and 'the practice of Christian virtue,' and as he finds at the conclusion the Secretary who signs it winding up with the pious phrase, 'your very humble servant in Christ Jesus.' Mark, also, the sweeping nature of Mark, also, the sweeping nature of the sentence of disqualification which they pass on the Catholics. Landlords are bidden not to let land to them. If this counsel could be acted on, the country would be nearly swept clear of Catholic tenants, because the Catholic landlords are not many. Then, as regards the landless Catholics, they are not to be employed either as stewards or as doestic or farm servants. But, in a subsequent part of their circular, the hypocritical rullians who issued it talk of the 'heavenly love' they bear the Catholics, and the 'benign example' which they would show them. Observe the following paragraph :-

While we would urge on every Protestant employer the absolute necessity of immediately adopting the practice of this law of self-preservation, according to his circumstances, we would by no means undervalue the services of Roman Catholics. We would love and try to do them good, and employ them in stations unaccompanied by risk and personal danger.'

From this it seems that the persons who do not think Catholics worthy of trust in the not very elevated positions of small farmers, stewards, farm or domestic servants, do not undervalue their services. But what the positions contemplated for them are, we are not informed. We are vaguely told that they should be 'stations unaccompanied by risk and personal danger "- to the employer, the writer means to say. But what are they? As chimney sweeps they might do a great deal of harm-put dry sticks or gunpowder in the flues, for instance, and thus burn out or blow up the Protestant family: as -What else? I am puzzled to think what services are left open to them, if they may not black the boots or scour the floors, or cook the food or dig the fields of Protestants. In intention this pious document is a sentence of pauperism and death against a poor and innocent class of people who are honestly enraing their bread in the employ of Protestants. Its meaning is simply murderous. A majority of the Protestants in the country will certainly not act on its suggestions; but some of the weaker minded and more fanatical may. Whether they do or not, no amount of public execution could be too heavy for the lay and reverend miscreants who are responsible for the issue of that disgraceful circular. But has the idea ever occurred to those fellows that the Catholics of the country have a strong retalia-tory power in their hands? Did they ever calculate how many 'Protestant employers' would be left penniless if the Catholics only took away their trade and custom from them? What would be the consekeepers throughout the South of Ireland? Speedy ruin would come upon them and their childrenthey should emigrate, beg or go to the workhouse A terrible scene of sectarian strife would arise all over the country. But the authors of the circular thought to make their strokes in secret; they thought to work silently and steathily, so that they might arouse no outery against their deeds, meet with no resistance and receive no punishment in return. In this they have been disappointed; their plot has been laid bare, and the names of its scoundrel authors held up to public infamy.

There is an asylum for criminal lunatics at Dundrum, within four miles of Dublin, which contains at present 150 patients, many of them convicted of murder; but they are managed with little coercion or restraint. The building is in the midst of beautiful grounds, in an elevated situation, commanding extensive views. The sanitary condition of this asylum is said to be the best in the world, the mortality being under 3 per cent per annum. Similar attention to health and comfort, and reliance on moral influences, prevail throughout all the asylums in Ireland. Indeed, this humane system is carried so far that when the patients recover, and return to their humble stations in life, they sorely miss the luxuries which they onjoyed during their confinement .- Times Corr.

JRELAND AND ITS FUTURE. - The present season has been, and is, the ficest we remember for years in this country, and the consequence will be a conferring on us of inestimable favors, which we cannot over-estimate, and which we most deeply require .-The country overswhere presents a delightful aspect -the corn crops are most luxuriant-and every proof is afforded us of a most bountiful harvest This will be the greatest blessing to our impoverishfor rebels, he had flogged many persons who proved ed farmers, if the landlords will only permit it. If they act stringently towards their tenantry, if they demanded the last farthing-this bountiful harvest will prove nothing to them but a phantom, a curse instead of a blessing. We cannot think the landed proprietors will be so careless of their own interests, or so harsh to those, without whom their properties would be of little value, as to act in this manner, and we make the appeal in the full hope of its being acted on .- Woterford Chronicle.

> The Registrar-General has just published a highly important and most gratifying Return of the extent of land under the Flax Orop this year as compared with last year. The increase in brendth sown, as compared with that in 1862, applies to every county in Ireland, save Dublin, the degree of increase ranging from 4 acres only in Wicklow to 14,438 in Down the whole increase, throughout Ireland, representing an area of 64,022 acres, of which 60,856 acres in Ulster. At the low estimate of £40 an acre, this would give an increased yield, on this single crop alone, of upwards of two millious and a half sterling-The Cotton Famine is telling, with effect, upon Ulster, as the whole breadth of land under flux cultivation has risen from 91,646 acres, in 1858, to 136,282 acres in 1859, then to 147,957 acres in 1861, again to 150,070 acres in 1862, until it amounts this year to 214,092 acres. Notwi bstanding the heavy and numerous showers, the burvest work proceeds apace; the wheat and the early dats are all saved about the County Dublin.

Among the 5,708 967 persons enumerated in Inland at the census of 1861 no less than 742 are returned as being of the age of 100 years and apwards. 278 of these aged persons were men and 264 were

DUBLIN, Aug. 18 .- The restoration of the subsidy to the Royal Atlantic Mail Company, and consequent re-establishment of the steam communication between Galway and America, have caused great excitement samong the linhabitants of the City of the Tribes, and imparted a most unusual air of business activity. to that generally quiet locality. Yesterday being -the day appointed for the re-inauguration of the service, the town presented a gala, appearance. Flags fluttered from all the buildings, and the vessels in the harbour displayed their gayest bunting. The town was crowded with visitors from all parts of Ireland to whose numbers heavily-freighted excursion trains brought frequent additions throughout the day. Among them were several of the leading merchants of Belfast. The centre of attractions was the Hibernia, the vessel which is to-day to recommence the service. She is a very fine vessel, though not equal to the Adriatic, another vessel of the company which was in Kingstown lately. Her dimensions are —length over all, 360ft.; breadth between decks, 4ft between paddle-boxes, 76ft.; depth of hold, 50ft.; gross tonnage, 3,007 tons. Her engines are of 800-horse power. With 1,700 tons of coal now on board she draws 27ft. of water. She carries a crew of 126 men, including commander and officers, and, with her full, complement of passengers on board, she is estimated to run on an average 14 knots an hour .-She can carry 504 steerage and 96 cabin passengers; the accomodation for the latter is most luxurious. About 250 berths have been already engaged in her. -Correspondent of Times.

A banquet in honour of the occasion took place last night in the Assembly Rooms, Eyre-square, to which a large number of noblemen and gentlemen were invited. Mr. W. H. Gregory presided. Speeches were delivered by the chairman, by Mr. Chapman, Mr. Morris, Q.C.; the Lord Mayor of Duolin, Mr. Denis Kirwan, D.L.; Sir Thomas Burke, M.P.; Mr. William Malcomson, Mr. P. M. Lynch, Alderman Reynolds, Mr. John Ennis, M. P., and others .- Cor. of Times.

A change took place last week in the weather. which has in some districts given rise to gloomy for-bodings as to our harvest prospects. In all parts of the country heavy showers of rain, often lasting for several hours, have fallen every day. In the county of Cork the rainfall was so great that the rivers are reported as being swollen to wintry dimensions. There is reason to believe, however, that no serious damage has been done, as the rain, although very heavy, was followed by a very hot sunshine, with gentle wind. There is, therefore, no cause for alarm. and, unless the weather become much worse, a slight delay in barvest operations is all that need be apprehended, and even this will not be general. The reaping of wheat and outs has already commenced in the counties of Down, Galway, Carlow, and Louth, and the yield is everywhere said to be heavy and abundant. In Louth the farmers sowed less than half the usual quantity of wheat this year, which they now regret. The root crops and after grass will be greatly improved by the rain, and the potato crop will afford an excellent return. There is not as yet any appearance of the disease, and the supply at market is abundant and cheap, while the quality is superior. Flax pulling is going on rapidly in the counties of Down and Monaghan, and the crop is considered the best for many years past. The Registrar-General has issued a return showing in statute acres the extent of ground devoted to the cultivation of flax in each county of Ireland this year as compared with last. The details are given with great minuteness, but the general results show that the the total acreage under flax in Ireland this year is 214,092 acres, against 150-070 last year; and the total increase amounts to 64 022 acres. The only county in Ireland in which there has been no increase is Dublin, where only one acre has been sown. In Down there are 44,970 acres under the crop.~Ib.

The accounts of the state of the crops in Ireland are most satisfactory. The cereals are all of excel-lent description, and the potatoes were never known to be so fine, in regard to the flavour, number, and quality of the tubers. Except in a few instances along the coast, there has been no appearance of the

Two constables stationed at Cloughjordan, county of Tipperary, were nearly murdered on Saturday evening last by a prisoner. The head-constable with his party had arrested several persons at a faction fight in the afternoon, who were placed in the lock-up of the station. About 11 o'clock p.m. the police heard fighting among the prisoners, and Headconstable Quinn, together with Sub-constable Territ, took a light and proceeded to the lock-up. They had scarcely entered when one of the prisoners, s man named Pierce, rushed at them, knocked the candle from Territ's hand, and, seizing his sword, stabbed the head-constable in a dreadful manner through the body, a little above the heart, and then, turning on Territ, he ran him through twice in the abdomen. The two officers lie in a very precarious condition, with little, if any, chance of recovery .- Ib.

A largely attended meeting of nationalists took place at Slievnamon on Saturday. Resolutions were adopted deprecating reliance on the agency of "the London Parliament," and expressive of a determination "to bide the time to come."

The Cork Herald says : - During the past few days a rumour has been affoat that Queenstown was about to be visited by a Confederate steamer, for the purpose of effecting certain shipments not so easily performed in another port, and that some of the war vessels lying in the harbour were being kept in readiness to prevent any illegality being committee by such sraft in neutral waters. A notice has been posted at the Custom-house, at the instance of Mr. Eastman, United States' Consul, signed by the Port Admiral, setting forth that it was believed that a vessel in the service of the Confederate Stutes was about to call at Queenstown to embark men for privateering service, and warning Her Majesty's subjects against breaches of the Foreign Enlistment

The Confederate war steamer Florida was seen off Queenstown on Monday, when she sent ashore three persons by a fishing boat. The Cork Herald says of the vessel :- "She is a screw steamer of extraordinary swiftness, and is disguised in such a manner as to puzzle the keenest observer. Her hull is long and low; her sails look old and patched, and no external trace is visible of her real strength and power. Three hands have been, in one instance scen struggling aloft to take in a sail, to master which ethciently ten would be necessary, while a visit to the deck would disclose to view a body of at least 200 men, scattered about in groups. The persons landed from the Florida are officers of the Confederate Navy (one of them a physician), who around their profession and the service they belonged to, but refused to tell the name of their ship. Their business in Europe, of course, can only be conjectured."

A MELANCHOLY SCREE. - On Wednesday last, a meinucholy scene took place at Maryboro, just as the train was about to start for Dublin. A man with two children, one a girl about thirteen, the other a boy about eleven, got iato one of the carriages on the way to the metropolis. At the same time, two men, apparently farmers, came up, and observing the little group about to part, burst into tears : one seized the children, the other the man who seemed to be their father. Each held the other by the hand, and notwithstanding the many efforts made by the officials to separate them, they still rotained their grasp. The train was beginning to move, and still they clung to each other, in that dangerous position .-At last all the officers employed at the station came up and succeeded in separating them, though not without much difficulty. When the train went off, those in the carriage cried aloud, and wrung their hands. Every one in the same carriage was moved hands. Every one in the same carriage was moved hands. Every one in the same carriage was moved hands. Every one in the same carriage was moved hands. Every one in the same carriage was moved hands. The memorial subject of the s

The Dublik Review has passed into other hands, Ino other argumon than that such an arrangement is and the first number of the new series contains, on in accordance with the sanctity of the Sabbath, and The Ideal of a Christian Church, and a gentleman of large private fortune. The paper in the present month, entitled 'The Works and the Wants of the Oatholic Church in England, is from the pen of the Very Rev. Dr. Manning, Rector of St. Mary's Bayswater.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN BRITAIN .- An English conemporary supplies its readers with the following statistics of the Catholic Church in Great Britain. compiled from Battershy's Directory for 1861, and from other sources. It is a very interesting and valuable subject to those who remember the condition of Catholics in England previous to 1829. We find that of the 22 Catholic Peers, 9 are Peers of England, viz.:-The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Campys, Lord Stourton, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, Lord Petre, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Lord Dormer, Lord Stafford, and Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.— Four are Peers of the United Kingdom, viz.:-The Earl of Fingal, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Oxford, and Lord Lovat. So that 13 Catholic Peers sit in the House of Lords. The Scottish Peerages are held by the Countess of Newburgh and Lord Herries: and there are 7 Catholic Peers of Ireland, viz.:-The Earl of Dunraven, Viscounts Gormanstown, Southwell, and Tuaffe, and the Lords Trimleston, French, and Bellew. The list of Baronets is long. There are 43, of whom 16 are Baronets of England, viz.: - Sir Robert Gerard, Sir Francis Vincent, Sir James Doughty Tichborne, Sir Bourchier Wrey, Sir Charles Wolseley, Sir Robert Throckmorton, Sir Edward Blount, Sir John Haggerston, Sir John Dalberg Acton, Sir Henry Webb, Sir George Bowyer, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Sir Frederick Smythe, Sir William Massey Stanley, Sir Thomas Rokewood Gage, and Sir Pyers Mostyn. Two are Baronets of Scotland, viz: -Sir William Gordon and Sir Wm. Stewart. There is only one Catholic Baronet of Great Britain, viz., Sir John Sutton. The Catholic Baronets of Ireland are eight in number, viz., Sir Riginald Barnewall, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Sir Jos. Burke, Sir James Dalton Fitzgerald, Sir John Brad-street, Sir Vere de Vere, Sir Hugh Nugent, and Sir Thomas Burke. The Earonets of the United Kingdom are 16 in number, of whom one is a Scot, viz, Sir Archibald Deppel Macdonald : six are Englishmen, vis., Sir Clifford Constable, Sir John Simeon, Sir Edward Vavasour, Sir Humphrey De Trafford Sir William Lawson, and Charles Tempest; and nine are Irishmen, viz., Sir George Goold, Sir Roland Blennerhasset, Sir Charles Domvile, Sir Percy Nugent, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Rev. Sir Christopher Bellew, Sir Henry Winston Burron, Sir James Power, and Sir Timothy O'Brien. There are, therefore, 28 English Catholic baronets, three Scotch Catholic baronets, and seventeen Irish Catholic baronets .-But the most interesting feature of the Catholic Directory are its statistics of Priests, Churches. Chapels, Religious Communities, and Golleges. We extract the following :iests.

35., chapels
d stations.

ymmunities
of men.

.r	ENGLAND	Pri	S. D. d	00	ပိ	Gol
). į,	Westminster	184	80	12	24	1
h	Beverley	101	82	G	12	1
е	Birmingham	130	96	3	23	1
0	Clifton	57	40	3	8	1
-	Hexham,	86	70	1	10	1
d	Liverpool,	173	91	4	25	1
	Menevia and Newport	41	37	2	5	
ם	Northampton	25	34	• •	4	• •
d	Nottingham	62	48	4	7	2
.5	Plymouth	34	33	1	6	
8	Salford	90	61	4.	11	1
	Shrewsbuly	76	56	7	Е	1
	Southwark	136	89	7	12	• •
y	Bishop and Priests					. 1
y ,	Unattached	31	• •	• •		••
,			~~			
e	Total in England : Scotland.	1215	837	50	153	10
-	Eastern District	53	61		1	1
-	Western District	85	89		4Ł	1 1
t,	Northern District		37		2	
У	Bishops,	4				!
a.						
e	Total in Scotland	173	195		9	2
!,	" Great Britaig	1388	1019	50	162	12
r	The progress made i	n the	last thre	e year	s is cle	arly
١,	shown in the following	tuble	3:			
e				1862.	1859.	ì
s	Bishops and Pries			1388	1322	[
	Churches, chapels	, રિક	tations,	1019	926	- 1
k	Communities of m	en	.	50	34	1
e	Convents			162	110	i
e	Colleges			12	11	}
-	The increase in the	tbree	Jears is	, of B	shops	and

Priests, 166; of churches, chapels, and stations 93; of communities of men, 16; of convents, 52; of colleges, 1. It is an increase of 13 1-2 per cent. on the number of the Bishops and Clergy, an increase of 10 per cent, on the number of communities of men, an increase of 47 per cent. on the number of convents, and an increase of 9 per cent, on the number of col-

BITTER SARBATARIANISM SNUBBED .- The Channel fleet has made an invasion. Our readers need not be alarmed. Leith is not about to be bombarded; but the fact is the fleet has invaded the exclusive right of the Free Kirk to the employment of Sunday. has infringed on a monopoly; it has accepted the visits of some Scotch people at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, who ought instead to have been under the wing of the Kirk. The cannon of our men-of-war and frigates have been exhibiting in successful rivalry to the great guns of the Free Church pul-The population has been carried away captive, and their leaders cast themselves in alarm at the feet of the chiefs of invasion. We assure our readers that this is no exaggerated description of the state of alarm into which the Free Kirk has been thrown by the sudden appearance of the Channel fleet. The plain English of the matter is very simple. It is customary for the ships of the squadron to be opened when they are in port to the inspection if visitors at certain times, while the officers and crew are given more or less permission to go on shore. Neither the Government nor the Admiralty have thought it necessary for the religious behavior of their subordinates either that the crews sit with their hands before them all Sanday on shipboard, or that the landsmen should be compelled to confine themselves to a distant sight of the ships on the only day on which in many cases they can see them. With the religious feeling which marks all our publie regulations, the Admiralty have provided for a decent observance of the day. A chaplain is on board every ship, and the officers and crew attend Divine service. But after this the Admiralty have considered that ships are as lawful places to walk upon and as lawful sights to admire as anything on land. The Scotch Kirk, however, have 'an idea,' as they call it, almost peculiar to themselves, that any amusement on Sunday is unjustifiable, and therefore when Admiral Dacres was coming to the Frith of Forth a few days ago an address was presented to him by the Sabbath Alliance of Sectland, bringing under his notice, not very respectfully, as we think, mighty Empires are very apt to be aggressive and to the great importance of issuing such an order as promote their own destinies in an exceedingly exwill prevent the general public from being re-pensive manner. We have got two of these fabrics will prevent the general public from being re-

the title page, the names of Messrs. Burns and Lam-will meet with the general approbation of the relibert, the well known Oatholic publishers of Portman gious people of Scotland. The audacious Pharisaism street, Portman-square. The present editor is Mr. of this address seems to have roused Admiral Dac-Ward, one of the Oxford converts, the author of resis ire, and he contents himself with informing the Chairman that ' on board Her Majesty's ships Divine service is regularly performed, and no irregularity permitted that would disgrace that or any other day.' He very naturally, therefore, sees no necessity for preventing the public from simply visiting the ships after the hours of Divine service, any more than for preventing the officers and crew landing from the squadron. Thus repulsed, the Alliance appealed to the Admiralty, but received a still more decisive snub, and at last they had nothing left but to protest: So the subject was brought before the Commission of the Free Kirk, at Edinburgh, a few days ago, in the extravagant terms we have quoted

> THE LAND OF THE " OPEN BIBLE"-The order of Foresters, a most respectable body, gave an enter-tainment in Aston Park for the benefit of their sick and funeral funds, and the managers hired, among other performers, a Birmingham woman, called for the nonce Madam Geneive, to attract attendance by the public risk of her life. They understood their audience and the popular taste, and stretched the rope thirty feet from the ground, higher than the third story of an ordinary house, and as the time drew near every other spectacle was deserted, and young men with their sweethearts opposite, intermitted the pleasing pastime of 'kiss in the ring.' What Roman could listen to music or think of flirtation when the gladiators were in the arens or the Christians flung to the lions? The 'tide,' says the local reporter, 'all flowed in one direction,' and Madam Geneive stepped out, in 'a blue muslin skirt with fleshings,' above a sea of upturned faces. The poor woman-we have no heart to blame her, for there were many mouths at home to feed, her husband was leading her to the rope, and the wild beasts were surging below-was in the sixth month of her pregnancy,—that is, as every husband in England' knows, her nerves were not worth a straw. Still she stepped out-she would have been torn to pieces f she had not-and walked 'half the distance,' but without performing any particular feat. There was neither agility nor beauty in the display, no exhibition of any rare or unusual power; but, nevertheless, the 'grounds rang with plaudits from every side'-for there was the only thing the crowd desired, real palpable danger to life, danger of the kind which can be witnessed in safety—nobody enjoys the sight of the cholera—and which sets the teeth on edge, and makes the breath come pantingly short. The couple understood both the excitement and its source, and the woman again set out, this time with steel chains, 'which flashed in the sun,'-to show that they were real, and therefore heavy and dangerous-bound on her arms and feet. Clearly this was more dangerous still, and the crowd, 'every breath being hushed,' burst as she emerged from the other end of the rope into 'applause both loud and long.' Be it observed the chains preclude both agility and beauty of pose, and danger was this time the recognised source of pleasure. The emotion was not, however, yet at its height, and as the attendant drew a bag over her head the crowd glued its eyes on her figure almost consciously hungering for blood. The bag absolutely produces awkwardness of appearance, and the excitement, therefore, resolved itself into the simple though unacknowledged hope that the performer would fall. It was gratified, for the poor woman had not taken three steps when the rope gave way, she fell thirty feet through the air, and, cracking the spinal cord, died on the spot without sign or groan. The body was removed from the grounds, and the festival proceeded bravely; 'the assemblage seemed bent upon continuing their enjoyment; and in a short while lads and lasses were engaged with great glee in playing 'kiss in the ring' within a few yards of the place where death had so recently been.' Why not? 'Spread the sand, lictors, let the games proceed. It is but a slave who is dead.' It is only the Roman ethics to which we are returning without the Roman restraints, only the Pagan morals we are adopting rendered worse by the internal consciousness that Christianity is divine, and that Christianity is not this. And then, permitting all this, we hug ourselves because a magistrate lines a marquis who sets two cocks to fight, and inveigh with bitter disgust against the barbarism which at Bayonne permits armed men to encounter half-starved, and estable buils. Lord Hastings had at least the excuse of borhood, the matador can at least plead that he does as his famatador can at least plead that he does as his fathers have done for the past thousand years, but the Foss-road towards Bingham, were taunted by some English labourers working in a road-side field quiet and sober fathers of families, whose sufferance enables Sir George Grey to tolerate this variety of human sacrifice, are introducing a barbarism, deliberately crushing down their own convictions, in order to enjoy a new gratification to the wild beast which lurks in every heart, and which it is their admitted duty to suppress. The conduct of the husband was bad enough, for, knowing his wife's condition, he must also have known that every step on the rope was made above her grave; but it is always worse than useless to waste reason on hunger. It is the managers-all decent, responsible men, doubtless -who tempted the woman to rick her life, the respeciable fathers who took daughters and wives to swell the crowd whose plaudits rose with every nearer approach to sudden and borrible death, who most deserve the charge of accessories to a murder. If we say the the truth, that their sole attraction was that the speciators of the Imperial games, the wildbeast thirst for human blood, they will pronounce us guilty of gross exaggeration. How many of them would have stirred a yard to see the same woman in the same dress on a rope six feet from the

ground? -- Speciator. THE HANVEST.—A large proportion of the fine crop of wheat may be considered either gathered or safe. It would appear it will be no difficulty this season to find samples weighing 66 lb. per bushel, and many oats exhibited are 44 lb. per bushel. Barley must vary much, and but a small yield of oats will be gathered on the light soils. Pens also turn out less than expected, and beans will be very partial. Potatoes are good, but not abundant, and the west and south-west of Ireland are now beginning to complain of disease; while in Prussia the yield is very deficient. The north of Europe, it would appear, has not had weather equal to our own, the harvest having been impeded by rain, which has affected the condition of much of the new corn brought to market, but prices have generally been pointing downwards for the want of encouragement from England. France continues to take the lead in a lower scale of prices, the liberal offers and fine conlity of the new wheat giving millers a fuil assurance of plenty. The same state of things has obtained here. With but little showing at the several country markets, there has been less disposition to buy, and prices for old wheat must be quoted fully is under last week : while, where new has appeared in quantity, a still greater reduction must be noted, with a echviction that rates have not yet reached their lowest. American advices show the same tendency, cspecially for flour; but, with our own crop in good order, and of fine quality, should any serious decline take place, we may see some reaction .- Mark Lane

Nationality is a fine thing, but it costs a great deal if money, and often something more than money too. Mr. Oobden was right when he said that small States were generally happier than large ones. Your

July, at 7 o'clock, a fire was reported on the port bow, so the ship was immediately kept away for it, and at 9 o'clock a vessel was descried to windward. coming towards to us, and when within a mile and a half off fired a blank gun, which we at once return-ed. She then 'hauled her wind' and bore away in the opposite direction, so we thought we had done with her. About 10 p.m., we came abreast of a large American vessel on are, and almost burnt to the water's edge, and a bark was also seen lying to close by her. We burned a long light, in case any persons were adrift or required assistance, and at 12 20 midnight a vessel was reported coming after us under sail and steam, and furling sail in very quick time, under our stern, steamed up on our weather quarter, going apparently double our speed-viz., seven knots, with all her men at quarters and cleared for action, and commenced halling us as follows :-This is the Confederate war steamer Alabama. Ship shoy! What ship is that?' On being asked if they burned that ship, they said they did. The excitement on board among officers and men was very great, all eager to catch a sight of the far-famed vessel Alabama over the bulwarks, or wherever a good view could be obtained.'

FEDERAL RECRUITING .- Posters may be seen at the shop window of a worthy merchant in town, announcing that 500 labourers are wanted for the Columbia and Great Western Railway, in the State of Ohio. Six shillings per day and expenses to the work from New York are offered—tempting terms surely. Further, the labourers are to be rigidly guarded against the chance of being drafted for the United States' army, should there be a draft, and they are confidently referred to a list of gentlemen in America, who may be very respectable people if anything were known of them. We have heard of at-tempts at recruiting for the Federal army in Ireland, and this sounds so very like them, that laborers may consider twice before they foranke their work at home for the prospect held out to them to go abroad. The offer may be quite genuine, but we know that some of our townsmen have been obliged to serve in the Federal ranks through want of work, and certainly America is about the last place in the world where lucrative employment in the arts of peace can now be hoped for .- Hawick Advertiser.

Laying aside all party espects, the war in America, looked upon simply as a war, ought to put human nature in this nineteenth century to shame. It is not even war on modern civilized dimensions; it is war upon a barbaric scale. It is ancient war revived. Its carnage, its devastations, its famines, its pestilences are barbaric. Its battlefields are upon an old plan, in which the slaughter is out of all proportion with the strategy. The engines of war are modern, but the angel of destruction which fires them is the same destroying angel which Inid low Assyrian, Chaldean, and Persian armics. Milton has given us a picture of ancient war conducted with modern justruments, and has boldly introduced the thunders of field guns into the very earliest fight on record. This war combines the newest military inventions with the oldest type of horror and destruction. - Times.

EMIGRATION FROM SOUTH WALES. - The emigration from all parts of South Wales, more especially from the coal and iron districts, continues, and judging from the large numbers that leave weekly, there is no prospect of a cessation of the movement. Puddlers, colliers, and others employed about the coal and iron works form the majority of the emigrants, and by far the greater number emigrate to the States. The extent of the emigration may be inferred from fact that one iron work is at present short of 400 hands.

The official correspondence published by the London Times to day, regarding Federal interference in the trade with the Bahamas, winds up with a letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated 18th, in which he says that the British Government had some reason to hope that the interference of the United States Government would have been discontinued under representations from the British Government; but such not being the case, Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons to address a fresh remonstrance to the United States Government.

VIOLENT AFFRAT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND IRISH REAPERS. - A serious affray between English and frish harvestmen lately took place on the Foss-road, between Bingham and Flintham, Notts. A number of Irish labourers, who have come over to assist in down.' A jeering reply was given by the Irishmen, whom the labourers at once pursued with their one of the Englishmen being cut across the sculp from ear to ear with a sickle. The labourers overpowered the Irishmen, and treated them with the greatest brutality. One poor fellow's head was cut with a scythe across the back from ear to car. The wound is of great depth, and he now lies at the Bingham Union. His life is despaired of. Another was cut deep into the bone of the skull, from the right eye across the head, and is now lying at the same place in a critical condition. The Englishmen were approhended and taken before the magistrates at Bingham, and were committed to take their trials. -Manchester Examiner.

THE LADIES' GALLERY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. -Everybody has heard of the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons, but everybody has not seen it. If a conjecture should be uttered respecting its dimensions, it is not likely that that the description would be by any means accurate. Visions of ottomans and arm chairs, and carpeted floors and hangings, might present themselves to 'the mind's eye but such extravegant notions respecting the upbotstery would be entirely at variance with the fact. Three little cells of the real Milback style of architecture constitute the Ladies' Gallery. A grating in front strengthens the impression that the uparments were intended for the peastential chambers of a reformatory. One of the apartments scarcely at-fords accommodation to seven ladies, crinoline included; and this apartment is at the disposal of the Speaker. In each of the two other cells thirteen adies may contrive to crush themselves and their skirts, and gratify their curiosity by enduring personal discomfort to an extent unlimited. The light ponetrates with difficulty, and finds itself in circumstances ciently potent to make legible the inscription in large letters on the walls, 'Silcoce is requested.' Some manufacture, but its obsumery is not proof against malicious persons insinuate that more elequence was the perfinances, remodel and restorative operation stairs—that it was gradually assuming the attributes after compets the organ to its duty. It must secrete reof a rival House of Commons, and that the proclamation of silence was issued to save hon, members from
being extinguished by the securior fluency of their
rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of sir friends. -- Star.

The last reports from Lancashice are not likely to are of a most eminous complexion, and suggest conditions, they recover their natural hue; if the appetice clusions for which the public will hardly have been its gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is bor market, the tide of improvement has suddenly sumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform etterned, and the distress in the manufacturing district. Sects of this preparation when bilious disease has is once more increasing. For nearly eight months it been already developed; but in cases wherein there had been uninterruptedly on the decline. Upon an is merely a constitutional tendancy to liver complaint average, 4,000 hands were struck off the relief lists it may be prevented throughout life by the regular which the authorities were dealing had been reduced. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pon-in the end by nearly one-half. At Christmas last dered or, rather, they should be promptly acted upceived on Sabbath as visitors on board of the already -a French Empire in the West and a Rus- upwards of 500,000 persons were relieved. At Mid- on-by all persons of billious habit.

THE ALADAMA.—Her Majesty's ship Clio, on her a transfer of the balance from one side of the sheet to the other. On the 25th of July there appeared, across the Alsbama. On the evening of the 2nd of not a decrease, but an increase in the number of paunot a decrease, but an increase in the number of paupers; and on the 1st of August the addition was not only continued, but very seriously extended. The increase was but 280 in the first week of the change; in the second it was 1,290. If that is to be the rate of retrogression, we shall soon get back to the statistics of the winter .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

Tun Farn or Charleston .- The fate of the city as yot problematical though there are many of our thinkers who are of the opinion that its fall is only a question of time. The ordeal which Fort Sumpter and Fort Wagner are now undergoing is a most trying one, and if they successfully resist the terrible onelaught it will be a wonder and a miracle. But be the fate of the city what it may, we do not regard the fortunes of the confederacy as in the least iffected by it As a point of interest or importance, it does not compare with that of Fort Donelson, Billow, Vicksburg or New Orleans. It would prove of little strategic value to the enemy, as he could not make it a base of future operations or turn it to any advantage whatever, reduced to ashes, as it will be before permitted to fall into his possession. The moral effect of such a calamity would doubtless for a time be depressing upon the people and the country, and hence we feel a deep solicitude for its fate, and sincerely hope that, through the skill of our officers and the bravery and energy of our troops the proud old city may survive as a living monument to the courage, fortitude and heroism of her people and noble defenders. - Atlanta (Geo.) Appeal, Aug. 20.

PROFLIGACY IN WASHINGTON .- The correspondent of the Boston Traveller thus discourses of and things in Washington :- "It is useless to deny that the war has, in a measure, poisoned the taste of the people, bringing as it has unmistakably, a train of evils to the doors of Washington previously but little known, until it is saddening to behold the utter degeneracy of the people, particularly the middle classes, to-day. The stranger cannot fail to observe the large number of jabbering foreign rowdies who congregate at the corners of the different streets. Many of these are exiled vagabonds, who are here on the look out for the first dishonest official who has something to sell. It makes no difference whether the property be confiscated furniture, captured horses, or quarter-master or commissiary stores, the purchaser has no principles to lose, and why should he be scrupulous in making a bargain? Then there are scores of blacklegs and professional gamblers here from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, plying their arts most dexterously to inveigle as many unsuspecting officers and soldiers as possible into their meshes after the Paymaster has been around, and in which I am sorry to say they often succeed, robbing the foolish men of every cent of their hard earnings. Brazenfaced harlots promeuade the avenue and dash through the streets in barouches dressed in the most flashy costumes, their faded features covered with chalk and rouge. Half intoxicated rowdies roll through the streets in open carringes, emoking their cigars, and shouting indeceut language. In fact, gambling, licentiousness, drankenness, and every species of evil run riot throughout the city, until now prolligacy reigns supreme. I would like to tell you a few facts in relation to the 'illegant botels' of this dusty place, and of the recherche style in which nothing is served. But enough of Sodom and Gomorrah.

PIETY AND PROFIT. - Henry Ward Beecher's pious ournal, the Independent, announces that, having been 'allowed of God to be put in trust with the Guspel, it has a larger weekly circulation than any other weekly religious newspaper in the world, and that therefore "as a medium for advertising its columns are unsurpassed.

The population of New Orleans, 200,000 before the rar, has declined to 60,000 exclusive of military; half the houses are empty and going to decay; and commerce there is none.

President Davis has accredited Mr. Robt M. T. lineter, now in Paris, to be Minister of the Confederate States to the Empire of Mexico, which will be acknowledged by the Confederacy so soon as the accopiance of the throne by the Archdone Maximilian is afficially made known. Mr. Hunter will accompany the Emperor from Europe to Mexico.

THE WEALTH OF MEXICO. - In Mexico there are over one thousand silver mines, yielding between thirtyfive and forty millions of dollars a year. The value of these mines is increased by the fact that there are twenty-five mines of quicksiver, which yield from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand pound with having come over to run the harvest prices ; weight annually. Gold is also found in considerable quantities, stated variously at from three millions of apilors upwards. The mines generally located either scythes. A brief struggle took place between them, on the top or on the western slope of the Cordilleras and have been wrought for ages. Gold and silver vases of great value and beauty of workmanship were sent back to Spain by the first conquerors as spoils of war. Iron and copper are also produced in great abundance. One great bindrance to the realizing of this mineral wealth is the difficulty of transporting it to the seaboard, there being neither railroads nor navigable rivers in the county, and the only means of transportation being the back of mules. The commercial inertness and want of mechanical enterprise of the people, and the small extent to which the combination and division of labor are carried, have also contributed, with the general insecurity of property, to prevent the various natural riches of the country from their full development.

THE PROSPECT OF STARVING THE SOUTH .- The whole amount of wheat raised in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, in 1860, was \$1,326,884 bushels. In 1861 it was 35,009,000; in 1863, it was 40,000,000; and in 1963 it is estimated that it will be 50,000,000 of bushele. The amount of corn raised in the same States was, in 1869, 280,000,000 beshels; in 1861, it was 300,-000,500; in 1862, it was 340,000,000; and in 1863, it will be 380,000,000 bushels or upwards.

The N. Y. Times says the enforcement of the exchange of colored prisoners, was the subject of discussion to day at a meeting of the Cabinet. The posicy of the Government in this regard will be exacting and unyielding.

Uniceing Faces from the Endous .- Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in whichit cannot control. Its presence, however, is softi- all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cared without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstioften displayed in the Ludies' Gallery than down- of Hostefter Shomach Betters. That genial correchealth. If there is costiveness, it disappears : if there is cole ache or back-ache, it ceases: if the skin and have escaped the observation of our readers. They the wides of the eyes are tinged with superfluons prevared. In the very height of summer, and while a testored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the bountiful harvest is making large nemands on the la- completed may be, and whatever the place it has asevery week, and the actual mass of distress with use in small quantities, of this palatable antidote.

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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G. B. CLERK, Editor. TBRMB:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Polish Question promises to afford plenty of work for the diplomatists. It makes no progress, , we are told, and is altogether one of those inter-'minable, insoluble questions in which statesmen seem to delight, as furnishing them with so many opportunities for displaying their dexterity and cumningness of fence. By the latest dates before us, per steamers, City of New York and Scotta, we learn, respecting the Polish imbroglio, no more than this: That there is nothing new, that the Notes of the Western Powers had been delivered to Prince Gortschakoff, that the latter had given no reply, and that it was generally believed that Russia would limit her action to a simple acknowledgment of their receipt. From the Italian Peninsula there is nothing of any kind to report.

from Ireland especially, the reports as to the doned. state of the growing crops, and the prospects of expected that the sufferings of the poorer classes will soon come to an end. The distress in Lanagain excites a good deal of attention.

rate States. Of these vessels, one, according to active operations." the allegations of the applicants, was to sail about the 27th ult., and was to be received by the Confederate man-of-war steamer Florida. The mg completion. No doubt, if the complainants del of the Alabama, are being built in French | Brydges. ports, and that a Confederate man-of-war has just put into Brest harbor for repairs.

Mexico by the Arch-Duke Maximillian, is now disputes about words, not things, which would looked upon as a settled thing, and speculation is cease of themselves were the parties thereunto rife as to how this open violation of the Munroe to condescend to definitions, sharp and exhaus-Washington. That a short time ago the latter provoke controversy by urging the feasibility, as an actual designation of war can hardly be for British North America, how easily the quesdoubted; and even now, in spite of their trou- tions raised might be solved by a simple definibles, and the stout resistance of the Confederates, I tion of the much used-little understood, word it seems unlikely that the Northerners will allow "monarchy." Unfortunately few attach any the action of the French Emperor to pass with- definite meaning to the word which they use out an energetic protest. For the present, how- they employ it, sometimes in one sense, someever, the Provident eats his leek, and if he swears | times in another, and thus appropriately end by hordibly, swears for the most part inaudibly .- I talking thorough nonsense, and becoming unintel-His official organ at Washington frankly informs ligible not only to their audiences-but to themus that " it is not probable the Government will at | selves. as early day" proclaim to the country what policy tremest caution and reticence become the duty of | Cromwell was the last Monarch of England: the administration, where a question of such gra- and though in the early part of his reign George vity and magnitude is involved."

is susceptible of but one of two solutions: Either proved themselves too powerful for him. The France must withdraw her troops from Mexico, President of the U. States is far more of a or else site must prepare for war, sooner or later. monarch than is Queen Victoria; and the two with the Northern States; since the latter cannot most strictly monarchical governments on the now retrace their steps, or abandon such a fundu- face of the earth at the present day are those of mental article of their foreign policy, as is that Russia, and of the Federal States of North its political liberties. In England the people enwhich is embodied in the Munroe doctrine. It is America. therefore by no means impossible that a favorable

establishing the independence of the Southern States. It the French Emperor wishes to establish an imperial form of government in Mexihis interest to interpose betwixt Mexico and the Northern States, a friendly power, such as would be a Confederacy of Southern States indebted for their national existence to French intervention. But the ways of Louis Napoleon are inscrutable, and the course of policy which he ultimately adopts is generally the very opposite of that which the world naturally expects him to take. Even now, who can explain, who can foretell the policy and ultimate designs of Louis Napoleon on Italy ?-- who can account for the long protracted agony of Gaeta? It is worse therefore than useless to hazard any opinion as to the course which he is preparing to pursue with respect to the Northern and Southern beiligerents. In Dickens' description of the concert at "The Todgers," in honor of the two Miss Pecksniffs, it is remarked of the younger gentleman and his flute, that then when he seemed to be doing nothing at all, he was actually doing that, which if duly considered, should have astonished the hearers most. So in one sense may it he said of Louis Napoleon, and his policy, loreign and domestic; he is always turning up there and then, where and when least expected, and is never so busy and so dangerous as when he appears to be doing nothing at all.

The siege of Charlestown still continues, but with no very rapid progress. Sumter, so every day's telegram assures us, is a heap of ruins, but the Confederate flag still floats over its crumbling walls. Fort Wagner is not taken, though the enemy have pushed their approaches preity close to it, and the barbarous scheme of bombarding the From all parts of the United Kingdom, and City seems to have been for the present aban

The latest telegram, dated New York 8th inthe harvest, are most encouraging. Cereals and stant, gives a gloomy account of the prospects of polatoes are both doing well in Ireland; and the Federals. The Confederate garrison has with an abundance of food, it is confidently to be been largely re-inforced: the season is represented as becoming so inclement as to render it doubtful whether the fleet under Admiral Dahleasing, consequent upon the dearth of cotton, gren can carry out its part of the attack; and above all, we are now informed that Sumter is During the recess of Parliament there can be not the heap of ruins it was said to be, but that but little news of any political importance. Ap- it still opposes formidable obstacles to the advance plication had again been made to Lord Russell of the ships. Nothing can be done by the fleet by Northern sympathisers, to stop the departure till Sumter is silenced; and the Yankee public of two steamers which the applicants believed to are warned that it is at present impossible to hold for the country, well for its future liberties, were be destined for the naval service of the Confede- out to them "any brilliant prospects of immediate it otherwise. No matter what our political sys-

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

It is remoured that the present Session is to other vessel, asserted to be an iron-clad, is build- be a short one, and that the supplies having been ing in the Clyde, and is said to be fast approach- | votes, and a Militia Bill passed, the Legislature will adjourn. The debates bitherto present hireally destined for the Confederate Navy, the Mr. J. A Macdonald gave notice of, and sub-British authorities will interfere; but such proof sequently withdrew a notice of a motion for a a failure. it is almost impossible to adduce, and, therefore Committee to inquire into the truth of the it is, under a free Government like that of Eng- charge adduced by the Gazette against the land, almost impossible for the authorities to in- Ministry, in the affair of the Grand Trunk subterfere effectually in the matter. We are in- sidy; and their reported attempts to purchase formed also by the Paris correspondent of the the influence in their favor, of the Grand Trunk

WHAT IS A MONARCHY? -- One half of our The acceptance of the Imperial throne of warmest controversies are mere logomachies;

The question is indeed a very grave one, and well as a king, the Great Houses, or aristocracy

diversion in favor of the Confederates may yet be our Canadian political institutions to those of the Monarch's favorite of to-day is liable to made by French arms; and that as the latter Great Britain, by establishing a Canadian ino- be scourged like a dog to-morrow; and the peoplayed an important part in the great political dra- narchy, " with perhaps a son of Victoria for | ple of England enjoy liberty, because they care ma whose denouement was the severance of the King"-as a late number of the British Stan- not to disturb the social inequalities which exist church, and still continued his address to his Southerners, whom in consequence, it, the Wit-

may yet be destined to be one of the means for | chy or " one man power"; but simply a formof Government, hereditary in the person of the chief member of the Executive. This is a horse of a different colour; for a government may be, co, under a French protectorate, it is obviously as is that which now obtains in the Northern States, monarchical without being hereditary; or on the other band, it may be hereditary without being monarchical, as is that oligarchical - or rather polyarchical form of government which obtains in Great Britain. What is really meant therefore by those who loosely talk about Canadian monarchy is merely the adoption-or introduction of the hereditary principle, in the case of the head of the Government. But here of course the question at once arises-Is the adoption or introduction of such a principle feasible in British North America?

> The bereditary principle, as applied to the sovereign in Great Britain, succeeds admirably, because it is in harmony, or keeping, with the entire social system of that country. The hereditary principle obtains throughout, and vitalises that system: and an hereditary sovereign is but the logical sequence or complement of an hereditary aristocracy, of an hereditary tenure of land-and of a law, or rather custom of primogeniture. In a state of society where none of City:these things existed or would be tolerated: where there was no hereditary aristocracy, no hereditary tenure of land, no entailed estates, and no law or custom of primogeniture, an hereditary sovereign would be a social and political monster. The political system instead of being in harmony with, or, the logical development of the social system, would be alien and abhorrent to it. The political order would be in opposition to the social order; and the intrusive or hereditary element in the political order would have to be expelled, before harmony could be res-

Now in British N. America-unfortunately as we believe-fortunately according to the opinions of others, there is no hereditary aristocracy, no hereditary landed gentry, no hereditary tenure of land, no system of entails, and no law or custom of primogeniture. Such things are not only at present wanting, but in so far as the vast majority of the population of British North America are concerned, are at variance with, and repugnant to the genius of the people, and to all their national traditions, customs and prejudices. We are stating what we believe to be the fact, not what we wish to be so; for it would be well tem in British North America, our social system of which ultimately the other must be but the outgrowth or development, is with the exception of Catholic and French Lower Canada, identical with the Yankee social system, or that which obtains in the Northern States of the neighboring Union; and any attempt that might can adduce proof such as a Court of Law would the of general interest, for no measures of public be made to establish a form of government, or entertain, that the ressels complained of are importance have as yet been brought forward. political order not in harmony with and based upon our actual social system would inevitably be

gree remedied or supplemented by political action. It is as impossible to make an hereditary aristocracy, or hereditary landed gentry, as it is to make an ancient oak. Every other part of the London Globe, that several steamers on the mo- Company by bribing Messrs. Ferrier and social organism may be made, or if lost may be restored. The bourgeoisie, the neasantry, if destroyed, will rapidly grow again; but, whether for good or for evil, so it is, an aristocracy and an hereditary gentry, once destroyed, can never be supplied. The ravages of the revolutionary storm which swept over France during the last decade of the eighteenth century have, with one doctrine will be received by the authorities at tive. When, for instance, writers in the press important exception been repaired. The throne and the altar have been raised up; a monarchy would have accepted it, not as a caus belli, but and the advantages of a monarchical government has been re-established; the bourgeoisic have sprouted out again; the peasantry are as numerous and as prosperous as ever; but the aristocracy, but the old hereditary landed gentry of France have disappeared for ever, and no power on earth can restore them. As well attempt to bring back last Spring's flowers as to resuscitate the noblesse of old France. Now we have not even the elements or the raw material in British N. America, if we except Lower Canada, out of which an aristocracy might in time be developed. It is perhaps easier to say what a monarchy is We might of course have a snobocracy, or a ling" and sacrilege-the Rev. M. Ricard himit intends to pursue towards France, and how far not -than what it is. The Government of Eng- | plutocracy, but an aristocracy, never! We it is disposed to brook European intervention in land, for instance, is not, and since the days of might have Dukes of Hardware, Earls and Marthe affairs of Mexico. The organ adds-"Our the Tudors, has never been a monarchy, except quises of Dry Goods and Molasses-bogus titles domestic affairs are in that condition that the ex- during the short lived Commonwealth. Oliver and bogus Honorables without end; but these would in no wise make good the want of an hereditary landed gentry; and without the latter the service commenced, whilst standing with of them has as yet been so candid, or so impruthe third tried, no doubt, to be a monarch, as an hereditary sovereign or chief of the political in a few feet of the open windows, and on the dent, as to avow the naworthy motives by which order would be impossible.

> utter failure of all modern attempts to copy or imitate the British form of government, with its horeditary sovereign, its aristocracy, its quasi feudal tenure of land, its social bierarchy, and joy liberty, if not equality; which latter exists to When therefore people talk about assimilating | perfection under an Oriental despotism, where

for they are moulded on those of the Yankees whom they, in all respects, so closely resemble. It is idle for them therefore to dream even of baptism, which according to the custom of the modelling their future political order on that of the mother country, unless they first determine to bell; and one of the parishioners of Acton havmodel their social order upon that of aristocratic ing died during the course of the forenoon, the Great Britain, beginning first of all with estab- bell, as is also the invariable custom, rang forth lishing an hereditary tenure of land, and the law of primogeniture. Then, but not before, will it be time enough to discuss the question of the feasibility of establishing the hereditary principle in the political order, and in the person of a member of the reigning British Royal Family.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM .- The Echo, an Anglican journal of the "low" stripe, published on Friday last the following accusation against the Rev. M. Ricard, Parish Priest of Actou. The story appeared originally, we believe, in the Paus, a Rouge and anti-Catholic paper of this

"Mr. Dorion, brother to the Attorney General East, was at an election meeting in Acton, C. E. After his opponent had ended speaking without being in-terrupted, he commenced and so did the bell of the Roman Catholic church. He waited, but on went the bell, until one of Mr. Dorion's friends went to tie it up. The priest then appeared and ordered the peo-ple to go to vespers. Like an obedient flock in they went, and after service Mr Dorion then managed to make his speech, without the bell ringing accompaniment. This is entirely a new way of putting down

This is a very pretty story no doubt, but like all other stories at has two sides. We propose therefore to lay before our readers another version of the affair at Acton, which if it be not quite so brilliant or piquant as that furnished by the Echo. has at least this merit that it is strictly

On Sunday the 2nd of August, a political meeting was held in the immediate vicinity of the parish church. At this meeting a M Morin spoke, finishing his discourse about two o'clock, and was followed by M. Dorion.

Now according to invariable custom, Vespers on Sundays and other holidays of obligation. commence precisely at two o'clock in the afternoon. But from a desire to meet the views of his parishioners engaged in holding a meeting, the priest, the Rev. M. Ricard, postponed the hour for Vespers until 2.30 P.M.; and availed himself of the moment's silence that occurred betwixt the close of M. Morin's address, and the commencement of that of M. Dorion, to ring the first bell, or notice of approaching Vespers. This operation of ringing lasted the usual time, about two or three minutes. M. Dorion then commenced his discourse.

Half-past two o'clock arrived, and still M. Dorion continued speaking. Again, in consideration of the wishes of his parishioners, the priest postponed the Service of Vespers to three o'clock; although several of his parishioners-who North over the South. These sympathies, had, as is by no means of rare occurrence in these vows, are but the infallible symptoms of country parishes, come a considerable distance | the strong anti-British, and pro-Yankee sent:to assist at the divine offices - remonstrated ments which unfortunately obtain amongst a noragainst the second postponement, and urged the tion of our Canadian community; amongst those nconvenience to which they were put, by the long and unexpected delay in the commencement of the services. Out of consideration to these -and surely they were as much entitled to consideration as were the political disputants—the Rev. M. Ricard determined to commence Vespers at three o'clock.

That hour arrived, and still the stream of M. Dorion's harangue flowed on. The Rev. M. Ricard having informed the speaker that he could postpone divine service no longer, that of his parishioners many were weary of waiting, and had a long way to return home, ordered the beadle to ring the bell of the Church to summon the people to attend. This was vehemently opposed by the friends of M. Dorion on the ground; and one of the partisans of the latter took forcible possession of the bell-rope in order to precarried out. At this outrage—an outrage which | Globe, the Montreal Herald and the Wilness had it occurred in a parish church in England, would have been punished by law, as "brazeself interposed, and accompanied by one of his parishioners got possession of the bell-rope, and enforced the order for ringing in for Vespers .-The people-such of them at least as desired to as- struggle now pending, every one is fully aware; sist at the offices -came into the sacred building; | though with the exception of the Witness, none ground belonging to the church, M. Dorion con- they, professedly British subjects, are severally And herein probably lies the secret of the linued to pour forth the torrents of his elo- actuated. The Montreal Witness however

tharteen Colonies from the British Empire, so they dard has it—they do not really mean a monar- amongst them. Other peoples make equality the friends and partisans; nor did he cease his an- ness, devotes to the infernal gods. Here are the

one great object of all their labors, and grasp- noying, and we will add, most indecent interfering too eagerly after this shadow, they invariably ence with Christian worship, until the priest lose the substance-liberty. In British North himself came out, and remonstrated with him America, as we said, the social traditions, cus- upon the gross impropriety of his behaviour,toms, and habits of the people are in favor of After Vespers M. Dorion recommenced his dissocial equality rather than in favor of liberty, course, and continued speaking for the best part of another hour.

 $A_{\rm c} \propto A_{\rm c} \approx 0.03$

During this time the priest had to perform a Catholic Church, necessitated the ringing of the the glas or knell of the departed soul. These were the only interruptions of any kind, in so far as the priest and the church authorities of Acton were concerned, that were offered to M. Dorion; and we put it to any reasonable unprejudiced person, whether there was therein aught of which M. Dorion and his friends have the right to complain. It was hardly to be expected that for their convenience the offices of the Church should be neglected, or her discipline and rules with regard to baptism, and prayers for the departed, be set aside.

Indeed the only things worthy of notice in the whole affair, are-firstly, the priest's great forbearance in postponing the hour of Vespers from 2 P.MPto 3 P.M., to accommodate M. Dorion; and secondly, the indecorous conduct of the latter and of his friends, in violently interfering by brute force with a church officer in the execution of his duty, and in M. Dorion's interruntion of divine service in spite of the oft repeated admonitions, and reiterated requests of the priest. We know not what action the Fabrique and church authorities of Acton intend to take in the premises, or whether they intend taking any action at all: but we should be well pleased to hear that they had determined to institute legal proceedings for " brawling," for indecently interrupting divine worship, and for assault, both against M. Dorion, and the ruffians who by force interfered to prevent the beadle from ringing the bell, when ordered to do so by the priest. As M. Dorion is evidently one of those men who think it a fine thing to insult and defy priests, because priests do not carry horsewhips, and cannot chastise their insolence as it deserves we would strongly recommend in his case an appeal to the laws of the country, which, as well as gentlemanly courtesy, and Christian decency, he has outrageously violated. To the last of these, that is to say, the courtesy of a gentleman and the decency of a Christian, M. Dorion may be a stranger; but he is still, thank God, amenable to the laws of the land, and these we should be delighted to see put in force against him.

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG. -We have never entertained any doubts as to the reasons which compel the sympatines of the ultra-Protestant and Clear-Grit press in behalf of the Federals, and prompt them to utter ardent vows for the speady and complete triumph of the who are ever "looking to Washington," and who sigh for the rupture of those ties which now happily for our civil and religious liberties, unite us to the British Empire. With some, these sentiments are the natural outgrowth of their hatred of Popery, and hankering after democracy; but with others they are to be attributed to a still more ignoble source, to mere mercenary considerations, and to their total absorption in the not very ennobling pursuit of dollars and cents. Since the commencement of the civil war, the Northern States have let slip no opportunity of displaying their hostility to Great Britain; they have made no secret that, if succossful, they will immediately turn their arms against Canada; and therefore it is in the nature of things, that the ultra-Protestants, and Clear Grits should sympathise with the Yankees; and vent the instructions of the priest from being that the organs of the former e.g. the Toronto should warmly espouse a cause whose success is of evil augury to British Empire on this Con-

That this is the true explanation of the tone adopted by the above named journals, with reference to the contending parties in the great very naively betrays itself, or as the proverb Vexed at this unseemly, and anti-Christian says "lets the cat out of the bag." The Witdisturbance of a peaceable congregation, the ness of course sides with the Yankees, as do the Rev. M. Ricard sent a polite message to M. Globe, and the Herald; but the latter alone has Dorion, by one of the church-wardens, to the the imprudence to admit that the reason is, that effect that the office of Vespers had actually the triumph of the North means the invasion commenced, and begging of him not to interrupt | perhaps also the subjugation of Canada by the the services of the Church. M. Dorion took Yankees; and that this country is indebted for no notice of this polite and most reasonable re- immunity from invasion, under God, to the heroic quest. He did not move further off from the and long protracted resistance of the gallant

Now if it be only "by the pluck and tenacity of Southern rebels" that Canada has been delivered from the danger of an invasion by the Yankees, it follows as a rigorous logical necessity that all who sincerely deprecate that invasion must pray for the continued success of the " Southern rebels;" and that all who lovoke victory for the arms of the Yankees, must be looking forward with emotions not of dread, but of lively hope to that same Yankee invasion. The Witness by no amount of wriggling and twisting, can escape from the dilemma in which it has placed itself. For since it admits that, it is "altogether by the pluck and tenacity of the Southern repels" that the danger of the immediate invasion of Canada by the Yankees has been thus far averted and postponed; and as by its inconsistently admitting, in the same article as that from which we have quoted, that "our safety demands that we should turn our thoughts" towards a general armament of all the citizens of Canada, the Witness implicitly admits its belief in the reality of the danger-it lollows as a strict logical consequence that its aspirations for the speedy triumph of the North over "Southern pluck and tenacity," are but one form wherein it gives vent to its secret aspirations for the speedy invasion of Canada by the Yankees .-Nobody ever doubted what were the real motives that inspired the Witness' eloquent appeals in behalf of the Yankees; but we cannot but admire the frankness, or rather the imprudence, with which that journal admits the truth of the impeachment brought against its honesty and loyalty, by every intelligent British subject into whose hands it falls.

And as it is with the Witness, so it is with the Globe, with the Montreal Herald, and those other organs of opinion which arow their predilections for the North. Situated as we are, the Northern States form the only power from which we have anything to dread. Our liberties, our nationality, our Imperial connection, would not be menaced by the growth of a great military power on the Gulf of Mexico, extending along the banks of the Mississippi; but all these things would necessarily be seriously compromised by the existence on our Southern frontier of a hostile, and truly formidable power, such as would be the Northern States should they succeed in imposing their yoke upon the South. The appetite for conquest, and for territorial extension grows by what it feeds on. It can never be satisfied, and if once indulged, its gnawings can never be allayed. The conquest of the South will but whet, or further stimulate, the appetite of the Federals for conquest in the North. War with Great Britain will become to the States, united by conquest and cemented by blood, a political | king. necessity; in view of their financial difficulties, i and the obligation of providing by an almost exclusive tariff for the liquidation of their enormous debt, the command of the mouth of the St. Lawreace will become to them a fiscal necessity; and with such motives for war, can any reasonable man doubt that so soon as the " pluck and tenacity of Southern rebels" shall have been overcome, the invasion and forcible annexation of Canada will become the "manifest destiny" of the United States? The Glabe, the Herald, and the Witness have no doubts on this point; hence their sympathy with the North.

GARIBALDI AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN.-The admiration which the Italian filibuster entertains, and professes for Sancho Panza Lincoln, the tool of Yankee Jacobins, can surprise no one.-It is in accordance with the "eternal litness of things," it is but an illustration of the rule that like consorts with like. The terms, however, in which Garibaldi expresses his feelings towards the Yankee Dictator may perhaps revolt the simple, as savoring somewhat of irreverence, not to say blasphemy. Here is a specimen of the outrageous bombast of the Italian filibuster.

Garibaldi writes under date of the 6th ult. to Abe Lucole, and his brother Jacobins at Washington. He commences by expressing a modest doubt whether " in the midst of their " Titanic battles"-a vile phrase, this of " Titanic battles" -the voices of Italian revolutionists can reach them; nevertheless Italian Jacobinism sends fraternal greating and words of cheer to its fellow on the Western side of the Atlantic. Thus does it deliver itsell :--

" Heirs of the aspiration of Christ and John Brown"-a rather incongruous, some will call it blasphemous, mixing together of names, but let that pass-" Heirs of the aspiration of Christ and John Brown, you will pass to posterity with the name of Emancipator;', and fitting sequel to this solemn exordium, the writer assures the world that " America, mistress of liberty to our fathers, opens again the solemn epoch of human progress," which are very fine words no doubt,

told that " while the revellers in despotism raise their bacchanalian rejoicings over the fall of a free people, let freemen religiously keep sacred the day of the fall of slavery." This, and much more in a similar strain, does Garibaldı indite with a full heart to Abe Lincoln, in whom the former recognises the representative and the champion of Jacobinism, and the Revolution.

Garibaldi fights better than be writes. As a partisan leader he has shown himself brave and skilful: as a writer he is but a poor-stick, and never soars above the region of bombast. This is however, but a slight matter. The style of his letter is naught: that which is significative. and should be deeply suggestive to the American Catholic, is the fact that the cause which Abe Lincoln on this Continent represents, is by Garibaldi identified with the cause which the arch enemy of their Church in Europe warmly espouses. Should not this fact, we ask, induce those Catholics who have espoused the cause of the North as against the South, to re-consider their position? Is it not certain that they must arder of the Catholic Priest when the honor and be wrong, must be false to their Church when their conduct is such as to win the applause and the sympathies of a Garibaldi?

The life of a Protestant Missionary in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada must be a jolly one, by the showing of a writer who signs himself "A Missionary," in the Witness :-

"A missionary finds no manner of inconvenience on this ground. He enters the first log-but or framehouse he meets with, and gets his dinner as a matter of course, like say member of the family. He steps into another at night-fall, and is quite as sure of his supper and his bed. All that is expected of him is, that he should be contented with the best his hostess has to set before him, and to lead prayers evening and morning. Let him comply with these certainly very reasonable conditions, and he even at times finds people willing to give up their own beds, or to cram heir children into some nook or corner in order to accomodate him. Nay, they will make a joke of a sacrifice of this sort, or laugh at one made by the missionary. 'You see how I treat you,' said I to one good lady, as I emptied the cream-jug into my saucer ed thereon, on any pretence whatever, without spe-I turn you out of your bed, and drink up all your cial permission of the Executive Committee of the You will have to speak for me to the king for that,' was the laughing response."

In this case it is evident that the evangelical's appetite was more than a match for his orthodoxy, that his stomach for the nonce had got the better of his conscience, and that a warm bed, and a belly full of cream were, as the saying is, "too many" for his Protestantism. Had the latter been as vigilant as usual, he would, when exhorted by the hospitable old lady whose Federal acmy .- Transcript. cream he was polishing off, "to speak to the King for her," have given the indignant rejoinder that there is but "one mediator between God and man." This is the objection urged by all sound Protestants against the practice of Catholics, when the latter ask the Blessed Virgin and the Saints " to speak to the king for them;" and we see not why it should not have been cited medium of a jug of cream administered in season to an itinerant "man of God," expected to have a good word put in for her, to the heavenly

The spiritual condition of the Protestant population of these Eastern Townships, as depicted their material condition. The Protestants of this fertile district are represented as being utterly godless, and to all intents heathens—just bear, and the result was the commission of suicide. as are the great majority of the Protestant po- 1861. - Out of Office. - Mr. Macdongall brings forpulation on the other side of the Lines. "A. fearfully large proportion are living without fearfully large proportion are bying without the House that the Ministry had not seen fit to re-knowledges the receipt of the sum of 29,000 frances from the Consul General of France in Canada, in who do profess some form of religion is not much better. Their condition in this respect gives a beautiful illustration of the effects of Protestantism and private judgment. "For example," says our informant :-

" For example, I am now writing in a district containing about twenty families where there is no publie worship. Among so small a number, split up in-to three or four different sects, there can be no settled ministry, and yet each sect requires a Saviour."

The Godiess condition of the people is thus shown to be the direct and necessary consequence of Protestantism, which by splitting up the residents in a not over thickly populated district, into numbers of different sects-of which " each requires a Saviour"-renders it impossible for any one of them to sustain any kind of public wor-

We understand that the annual Bazzar in aid the 30th of the present month. As it takes place of Mr. Hans Hagens of this city." earlir than usual it is hoped that the Ladies who ake part in this most laudable and necessary work will exert themselves from the present moment; and that their patrons and the public generally will receive them with kindness, and extend to them such substantial marks of their appreciation as will console them in the difficult task they have undertaken, and encourage them to persevere in their labor of love.

TER OTTAWA BUILDINGS .- The Government have received statements from practical and competent men which leave no room to doubt that the departmental buildings may be rendered fit fer occupation in little more than twelve months from this date, and that the building assigned to the legislature will be ready early in 1865. This will obviate necessity of a removal to Toronto, and, consequently, save a great of the reader in a pleasant state of uncertainty according to him, the whole people of Upper Canada. per day which this would give to each man employate is to their precise meaning. We are moreover Transcript.

RECEPTION INTO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. -On Sunday the 30th ult., at the Parish of Ste. Sophie, occurred the gratifying ceremony of the reception into the Catholic Church of Mr. Matthew Moore, his daughter, and his grand-daughter. The ceremony of reception was performed by the Reverend Mr. Sherlock, who attended expressly for the occasion; and the following Address in the name of the parishioners of Ste. Sonhie, was presented to the reverend gentle-

REVEREND Ma. SHERLOCK, - We the undersigned in behalf of the Catholics of St. Sophie beg most respectfully to let you know we hail with great joy your presence amongst us and offer a hearty Cead Mille Smithe. We beg also to offer you our sincere thanks for the great favor conferred on us by your condescending to visit us on this solemn occasion, to assist country, the people of the West will rise on masse our beloved Pastor in receiving some of our separated bretheren into the true fold. We are well aware that nothing but your great zeal for the honor and glory of God, and the welfare of our holy religion, could laduce you to leave your beautiful city of Montreal, where your time and presence are so much esteemed, to undergo a long and painful journey to this remote part of the country; but we are aware also that neither fatigue nor distance can damp the glory of God and the salvation of souls demand his

We also beg to let you know that we have been highly edified with the very appropriate discourse you have been pleased to favor us with, the memory has come to see that we were right and set about reof which (we hope) will ever remain engraven on the tracing their error; an error which cost one life and tablet of our hearts. Praying Almighty God in His divine mercy to grant you a length of days to fulfil the arduous duties of your sacred ministry,

We remain, your devoted Children in Christ.

PATRICK CARRY. JOHN GRADEY, PHILLIP SHOVELIS, CHARLES O'CONNOR.

The Reverend Mr. Sherlock replied in a few and appropriate words to the above address reciprocating the good wishes of the Catholics of Ste. Somile.

MONTREAL RIPLE RANGERS .-- The Ladies of the Grey and Congregational Convents having had the kindness to grant the exclusive use of the ground contiguous to the Rifle Ranges at Point St. Charles, for the Volunteers, parties are hereby cantioned that no sheds, booths, or tents will be allowed to be erect-Rifle Tournament, - Montreal Gazette.

as is natural in the case of a Ministry needing reconstruction, to prevent its falling to nieces. One item their aggregate capacity 146,897 tons ;- the correof news which has come to us with the utmost posi-tiveness, is that the Sabbatarian, Mr. Brown, trave:- amounting 135,782 tans. There were 32 vessels in ling on Sunday to be in Quebec during the crisis -

Handbills are said to be circulated among the workmen of this city, offering \$200 to men who will enter the service of the United States Government, for the Federal army, but the stock has been pretty; Brennan, \$2,50. The intention is doubtless to induce men to enter the | well exhausted. In consequence of the large demand

lunatics in this city, awaiting examination into their mental condition prior to their being sent to some of the country to be sent across the river. - Kingston the asylums. The Board whose business it is to look News. after the matter, have not seen fit to do so; consequently, the unfortunates are prevented from receivis matter for regret, that lanacy is on the increase in the district of Montreal .- Commercial Advertiser.

A melancholy case of suicide occured last Friday at Milton, county of Halton. A young woman named imminent danger from injuries received in leaping Hogg, recently from freland, while staying with her from a window 40 feet in height. or retorted upon the good lady, who through the friends at Milton, became lonely, and being dissatished with the country, she frequently expressed a desire to return to her native land. Her friends tried to pursuade her that she would soon like the country and refused to furnish her with money to take her home. This seemed to press heavily upon the poor double quick, minus their men. - Banner. girl's mind. She left the house on Friday last, and as she did not return in the evening her relatives became | der of the cargo, has been sold to John Sieridan, dianzious about her delay, and instituted a search for | ver, of Halifax, for £60. her, but did not succeed in discovering her whereby our Missionary, is in striking contrast with abouts till Sunday of crinon, when her lifeless body was found suspended from a tree in the woods, near

the village. The thought of being unable to teturn to her 'home' was more than the unfortunate girl ward his motion in the House of Assembly, as an amendment to the Address, affirming the regret of tion. It was lost, and the Globe gave the names of

Upper Canadians who voted against them in black letters, and called them 'traitors.'
Finer Session, 1863. - Macdongall in Office. -- Mr. M. C. Cameron moves the same amendment that Mr. Macdongall moved the previous year. It was again lest, the member for North Oxford voting against his own motion of the previous year! The Globe, not quite hand in hand with the Ministry, kicked a little, but didn't do much damage. 'Nary a black

SECOND SESSION, 1863. - The Globe friendly to the Government - Mr. Ferguson moves again Mr. Mucdougall's amendment in favor of Representation by Population. It is again lost; and the Globe speaks apologetically for those who voted against it! a black letter; not the the slightest kick! Mr. Cowan opposed it; Mr. Brown voted for it.

Well may Upper Canada exclaim - Save me from my friends! And well may we all exclaim - Great is the power of the pap!

Gold mines near Quebec appear to be a subject of loval interest. The Quebec News states: -
Gold Mines near Quebec. -- We hear that a great

rush has been made for the gold mines in the County of Beauce, about thirty-five miles from Quebec, and that at present there are upwards of a thousand people at the diggings, which are said to be exceedingly of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will open on rich. The gold district extends over a distance of fifty miles, part of it ranging through the property Again the same paper states :--

The reported richness of the gold mines in the Chaudiere is more than verified by persons who have arrived in town with specimens of the deposit. A A gentleman from Ottawa, who went to visit the locality, shewed us, yesterday, some fine nuggets, weighing nearly an ounce, of pure gold; and he informs us that lumps much larger in size have been washed from the banks. About two hundred persens were at work, and others were flacking to the place. With a second California at our doors, it is

strange bow little excitement it creates." We learn from the Lower Provinces, too, news of the yield of gold. A correspondent writing from Sherbrooke, St. Mary's, under date of August 16th,

" Five tons of quartz from the Cumminger Lead, were taken off and crushed during last week, and yielded 53 onness of the precious metal. This is the product of five men's labor for six days, at a depth of bluen feet from the surface. The quartz was not picked, but sent to the crusher as it came from the lead, which is a large one and easily worked. I leave it to the public to calculate the amount \$20; extra, \$25 to 32.—Sheep, \$3,00 to \$4,50; Lambs, Song Books, Almanaca, Diaries and per day which this would give to each man employ— \$2 to \$3,50. Hogs, \$4,50 to \$5 00, live-weight. Hides, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, ed as a return for his labor, and thereby judge of the \$5 to \$5,75. Pelts, 75c. to 90c. each. Tallow, rough and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. value of our gold fields in this district."

A FEARFUL GRIEVANCE - On Saturday night, a legro of the name of Levi Byers was brought into Hamilton, in the custody of two constables, and placed in the gaol, on the charge of committing a rape upon the person of a young white girl, the daughter of a farmer in Flamboro' West. The assault was of a most brutal and atrocious character, and it is satisfactory to know that he is now placed where condign punishment will be meted out to him for the abominable outrage. The prisoner is a run-away slave from Virginia. - Spectator.

. The Western Canadian newspapers are filled with accounts of outrages committed by escaped slaves. A great many cases escape notoriety, owing to the fear of publicity—the parents preferring injury to shame. The Penitentiary is full of negroes convicted of like offences. Something must be done to stop this fearful evil. Slaves must not find a home in Canada. They put no restraint upon their passions, and female outrage where they reside. If the Legislature does not speedily interfere and take. Flax Seed, steps to remove the escaped slaves to some other and kill them -British Whig.

A ministerial paper states, as the result of the visit of the Indian Chiefs to Quebec, where they had ' Fowle, a long interview with the Premier and the Commis- Lard, sioners of Crown lands, that the 'fisheries in the Maple Sugar, neighborhood of Manitoulin, are hereafter to be free.' This is a practical confession that the Ministry blundered in renting one of these fisheries; an act out of Quails which the recent difficulty arose. When, by their own act, they so completely condemn themselves, their most abject defenders will not be able to say a word in their favor. We have all along contended that the fisheries in question never ought to have been leased; and after a world of trouble the Ministry nearly brought upon us an indian war, -- Toronto

THE TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE. - As WAS to Signed in behalf of the Parishioners of Ste. Sophie, of a treasonable correspondence, the object of which was to invite an invasion of Canada by the Lincoln dynasty, and in which certain persons in this country are implicated. This denial does not in the least shake our faith in the correctness of the main statement, that such a correspondence has passed; and we are quite willing to await till the facts fully develope themselves in order that it may be seen where the truth lies. When we made our first statement we had not heard any of the names of the conspirators mentioned, but since then rumor has been busy, in this city, in their identification. We forbear, however, to repeat the names freely mentioned upon the street .-- Toronto Leader,

> A telegram in the Toronto Leader states: 'Messes' Tupper and Tilley complain strongly of the bad faith of the Government towards the Lower Provinces.

According to the record kept by the Harbor Master, Capt. Rudolf, 338 sea going vessels steam and The town is full of rumors of Ministerial changes, sail, arrived in the Harbor of Montreal, from the opening of navigation this year until p.m. of 3rd inst. port on the p.m. of 3cd inst., footing up to 11,115

Horses for the American Army, -On or two. Americans are still in the city picking up horses for ming, \$2,50; Navan, W Marray, \$4; Nepean, & prices have risen to a higher figure than the agents LUNATICS IN THE JAIL. - There are now seven are inclined to give, and few animals therfore change hands. Twenty-three were yesterday brought from

On the afternoon of Saturday, between the hours of five and six o'clock, in broad day light, one of the ing an asylum, the treatment no jail can afford. It most atrocious acts of incendiarism was perpetrated in Colborne street which it has been our lot to record It resulted in the death of a mother and two children Mahon, \$2; J. O'Regan, \$2; P. Prudhomtac, \$2; T. and the placing the life of another woman in the most | Mulcahey, \$2.

> In Search of Hands, -Two Americans have been hiring young men at \$2 a day at Dundas, ostensibly ; for Railway work. One of the men, however, having admitted that he would like to get a few men to go over and join the army, the pair had to skedaddie at

The wreck of the Angle Saxon, with the remain- Rev P Girard, \$2.

Mr. Sicotte has accepted a Judgeship.

Cacour. - Daniel Kohoe, who recently absconded from Toronto to the grief of his numerous creditors, has been acrested in Buffalo, and committed to jail in default of \$20,000 bail. He is supposed to have plenty of money with him, and his crediters are de- R MacDonnell, \$5. termined to hold him until he disgorges. Attachments to the amount of \$7,000 have been already lodged against him.

An official announcement in the Paris papers ac-knowledges the receipt of the sum of 29,000 frances from the Consul General of France in Canada, in aid of the distressed French operatives. The receipt of 15,000 france is also acknowledged from the same source, being the amount collected in Montreal.

IRPANTICIDE, - Dr. Barker held an Inquest in the City Hall, on the body of a male infant, found under some stones on the Government Commons, back of the Herchmer property. Three witnesses were examined, testifying that the child was full grown, and apparently had been born alive. The jury directed a post mortem examination, and the Coroner adjourned the Inquest notil this day week, to enable the Police to make enquiries .- Brilish Whig.

Birth, At the Tanners des Rolland, on the 5th instant.

the wife of Samuel McDonald, Esq., of a daughter.

In this city, on the 6th instant, of water on the brain, Mary Catherine, infant daughter of Thomas J.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Sept. 8, 1863.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,00 to \$2,20; Middlings, \$2,55 \$2,70; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,20; Super., No. 2 \$3,50 to \$3,70; Superline \$4.10 to \$4,30; Fancy \$4,30; Extra, 31,40 to \$4,50 ; Superior Bx:ra \$4,60 to \$4,70 ; Bag Fiour, \$2,30 to \$2,35. Untiment per bel of 200 lbs, L C, \$5,25. No J C.

Wheat-U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, Intest sales were at \$6,05, to \$0,10 ; Inferior Pots, \$5,90 to \$6,00 ; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,60 to \$5,70.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 10e to 11he; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7kc.

Tallow per 16, 7he to 8c. Cut Ments per ib, Smoked Hams, 10c to 11c; Bacon, Se to Gho.

Pork - Quiet; New Mess, \$12,00 to \$12,50; Prime Mess, \$9,00 to \$00; Prime, \$11,00 to \$12,00 .- Mont-

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-Sept. 8. First Quality Cattle, \$6 to \$6,50; Second and Third, \$5,50 to \$4,00. Milch Cowe, ordinary, \$15, to MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) September 2.

3. d. 8. d. 9 to 13 🛭 Ontmeal, do00 0 10 00 0 Indian Meal 0 0 to 0 C Peas per min 3 9 to 4 Barley, do., for seed 4 0 to 4 ()ats, 2 0 to 2 Beaus, Canadian, per min, 0 0 to 0 Honey, per lb 0 7 to 0 Potatoes, per bag ... 2 6 to 3 0 Dressed Hogs, per 100 ths. \$6,00 to \$6,50 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 7 to 0 Hay, per 100 bundles \$9,00 to \$12,00 \$6.00 to \$ 8.09 Butter, fresh per lb, 0 10 to 1 Do salt, 0 7 to 0 9 Buckwheat 0 0 to 0 8 9 to 9 0 0 0 to 0 Turkeys, per couple, do 6 0 to 7 0 Geese, 0 to 5 4 Ducks. 2 9 10 હેઇ 2 6 to 3 do. 0 7 to 0 -8 0 51 to 0 Maple Syrup, per gallon 0 0 to 0 Prairie Hens 0 0 to 0 0 0 to 0

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

chancaster, D. McGillivray, \$1 00; Toledo, P Mc-Namee, \$2 | Lothbiniere, Rev E Faucher, \$2 | L'Original, Mrs Grant, \$3 | Smith's Falls, Jas Heaton, \$1 ; Sissex Vale, X B. Rev J Verriker, \$4; Conway, & Hickey, \$2; Vankleek Hill, D McDonell, \$2; Galt. P Lavin, \$2; Levis, T Dunne, \$2; Monteno, Illinois. Rev J Paradis, \$2; Point an Chene, Mrs D Cameron. \$2; St Gregoire, Dr G II Bourgoeis, \$2; Queboc. J C Nolan, \$2; St John's, T R Johson, \$7; Norton Creek, A McCallum, S1; Lancaster, U S, Rev J E Noiseux, \$4; St Alexandre, Rev Dr Dasorcy, \$14.50 L'Assomption, J Collins, \$2; Weston, F G Kent, \$2; Beauharnois, J McCulty, \$5; Ashfield, Rev A Wasserau, \$2; Dundee, D Mcl'herson, \$2; Chatham, J B Williams, S6; Warkworth, W Kennedy, \$5,50 Valleyfield, P Lynch, \$2; Loughhoro, J Lahey, \$4 Plattsburg, N Y, Rev Oblats Fathers, \$2; Williamstown, A Hay, 82; Frampton, Rev Dr Paradis, \$4 Portsmouth, O K Cameron, \$2; Yamachiche, Rev J H Dorion, \$2 ; Gourock, P M'Naughten, \$2.

Per M O'heary, Quebec - ? McLaughlin, \$3,50 Drummondville, Rev Dr Prince, \$2; Isle d'Orienne, Lev Dr Destroismaisons, \$2; B Bennet, \$2; J P O'Menra, \$2,50; St Forrect, Roy, F SoutDonnell,

Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews-Self, \$2; D Mac-

Donell, \$2,50; S Mointosh, \$2. Per A McFaul, Wallington - J Kennedy, \$5; John Per C Fraser, Brockville-J Malingh, St. J Thomas

Per H O'C. Trainor, St. Mary's - Self, \$2 : Ye Duger, S1; J Killom, S1; J D Nutting, S1; A Hierrs.

Per P Magnire, Cohourg - C Power, \$1. Per P M'Derniott, Sarnis - J Quig, \$2; Moors

town, M Hawkins, 85. Per J J Murphy, Ottowa - T Costello, \$3; R Dun-

Per Rev Il Brettargh, Treaton-L. i.e Belle, \$2. Per P. Revuie, Napanee - W Mooney, 32.

Per P Purcell, Kingston - J King, \$2.50; Charles McNeil, \$2,50; D. Lynch, \$2,50; houghboro, a. Granger, \$9; M.O'Gorman, \$6,50; M.H. an., \$1,35; M. Routke, \$2,50; Railton, T. Raile, \$7; Wolfe Island, J Defancy, \$2,50.

Per M O'Connor, Lansdowne - D O'Connor, \$2. Per E Dunne, Oshicwa-Salf, \$2; P Wall, \$2; 19 Dallen, \$2; D Blordan, \$2; C Walth, \$2; Dc Mc-

Per J Flood, Farmersville-- T O'Connor, S5. Per P P bynch Bellevilla-- J Milne, \$2; J McCoc-

mick, \$2: JP McDonell, \$2. Per E D McMahon Wellington-Self, \$5 ; D Herrigan, \$3.

Per P Hackett, Granby-Self, \$2; Waterloo, M.

Stackpoole, #L Per Rev L A Bourret, St Anne de la Pocatiore-

Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall- Aultsville, J Lucey, \$2.

Per Rev O Giroux, Industry-Self, \$2 50; St. Anicet, P Barret, \$2.

Per J Kevill, Amberstourg - J Lafferty, 51. Per J Hackett, Chambly - L Country, \$4, Vicar-

man Fryer, \$2.

AN EVENING SCHOOL

of September. The Commissioners have provided a splendid building for this School.

Terms very low-payable in advance T. MATHEWS, Tencher. Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1863.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHEST FORM, THE DOCTRINE OF

TRANSUBSTANTIATION SUSTAINED:

An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burna' Strictures on Dr. Catall's Lecture on Transubstantiation. BY ARCHDEAGON O'KEEFFE.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

FOR SALE at Megers, D & J. SADLIERS, and at THIS OFFICE. Price 71d. August 25, 1963.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most

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

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the lat September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanace, Diaries and Postage Stampa for sale at DALTONS News Depot, Corner of Craig

FORFIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE WAR FEELING IN FRANCE. - The Enancial world, everywhere and always averse to war, derive comfort from the fact that the month of August has commenced without a war having broken out. If the Emperor of the French means to go to war against Russia, within four weeks his army must be landed on the Baltic shores, and barely one month will then remain for active operations. It is true a large force is ready to march; it is true that an immense material has been prepared for active service, but it must be borne in mind that an expedition .could hardly be sent off before the notes now being concocted are sent off, received, and replied to. Now, all this will take time, and it is not the interest of Russia to accelerate the tardy progress of diplomacy. The month of August will in all probability be fairly over before the answer of Russia is received. There are many here who think a winter campaign on the Rhine probable. More extraordinary things have come to pass, and it is impossible to say that there may not be some secret understanding, some treaty of alliance between the Cabinets of Berand St. Petersburg, which may place Prussia in the unenviable position of standing right between the hammer and the anvil. All that a careful consideration of facts has enabled us to arrive at is this :- The situation is as dangerous as ever; the war party show no diminution of confidence; but we have no coup de theatre in the Monneur, and in a fortnight it would be too fate to think of commencing a campaign in the Baltic.

A RUSSIAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE. - The Presse says:-" We hear that communications have been received from an English source, according to which we must prepare ourselves for the approaching ratification of an offensive and defensive alliance between St. Petersburg and Washington. This eventuality, should this somewhat speculative information be confirmed, would principally affect the bearing of the Mexican and Polish questions."

The Nation under the heading "Our Allies at Frankfort," publishes an article which says-" It is clear that if the Emperor of Austria had so other thought than that of Federal reform, the idea of the Congress at Frankfort would not have been a sudden inspiration. It must be that the Court of Vienna is desirous of avoiding a snare which it thinks is being laid for it. It is our duty to foresee that Austria will shortly astonish the world by a startling defection. Her pro-Polish enthusiasm must come to an end .-Another step and she would be compelled to give up Gallicia and Venetia. Instead of rushang to the rescue of Poland, Austria is thinking only of her personal defences behind the phalunx of German princelets. This melancholy specia-cle does not scandalise England, since quite by accident the Queen of England finds herself in the neighborhood of Frankfort. If, then, a plot should look for allies elsewhere than at Vienna and London."

upon the course indicated by their friendly coun- rial box sels, she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the war in Poland will bring about.

or publishing an article accusing the policy of the Emperor of wishing to avoid a war at any price, of being easily satisfied, and endeavoring been spread that Sir James's retirement had been a to make the public believe that the review of the 14th ult. was not countermanded on account of to fix his abode at Turin. the heat, but from fear of manifestations being made contrary to this policy.

The Memorial Diplomatique announces that M. Finet, French Consul at Genoa, has been severely reproved by his Government for allowing the five Neapolitan Royalist insurgents to be removed from the French mail steamer, and that he is to be recalled.

The Memorial Diplomatique, of the 15th ult., says: perial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian accepts, with the consent of his august brother the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican exopire. The first overtures made in the Court of Vienna touching the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico date from the month of October, 1861.

The Moniteur publishes the following decree signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by M. Baroche, Recper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and of

Public Worship: -"A pamphlet having been published, having for its title, 'Reply of various Bishops to Consultations addressed to them relative to the forthcoming Elections,' the said pamphlet being signed by the Archbishops of Cambrai, of Tours, of Rennes, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orleans and Chartres, we

have decreed and decree as follows :-"Considering that it is an established principle that, at all times, by the canonical law and confirmed by the bull and decree which fixed the new circonnectiption of the dioceses, that the powers of bishops are limited within that circumscription, and cannot be exercised except within their respective

Bave no right to deliberate together or adopt resolutions in common without the express permission of

"Considering that, according to the terms of the declaration of 1682, it is a fundamental maxim of the Count Posolici is in London on a mission from the public law of France that the Head of the Church and upon spiritual matters, and not upon temporal things; case of war. Lord Palmeraton is reported to have that, consequently, the pastoral letters which bishops may address to the faithful of their diocess, only Naples and Sicily.

must be confined to instructing them in their religiThe Bishops of Canada who have met in Provin-

"Considering that the pamphlet in question has pathy to His Eminence Cardinal Riario-Sforms, been addressed by the archbishops and bishops who Archbishop of Naples, who, thanks to Piedmontese have put their names to it, not only to the faithful liberty, has now been exiled for the last three years and clergy of their respective dioceses, but to the faithful and clergy of the French Empire, by the medium of the daily newspapers and by a pumphlet

distributed in the departments;
"Considering that the said pamphlet is evidently she result of a common agreement and joint resolu-

in fact a political programme:

"Relative to the letter of the Archbishop of

bishops to the laws imposed upon them by the Em-

Considering that it contains a censure upon certain acts attributed to the Government and concerning its foreign policy:
"That, under this double head, it constitutes a

violation of the laws of the Empire and an abuse of "Having consulted our Council of State, we have

decreed as follows:

"Art. 1.- There is abuse of power in the pamphlet entitled Reply of certain Bishops to the Consulta-tions addressed to them relative to forthcoming Elections,' signed and published by the Archbishops of Cambrai, Tours, and Rennes, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orleans and Chartres.

"The said pamphlet is suppressed. "Art 2.—There is abuse of power in the letter addressed to our Minister of Public Instruction and Worship by the Archbishop of Tours on the 4th of June last.

"The said letter is suppressed.

" Art. 3 .-- Our Minister of State, and our Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and of Public Worship, are charged, each as far as he is concerned, with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the Bulletin des Lois.

Approved, Aug. 16, 1863. " Countersigned. PAROCHE."

AERIAL LOCOMOTION. - On the subject of such movement by means of screw propellers, M Babinet expresses himself as follows: -"MM. Nadar and de la Landelle have constructed a little apparatus which receives its propulsion by means of springs, and which rises in the air, springs and all without any other action. These little engines are therefore perfectly automotive, and find a fulcrum in the air. The form of the screw propellers remains to be studied, as well as the nature of the steam-engine which is to provide the force of locomotion; but, as a large model is always, in a mechanical point of view, more advantageous than a small apparatus, we may here boldly say that if a mouse has been carried up into the air, it will be much more easy to transport an elephant. That is a question of money and technology. Hence we may warrant the success of aerial navigation within the limits of possibility; that is, we shall never be able to go against violent winds which the strongest birds cannot resist. As to the exclusion of air balloons, which MM. Nadar and de la Landelle proscribe, natural philosophers have long considered the directing of balloons lighter than air as a problem which is not only insoluable, but absurd. As to screw propellers, they should be possessed of great relocity, but a great many may be applied so as to work together. A spring will give the propellers a regular motion, and the steam-engine, made of thin metal, is only to keep the spring constantly tight. This spring will act as a fly for the motive power. As to the necessary velocity, I may say that on the Seine, a screw steamer, the screw of which had a distance of a metre between the threads, and which might have formed a kilometre in 800 revolutions, only went 200 metres when it turned slowly, whereas it went 800 metres when it turned fast. The advantageous effect of rapidity consists in this, that the air, obliged to yield to the impulse, has not time to escape from under the screw, and is strongly compressed.— For this same reason a parachute descend slowly, because, to escape from under it, the air must fetch a considerable compass, which is effected at the expense of the descent."

DEFEATED, BUT NOT DISGRACED .- During a festivity in Paris, when all the theatres were thrown open free, General Fleury, in plain clothes, not wearing his ribbons, was watching the crowd rushing into the Grand Opera. After a time he perceived an old 'Invalide,' with a wooden leg and against France be on foot, England is implicated covered with decorations, sitting on a sofa in the therein. More than ever is it urgent that France passage. 'What dost thou there, mon brave?' asked Fleury. 'My officer' replied the man. 'I have been redulsed. They once tried it on at Vienna, but I got in. Again they hustled and opposed before Antwerp Notes of the three Powers are understood in their conclusion to call upon Prince Gortchakoff am defeated. 'But not disgraced,' said the general of the serious attention to the gravity of the serious attention of officers. The Courier du Dimanche says that the but I got a place; and once again at Sebastopol, but

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- A letter from Turin, from a French source, speaks of the painful sensation caused there The Gironde has received a second warning which the writer attributes to the numerous triends be nossesses and to the great infinence he enjoys in voluntary act, and says that he was offered the embassy at Constantinople, but refused it, and intends

In the present state of European politics, when everything is uncertain and provisional, and when through the mists which shroud the future, even the keenest eye fails to distinguish with any certainty what lies next a head, a recent act of the Piedmontese Government acquires a certain significance which would not otherwise belong to it. On the 11th instant we are told that the Hungarian soldiers We are happy to be able to announce that his In: in the Piedmontese service, in garrison at Ancona received, with the sanction of the Piedmontese authorities, a medal bestowed by Kossuth on the veterans of the Hungarian Rebellion of 1849. A proceeding so perfectly in unison with the so tecedents of sub-Alpine impudence, would scarcely be worth noticing were it not for the critical situation of affairs, which makes every slight matter that may than usually important.

The defiant hostility to Austria thus manifested, at a time too when reports were current of diplomatic endeavors to establish amicable relations between Austria and Piedmont on the terms of a formal renunciation by the Piedmontese Government of their clain to Venetia, and of a guarantee of the territoriel acquisitions of Piedmont in Italy on the part of the credit to which those reports are entitled .-Tablet.

In two years the Piedmontese (under Victor Emmanuel) have suppressed seven monasteries in the neighborhood of Terni, States of the Church, alone, and converted to profane use about as many churches within the city. They are now about to degrade the Church of St. Posulus, the second patron Saint "Considering that the archbishops and bishops of Terni, to the condition of a stable. All the picture no right to deliberate together or adopt resolutives have been removed and the alians tumbled down preparatory to carrying out this disgraceful desiga.

The Armonia of the 9th Instant informs us that Turin Government, and that he has offered Lord answered smilingly that 'Isaly needed them in

cial Council in Quebec, have sent an address of sym-Archbishop of Naples, who, thanks to Piedmontese from his Sec.

The Bishops and Vicers-Capitular of the Marches, to the number of 21, have addressed to the Minister Pisanelli, a protest against his assumption of Royal Exequator, as prescribed for every net of ecclesiasti-cal authority in those usurped Pontifical provinces. The protest is dated on the 31st of June last.

"Considering that its object is by no means to in-struct the feithful in their religious duties; that it is the prison of Perugia, where he is to be brought before the Assize Court. His prosecutor rejoices in the formidable and would be historical name of Tartvff sri.

"Considering that shat letter shallonges the right In Bologue, out of about 7,000 voters on the re-

have taken part in the municipal and provincial elections which took place on Sunday, the 26th July. Such is the enthusiasm on the part of the Bolognese for Victor Emmanuel.

ROMH. - Accounts from Rome continue to bring the gratifying intelligence that the Pope cojoys good bealth. On Saturday, the 15th being the Festival of the Assumption, His Holiness attended the ceremonies in the Church of St. Mary Major, and gave the Apostolical Blessing from the loggia of that Church.

Letters from Rome announce that Cardinal Antonelli has again tendered his resignation. The Pope declined to accept it. The Cardinal, however, insisted, and it is said that Cardinal Alfieri will be his successor.

The Giornale di Roma acknowledges several recent contributions to the Peter-pence fund, and mentions that the entire amount, since its first commencement, has reached the sum of thirty-two millions and a half of francs.

BELGIUM.

The Catholic Congress at Malines was solemnly opened on Tuesday by a Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral of St. Rombaut, celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines in the presence of the Bishops, Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, the Clergy and the lay members of the Congress, who, to the number of several thousands, attended this important gathering. The proceedings of the Congress will terminate with the grand banquet on Saturday; and, as we are forced to write while some of the most interesting business is under discussion, and before several of the leading objects of the Congress have been treated, a review of work done, and of the results, or any attempt at a history of the event, must be postponed. But enough has already passed to impress every mind with the importance of the occasion, and to justify the best hopes that an immense stimulus will be given to the Catholic cause and to Catholic interests by this assembly. whether any description could enable a Catholic of these islands who had not been an eye-witness, to form an inea of the scene on Tuesday in the Hall of the Petit Seminaire at Malines, either at the first general session during the opening discourse of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and the inaugural address by the President, the Baron de Gorlache, or at the discussion in the fifth section on the same day, in the same place, when the establishment at Brusseils of a Catholic International Journal was debated and provisionally resolved.

The first public session was the most imposing demonstration of Catholic strength, energy confidence,

and spirit that we have witnessed. The muster of Bishops, and Ecclesiastical Dignitaries and Clergy of all ranks, from the Two Primates of Belgium and England, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, down to the Curate and the Student of Divinity was prodigious; but more striking and extraordinary still was the dense array of the hundreds and thousands of the lay members of the Congress, including the very flower and bloom of the Catholic manhood of Catholic Belgium, whose mere aspect bespoke a consciousness of moral, intellectual, and physical force, which made the atlpervading enthusiasm less conspicuous than the cheerful self-reliance and unaffected confidence in themselves and in their cause which was the most marked characteristic of the day. It was an extreordinary spectacle, and we only regret that more of our Catholic English, Scotch, and Irish fellowsubjects were not present to witness it. They could scarcely have failed to carry away with them some of the vigorous and hopeful spirit which pervaded all around them. - Tublet:

The Courrier de la Meuse says 'that on the 22nd Dr. Dekkers extracted the bullet from the wound of Mgr. Zwysen, Archbishop of Utrecht. His Grace is doing well.' It seems that the presumed assassin is arrested, and is a German whom his Grace had refused to admit into his seminary.

PRUSSIA.

Notwithstanding the many and significant warnings he has lately received from both domestic and foreign sources, it is believed by persons well able to judge that the King of Prussia has even yet only partially opened his eyes to the dangers that beset to give his serious attention to the gravity of the | Come with me, and perhaps we may find a breach; his path, and has but an imperfect conception of situation of affairs. If Russia does not enter and General Fleury took the old soldier to the Impe- their extent and magnitude. Engrossed by the details of military command, in which he considers himself an adept, he has long affected to control and direct every movement of every battalion throughout the length and breadth of his monarchy from his Cabinet at Berlin. At Carlsbad and at Gastein-notwithstanding his physicians' recommendation to abstain from work and avoid haress und military supervision. This practice—to the extent basten the solution of that question by permitting us of which he carries it,—of course takes up a very to lay aside all longanimity and all elemency with much of it to politics as he does to playing at solshine as a politician; but it is certain that, owing destinies of Western Europe. Our victory over the to his military pastumes and pipeclay pursuits, far West, and particularly over Austria, may settle the to his military pastimes and pipeclay pursuits, far too little leisure remains to him to fulfil the most important duties of a King .- Times.

AUSTRIA.

All the Sovereigns of Germany, except the King of Prussia, have responded to the invitation of the Emperor of Austria, and are now at Frankfort delibera-ting upon the Emperors proposals for the reorganisation of the Confederacy. The Emperor was enthusinstically received by the citizens of Frankfort and the crowds of strangers who came there to witness the inauguration of the Princely Congress, and the of Rowansaari. At Hausteinsaari's battery of eight King of Eavaria and the Duke of Saxe Coburg were also most favourably received by the public. The risalini and protect the coast on that side against serve as an indication of the set of the current more civic authorities entertained the sovereigns at a any attack; about 3,000 soldiers are already on the grand banquet, and the Emperor returned the compliment. In his address to the assembled sovereigns tents, and occupied in the construction of batteries Francis Joseph expressed his regret that Prussia was and in gun exercise.' not represented at the Congress, and observed that there was no cause for rivalry or jealousy, as in Germany Prussia and Austria were upon a perfect equality, which would be secured for the future by the proposals for the reformation of the Bund Austria, may be taken as affording some measure of if adopted by the Congress and approved by the nation. The Emperor energetically disclaimed all selfish considerations in the step he has taken. Still the King of Prussia stands doggedly aloof, though the Congress despatched a collective note by the King of Sazony to Baden, inviting His Majesty to join them in their deliberations.

POLAND.

Every telegram brings tidings of conflicts between the Muscovite troops and the insurgents, in which the former come off generally only second best. The notes of the three mediating powers were to have been handed to Prince Gortschakoff on Thursday, but, whatever the reception they may meet with, it is, we abe Church itself hav not received any power except Palmerston an auxiliary force of 200,000 men in suppose, out of calculation that there shall be a war destroyed by Mouraviell, and all the inhabitants rebetween the Western powers or any of them and Russia in this year of Our Lord. Meanwhile, Prussia Prince Roman Caartoriski has been arrested at his country seat in Posen, and conveyed a prisoner to Berlin.

> A letter from Lublin of the 20th inst., states the the insurrection is extending itself rapidly in that surgents, in which the latter are frequently the conquerors. These advantages give time to the fresh insurgent bands to organize themselves. General Chrustchew, Governor of Lublin, being on a tour of inspection at Zumosk, was informed that several bands had appeared at Krusnic and Yanow. He despatched Colonel Miedenkow with five companies of

of the Government to inforce the respect due by the gisters the Eco of Bologna tells us that 639 only Poles resisted so firmly that the Russians very soon fled. The Poles pursued them a distance of five miles to Yanow, where Colonel Miedenkow, took refuge with his troops in the greatest disorder. He succeeded in carrying away 11 wagons of wounded soldiers. The following day the colonel, having received reinforcements, marched out of Yanow a second time with cannon of large calibre. Other Russian corps were despatched at the same time from Krasmyslaw, Lublin, and Tomachon against the Poles. No account of the result had been received at Lublin!

The insurrection is likewise said to be gaining ground to the Palatinate of Plock. While the Russians were compelled to concentrate their forces at Ostrolenka and Pultusk to resist the detachments commanded by Trombezynski-Jacinski and Wamer, with which they were contending for 15 days, other bodies of insurgents were quietly organising themselves in the neighboring districts. Since the victory obtained by the insurgents at Lubowicz, in the district of Mama, their position is greatly improved. A small body of 80 Polish horsemen having met a detachment escorting prisoners were about to atttack them, but the Russian officer declared that if he were attacked he would put the prisoners to death. This savage threat stopped the insurgents. Colonel Talejewski, of the gendarmerie, declared publicly that the prisoners confined in the citadel of Warsaw have been tortured to force the them to inform against the National Government.

The Czas of Cracow publishes the following from Volhynia, dated July the 20th :- 'The Catholic Priests are horribly treated here by the Russian officials and hindered in every way in the exercise of their ministry. The whole Catholic population is ever subject to pillage and massacre: The churches are profuned by bands of schismatic peasants instigated and led by Russian agents. The coffins containing the remains of Count Dzialynskki and his son were dragged from the vaults of the church of Troyanow and thrown on the ground outside. The same out-has been committed against the mortal remains of Mrs. Barbara Obuchoska.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14. - Information from a reliable source states that the King of the Greeks will positively leave this capital for Athens before the end of the month, but will await in London the decision of the Ionian Parliament upon annexation to Greece.

The diffussion of Mormonism in Denmark is becoming more rapid every year. In 1862 there were 3,347 Mormons in Denmark, comprising 600 priests of various grades, and 2,748 lay persons. Of these 1,142 had been re-baptized, and 865 have left their homes and emigrated. 2,482 persons still remain in Denmark.

RUSSIA

Letters from St. Petersburg respecting the contents of the Notes of the Western Powers state that the purport of the French Note is of a thoroughly pacific nature, and that the English Note, although couched in terms of the most perfect courtesy, is rather more reserved, although maintaining the same

Both Notes persevere in the proposals formerly made by the Powers to Russia. They regret that Russia has not consented to accept the six points. the project of a conference, and an armistice, but hope that after mature consideration the Government of the Emperor will arrive at a different conclusion. While both Powers make Russia responsible for future consequences, they declare that after having fulfilled the duties imposed upon them by humanity and the right interpretation of treaties, they must for the present confine themselves to repeating their former observations with increased emphasis.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Earl Russell further declare themselves willing to await the measures which the Russian Government may adopt, in the hope that they will lead to peace.

Nothing authentic has transpired with respect to

the contents of the Austrian Note. The Abeille du Nord of St. Petersburg of the 13th inst. states in its leading article that it is certain there will be no war this year between Russia and the three Powers which interfered in the Polish question, but that, nevertheless, all possible precautions are not too much with such adversaries as Napoleon III. and the present Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The Moscow journals publish an article by M. Aksakoff, the Panslavist, in which the following re-

markable passage occurs :---

'We have gained a complete diplomatic victory have consequently, our hands free. The active inlarge portion of his time. Were he to devote as regard to the Poles. War must decide whether Poland is to continue to be a slave state or whether diers, it still may be doubtfu! whether he would she is definitely to be drawn into the sphere of the Polish question better than any other plan that could be devised or that any diplomatic note could accomplish.'

A letter from Trangsund, in Finland, contains the following:-

'Nothing but uniforms are seen here, and nought but the noise of drams and guns is heard. We have been promised a compensation for our harvest; consequently our men are already taken from the fields to be trained. A battery of 100 bundred guns is said to be in course of erection upon the north coast guns is to be placed, to command the Strait of Kanspot, and others are expected; they are lodged in

RUSSIA AND FOLAND.

The Rossian tyrant seems determined to overwhelm the insurgents by the enormous masses of soldiery poured into Poland. The Russian force now numbers 180,000 men, and, the Cossacks baving commenced their attacks upon the guerilla principle, the insurgents are frightfully cut down in every part of the kingdom. The Poles gained a very valuable victory the other day, when they drove off the es-cort from two 'fourgous' and captured arms and in money. Up to the fourth of last menth, 396 persous in Lithuania had bad their estates sequestrated, them, in order to conceal their loss. The village of moved two leagues from Grodao, where they are surrounded by surrounded by soldiery and condemn-

Ramparia 50ft high are being constructed on each the same place.

RUSSIAN THEATMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY .-

demned by General Toll to be incorporated in the penal military companies.

er i Europa de l'emplement i en

BOMBAY, July 24.-Nana Sabib has been identified by a Chaib Brahmin, who has taken with him and turned Queen's evidence. A plan for a general rising in the cold weather is said to have been organ

NEW ZEALAND.

In spite of the determined and disinterested efforts of the British authorities, the progress of 'civilisation ' in New Zealand is most disconragingly slow. In other words, the process of plundering the native chiefs is becoming rather difficult; they can no longer be cajoled and deceived at will.

SEBASTOPOL EIGHT YEARS AFTER THE SIEGE.-Having lately returned from a fortnight's visit to the Crimea, it may possibly interest some of your readers to hear how I found Sebastopol and its neighborhood looking in 1863. One is at once struck with the desolation that prevails on each side of the harbor. There are indeed, a few guns mounted on Fort Constantine, and the Russian ensign waves over it, but the other forts on the north side are crumbling to pieces, and not a gun or a soldier is visible along the whole range of these once formidable works. At the entrance of the harbor are the few worm-eaten hulks lately raised by Colonel Gowen, and off South Bay lies the admirai's steam yacht, whilst a few coasters are lading with shot and broken shell, the religio Danaum of 1854-55, at the further extremity, and these are the representa-tives of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1863. Landing at the quay, where now no Russian official accosts the suspicious stranger, a walk of 200 yards leads to the hotel, kept by one M. Witzel, formerly head waiter of the clubhouse, the ruins of which are immediately adjoining. Of all the British cemeteries we visited we scarcely found one that had received any injury beyond the unavoidable decay which eight years Crimean winters must bring with them. Around each enclosure, small or large, low solid walls have been built, and are kept in good repair. On Catheart's Hill, though the grass has grown over many of the flat tombstones, we only noticed one headstone that had been injured; it was one which marked the grave of a colonel of the 55th Regiment, and on inquiry we found that it was blown down in a gale last winter. In the adjoining cemeteries, where some hundreds of our brave soldiers rest, it was gratifying to see that even the round, shot which eight or nine years ago some friendly hand placed as a border to his comrade's grave remain undisturbed. What has been said of Cathcart's Hill applies equally to the graves of the Light division, and, in fact, to all the large enclosures. Wild flowers spring up luxuriantly about them all, and there is no appearance of any intrusion either of man or beast. General Pelissier's headquarters and Lord Ragian's house are inhabited by Tartars, who have taken great pride in preserving everything that tells of their departed glory. The huts still surround Lord Reglan's quarters which once sheltered his staff; a small tablet in the room where he died records the fact. Kadikoi and Balaclava are as quiet as the grave, some few small boats lying idle in the harbor, our quay rotting to pieces, and our huts now occupied by the returning Tartars, whose only occupation seems to be fishing for the treasure trove, the sad momentoes of the awful gale of November 14, 1854. A bagful of sovereigns was fished up a few days before our arrival. The field of Balaclava is now dotted with vineyards, and is by no means good galloping ground in '63. All our batteries remain much as we left them. The trenches can be traced for miles. They have failen in, as might be expected, but every position recognisable at a glance. Inkermun's heights are thickly covered over with brushwood, though the batteries are easily discerned, and the camps are also well distinguished, though the grass has grown over the paved streets that intersected the lines. The Redan monument is in a disgraceful state the inscription has been almost entirely obliterated. Some Vandals have cut their names on it, and even large pieces out of it for keepsakes, and the wall round it is broken down in several places. The Redan itself is unaltered in general appearance, though gradually crumbling into the ditch, and vineyards are quietly springing up in its rear. The Molakoff remains mass of ruin ; in fact, nothing has been done since the war to alter the appearance of the town, save the building of a line of barracks near the docks. where over Europe. Austria, fortunately for us, has re-pudiated all identity of feeling with Russia. We quartered. If possible the desolation is more apparrent on the north thun on the south side. anxiety—he has not entirely abandoned his habit of tervention of Europe in the affairs of Poland will traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the rampurts are falling into their fosse, the walls have sunk, though the general appearance is that of desertion rather than destruction. There are said to be 3000 unhabitants now in Sebastopol; we scarcely met 30 .- Letter in the Morning Post.

cently practised in London. A dandy, dressed up in the most faultless style, called at a large jewelry store, and after a shor: examination, bought a gold watch for £20, and he banded the rejoiced salesman a £100 note. He examined it carefully, and, finding it to be genuine, he gave him back the required change, £80. Just as he was stepping out of the store, he was met by another daudy, equally as we'll dressed, and whom he seemed to recognise. He exhibited nis newly bought watch to his friend, and was very profuse in his praises about it and its very fine finish. Both stepped back into the store, and a short persuasion on the part of the first dandy induced the new comer to buy a similar watch for the same price. He also paid for his watch a hundred pound note (the English dandles do not trouble themselves with small change) and received his change, after the experienced dealer had satisfied himself that the note was genuine. But just as the last dandy was in the act of pocketing the money and watch, both dandies suddenly appeared very much agitated; they looked in the street whispered to each other then suddenly made a dash for the door. But to the dismay and discomfiture of both, a constable jumped out of the entringe, collared them both, and with a triumphant "I have got you at last, you secondrels,' led them back into the amunition about 3,000,000 roubles (about £430,000) store. Here he informs the dealer that these two gentlemen are two of the sharpest swindlers in London, (which is saying a good deal) and asked the The Polish revolt shows no symptom of abating. all the parties were either in prison, in exile, or had jeweller what business he had with them. These very telegram brings tidings of conflicts between died under the hands of the executioner. The Rustenshad gentlemen have bought two good watches for ferry he Muscovite troops and the insurgents, in which sinus have sustained several defeats in Lithuania pounds, and paid for them in good money said how and the Palatinate of Lubin. It is asserted that they now frightened dealer. The constable laughed right locked their dead and wounded in a barn, and burned out, and asked i.m if he had not been paul in huadred pound notes. The jeweller eard be had a fear-Szehruka, in the government of Grodno, has been ful light beginning to dawn upon aim. The constable then demanded to see the notes. The Corpur ds-licti was produced, and the constable informed the now thunder-stricken dealer that the note: were appears appears to be doing her dirty work as a Mus- ed to die of hunger. Seven persons ceased to exist forgod, and the calpetts overwhelmed with the covite gensel armes, for the telegraph informs us that when the account was sent off. A traveller who has lately arrived from St. Peters- deed. The vigilant officer, jubilant over the imporburg states that the streets of that city, which were that catch, causes watches, money and priseners, and formerly crowded with soldiers, are now descried, summoning the jeweller to uttend the police bureau in an hear, buts the prisoners in a carriage and side of the Neva, to defend the entrance of the port, drives off on a gallop. Just as the last sound of the Government and that scarcely a day passes without where formerly there was only one cannon mounted, carriage had died away in the distance, the jeweller a collision between the Russian troops and the in- 400 additional guns of heavy calibre, have been seen recovered from his surprise. It now occurred to to Cronstadi, to be placed on the outer works. The him that perhaps it would have been better if he acgreater number of the Russian ships of war are cruis- companied the expedition. Breathless, he dashed ing in the Baltic. The heaviest and oldest ships of out, but the cub had vanished. He made inquiries the line have been sunk to the north of Gronstadt, at the police buseau, but the trie had vanished, and and a great quantity of stones have been carried to neither cab nor men were ever seen again. Deeply burt at the immorality of the times, which even made the enceed uniforms of the police sorre thom in infantry, two cannon, a squadron of cavalry, and a sound of Cossacks against them. The colored at Kaczorowski, Parish Priest of Souleyow, who is the colored at tacked them near the village of Uzzendowo. The sixty years of age, and ill in health, has been con-

THE GENIUS OF RASCALITY. - A shrewd trick was re-

the usual pounts of shaving—smarting and tender-ness of the abraded chin.

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

A CARD.

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

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SEMINARY

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THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT was opened for Pupils on

WEDNESDAY, 28TH OF MAY. .

The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of Young Ladies. They will receive tuition, according to the wishes of pareats or guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, (Ancient and Modem), Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural History, Rhetoric and Logic; English, French, German and Italian Languages : Harp, Piano, Melodean and Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting Painting in Water Colors, Pencil, Pastile and Monochromatic Drawing; Japanning, Enamelling, Use of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fanny Needle

TERNS

May be known by applying to the Lady Superioress. Toronto July 10th, 1860.

REMARKABLE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Mesers. Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Stree!, Montreal, have received ! the following testimon; :-MONTHEAL, C.E., July 31, 1863.
Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son:

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

> ANGILE DANIEL, Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth, CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me this thirty-first day of July,

nefit as I have.

(Signed))

J. BOULANGET.

Justice of the Peace.

August 20. Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Go., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault

LACHINE CONVENT.

THE OPENING of the CLASSES of this Institu-tion will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER Aug. 29, 1863.

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TO THE FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY,

SEA BATHING,

MURRAY BAY & CACOUNA



COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

The magnificent Iron Steamer " MAGNET."

OAPT. THOMAS HOWARD,

(Running in connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company,) WILL leave NAPOLEON WHARP, Quebec, every

TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Sesson, at SEVEN o'clock, for the RIVER SAGUE-MAY to HA! HA! Day, calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSAC.

13° No expense or inconvenience in exchanging beats at Quebec; in every instance the Steamers are brough alongside of each other.

This splendid Steamer is built in water-tight com-

partments, of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best Sea-boats affoat. She is fitted up with large Family Statercome, most comfortably furnished, and every respect second to more on the Caundians

RETURN TICKETS, good for the Season, will be ifsued at the following rates, viz. :-

Montreal to Murray Bay and back. \$6.00
to River du Loup and back. 8.00
to Tadousac and back. 8.00 to Hal Hal Bay and back 9.00

Meals and Staterooms Extru, and may be obtained on application to U. F. MUCKER at the Hotels or at the Office, 21 Great St. James Street.

ALEX. MILLOY

Agent. Montresl, July 23, 1863.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA THE WORLD'S GREAT BEREDY

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES. From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsapar-ILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community." Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her cars, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-enhanced lady of Dennisville, Cope May Co., N. J. "My daughter has suffered for 2 year past with a screenious cruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sar-Saranilla, which soon completely cared her."

SAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."
From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm
of Gage, Murray & Co., inanufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome kumor in my face, which grew constantly worse until
it disfigured my features and became an intolerable
affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of
both advice and medicine, but without my relief
whatever, until I took your Sarsanarilla. It
immediately made my face worse, as you told me it
might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin
began to form under the blotches, and continued
antil my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am
without any symptoms of the disease that I know
of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe
it to your Sarsanarilla."
Erysipelat—General Debility—Purify the

Erysipelat - General Debility - Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawia, Houston St., N. F. Dr. Aver. I selden full to remove Evaptions and Societals Societal to remove Evaptions and Societals Societal to remove Evaptions and Societals Societal to the preserving nee of your Sarskyarella, and I have just now cared an attack of Malignant Erysiphias with it. No alterative we possess equals the Name Particles you have cappilled to the profession as well as to the people."

rapplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., B'alconan, Ohio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Eryspelas on my right army downing which there I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and nock hundreds of dodn't worth of medicines. The ulcers were robud that the cords became visible, and the decreas decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Sansaraman, a Took two bottles, and seems of your Fills. Together they have cheed medicined as not not necessary as well and round as anybeidy. Being in a pulling place, my case is known to everybeidy in this constantly, and excites the wonder of all."

From It., El may Minso, M. P. P. of Newcooth, C. Whee hading member of the Canadian traditionant, with here used pure Saits Canadian traditionant, with here used pure Saits Canadian traditionant, for general debuilty, and for partiting the blood, with very best dead reacher, the first containing it to the afficient.

Sh. Amthony's Fire, Rose, Sale Ehreum,

St. Anthony's Fire, Ross, Sale Shoum, Scald Head, Sere Eyes.

Scale Head, Serv Eyes.

From Harrey Sielder, Eye, the able of the Translaturest Demanest, Pranslaturest of the Translaturest Demanest of the Property of the Harrey Cars of age, was attended by plumples on his forchead. They repidly spread until they fortuned a historic and vinctured his eyes for some cars. Additing physician applied himse of she can other remaines, without any appropriate steel. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole lace. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began it has your sansaranthes, and applying the foldie of potash letten, as you direct. The sore began to hear when we had finished the second. The whole neighborhood predeted that the child nurst die."

Realing, Pa. 6th May, 1861.

Reading, Pa. 6th May, 1861. J. C. Aven, M. D. Dear Sir I have a long time been afflicted with an eruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dread-fully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your Sausa-randa, and after taking half a bottle only. I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cared me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the at flicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

Yours, with great respect and gratitude, Jacon H. Hais. The above certificate is known by us to be true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable.

HARTEY BIRCH & BRO., Druggists, Reading, Pa. B. W. Balls, Req., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan. 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a hamor which comes out upon her skin in in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it begna in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave her your Sarsaparitti. In a week it had brought the tumor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching h # ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your Sassapanilla. Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost energibing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparida. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe to your Surgaparilla.

Boston, Jan. 8, 1861. J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell-Dear Sir-For a long time i have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nothing I could take gave me any relief until. I tried your Sarsaparilli, which has completely cured me. Емьу Совмаск.

Rheumatism, Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Fleuratgia. when caused by Seregicia in the system, are rapidly caved by this Ext. SARSAPARILLA.

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Mortres Jan. 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

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

Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE. (By order),

J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary ..

Montreal, 19th May, 1863. NOTICE.

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WM. PALMER, General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

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Capt. Cus. DAVELUY, Will leave the Jacques Unitier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaittie, Lanornie, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Timeday at 5 o'clock.

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Capt. Fig. Lamotheux, Will leave the Jacques Carner What for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stop-ping, going and remained at Verciores, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. This, it is believed, will sappin a great want - a Charles, St. Marc, Being, St. Hilane, and St. correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of leich History and Antionities and the study of the study STEAMER FERREBONNE,

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June 27, 1863.

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March 27, 1862.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19.

MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE

No. 12 Sunguinet Street,

WILL RECOMMENCE

ITS complete Course of Education on the FIRST of

Mr. H. E. CLARKE will continue to give Lessons

in the Academy, in English in all its branches, and in History, Geography, Astronomy, The Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, &c.; and will specially attend to the Writing and Arithmetic.

Music will form an object of particular attention.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, & SECOND-CLASS TEACHER capable to TEACH FRENCH and ENGLISH. Apply, stat-

FRANCIS GAUDETTE, Trustee.
Arthubaska Station, Aug. 11, 1863. 1m

MONEY TO LEND.

THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SO-

CETY will LEND MONEY, on Security of Real

For particulars, apply to
M. H. GAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.

Office-45 St. François Xuvier Street.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling,

AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS

Estate in the City, in sums of \$200 and upwards.

Academy.

August 37

SEPTEMBER next.

ing Terms, to

MONTREAL,

U. B. ARCHAMBAULT,

Principal.

Company.

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England. The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:—

Perfect security for the fulfilment of its eugagements to Policy-holders. Favorable Rates of Premium.

A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mistake.

Policies laused by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of bealth of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two thirds of its net amount. Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per

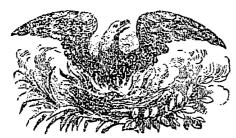
cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages agentons mutvidual has lately been culightening the from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the premium. Dublic with what they ought to cat and how to cook Next division of profits in 1865. Stamps and policies not charged for.

Alt Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referee - W. E. Scott, M.D. H. L. ROUTH, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood

And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulons and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT REEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

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

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a victased or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel.

prefectly harmless and may be administered to per- and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will against countered, see that the upon the blue label.

f LANMAN & KEMP,
Sole Manufacturers,
LANMAN & KEMP,
Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street,
New York, U.S.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggists.

Gray, as the Agents for Montreal. lar. Address July 30, 1863.

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE Students of MASSON COLLEGE are requested to enter on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Their THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place effects will be carried gratis from the Steamboat to the College. For particulars, upply to the undersigned, at the August 27.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at LONGUEULL, will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the SEYENTH of THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY

> MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.
A thorough English, French, Commercial and
Mathematical Education is imparted, in this Institution, on extremely moderate Charges.

Superior facilities are afforded for the learning of the French and English languages, as nearly all the pupils speak both.

Farents desirous of placing their sons in the above Establishment, are requested to make early applica-For Terms and other particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

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

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

> > B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, No. 6, Little St. James Street.

Montreal, June 12,

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street,

(Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL.

N. DRISCOLL.

HUDON & CURRAN, ADVOCATES

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> THE PERFUME OF THE

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many 'Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Living Flowers.

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West ludies, Cubs and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is seculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchiel, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes

RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES from the skin.

COUNTERFEITS.

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

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y.

Agents for Montreal : - Devins & Bolton, Lamp-The afflicted may rost assured that there is not the lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists Feb. 26, 1863.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old dicine established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plandered. tories, Steumboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

We have appointed Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell. J. Gardner, K. Campbell & Co., A. G. Davidson, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON.

IF An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

> they have commenced business. They hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same. N.B.-K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS.

Practical Plumbers, Gashtters,

TIN-SMITHS,

ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the

Recollet Church)

WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for

the very liberal patronage they have received since

HAVE REMOVED

their patronage on them. F Jobbing punctually attended to.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the THE SUBSURIBER would respectfully inform the OLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manufactured those things in Montreal for the last five years, I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every description of PDASS and TIN WHER on the shortest retion of BRASS and TIN WURK on the shortest no-

tice, and in a superior style. COAL OIL DEPOT. E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B - Gilding and Silvering done in a superior

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT,

manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and

NEAR MONTREAL.

made equal to new.

July 31, 1863.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy

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

III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education.

IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue; besides, the tarmal consent of parents or

guardians is required.

V. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution.

VI. There will be a course of religious instruction

suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils.

VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit.

VIII. PRIMARY AND COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st Year-Reading, Elements of French and English Grammar, Grammatical Analysis (French and

English), Sacred History, Geography, Arithmetic, in both languages, Translation, and Caligraphy.

2nd Year-French and English Grammar, Analysis in both languages; Dictations and Exercises in Orthography; Themes and Versions; Sacred History, Banderstall History, Congraphy, Arithmetic Calif Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy, Book-Keeping, and Linear Drawing.

3rd Year-Reading, French and English Syntax, Logical and Syntactical Parsing, Exercises in Ortho-graphy, French and English Themes and Versions, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligfu-phy, Book-Keeping, Single and Double Entry, Linear

4th Year-English and French Literature, General History, Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Theoretical and Practical Book-Keeping.

1X. CLASSICAL COURSE.

1st Year-Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic.

2nd Year-Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy.

3rd Year--Method, Greek Grommar, English and

French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy.

4th Year-Latin Versification, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra.

5th Year-Lutin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Mediceval History, Natural Listory, Geometry.

6th Year-Rhetoric, Elocution, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geometry, Astronomy.

7th Year-Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry. X. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75. The house furnishes a bodstead and straw mat-

tress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books included.

4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will farnish the complete bed and beading, and also take

charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-hoard are \$2 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstend and palliass.

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course ex-

8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges.

Instrumental Music \$1,50 per month.

9th The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the

lofirmary.
10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is

required.

11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.

12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance in bankable money. The College will re-open on the 3rd of September. JOS. REZE, Prosident.

Aug. 21st, 1863.

Auctioneer.

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

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH

BITTERS. READ AND REFLECT.

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

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

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

Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863.

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

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

Measts. Hostetter & Smith:

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. 5

East Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hestetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am auguizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should be be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all discuses a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I

> Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospi

trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters or-

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H.