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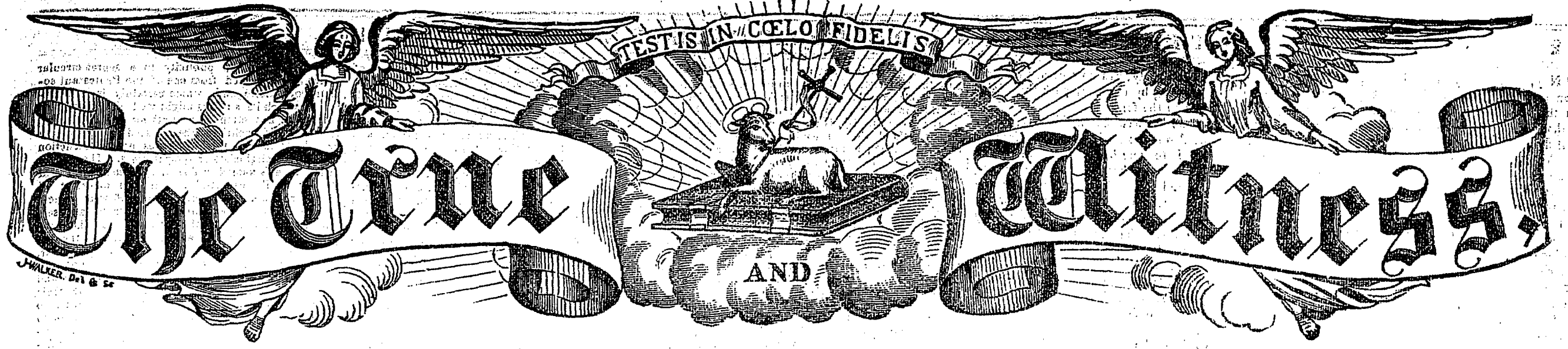
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIV.

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No. 5.

THE RETURN OF CLANEBOY.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)
'Alas, alas!' cried Lady Gyle, as the harper raised his hands 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 bear 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.'

Mandeville, who had already prepared the horses for proceeding on their 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 Erenach 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 he foresaw 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 himself, 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 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 oiling 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 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 all at once upon the astonished O'Neill. The first object that fixed his eyes was the great square keep of Carrickfergus, where it stood out from the glittering belt of the sunlight on the water.

complete his disguise, followed the lady and her companion to the Castle. They passed the portcullis 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.'

to the Priory. Of all the standers-by during the Earl's speech, 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 any wish to check the attachment of O'Neill and Honora. Thoughtful as he had been before, he now became doubly so—spent much of his time in prayer, and seemed like a man that had staked, 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 Carrickfergus in time for next morning's matins. The Erenach no sooner received this intelligence, than he departed in haste to the encampment on the Slemish, and by noon the green tents had disappeared; and St. Patrick's well flowed in a solitude as unbroken as on the eve of their erection. But on the hill-top, and on all the eminences of western aspect from thence to Devis, there had arisen piles of turf and fagots before sunset; and close beside, scarcely distinguishable from whatever cover the long grass or heather might afford, had couched down a kern, with a slow fire of peat by his side. Meanwhile, at the Priory, although Lady Gyle still kept her chamber in excessive grief, Sir Robert Mandeville had provided all gaieties for the entertainment of O'Neill. There had been huntings and hawkings in the morning, games and dances at night; and the Prince, delighted with everything, would have been completely happy, had not her duty kept Honora almost constantly with her mother. But on the Saturday morning there issued from the Priory gates a cavalcade, at the head of which appeared the Lady Gyle herself, accompanied by the Knight, her kinsman, while amid the waving of plumes and glittering of gay habits and housings, might be seen the young Irishman, beside his eminently graceful and lovely friend. They crossed the hills that lie behind the town, and pursued their game till the middle of the afternoon; but long ere then they had broken into different parties, drawn asunder by the diverse course taken by their hawks and hounds. The chase was now over, and the hunters were straggling home in groups of twos and threes. Some had descended the southern side of the Knocknagh, or Hill of the White Thorn, and were wending their way along the strand at its base, where the sea-breeze came fresh and cool from the ebbing tide; others having climbed the shoulder of Shevatrua, were hurrying to screen themselves among the steep and hazely banks of the Woodburn; while a third party, having taken the northern route, were descending from the commons by Lough Mouene.

Norburgh. He came by Armagh and Kilutah, and so missed the Earl, else they were now no better than dead men.
'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 Phelim. 'What say you now to my offers, lady?'
'Are you sure,' said Lady Gyle, in a voice so low as hardly to be heard even in the calm of the sultry air—'Are you sure that you can make good what you have offered?'
'I pledge my life to you,' replied the Erenach, 'that I will fulfill all that I have promised.'

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

'Trust me, fair Honora,' said O'Neill; 'I lie here thinking less of either fair speech or merry conceit of compliment, than of losses and wrongs, and the hopeless sorrow of seeing that these are well nigh as irretrievable as those are beyond my power to redress. I would to God,' he said, passionately, 'that I had either never been my father's son, or that when I did come to visit our ancient kingdoms, it had been with the weapons of war in my hands, and its sternness in my heart, that I might not have been thus unmaimed by living with the stranger, till I love his daughter better than my own—better, Honora, than all my hopes of sovereignty of honor.'

A deeper blush than ever covered Honora's face and neck, while she replied, as though she had understood him, generally, 'Shame on thee, Prince, to depreciate the love of any. We 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 expectancy in her voice, and the lawn trembled over her fluttering bosom; with such love that 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 had taken her hand, and told all she had anticipated.'

'Honora,' he added, after the first confusion of her mingling pleasure and timidity had subsided, 'I have confessed my love for thee before I have told what, alas! thou shouldst have known before I had claimed any place in thy thoughts. I am son of the O'Neills; but as he and his kindred may sanction my marriage, so and so only will I enjoy the rights of my birth. I will not conceal from thee that Loughlin Phelim did, on the day after our first meeting, warn me that they would hesitate to sanction this: but I have other kinsmen in the west. I would be well content, for mine own part, to forego my claims to any share of sovereignty, and live an unknown chieftain under the O'Donnell, so that thy presence might atone for the absence of all other splendor, 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 honor 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 woe 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.'

O'Neill clasped her to his breast as she made the avowal, and had gently pressed her cheek when her mother and the Erenach, with Sir Robert Mandevill, appeared at a distance, making their way along the rocks by the side of the little 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 Loughlin's countenance, while Lady Gyle's, through all its mournfulness, expressed a fond pleasure.

'Dear children,' said the Erenach, offering a hand to each, 'we have come to make you as happy as loving hearts can desire. We have seen you plighting your troth, and have come to lead you to your bridal—it ye will, within an hour.'

'Tis all good sooth he tells thee, love,' said Gyle, who now stood by her astonished and incredulous daughter, while she parted the curls from her brow, and kissed her forehead; but tears were falling on Honora's face as she 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 denial were melting in its pressure.

'Dearest Honora,' he whispered, 'Loughlin has full power from my father; he consents, and there is no fear. Let us be happy to-day, we know not what to-morrow may bring. Let us go to the Priory, at least, and be led her forward, while she, blushing and smiling through her tears, and still clinging to her mother, yielded herself 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 Holy-cross. They alighted at the door of the chapel, and entered; Honora threw herself upon her mother's neck, as Gyle unlaid her plumed head-dress, and smoothed down her hair; Mandevill paced the aisle impatiently, and O'Neill, grasping the Erenach by the arm, drew him aside, and 'Loughlin,' said he, 'how is this? bast heard from Aodh Boye?'

'Chaneoy will bless the marriage,' replied the other, emphatically; and O'Neill returned to lead his bride to the altar.

Early next morning, fresh horses were at the gate of the Priory, and the bridal party were again mounted. 'We give thee a weeny beginning to thy honey-moon, Princess,' said the Erenach, as they turned their horses' heads towards the road; 'but thou shalt have rest in Muckamore, where none will be in danger—it were unsafe to tarry longer here.'

'But this is not the nearer way to Muckamore,' said Honora, for her mother and Sir Robert,

who led the party, had now passed the castle, and were riding by the same path that William 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 Benacoole, 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 Lagan. As they advanced the ground became low and marshy, overrun with osiers and coarse sedge, and skirted towards the water with flats of still blacker sleet, among which the river lay in the reaches of a gloomy furrow, discolored, silent, and monotonous.

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

'They will wait for the turn of the tide,' said the Erenach; 'the current of the river is too strong till checked by the counter flood.' By 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'Neill and his bride both uttered exclamations of astonishment as they drew up. Each had been so wholly engaged with the other, that till now they had paid little attention to aught else, although Honora had once expressed surprise at their going so far south-ward; but when they found themselves at the boundary of Down, both rode up to their conductors, and questioned whether they were going.

'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, that Honora could scarce restrain a cry of alarm.'

'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 in her voice that betrayed even greater suffering than her looks; 'but,' she added faintly, looking 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 beyond the bank. Cross over now, and fail not. Prince look to thy bridle; and thou, keep a good heart,' he added to Gyle, whose agitation was becoming momentarily greater. 'Hah,' he continued, 'they come! now then for the cause 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 Honora'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 since Christmas.' But Gyle did not raise her head.

'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 lower on her bosom; but O'Neill shout aloud, and drew his sword, for a cry of 'Lamh dearg abho!' suddenly arose on all sides, and from the sedge and thickets there started up a dozen kerns and rushed towards the river.

(To be continued.)

'The cause of the Red Hand!'—O'Neill's war cry.

WHY ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERFERE FOR POLAND.

Some of our French contemporaries are expressing more than surprise at the absence of any effective response of English opinion to their call for a war with Russia on behalf of Poland. They remind us 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 claiming us as comrades in a great European war. The claim has not been recognised. There is no war party among us. English opinion is only heard on the side of peace. Peace is not only the demand of those who make the material interests of society their care, but of those who more especially represent Liberal 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 Poland, as old and sincere friends of the French alliance, we will briefly state why we 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 inconsistency would trouble us with misgivings at every stage of its prosecution. Nominally a war for the independence and liberty of a nation, it would have at its head the greatest enemy of the liberty and independence of nations who has appeared since the days of the Holy Alliance. The fourteen years which 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 of Mexico may think he is shocked by the confiscations of Mouravieff; but we, as a nation, are incredulous. Nobody amongst us believes that the French Emperor would engage in a war with Russia from a chivalrous regard for the independence 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 the Alps to the Adriatic; and although he finished it 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 birthplace of the popular hero. And still he maintains a French garrison at Rome. Can we believe in the simplicity and sincerity of Louis Napoleon's love of Polish independence when such is the respect he pays to the independence of Italy? His latest exploits are more flagitious than any enterprise against a foreign state with which history reproaches the Czar Nicholas. The invasion of Mexico was a daring crime, for which not the shadow of an excuse can be pretended, and which marks its author for universal suspicion and constant vigilance. It is sometimes said that we should join the

French Emperor 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 powerfully and 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 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 utmost 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 participation an enterprise over which we could exercise no effective control. We cannot forget the manner 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 Emperor's policy had been gained. The joint Mexican expedition, in which we were very nearly made accomplices in the nefarious Jekker 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-interference, 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.

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

CONVERSION.—Mr. Henry Gilberston, of Kilmallock, was received into the Catholic Church, a few days ago by the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, O.C., Kilmallock. Mr. Gilberston, who is a highly respectable and worthy man, was a witness to be examined for the 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 being Mr. George Aherne and Mr. Wm. Bennett.—Limerick Reporter.

DEATH OF AN OBLATE FATHER.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. Robert Power, O.M.L., son of Mr. John Power, parish of Faws, in this county, who, on Thursday, the 6th inst., departed this life, at Birkenhead, 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 indispensable in those country districts to which they are so often 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 throughout Ireland has been much alleviated in that town by the kind thoughtfulness of the Venerable Bishop of Kilmore, the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, a considerable 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 lordship. The large addition now being built is intended as a convent for the Poor Clares, having every accommodation that will be required for a large community. It is expected to be fit for occupation in March next. John Ryan, Esq., of Dublin, is the architect, and Mr. William Haigne, the builder, of Cavan, is the contractor.

REMEMBRANCES DE LA SAINTE UNION.—It is with much pleasure that we have to announce the arrival 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 Sainte 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 of heresy and indifference, 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 or which the convocate 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 middle-class 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 staff of the Catholic University will be made available for this purpose, and the schools of the Christian 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. Gonybore, engineer, stating that they intend applying next session of Parliament for a bill to extend the railway to Bantry.—Slidbereen Eagle.

SMALL POX IN DUNDALK.—We are enabled to state on the authority of E.H. Mowbray, Esq., J.P., that this fearful disease has nearly disappeared from Dundalk. There were yesterday but one or two cases in the town. Most active measures have been taken by the sanitary inspectors to remove everything likely to be conducive to the disease. Very few cases have appeared in the town.

THE IRISH REVOLUTION.—The Times, in a review of the late 'History of Mr. Massey's History of England,' speaks of the chapter which relates to the dealing of the English government with Ireland as 'the period of the Union.' It is difficult to see, before the period of the Union, 'the state of misgovernment, disorder, and wretchedness of the Ireland of 1793-98, even before the spirit of the French Revolution had maddened her factions and set to anarchy.' The influence of British policy and statesmanship could only penetrate the Irish Legislature through the foul and crooked channel of corruption; and the island, 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. Can 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 disempowered elements were stirred into terrible activity in 1798 by rebellion. Mr. Massey's account of this outburst of crime, 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 1783, 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-countrymen. 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 sought 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 Celtic 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 teased broke out into bloody and perilous rebellion. The following is Mr. Massey'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 Carhampton, the general commanding the forces in the disturbed districts, let loose his troops upon the wretched peasantry. It was enough for a magistrate, a squire, or even a farmer to point out any one as suspected to have his habitation burnt down, his family turned adrift, and himself either shot or transported, without trial, without inquiry. An Act of Indemnity was passed by the Irish Parliament 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 Culloden—that ruthless executions and shameless tortures accompanied the bloody 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: they may, perhaps, be a wretched 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 sanction of law 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 most remarkable monument of the spirit of Protestant ascendancy when triumphant. By these acts redress was denied even in a civil action to sufferers from the cruelties committed by the victorious faction; and worked, as they were, by Orange jurists, 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 hogged 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 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 suffered to utter without rebuke. He was, indeed, more like an outlaw vaunting his exploits to his gang of cutthroats in their den than a sane man making 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 for rebels, he had flogged many persons who proved to be perfectly innocent. Lord Avonmore, the Chief Baron who tried the case, 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 between injury and redress, and sets all equity and justice at defiance.' With these words the judge dashed the act upon the cushion, and threw himself upon his seat. The jury found for the defendant, who thereupon sued the plaintiff 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 considerable 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-trodden people, we shall make allowances for the bitter memories which still separate Irish parties.

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 enjoyed during their confinement.—Times Cor.

IRELAND AND ITS FUTURE.—The present season has been, and is, the first 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 everywhere 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 impoverished farmers, if the landlords will only permit it. If they act stringently towards their tenants, 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.—Waterford Chronicle.

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, though 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 society 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 suggestion which it has put forward. This atrocious document 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 mousing 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 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 laudible Catholics, they are not to be employed either as stewards or as domestic or farm servants. But, in a subsequent part of their circular, the hypocritical ruffians 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 situations unaccompanied by risk and personal danger. From this it seems that the persons who do not think Catholics worthy of trust is 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 block 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 earning 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 execration 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 retaliatory 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 consequence of such a course to all the Protestant shopkeepers throughout the South of Ireland? Speedy ruin would come upon them and their children—they 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 stealthily, so that they might arouse no outcry 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 enjoyed during their confinement.—Times Cor.

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 among the inhabitants 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, 360 ft.; breadth between decks, 47 ft.; gross tonnage, 8,007 tons. Her engines are of 800-horse power. With 1,700 tons of coal now on board she draws 27 ft. 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 of 14 knots an hour.—She can carry 504 steerage and 96 cabin passengers; the accommodation 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, G. G.; the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Denis Kirwan, D. L.; Mr. Thomas Burke, M. P.; Mr. William Malcomson, Mr. P. M. Lynch, Alderman Reynolds, Mr. John Ennis, M. P., and others.—*Correspondent of Times.*

A change took place last week in the weather, which has in some districts given rise to gloomy forebodings 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 harvest operations is all that need be apprehended, and even this will not be general. The reaping of wheat and oats 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 acre 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 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.—*Id.*

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

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 noise heard fighting among the prisoners, and Head-constable Quinn, together with Sub-constable Perri, took a light and proceeded to the lock-up. They had scarcely entered when one of the prisoners, a man named Pierce, rushed at them, knocked the candle from Perri'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 Perri, he ran him through twice in the abdomen. The two officers lie in a very precarious condition, with little, if any, chance of recovery.—*Id.*

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

The *Cork Herald* says:—During the past few days a rumour has been afloat 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 committed by such craft 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 States was about to call at Queenstown to embark men for privateering service, and warning Her Majesty's subjects against breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

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 odd and patched, and no external trace is visible of her real strength and power. Three hands have been, in one instance seen struggling aloft to take in a sail, to master which efficiently 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 avowed 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 SCENE.—On Wednesday last, a melancholy scene took place at Maryboro, just as the train was about to start for Dublin. A man with a boy child, one a girl about thirteen, the other a boy about eleven, got into 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, hurried towards them: 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 retained 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 to pity; and several could not refrain from weeping. These persons were going to America, and undoubtedly had sore hearts leaving the land of their birth.—*Correspondent of Munster News.*

The *Dublin Review* has passed into other hands, and the first number of the new series contains, on the title page, the names of Messrs. Burns and Lambert, the well-known Catholic publishers of Portman-street, Portman-square. The present editor is Mr. Ward, one of the Oxford converts, the author of '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 Catholic Church in England,' is from the pen of the Very Rev. Dr. Manning, Rector of St. Mary's Bayswater.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—An English contemporary supplies its readers with the following statistics of the Catholic Church in Great Britain, compiled from Battersby'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 23 Catholic Peers, 9 are Peers of England, viz.:—The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Camoys, Lord Stourton, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, Lord Petre, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Lord Dorset, Lord Stafford, and Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.—Four are Peers of the United Kingdom, viz.:—The Earl of Fingal, the Earl of Kinnaird, the Earl of Oxford, and Lord Lovat. So that 13 Catholic Peers sit in the House of Lords. The Scottish Peers are held by the Countess of Newburgh and Lord Herries; and there are 7 Catholic Peers of Ireland, viz.:—The Earl of Dunraven, Viscounts Gormanston, Southwell, and Taffle, 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 Titchborne, Sir Bouchier 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 Bedfords, Sir Frederick Smythe, Sir William Massey Stanley, Sir Thomas Rokewood Gage, and Sir Pynes 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 Rignald Barnewall, Sir Thomas Esmond, Sir Jos. Burke, Sir James Dalton Fitzgibbon, Sir John Bradstreet, Sir Vere de Vere, Sir Hugh Nugent, and Sir Thomas Burke. The Baronets of the United Kingdom are 16 in number, of whom one is a Scot, viz.:—Sir Archibald Deppel Macdonald; six are Englishmen, viz.:—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 Good, Sir Roland Blienerhasset, Sir Charles Donville, Sir Percy Nugent, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Rev. Sir Christopher Bellew, Sir Henry Winston Barron, 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 Colleges. We extract the following:—

ENGLAND	Priests.	Chs, chapels, and stations.	Communities of men.	Convents.	Colleges.
Westminster.....	184	80	12	24	1
Beverly.....	101	82	6	12	1
Birmingham.....	130	96	3	23	1
Gilston.....	57	40	3	8	1
Hexham.....	88	70	1	10	1
Liverpool.....	173	91	4	25	1
Manevia and Newport	41	37	2	5	1
Northampton.....	25	34	1	4	1
Nottingham.....	62	48	4	7	2
Plymouth.....	34	33	1	6	1
Salford.....	90	61	4	11	1
Shrewsbury.....	76	56	7	6	1
Southwark.....	136	89	7	12	1
Bishop and Priests Unattached.....	31
Total in England.....	1215	824	50	133	10

Scotland.
Eastern District..... 53 61 .. 1 1
Western District..... 85 82 .. 4 1
Northern District..... 31 37 .. 2 ..
Bishops..... 4
Total in Scotland..... 173 195 .. 5 3
Great Britain 1388 1019 50 162 12

The progress made in the last three years is clearly shown in the following table:

Bishops and Priests.....	1862.	1859.
Churches, chapels, & stations,	1355	1322
Communities of men.....	1019	926
Convents.....	50	34
Colleges.....	162	110

The increase in the three years is, of Bishops and Priests, 166; of churches, chapels, and stations, 33; of communities of men, 16; of convents, 52; of colleges, 1. It is an increase of 23 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 colleges.

BITTER SABOTARIANISM SKIBBED.—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. It 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 pulpit. The population has been carried away captive, and their leaders cast themselves in slown 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 of 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 Sunday on shipboard, or that the landmen 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 public 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 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 Daeres was coming to the Frith of Forth a few days ago an address was presented to him by the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland, bringing under his notice, not very respectfully, as we think, the great importance of issuing such an order as will prevent the general public from being received on Sabbath as visitors on board of the ships' under his command. The memorialists, as represented by the Chairmen, whose name, Mr. Shandy would have been glad to know, is Blawhead, coolly solicit themselves with

no other argument than that such an arrangement is in accordance with the sanctity of the Sabbath, and will meet with the general approbation of the religious people of Scotland! The audacious Pharisaism of this address seems to have roused Admiral Daeres' 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 above.—*Times.*

THE LAND OF THE "OPEN BIBLE".—The order of Foresters, a most respectable body, gave an entertainment 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 Genevieve, 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 sweathearts opposite, intermitted the pleasing pastime of 'kiss in the ring.' What Roman could listen to music or think of trifling when the gladiators were in the arena or the Christians hung to the lions? The 'tide,' says the local reporter, 'all flowed in one direction,' and Madam Genevieve stepped out, in 'a blue muslin skirt with fishings,' 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 woman in England knows, her nerves were not worth a straw. Still she stepped out—she would have been torn to pieces if 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 recognized 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 gazing 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 fines a marquis who sets two cocks to fight, and inveigh with bitter digests against the barbarism which at Bayonne permits armed men to encounter half-starved, and entable bulls. Lord Hastings had at least the excuse of boyhood, the marquis can at least plead that he does as his fathers have done for the past thousand years, but the quiet and sober fathers of families, whose suzerainty 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 risk her life, the respectable fathers who took daughters and wives to swell the crowd whose plaudits rose with every nearer approach to sudden and horrible death, who most deserve the charge of accessories to a murder. If we say the truth, that their sole attraction was that the spectators of the Imperial games, the wildest thirst for human blood, they will pronounce us guilty of gross exaggeration. How many of them would have staved a yard to see the same woman in the same dress on a rope six feet from the ground?—*Spectator.*

THE HARVEST.—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. Peas 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 quality of the new wheat giving millers a full 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 1s under last week; while, where new has appeared in quantity, a still greater reduction must be noted, with a conviction that rates have not yet reached their lowest. American advices show the same tendency, especially 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 Express.*

NATIONALITY IS A FINE THING, but it costs a great deal of money, and often something more than money too. Mr. Cobden was right when he said that small States were generally happier than large ones. Your mighty Empires are very apt to be aggressive and to promote their own destinies in an exceedingly expensive manner. We have got two of these fabrics already—a French Empire in the West, and a Russian Empire in the East. Would the peace of the world be promoted by another, equally formidable and equally ambitious, established between them.—*Times.*

THE ALABAMA.—Her Majesty's ship *Olio*, on her passage home from Rio, about a week out, came across the Alabama. On the evening of the 2nd of 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 us, and when within a mile and a half of fired a blank gun, which we at once returned. 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 fire, and almost burnt to the water's edge, and a bark was also seen lying 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 hailing us as follows:—'This is the Confederate war steamer Alabama. Ship ahoy! 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 attempts at recruiting for the Federal army in Ireland, and this sounds so very like them, that labourers may consider twice before they forsake 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 aspects, 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 laid low Assyrian, Chaldean, and Persian armies. Milton has given us a picture of ancient war conducted with modern instruments, 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 the fact that one iron works 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 AFFRAY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND IRISH REAPERS.—A serious affray between English and Irish 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 reaping the English harvest, while walking along the Foss-road towards Bingham, were taunted by some English labourers working in a road-side field with having come over 'to run the harvest priests down.' A jeering reply was given by the Irishmen, whom the labourers at once pursued with their scythes. A brief struggle took place between them, one of the Englishmen being cut across the scalp 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 ear. 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 apprehended 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 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 extravagant notions respecting the upholstery would be entirely at variance with the fact. Three little cells of the real Millbank style of architecture constitute the Ladies' Gallery. A grating in front strengthens the impression that the apartments were intended for the penitential chambers of a reformatory. One of the apartments scarcely affords accommodation to seven ladies, crinolines included; and this apartment is at the disposal of the Speaker. In each of the two other cells thirteen ladies may contrive to crush themselves and their skirts, and gratify their curiosity by enduring persons at discomfort to an extent unlimited. The light penetrates with difficulty, and finds itself in circumstances which cannot control. Its presence, however, is sufficiently potent to make legible the inscription in large letters on the walls, 'Silence is requested.' Some malicious persons insinuate that more elegance was often displayed in the Ladies' Gallery than down stairs—that it was gradually assuming the attributes of a rival House of Commons, and that the proclamation of silence was issued to save hon. members from being extinguished by the superior buoyancy of their fair friends.—*Star.*

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 31,326,884 bushels. In 1861 it was 35,000,000; in 1862, it was 40,000,000; and in 1863 it is estimated that it will be 50,000,000 of bushels. The amount of corn raised in the same States was, in 1860, 280,000,000 bushels; in 1861, it was 300,000,000; 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 policy of the Government in this regard will be examined and considered.

CHINA'S FACTS FROM THE EDITORS.—Every day demonstrates more clearly that Lower Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the permanent, remedial and restorative operation of *Hunter's Stomach Bitters*. That genial corrective compels the organs to its duty. It must secure regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Editors. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is constiveness, it disappears; if there is bile ache or back-ache, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation when bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered—or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon—by all persons of bilious habit.

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

A transfer of the balance from one side of the sheet to the other. On the 25th of July there appeared, not 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 60,280 in the first week of the change; in the second it was 1,200. If that is to be the rate of retrogression, we shall soon get back to the statistics of the winter.—*Times.*

UNITED STATES.

THE FATE OF CHARLESTON.—The fate of the city is as yet 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 Sumter and Fort Wagner are now undergoing is a most trying one, and if they successfully resist the terrible onslaught 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 affected 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.—*Atlantic (Geo.) Appeal, Aug. 20.*

PROPHOCCY IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* thus discourses of matters 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 commissary 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. Brazen-faced harlots promenade the avenue and dash through the streets in baronesses dressed in the most flashy costumes, their faded features covered with chalk and rouge. Half intoxicated rowdies roll through the streets in open carriages, smoking their cigars, and shouting indecent language. In fact, gambling, licentiousness, drunkenness, and every species of evil run riot throughout the city, until now profligacy reigns supreme. I would like to tell you a few facts in relation to the 'illegant hotels' 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 journal, the *Independent*, announces that, having been 'allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel,' 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 war, 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. Hunter, 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 acceptance of the throne by the Archduke Maximilian is officially 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 thirty-five and forty millions of dollars a year. The value of these mines is increased by the fact that there are twenty-five mines of quicksilver, which yield from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand pound weight annually. Gold is also found in considerable quantities, situated variously at from three millions of dollars upwards. The mines generally located either on the top or on the western slope of the Cordilleras and have been wrought for ages. Gold and silver vessels 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 hindrance to the realization of this mineral wealth is the difficulty of transporting it to the seaboard, there being neither railroads nor navigable rivers in the country, and the only means of transportation being the back of mules. The commercial ineptness 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.

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The True Witness.

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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 interminable, insoluble questions in which statesmen seem to delight, as furnishing them with so many opportunities for displaying their dexterity and cunningness of fence.

From all parts of the United Kingdom, and from Ireland especially, the reports as to the state of the growing crops, and the prospects of the harvest, are most encouraging. Cereals and potatoes are both doing well in Ireland; and with an abundance of food, it is confidently to be expected that the sufferings of the poorer classes will soon come to an end.

During the recess of Parliament there can be but little news of any political importance. Application had again been made to Lord Russell by Northern sympathisers, to stop the departure of two steamers which the applicants believed to be destined for the naval service of the Confederate States.

Of these vessels, one, according to 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 other vessel, asserted to be an iron-clad, is building in the Clyde, and is said to be fast approaching completion.

The acceptance of the Imperial throne of Mexico by the Arch-Duke Maximilian, is now looked upon as a settled thing, and speculation is rife as to how this open violation of the Monroe doctrine will be received by the authorities at Washington.

The question is indeed a very grave one, and is susceptible of but one of two solutions: Either France must withdraw her troops from Mexico, or else she must prepare for war, sooner or later, with the Northern States; since the latter cannot now retrace their steps, or abandon such a fundamental article of their foreign policy, as is that which is embodied in the Monroe doctrine.

may yet be destined to be one of the means for establishing the independence of the Southern States. If the French Emperor wishes to establish an imperial form of government in Mexico, under a French protectorate, it is obviously his interest to interpose between 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.

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.

The latest telegram, dated New York 8th instant, gives a gloomy account of the prospects of the Federals. The Confederate garrison has been largely re-inforced: the season is represented as becoming so inclement as to render it doubtful whether the fleet under Admiral Dahlgren can carry out its part of the attack: and above all, we are now informed that Sumter is not the heap of ruins it was said to be, but that it still opposes formidable obstacles to the advance of the ships.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

It is rumored that the present Session is to be a short one, and that the supplies having been voted, and a Militia Bill passed, the Legislature will adjourn. The debates hitherto present little of general interest, for no measures of public importance have as yet been brought forward.

WHAT IS A MONARCHY?—One half of our warmest controversies are mere logomachies; disputes about words, not things, which would cease of themselves were the parties thereunto to condescend to definitions, sharp and exhaustive.

It is perhaps easier to say what a monarchy is not—than what it is. The Government of England, for instance, is not, and since the days of the Tudors, has never been a monarchy, except during the short lived Commonwealth.

When therefore people talk about assimilating our Canadian political institutions to those of Great Britain, by establishing a Canadian monarchy, "with perhaps a son of Victoria for King"—as a late number of the British Standard has it—they do not really mean a monar-

chy or "one man power"; but simply a form of 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, as is that which now obtains in the Northern States, monarchical without being hereditary; or, on the other hand, it may be hereditary without being monarchical, as is that oligarchical—or rather polyarchical form of government which obtains in Great Britain.

The hereditary 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.

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.

Nor can this defect be in any manner or degree 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 social organism may be made, or if lost may be restored. The bourgeoisie, the peasantry, 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.

And herein probably lies the secret of the utter failure of all modern attempts to copy or imitate the British form of government, with its hereditary sovereign, its aristocracy, its quasi feudal tenure of land, its social hierarchy, and its political liberties. In England the people enjoy liberty, if not equality; which latter exists to perfection under an Oriental despotism, where the Monarch's favorite of to-day is liable to be scourged like a dog to-morrow; and the people of England enjoy liberty, because they care not to disturb the social inequalities which exist amongst them. Other peoples make equality the

one great object of all their labors, and grasping too eagerly after this shadow, they invariably lose the substance—liberty. In British North America, as we said, the social traditions, customs, and habits of the people are in favor of social equality rather than in favor of liberty, 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 modelling their future political order on that of the mother country, unless they first determine to model their social order upon that of aristocratic Great Britain, beginning first of all with establishing an hereditary tenure of land, and the law of primogeniture.

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 Acton. The story appeared originally, we believe, in the Pays, a Rouge and anti-Catholic paper of this City:—

"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 interrupted, 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 people 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 a political opponent."

This is a very pretty story no doubt, but like all other stories it 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 true.

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 had, as is by no means of rare occurrence in country parishes, come a considerable distance to assist at the divine offices—remonstrated against the second postponement, and urged the convenience 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-ropes in order to prevent the instructions of the priest from being carried out. At this outrage—an outrage which had it occurred in a parish church in England, would have been punished by law, as "brazening" and sacrilege—the Rev. M. Ricard himself interposed, and accompanied by one of his parishioners got possession of the bell-ropes, and enforced the order for ringing in for Vespers.—The people—such of them at least as desired to assist at the offices—came into the sacred building; the service commenced, whilst standing within a few feet of the open windows, and on the ground belonging to the church, M. Dorion continued to pour forth the torrents of his eloquence.

Vexed at this unseemly, and anti-Christian disturbance of a peaceable congregation, the Rev. M. Ricard sent a polite message to M. Dorion, by one of the church-wardens, to the effect that the office of Vespers had actually commenced, and begging of him not to interrupt the services of the Church. M. Dorion took no notice of this polite and most reasonable request. He did not move further off from the church, and still continued his address to his friends and partisans; nor did he cease his an-

nouncing, and we will add, most indecent interference with Christian worship, until the priest himself came out, and remonstrated with him upon the gross impropriety of his behaviour.—After Vespers M. Dorion recommenced his discourse, and continued speaking for the best part of another hour.

During this time the priest had to perform a baptism, which according to the custom of the Catholic Church, necessitated the ringing of the bell; and one of the parishioners of Acton having died during the course of the forenoon, the bell, as is also the invariable custom, rang forth 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.m. to 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 interruption 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 sympathies of the ultra-Protestant and Clear-Grit press in behalf of the Federals, and prompt them to utter ardent vows for the speedy and complete triumph of the North over the South. These sympathies, these vows, are but the infallible symptoms of the strong anti-British, and pro-Yankee sentiments which unfortunately obtain amongst a portion of our Canadian community; amongst those 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 successful, 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 that the organs of the former e.g. the Toronto Globe, the Montreal Herald and the Witness should warmly espouse a cause whose success is of evil augury to British Empire on this Continent.

That this is the true explanation of the tone adopted by the above named journals, with reference to the contending parties in the great struggle now pending, every one is fully aware; though with the exception of the Witness, none of them has as yet been so candid, or so imprudent, as to avow the unworthy motives by which they, professedly British subjects, are severally actuated. The Montreal Witness however very naively betrays itself, or as the proverb says "lets the cat out of the bag." The Witness of course sides with the Yankees, as do the Globe, and the Herald; but the latter alone has the imprudence to admit that the reason is, that the triumph of the North means the invasion perhaps also the subjugation of Canada by the Yankees; and that this country is indebted for immunity from invasion, under God, to the heroic and long protracted resistance of the gallant Southerners, whom in consequence, it, the Witness, devotes to the infernal gods. Here are the

words of our pro-Yankee contemporary:—"If there ever was any reality in the threatened danger of an immediate invasion, it has been thus, far averted and postponed, not by our martial spirit, but by our wisdom, not by our preparations, and readiness to meet the enemy, but altogether by the pluck and tenacity of the Southern rebels."—Witness, 2nd inst. "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 invoke 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 rebels" 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 follows as a strict logical consequence that its aspirations for the speedy triumph of the North over "Southern pluck and tenacity," are but one form where-in 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 avow 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 satiated, 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 necessity; in view of their financial difficulties, 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. Lawrence 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 Globe, 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 fitness 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 savouring 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 Lincoln, 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 greeting and words of cheer to its fellow on the Western side of the Atlantic. Thus does it deliver itself:—"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 sitting 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, full of rant and fury, but which leave the mind of the reader in a pleasant state of uncertainty as to their precise meaning. We are moreover

to find 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 Garibaldi 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 he 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 significant, 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 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 hut or frame-house he meets with, and gets his dinner as a matter of course, like any 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 their children into some nook or corner in order to accommodate 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 "I turn you out of your bed, and drink up all your cream." "You will have to speak for me to the king for that," was the laughing response." In this case it is evident that the evangelist'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 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 or retorted upon the good lady, who through the 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 king. The spiritual condition of the Protestant population of these Eastern Townships, as depicted by our Missionary, is in striking contrast with their material condition. The Protestants of this fertile district are represented as being utterly godless, and to all intents heathens—just as are the great majority of the Protestant population on the other side of the Lines. "A fearfully large proportion are living without God," we are told, and the condition of the few 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 public worship. Among so small a number, split up into three or four different sects, there can be no settled ministry, and yet each sect requires a Saviour." The godless 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 worship. We understand that the annual Bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will open on the 30th of the present month. As it takes place earlier than usual it is hoped that the Ladies who take 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. THE 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 for 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 deal of money. It will also satisfy Mr. Brown, and, according to him, the whole people of Upper Canada. It is very gratifying to find that such is the case.—Transcript.

RECEPTION INTO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Sunday the 8th 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. Sophie, was presented to the reverend gentleman:— REVEREND MR. 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 Cord Mille Grazie. 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 our beloved Pastor in receiving some of our separated brethren 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 induce 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 ardor of the Catholic Priest when the honor and glory of God and the salvation of souls demand his presence. 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 of which (we hope) will ever remain engraven on the 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. Signed in behalf of the Parishioners of Ste. Sophie, JOHN GUIFFIN, PATRICK CARRY, JOHN GRADY, PHILIP SIOVELL, 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. Sophie. MONTREAL RIFLE 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 cautioned that no sheds, booths, or tents will be allowed to be erected thereon, on any pretence whatever, without special permission of the Executive Committee of the Rifle Tournament.—Montreal Gazette. The town is full of rumors of Ministerial changes, as is natural in the case of a Ministry needing reconstruction, to prevent its falling to pieces. One item of news which has come to us with the utmost positiveness, is that the Sabbatarian, Mr. Brown, travelling on Sunday to be in Quebec during the crisis.—Ibid. 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. The intention is doubtless to induce men to enter the Federal army.—Transcript. LEXATICS IN THE JAIL.—There are now several inmates in this city, awaiting examination into their mental condition prior to their being sent to some of the asylums. The Board whose business it is to look after the matter, have not seen fit to do so; consequently, the unfortunate are prevented from receiving an asylum, the treatment no jail can afford. It is matter for regret, that lunacy is on the increase in the district of Montreal.—Commercial Advertiser. A melancholy case of suicide occurred last Friday at Milton, county of Halton. A young woman named Hogg, recently from Ireland, while staying with her friends at Milton, became lonely, and being dissatisfied with the country, she frequently expressed a desire to return to her native land. Her friends tried to persuade 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 girl's mind. She left the house on Friday last, and as she did not return in the evening her relatives became anxious about her delay, and instituted a search for her, but did not succeed in discovering her whereabouts till Sunday afternoon, when her lifeless body was found suspended from a tree in the woods, near the village. The thought of being unable to return to her "home" was more than the unfortunate girl bear, and the result was the commission of suicide.—Ibid. 1861.—Out of Office.—Mr. Macdougall brings forward his motion in the House of Assembly, as an amendment to the Address, affirming the regret of the House that the Ministry had not seen fit to recommend the adoption of Representation by Population. It was lost, and the Globe gave the names of Upper Canadians who voted against them in black letters, and called them "traitors." First Session, 1863.—Macdougall in Office.—Mr. M. C. Cameron moves the same amendment that Mr. Macdougall moved the previous year. It was again lost, the member for North Oxford voting against his own motion of the previous year! The Globe, not quite dead in hand with the Ministry, kicked a little, but didn't do much damage. "Nary a black letter." Second Session, 1863.—The Globe friendly to the Government.—Mr. Ferguson moves again Mr. Macdougall's amendment in favor of Representation by Population. It is again lost; and the Globe speaks apologetically for those who voted against it! Not a black letter; nor the slightest kick! Mr. Coar 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 local 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 Beauve, 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 rich. The gold district extends over a distance of fifty miles, part of it running through the property of Mr. Haas Higgins of this city." 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 gentleman from Ottawa, who went to visit the locality, showed 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 persons were at work, and others were flocking to the place. With a second California at our doors, it is strange how 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 10th, states:—"Five tons of quartz from the Cummer Lead, were taken off and crushed during last week, and yielded 53 ounces of the precious metal. This is the product of five men's labor for six days, at a depth of fifteen 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 per day which this would give to each man employed as a return for his labor, and thereby judge of the value of our gold fields in this district."

A FEARFUL GRIEVANCE.—On Saturday night, a negro 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 runaway 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 steps to remove the escaped slaves to some other country, the people of the West will rise en masse and kill them.—British Whig. A ministerial paper states, as the result of the visit of the Indian Chiefs to Quebec, where they had a long interview with the Premier and the Commissioners of Crown lands, that the "fisheries in the neighborhood of Manitoulin, are hereafter to be free." This is a practical confession that the Ministry blundered in granting one of these fisheries; an act out of which the recent difficulty arose. When, by their own act, they so completely condemn themselves, their most ardent 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 has come to see that we were right and set about retracting their error; an error which cost one life and nearly brought upon us an Indian war.—Toronto Leader. THE TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.—As was to be expected, the New York papers deny the existence 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 develop 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: "Messrs 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. Harbord, 538 sea-going vessels, steam and sail, arrived in the Harbor of Montreal, from the opening of navigation this year until the 31st inst., their aggregate capacity 1,398,897 tons;—the corresponding period of last year were—321 vessels, amounting 1,378,282 tons. There were 32 vessels in port on the p.m. of 31st inst., loading up to 11,115 tons. HORSES FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.—One or two Americans are still in the city picking up horses for the Federal army, but the stock has been pretty well exhausted. In consequence of the large demand prices have risen to a higher figure than the agents are inclined to give, and few animals therefore change hands. Twenty-three were yesterday brought from the country to be sent across the river.—Kingston News. On the afternoon of Saturday, between the hours of five and six o'clock, in broad day light, one of the 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 and the placing the life of another woman in the most imminent danger from injuries received in leaping from a window 40 feet in height. IN SEARCH OF HAVES.—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 skedaddle at double quick, minus their men.—Banner. The wreck of the Anglo-Saxon, with the remainder of the cargo, has been sold to John Sheridan, driver of Halifax, for £200. Mr. Nicotte has accepted a Judgeship. CASUALTY.—Daniel Kohoe, who recently absconded from Toronto to the grief of his numerous creditors, has been arrested in Buffalo, and committed to jail in default of \$20,000 bail. He is supposed to have plenty of money with him, and his creditors are determined to hold him until he discharges. Attachments to the amount of \$7,000 have been already lodged against him. An official announcement in the Paris papers acknowledges the receipt of the sum of 20,000 francs from the Consul General of France in Canada, in aid of the distressed French operatives. The receipt of 15,000 francs is also acknowledged from the same source, being the amount collected in Montreal. INSTANTICIDE.—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 until this day week, to enable the Police to make enquiries.—British Whig. Birth, At the Tannery des Roiland, on the 5th instant, the wife of Samuel McDonald, Esq., of a daughter. Died, In this city, on the 5th instant, of water on the brain, Mary Catherine, infant daughter of Thomas J. Sweeney. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Sept. 8, 1863. Flour—Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.20; Middlings, \$2.55 to \$2.70; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Super., No. 2 \$3.50 to \$3.75; Superior \$4.10 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.30 to \$4.75; Extra \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superior Extra \$4.60 to \$4.70; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35. Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs, 1 C. \$5.25. No J. C. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c. Asnes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.05 to \$5.10; Inferior Pots, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Pencils, in demand, at \$6.50 to \$7.70. Butter—There is a good demand for New at 10c to 11c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c. Eggs per doz, 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7 1/2c. Tallow per lb, 7 1/2c to 8c. Cut Meats per lb, Smoked Ham, 10c to 11c; Bacon, 5c to 6c. Pork—Quiet: New Mess, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Prime Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.00; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.—Montreal Witness. MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Sept. 8. First Quality Cattle, \$6 to \$6.50; Second and Third, \$5.50 to \$4.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra \$25 to \$32.—Sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; Lambs, \$2 to \$2.50. Hogs, \$4.50 to \$5.00, live-weight. Hides, \$5 to \$7.75. Pelts, 75c to 90c, each. Tallow, rough \$1c to 5c.—Montreal Witness.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) September 9. Flour, country, per qt. 12 9 to 13 0 0; Oatmeal, do 0 0 0 to 0 0 0; Indian Meal 0 0 0 to 0 0 0; Peas per min 0 0 0 to 0 0 0; Barley, do, for seed 4 0 to 4 4 1; Oats, do 2 0 to 2 1 0; Beans, Canadian, per min, 0 0 to 0 0 0; Honey, per lb 0 7 to 0 8; Potatoes, per bag 2 6 to 3 0; Dressed Hog, per 100 lbs. \$6.00 to \$6.50; Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 7 to 0 9; Hay, per 100 bundles \$9.00 to \$12.00; Straw, \$6.00 to \$ 8.00; Butter, fresh, per lb, 0 10 to 1 0; Do salt, do 0 7 to 0 9; Buckwheat 0 0 to 0 0 0; Flax Seed, do 8 2 to 0 0 0; Timothy, do 0 0 to 0 0 0; Turkeys, per couple, do 6 0 to 7 0 0; Geese, do 1 0 to 1 5 0; Ducks, do 2 0 to 2 2 0; Fowls, do 2 6 to 3 0 0; Lard, do 0 7 to 0 8; Maple Sugar, 0 54 to 0 6; Maple Syrup, per gallon 0 0 to 0 0; Prairie Hens 0 0 to 0 0; Quails 0 0 to 0 0. REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Lancaster, D. McGillivray, \$100; Toledo, P. McNamee, \$2; Lotbiniere, Rev E. Faucher, \$2; L'Original, Mrs Grant, \$3; Smith's Falls, Jas Heaton, \$1; Sixsex Vale, N. B. Rev J. Verrier, \$1; Conway, R. Hickey, \$2; Vanhook Hill, D. McDonald, \$2; Galt, P. Lavin, \$2; Lewis, T. Dunne, \$2; Monteno, Rhinco, Rev J. Paradis, \$2; Point au Chevre, Mrs D. Cameron, \$2; St. Germaine, Dr. G. H. Baurgeois, \$2; Quebec, J. C. Nolan, \$2; St. John's, T. B. Johnson, \$2; Norton Creek, A. McCallum, \$1; Lancaster, U. S. Rev J. H. Noisoux, \$4; St. Alexander, Rev Dr. Desorey, \$14.50; L'Assomption, J. Collins, \$2; Weston, F. G. Kent, \$2; Beaulieu, J. McCully, \$3; Ashfield, Rev A. W. W. Seara, \$2; Dundee, D. McPherson, \$2; Chatham, J. B. Williams, \$2; Warkworth, W. Kennedy, \$5.50; Weyfield, P. Lynch, \$2; Loughboro, J. Lacey, \$2; Pattsburg, N. Y. Rev Oldat Fathers, \$2; Williamsburg, A. Hay, \$2; Frampton, Rev Dr. Paradis, \$1; Portsmouth, O. K. Cameron, \$3; Yamachiche, Rev J. H. Dorion, \$2; Gourock, P. McNaughton, \$2. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. McLaughlin, \$2.50; Drummondville, Rev Dr. Pringle, \$2; Isle d'Orleans, Rev Dr. Desnoyers, \$2; J. B. Bennett, \$2; J. P. O'Meara, \$2.50; St. Fermeil, Rev. F. MacDonnell, \$2.50. Per Rev G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—Self, \$2; D. MacDonnell, \$2.50; S. McIntosh, \$2. Per A. McCall, Wellington—J. Kennedy, \$5; John Kellis, \$2. Per G. Fraser, Brockville—J. McHugh, \$4; J. Thompson, \$2. Per H. O'G. Trainor, St. Mary's—Self, \$2; W. Duger, \$1; J. Kilum, \$1; J. D. Nutting, \$1; A. Healy, \$1. Per P. Maguire, Colongue—J. O'Power, \$1. Per P. McDermott, Sarria—J. Quig, \$2; Moorestown, M. Hawkins, \$5. Per J. J. Murphy, Ottawa—T. Costello, \$1; E. Dunne, \$2.50; Navin, W. Murray, \$1; Nepean, W. Brennan, \$2.50. Per Rev J. Brettburgh, Trenton—L. Le Belle, \$2. Per E. Beattie, Napanee—W. Mooney, \$2. Per P. Purcell, Kingston—J. King, \$4.50; Charles McNeil, \$2.50; D. Lynch, \$2.50; Loughboro, A. Granger, \$2; M. O'Garra, \$5.00; M. Healy, \$1.50; M. Bourke, \$2.00; Hamilton, T. Rife, \$1; Wells Island, J. Delaney, \$2.50. Per M. O'Connor, Lansdowne—D. O'Connor, \$2.—Per E. Dunne, Oshawa—Self, \$2; P. Wall, \$2; D. Dalen, \$2; D. Jordan, \$2; G. Welsh, \$2; Dr. MacMahon, \$2; J. O'Regan, \$2; P. Prudhomme, \$2; T. Muleady, \$2. Per J. Flood, Farmerville—T. O'Connor, \$5. Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville—J. M. McNeil, \$2; J. McCormick, \$2; J. P. McDonell, \$2. Per E. D. McMahon, Wellington—Self, \$5; D. Herrington, \$2. Per P. Hackett, Gruby—Self, \$2; Waterloo, M. Stackpole, \$1. Per Rev L. A. Brouter, St. Anne de la Penitence—Rev P. Girard, \$2. Per Rev J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall—Aultsville, J. Lacey, \$2. Per Rev O. Giroux, Industry—Self, \$2.50; St. Anicet, P. Barne, \$2. Per J. Kevel, Amherstburg—J. Lafferty, \$1. Per J. Hackett, Chubbly—L. Connor, \$4; Vicarman Fyzer, \$2. Per J. Darsa, Perth—T. Berlin, \$4; Franktown, R. MacDonnell, \$5. AN EVENING SCHOOL WILL be opened at the ST. PATRICK'S COMMERCIAL MODEL SCHOOL, WELLINGTON STREET, near the Wellington bridge, on the 14th of September. The Commissioners have provided a splendid building for this school. Terms very low—payable in advance. T. MATHEWS, Teacher. Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1863. JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM, THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSUBSTANTIATION SUSTAINED: An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on Dr. Cahill's Lecture on Transubstantiation. BY ARGUEDACON O'KEEFE, ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO. FOR SALE at Messrs. D. & J. SADDLERS, and at THIS OFFICE. Price 7d. August 25, 1863. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, O. W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. R. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.—The financial 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 Berlin and 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 Montreux, and in a fortnight it would be too late 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 Frankfurt," publishes an article which says—"It is clear that if the Emperor of Austria had no other thought than that of Federal reform, the idea of the Congress at Frankfurt 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 Galicia and Venetia. Instead of rushing to the rescue of Poland, Austria is thinking only of her personal defences behind the phalanx of German princelings." This melancholy spectacle does not scandalise England, since quite by accident the Queen of England finds herself in the neighborhood of Frankfurt. If, then, a plot against France be on foot, England is implicated therein. More than ever it is urgent that France should look for allies elsewhere than at Vienna and London.

The Courier du Dimanche says that the Notes of the three Powers are understood in their conclusion to call upon Prince Gortschakoff to give his serious attention to the gravity of the situation of affairs. If Russia does not enter upon the course indicated by their friendly counsels, she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the war in Poland will bring about.

The Grande has received a second warning for publishing an article accusing the policy of the Emperor of wishing to avoid a war at any price, of being easily satisfied, and endeavoring to make the public believe that the review of the 14th ult. was not countermanded on account of the heat, but from fear of manifestations being made contrary to his policy.

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

The Memorial Diplomatique, of the 15th ult., says:—"We are happy to be able to announce that His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian accepts, with the consent of his august brother the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican empire. 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 Monitor publishes the following decree signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by M. Baroche, Keeper 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 decrees 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 circumscription of the dioceses, that the powers of bishops are limited within that circumscription, and cannot be exercised except within their respective dioceses;

"Considering that the archbishops and bishops have no right to deliberate together or adopt resolutions in common without the express permission of the Government;

"Considering that, according to the terms of the declaration of 1862, it is a fundamental maxim of the public law of France that the Head of the Church and the Church itself have not received any power except upon spiritual matters, and not upon temporal things; that, consequently, the pastoral letters which bishops may address to the faithful of their diocese, only need be confined to instructing them in their religious duties;

"Considering that the pamphlet in question has been addressed by the archbishops and bishops who have put their names to it, not only to the faithful 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 pamphlet distributed in the departments;

"Considering that the said pamphlet is evidently the result of a common agreement and joint resolution;

"Considering that its object is by no means to instruct the faithful in their religious duties; that it is in fact a political programme;

"Relative to the letter of the Archbishop of Tours;

"Considering that that letter challenges the right

of the Government to enforce the respect due by the bishops to the laws imposed upon them by the Empire.

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 power;

"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 Consultations 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. NAPOLEON. BAROCHÉ.

"Countersigned.

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 automatic, 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 proscribed, natural philosophers have long considered the directing of balloons lighter than air as a problem which is not only insoluble, but absurd. As to screw propellers, they should be possessed of great velocity, 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 descends 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 'Invalid' with a wooden leg and covered with decorations, sitting on a sofa in the passage. "What do you there, mon brave?" asked Fleury. "My officer," replied the man, "I have been reduced: They once tried it on at Vienna, but I got in. Again they hustled and opposed before Antwerp but I got a place; and once again at Sebastopol, but I beat them again. In an assault I can hold my own but these 'gratia' theatres are too strong for me. I am defeated; but not disgraced," said the general. "Come with me, and perhaps we may find a breach," and General Fleury took the old soldier to the Imperial box.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—A letter from Turin, from a French source, speaks of the painful sensation caused there by the news of Sir James Hudson's recall, a sensation which the writer attributes to the numerous friends he possesses and to the great influence he enjoys in Italy. The writer contradicts a report which had been spread that Sir James's retirement had been a voluntary act, and says that he was offered the embassy at Constantinople, but refused it, and intends to fix his abode at Turin.

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 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 antecedents 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 serve as an indication of the set of the current more 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 claim to Venetia, and of a guarantee of the territorial acquisitions of Piedmont in Italy on the part of Austria, may be taken as affording some measure 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 Turin, 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. Paulus, the second patron Saint of Turin, to the condition of a stable. All the pictures have been removed and the altars tumbled down preparatory to carrying out this disgraceful design.

The *Franklin* of the 9th instant informs us that Count Plessini is in London on a mission from the Turin Government, and that he has offered Lord Palmerston an auxiliary force of 200,000 men in case of war. Lord Palmerston is reported to have answered smilingly that "Italy needed them in Naples and Sicily."

The Bishops of Canada who have met in Provincial Council in Quebec, have sent an address of sympathy to His Eminence Cardinal Ruffini-Storace, Archbishop of Naples, who, thanks to Piedmontese liberty, has now been exiled for the last three years from his See.

The Bishops and Vicars-Capitular of the Marches, to the number of 24, have addressed to the Minister Pissardi, a protest against his assumption of Royal *Plenipotes*, as prescribed for every act of ecclesiastical authority in those usurped Pontifical provinces. The protest is dated on the 31st of June last.

The Archbishop of Spoleto has been transferred to 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 Zaccagnini.

In Bologna, out of about 7,900 voters on the re-

gisters, the *Eco di Bologna* tells us that 699 only have taken part in the municipal and provincial elections which took place on Sunday, the 28th July. Such is the enthusiasm on the part of the Bolognese for Victor Emmanuel.

Rome.—Accounts from Rome continue to bring the gratifying intelligence that the Pope enjoys good health. 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. We doubt whether any description could enable a Catholic of these islands who had not been an eye-witness, to form an idea of the scene on Tuesday in the Hall of the Petrus Seminare 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 Brussels 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 all-pervading 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 extraordinary spectacle, and we only regret that more of our Catholic English, Scotch, and Irish fellow-subjects 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.—*Tablet.*

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 his path, and has but an imperfect conception of 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 harass and anxiety—he has not entirely abandoned his habit of military supervision. This practice—to the extent of which he carries it,—of course takes up a very large portion of his time. Were he to devote as much of it to politics as he does to playing at soldiers, it still may be doubtful whether he would shine as a politician; but it is certain that, owing to his military postures and piquey 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 Frankfurt deliberating upon the Emperor's proposals for the reorganization of the Confederacy. The Emperor was enthusiastically received by the citizens of Frankfurt and the crowds of strangers who came there to witness the inauguration of the Princely Congress, and the King of Bavaria and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg were also most favourably received by the public. The civic authorities entertained the sovereigns at a grand banquet, and the Emperor returned the compliment. In his address to the assembled sovereigns Francis Joseph expressed his regret that Prussia was 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 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 Saxony to Baden, inviting His Majesty to join them in their deliberations.

POLAND.

The Polish revolt shows no symptom of abating. 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 suppose, out of calculation that there shall be a war between the Western powers or any of them and Russia in this year of Our Lord. Meanwhile, Prussia appears to be doing her dirty work as a Muscovite *gend' armer*, for the telegraph informs us that Prince Roman Czartoriski has been arrested at his country seat in Posen, and conveyed a prisoner to Berlin.

A letter from Lublin of the 20th inst., states that the insurrection is extending itself rapidly in that Government and that scarcely a day passes without a collision between the Russian troops and the insurgents, in which the latter are frequently the conquerors. These advantages give time to the fresh insurgent bands to organize themselves. General Christchew, Governor of Lublin, being on a tour of inspection at Zimorsk, was informed that several bands had appeared at Krusnic and Yanow. He despatched Colonel Miedenkov with five companies of infantry, two cannon, an squadron of cavalry, and a sotnia of Cossacks against them. The colonel attacked them near the village of Uzzanow. The

Poles resisted so firmly that the Russians' every soldier fled. The Poles pursued them a distance of five miles to Yanow, where Colonel Miedenkov 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 Krasnyaslav, Lublin, and Tomaszyn against the Poles. No account of the result had been received at Lublin.

The insurrection is likewise said to be gaining ground to the Palatinat of Plock. While the Russians were compelled to concentrate their forces at Ostrolenka and Paltusk to resist the detachments commanded by Trombezynski-Jacinski and Wamer, with which they were contending for 15 days, other bodies of insurgents were quietly organizing 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 attack 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 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 profaned by bands of schismatic peasants instigated and led by Russian agents. The coffins containing the remains of Count Dzialynski and his son were dragged from the vaults of the church of Trojnow and thrown on the ground outside. The same outrage 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 wait in London the decision of the Ionian Parliament upon annexation to Greece.

The diffusion 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 sense.

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 *Revue 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 Pan Slavist, in which the following remarkable passage occurs:—"We have gained a complete diplomatic victory over Europe. Austria, fortunately for us, has repudiated all identity of feeling with Russia. We have consequently, our hands free. The active intervention of Europe in the affairs of Poland will hasten the solution of that question by permitting us to lay aside all longanimity and all clemency with regard to the Poles. War must decide whether Poland is to continue to be a slave state or whether she is definitely to be drawn into the sphere of the destinies of Western Europe. Our victory over the West, and particularly over Austria, may settle 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 drums 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 hundred guns is said to be in course of erection upon the north coast of Rowanassari. At Hausteinsari a battery of eight guns is to be placed, to command the Strait of Kau-risalini and protect the coast on that side against any attack; about 3,000 soldiers are already on the spot, and others are expected; they are lodged in tents, and occupied in the construction of batteries and in gun exercise."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Russian tyrant seems determined to overwhelm the insurgents by the enormous masses of soldiery poured into Poland. The Russian force now numbers 130,000 men, and the Cossacks having 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 escort from two 'fourgons' and captured arms and ammunition about 3,000,000 roubles (about £430,000) in money. Up to the fourth of last month, 396 persons in Lithuania had had their estates sequestered, and the parties were either in prison, in exile, or had died under the hands of the executioner. The Russians have sustained several defeats in Lithuania and the Palatinat of Lublin. It is asserted that they locked their dead and wounded in a barn, and burned them, in order to conceal their loss. The village of Szachnuk, in the government of Grodno, has been destroyed by Mourawieff, and all the inhabitants removed two leagues from Grodno, where they are surrounded by a cordon of soldiery and condemned to die of hunger. Seven persons ceased to exist when the account was sent off.

A traveller who has lately arrived from St. Petersburg states that the streets of that city, which were formerly crowded with soldiery, are now deserted. Ramparts 50ft. high are being constructed on each side of the Neva, to defend the entrance of the port, where formerly there was only one cannon mounted. 400 additional guns of heavy calibre, have been sent to Cronstadt, to be placed on the outer works. The greater number of the Russian ships of war are cruising in the Baltic. The heaviest and oldest ships of the line have been sunk to the north of Cronstadt, and a great quantity of stones have been carried to the same place.

RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.—The *Posen Journal* announces that the Rev. Ignacius Kaczorowski, Parish Priest of Souleyow, who is sixty years of age, and ill in health, has been condemned by General Toll to be incorporated in the penal military companies.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, July 24.—Nana Sahib has been identified by a Chitab 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 organized.

NEW ZEALAND.

In spite of the determined and disinterested efforts of the British authorities, the progress of 'civilisation' in New Zealand is most discouragingly 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 worn-out hulks lately raised by Colonel Gowen, and off South Bay lies the admiral's steam yacht, whilst a few coasters are lading with shot and broken shell, the *reliquie Danauum* of 1854-55, at the further extremity, and these are the representatives 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. Witzal, 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 Cathcart'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 remained 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 Raglan'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 Raglan's quarters which once sheltered his staff; a small tablet in the room where he died records the fact. Kadikoi and Balaklava 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 mementoes of the awful gale of November 14, 1854. A bagful of sovereigns was fished up a few days before our arrival. The field of Balaklava 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 fallen in, as might be expected, but every position recognisable at a glance. Inkerman'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 Molokoff remains a mass of ruin; in fact, nothing has been done since the war to alter the appearance of the town, save the building or a line of barracks near the docks, where the present garrison, consisting of one battalion, is quartered. If possible the desolation is more apparent on the north than on the south side. You can traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ramparts 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 2000 inhabitants now in Sebastopol; we scarcely met 30.—*Letter in the Morning Post.*

THE GENIUS OF RASCALITY.—A shrewd trick was recently practised in London. A dandy, dressed up in the most faultless style, called at a large jewelry store, and after a short examination, bought a gold watch for £20, and he handed the rejoiced salesman 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 dandy, equally as well dressed, and whom he seemed to recognise. He exhibited his 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 dandies 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 carriage, collected them both, and with a triumphant "I have got you at last, you scoundrels," led them back into the 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 jeweller what business he had with them. "They gentlemen have bought two gold watches for £200 pounds, and paid for them in good money," said the now frightened dealer. The constable laughed right out, and asked him if he had not been paid in awarded pound notes. The jeweller said he had a fearful light beginning to dawn upon him. The constable then demanded to see the notes. The *Corpus delicti* was produced, and the constable informed the now thunder-stricken dealer that the notes were forged, and the culprits overwhelmed with the weight of their guilt, silently acknowledged the deed. The diligent officer, jubilant over the important capture, came watched, money and prisoners, and summoning the jeweller to attend the police bureau in an hour, puts the prisoners in a carriage and drives off on a gallop. Just as the last son of the carriage had died away in the distance, the jeweller recovered from his surprise. It now occurred to him that perhaps it would have been better if he had accompanied the expedition. Breathless, he dashed out, but the cab had vanished. He made inquiries at the police bureau, but the trio had vanished, and neither cab nor men were ever seen again. Deeply hurt at the immorality of the times, which even made the sacred uniforms of the police serve as a mask to their nefarious schemes, the compatriot of the great McDonald returned home a sad but a wiser man.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Adria - G. P. Hughes. Alexandria - Rev. J. J. Obisholm. Allumette Island - Patrick Lynch.

What to Drink and Where to Get It. Some ingenious individual has lately been enlightening the public with what they ought to eat and how to cook it.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER. (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) BRK subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story out-stone building.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL. No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19. THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next.

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY of MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE No. 12 Sangarand Street, WILL RECOMMENCE ITS complete Course of Education on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS TEACHER capable to TEACH FRENCH and ENGLISH. Apply, stating Terms, to FRANCIS GAUDETTE, Trustee.

MONEY TO LEND. THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY will LEND MONEY, on Security of Real Estate in the City, in sums of \$200 and upwards.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:- Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders.

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



It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine.

MASSON COLLEGE. THE Students of MASSON COLLEGE are requested to enter on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Their effects will be carried gratis from the Steamboat to the College. August 27. 31.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet.

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS? For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal.

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y. Agents for Montreal:-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1825.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

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



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. READ AND REFLECT. Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel...

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.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the yellow complexion was all gone-I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church. MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH: Gentlemen-It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED Stomach Bitters. Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen-I give me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Dear Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one-half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here, and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief you have; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospit. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, 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. R. Gray.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED 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 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 their patronage on them. Jobbing punctually attended to.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the CLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, whose 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 BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style. E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B.-Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new. July 31, 1863.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, NEAR MONTREAL. I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for occupations that do not require a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country. This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class. III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education. IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue; besides, the formal consent of parents or guardians is required. V. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution. VI. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils. VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit. VIII. PRIMARY AND COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st Year-Reading, Elements of French and English Grammar, Grammatical Analysis (French and English), Sacred History, Geography, Arithmetic, in both languages, Translation, and Calligraphy. 2nd Year-French and English Grammar, Analysis in both languages; Dictations and Exercises in Orthography; Themes and Versions; Sacred History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy, Book-Keeping, and Linear Drawing. 3rd Year-Reading, French and English Syntax, Logical and Syntactical Parsing, Exercises in Orthography, French and English Themes and Versions, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy, Book-Keeping, Single and Double Entry, Linear Drawing. 4th Year-English and French Literature, General History, Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Theoretical and Practical Book-Keeping. IX. CLASSICAL COURSE. 1st Year-Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic. 2nd Year-Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy. 3rd Year-Method, Greek Grammar, English and French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy. 4th Year-Latin Verification, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra. 5th Year-Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Medieval History, Natural History, Geometry. 6th Year-Rhetoric, Eloquence, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geometry, Astronomy. X. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75. The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books included. 4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and palliasses. 6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges. 8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music \$1.50 per month. 9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary. 10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance in bankable money. The College will re-open on the 3rd of September. JOS. BRZE, President. Aug. 21st, 1863.