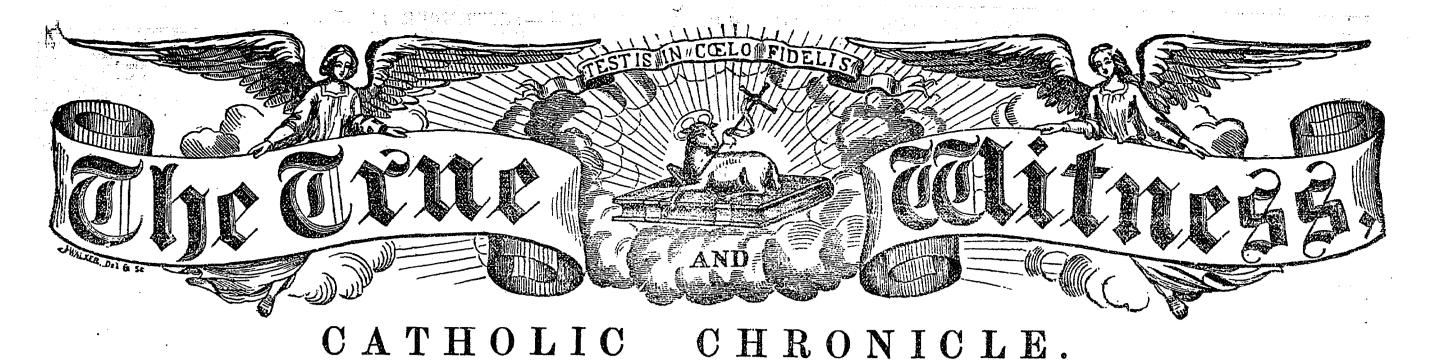
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VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

No. 6.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER VIII .- HOW SHAUN A DHERK CON-SULTS FOR THE PEACE OF THE COUNTRY, AND MR. JOYCE SNAPPER LOSES THE BOND.

On the following evening, just when the hand of the clock on Mr. Snapper's mantelpiece was pointing to twenty minutes past ten, there were three heavy knocks heard at or on Mr. Snapper's hall door.

Mr. Joyce Snapper had, at the moment, taken off his cravat and put on his dressing-gown .---For a very considerable period Mr. Snapper had been accustomed to put on his dressing-gown when he expected any stranger-for a dressinggown is quite a modish kind of garment, and Mr. Snapser thought he ' looked well' in it.

Savawl Dhia shing,' cried Jude in the kitchen-for Jude's horror was night visitors. In fact | Moreover, on his feet were two very red slipshe had nearly lost her life by them twice already, as John and herself had been on these occasions put upon their knees to produce Mr. Joyce Snapper's person, and only saved themselves by producing Mr. Snapper's guns, and swearing their book oaths that Mr. Snapper himself had received a sudden call to go to some place, of | ly, and nodded his head very knowingly, and which they, Jude and John, knew nothing, only the direction.

" Chi an-riagh e !' said John, in a low voice, and looking out under his eyelids, as if he leared that he, John, would not be sorry for it, if he never !' He'll be have to morrow, yer honor.' to see the new comer present himself in the ceil- did. ing.

"Aishth !" answered Jude in the same voice. Three knocks heavier than the preceding were heard, and John seized the poker. Jude was starting for the barn.

stairs? Gone to sleep and so on, as usual?---John / John / 1 say-"

' Choke yer gandher neck,' rrayed John, only not loud. ' Yis, sir,' he continued, ' the's duredful rappin', faith, sir,' he said, going to the foot of the staircase; ' and ---' 'Open the hall-door, you cowardly spalpeea,'

said Mr. Joyce Snapper. 'Open the hall-door, and don't be there like a dog in a sack, and so on; a nice defender of the house, and so forth, we have.'

John stood rebuked, and happily too: for John knew Mr. Joyce Snapper sufficiently to Joyce Snapper was courageous.

to the reader ;--- why he delighted to stand between two candles, and admire himself at night let us leave to the learned in human nature. But studs in his shirt, and at his eyes and eyebrows, and front face and side face, and very naturally Mr. Snapper concluded that if he was not a handsome man, he was a smart-looking, interest-

ing person, and worthy of any respectable 'match;' particularly, considering the 'cool-thousands' be had 'laid by.' It is not wonderful, either that Shaun a dherk

found Mr. Joyce Snapper only just seated in his arm-chair, his arms tolded in a free, gentlemanlike way, and one leg thrown over the other .-pers.

Let us not omit, however, to mention that just as Shaun placed his foot on the lowest step. of uest. ' My father's heart will brake,' he said, the stairs, and as Mister John was about closing the hall door, a man appeared approaching the bouse, who beckoned his hand very familiarmade certain movements with the palm of his right hand towards the eartk, all of which signified that John was to wait for him a little, and

The mage of Mary Fling rose up in John's

imagination, and the images of fifty pounds, and four milch cows, which her grand uncle had left her, and which some fortunate man was destined to receive with herself ; so he waited for the new "What the h-ll are ye about there down comer, whom he rightly judged to be the showman, who showed people ' London and a power | pays up.' o' places abroad.' Shaan a dherk looked like one who would have a long sit above stairs; it honor knows." was quite reasonable that John, Jude, and the showman should have a pleasant sit below.

And, in fact, so they had-for the showman was the identical 'north countryman,' with the large nose and large grey ayes, any heavy eyebrows and thickish lips, that the whole barony was speaking of. Several religious people gave him 'the other side of the road,'--old innocent people, however,-for he had a lanthern; and when he dark-ned the room, he brought out upon believe there was nothing to be feared when Mr. a sheet, before which he placed the lanthern, a great variety of places and persons-' the Devil have pace and quietness.'

Snapper liked a graceful position is no mystery 'So I said 1 was sorry for 'im; and I was kase I travel the world wide, and I sees the the middle of the room, and summoned Snapper goin' away, when he called me back again .---Shaun,' sis he ' war you spakin' to the agint ?' "Me ?' sis I, ' spakin' to the agint ? Di ye ihink assuredly Mr. Snapper did like, at nighti to bis bonor 'ud spake to the likes o' me ?' Well,' stand between two candles and view himself in says he, 'Shaun, what 'll 1 do - what 'll 1 do ?' and to keep the pace.' his mirror; and then he tossed his hair most fan- and his eyes was full o' tears like. 'It 'll take fastically, and looked numberless times at his all my stock-every bit uv it-to pay all that teeth, and flung open his vest, and looked at the money, Shaun ; and thin-och one-not a dhrop easy. o' milk to feed the owld or the young-and the poor owld man that never shut his dure agin any one, he'll be hungry-the father that rared me, Shaun.'

' Well, all that's very good, and so forth-we all know-well."

' Arrah, your honor, faith, I was near cryin' myself, so 1 was-'case you know-Mich have the name of a bein' a good son to the owld people, and I'm growin' ould now,' said Shaun, with a sigh. 'But to make a long story short, yer honor, he looked round the owid house-he was born in the little room where's th' owld father, yer honor-and I saw he wouldn't fly from the " if I'm turned out ; and he hasn't long to stay wad us now.' And thin, he paused, yer bonor. 'Yis,' sis he, ' buy the renewal of the lase, and the son of owld Paddy Shanahan will have enough left to berry his father, and thin he can go out wud his childher and his wife to beg.' 'Yisyis,' he said, ' My father shan't never know-"Shaun, you are 'Solomon the Wise,' as the

saying is; Shaun, there's a golden guinea for you.

"Thank yer honor-yer honor desarves all I'm doin' and I'll do more, plase God.' ' The remains of that Hynes family-and so

on-is a great bother; but the vagabond always

' Och, sure, nothin' is asier than the way yer

"What way ? asked Mr. Snapper, with quite a complacent smie.

"Faith, thin, yer honor, 'tisn't I would be better, yer honor, 1'm sure. But you know, yer honor, 'tis parties that way, that disturbs the pace of the counthry always. Little bits of howldin's that can't stand : and thin they want to get a change, somehow, and all that; and thin they join the 'terries' and the 'boys,' you see; whun all the time, if the land wus together, the place 'ud be full o' respectable people, and we'd

world's heart-the inside and the outside, you to his presence. know, Mr. Snapper, and I know you're loyal-a loyal man, you know - and I'm doing my duty by a loyal man, in helping him to be a magistrate, night ! Och, sure you wouldn't,' continued

Mr. Snapper was flattered by this speech ; but still he Mr. Snapper did not feel perfectly

Snapper.

'Och, yis-a dale more, yer honor,' answered the beggarman. I have, in a secret place, something the dead man had about him that night, and I got it from Mr. Moore's own house."

' You have ?- the c-l-eh ?'

"Throth, I have, then-and I haid well for it, too.'

" What ?'

- A bond.?
- " A bond !-- to whom ?"

"To Mr. Skern, from old Moore,"

· For how much."

" For one thousand pounds."

Mr. Joyce Snapper burst out laughing; he laughed very heartily. Never before or since had or has Mr. Snapper laughed so loudly. Shaun looked very confounded.

" Is all your information like that, Shaun-as

the saying is P demanded Mr. Snapper.

• Why, yer honor ?

· Bécause that's not true.' * Not true ??

" Not true, Shaun."

And Mr. Joyce Snapper's heart dilated, and his chest stretched proudly out, when he said to Shaun a dherk-

"Shaun, be easy on that matter - you're wrong--1 have that bond." Shaun shook his head.

* I have, Shaun, I have that bond, I say.' Shaun put out his hands, and shook them.

'A mistake,' said Shaun-'a mistake. Ax the people. Shaun a dherk is always right .--You have a copy, may be." • No.'

' Yes.'

Mr. Joyce Snapper, more proudly still-a ittle indignant in fact-rose from his chair, and rapidly went to a desk-an old fashioned standing mahogany desk. There stood the venerable | longer.' piece of furniture, with all its brass handles up the front and its broad polished breast. It was

' I'm only a poor man as looks for his bit, sir,' cried Shaun, ' and have mercy on me this Shaun ; ' shure you wouldn't injure a poor ould crathur.'

'Hold your tongue,' said the stranger peremptorily. 'Hold your tongue, you old spy. 'Any more, Shaun ?' demanded Mr. Joyce Your gray hair saved you many a day and night, or your old carcass would be feeding the crows long ago.' The fellow spoke quite inspestically. Again he summoned Snapper and commended hun to go on his knees.

The land agent shiveringly obeyed, but cried for grace. Shaun a dherk struck his hands on the table in an agony, and cried mercy .---The stranger placed the blunderbuss at Snapper's breast.

" If you believe in God,' said the assassin, in a solemn tone, ' if you believe in God, pray.'

"Oh, mercy ! mercy !? cried Snapper.

' Villam !' said the stranger ; ' the graves and the high ways is full of the dead and the broken hearted, that you tormented, and scourged, and drove from home, and happiness and hope. Oh, you dark, black devil, the curse of the poor is upon you, day and night; and justice is come at last. Pray, if you have a proyer to say."

"Och, one ! och, one ! och one !' cried the beggarman.

"Spare me,' said Snapper, ' and 1'll swearoh, l'li make every amends, every amends, all amends. I'll swear, I'll swear. On spare me.'

The rebel deliberately, and fastly, too, tied Shaun and Snapper together, and just as deliberately fied them both to the grate. He then quietly - even slowly - it was so quietly, he quenched all the lights-the murderer seemed to have conceived some frightful thought. He would not shoot them perhaps-he would beat out their brame, or cut their throats, or-

Soopper felt a knife at his neck.

Humbly and fervently, though not loudly, he cried for mercy. 'Och one! och one!' repeated Shaun a

dherk.

'Silence ! silence ! like the grave of poor Brown,' said the stranger. ' Silence, like the empty cabins of the roadside,' he continued, 'or by the eternal ---- you sha'nt get one minit

Mr. Snapper shook from head to foot. He pushed closer to Shaun a dherk, who still mut-

		i - Shadh, you speak like a man or sense.	ragamet the wan beside the manter-piece. The	refed his low - Ochone,
John is just opening the door.	sides, he was known to have told the fortunes of	"Oh yis, yer honor, and that's the raison you	bell-pull hung just besule it.	There was an awful silence. The heart of
	several with great exactness. Young people	put the powdher in that beggarwoinan's son's	Mr. Jayce Snopper slowly opened the desk ;	Mr. Snapper thumped so loudly at his breast.
himself, when he saw the person that stood out-	welcomed and feared the 'north countryman !'	thatch, that he was transported lur.'	and having put put in his hand, without any	that it was audible through the whole room.
side. In fact, only two things prevented hun	and old people, as we have intimated, would have	• Me !ehwhat do you meanwhat do you	search, at once-but tenderly, ever so tenderly	Having engaged himself for some minute or
from catching the intruder by the neck; for John	nothing to do with bim; but all admitted that	mean, eh ?'	-he took out a piece of parchment. The parch-	two about the old desk, and muttered some
had his own intentions and his own views about	when he came the way he never ate his bit alone	• Och, yer honor,' Shaun replied, in a low,	ment was nicely rolled and taped-taped with	other threats and curses, the assassia went down
the country. The two things were, that he saw	-and for that purpose often opened his wallet in	confidential tone. Sure Grimes and I wur	red tape. Solemnly rather, he undid the knot	stairs. He was determined to be secure. The
no use in it, and that he was afraid to do it	a poor woman's cabin, where he left more than	band and-gluv', and I know'd all of it.'	and anrolled the parchment. He brought it	servants were first to die, or to be prevented
John suspected that the fellow whom he that	men that came there is their jaunting cars, or	Mr. Joyce Snapper looked full at Shaun, and	over to Shaun.	from giving the alarm. What moments these
moment looked upon was an informer, for he had	on their carriages. That was Mr. Brian M'-	Shaun looked as open and candid as the sky	' Now ?' said he.	were to Mr. Joyce Snapper and to Shaun a
seen him at the house two or three times before,		Mr. Snapper was quite red this time, and be	Shaun looked at the parchment, and then at	there to have beyed to apper and to Shaun a
and at the same unseasonable hour.	Mr. Joyce Snapper welcomed Shaun a dherk,	turned away from the candles a little-a very	Mr. Joyce Snapper.	However, five minutes passed, and no one was
The visitor was Shaun a dherk, who came to	very patronizingly, of course, and as he was in his	prudent course.	· Well ?' said Snapper.	heard returning; ten minutes passed, and no one was
give his assistance in ' doing justice' and in ' pa-		But Mr. Snapper said nothing, he felt as if	"The copy,' said Shaun.	name : a quarter of an hour and stars
cifying the country.'	lace-upon his shirt-bosom-and upon his grey	the beggarman knew everything and every one.	"Why, you omadhawa, as they say, I'm one	came; a quarter of an hour, and steps were
Mr. Joyce Snapper stood at the top of the	pantaloons - and red shippers. Shaun a dherk,	He could kill Shaun, and he might attempt it-	of her Majesty's attorneys-at-law. Look at the	heard at distance-a measured tread it was, and
staircase, and recognised his friend.	through humdity, and because he wasn't in any	the thought struck him ; but to dispute with him	names, and so on! Look at the names, Shaun!	more than one. Steadily, steadily, the steps
'Let in that man,' cried Mr. Joyce Scapper.	style at all, would rather sit 'over near the win-		Look here !' And he spread the paper broadly	
* Yis, sir, ² answered John.	dee,' if his honor ' pleased ;' and as Mr. Suapper	looked like adamant-Shaun did.	over the table.	A gleam of hope-he knew not why, shot into
Benaacht Dhia cruiv !' said Shaun, as he	made no objection, this minor detail was ar-	"And yer honor," Shaun continued as if no-	Shaun a dherk rose. He stood right between	the soul of Mr. Snapper.
moved across the threshold. 'God's blessing on	ranged.	thing at all had occurred; 'I hard something	the candles and the window blind, until his figure	At length the steps were heard on the walk
you !'	"Well, Shaun, how goes the world, as the	about another that you know; faith, this house	was perfectly defined upon it; and he struck his	approaching the door; and then at the door, and
' Dhia as Mhuire goith,' John answered me-	saying 15-eh ?-Gone regularly through that af-		stick on the floor as he made a step towards the	then in the hall, and then on the stairs. There
chanically, and heartily. ' God and Mary with you,'	fair, and so on ?' And Mr. Suapper smiled - a	there. I hard something that brings home the	table.	was scrambling, and tumbling, and cursing, in the
for the Irish salutation is always repaid by some-	very meaning smile-and looked at least one	foul murder of Mr. Skerin.'	As Shaun lookee over the parchment, there	hurry : but Mr. Snapper recognised the voices
thing more than it gives. But John, as has been	bundred ways in one half-minute of time. He		was a shriek from the kitchen which startled Mr	of the police.
	had an advantage in his eyes, the reader is	Mr. Joyce Snapper absolutely stood up	Snapper, and apparently very much startled	i chica chica inc iaua agent. ' Flurra l' ha
by the curse inside his teeth.	aware.	He looked like a man blackening for death.		cried again. 'Here! here! here !' he cried
'Och, but you're the han'some boy, sure,' said	'In throth, yer honor, I done a grate dale, an'		• What's that ?' said Sbaun. ' What's that ?'	'God save the Queen!' exclaimed Shaun a
Shown as he passed by the servan!.	I hope ver honor will considher me, fur I am a	accusation.		dherk.?
But as if recollecting himself, he turned back	noor man, ver honor, you know."	'Do you want anything, yer honor?' said		Caps knocked against the door-frame, and
But as it reconcering minsen, he fumed back	'What does Shanahan say ?'	Shaun, very solicitously. ' Can I do nothing	there. Shown a dhest like a since man, he stood	bayonet scabbards against the door, and gung
after two steps, and sinking his voice to a whis-	-	for yer honor ?' he asked.	there. Shaun a dherk, like a pious man, went	inade inightial noises as they were grounded on
per, while he looked as knowing as a petty ses-	'Och, by coorse he made a poor mouth, and	'Nothing-nothing. Well Shaun, you were	on his knees to say his prayers. Having listen-	ine noor, end during all the time Mi. Towce
	he said his owldest boy was in the faver, God	saying something, and so on."	ed for a moment, and heard nothing below, Mr.	Snapper was laughing-laughing immoderately
nued Shaun; ' and throth I don't blame her for		"I was, sir-yes I was. Gerald Moore can	Snapper was gaining courage, and really opened	The was almost beside bimself with lov-a thing
sighin', so I don't; for faith you have a pair uv	he said; and he hadn't the money, and so he	?	the door to go down stairs. But at the same	not very surprising, we should think, considering
eyes uv yer own, a gra,' and Shaun shook his		Mr. Joyce Snapper's heart beat like two	moment the window of the drawing-room was	the time de has bad.
head admiringly. 'Mary Fling,' added Shaun,	Couldn't, and all that? Shaun, eh?-	borses racing.	raised as if by magic.	'Why, Mr. Snapper,' said the serjeant of
is the finest colleen in the barony, and a good		'Gerald Moore can be convicted by evidence.	Mr. Snapper's heart sank—he rushed towards the end of the room, and cried ' Thieves.'	police, 'here is dreadful work indeed. Where
father and mother's child. Never blush, a vic,		'Eh !' cried Snapper, entirely reassured		are you? Johnston, will you strike a light. So
	poor, sure enough-and 'twasn't like the house	'Eh-what's that-tell me that again; Moore,	Shaun a dherk roared ' Murdher.'	Linunders,' said the serie ant, when he habold
vic; and be sartin I have a word at the Flings, • Thigin thu trabair ?' which means • Do you un-		the proud scholar-the-Moore-eh l'	And the people below stairs were crying any-	I the Dair of Captives. "Taunders' but the
		• Yes.?	thing and everything, but no one paid them any	rascais have left you in an awful pickle. Mr.
derstand brother ?' and Shaun looked more know-	-and he couldn't-couldn't-I kcow-then	'How? Speak, man.'	allention.	Soapper.
magina off (and I had as many to a shortman)	he'll march, as the saying is-the rogue's march.	'I know a man that saw him speaking to an-	The barrel of a brass blunderbuss now made	There was no resisting the impulse to a simul-
that had L and a share in June and all the world	He'll march, if he was to carry his lather's col-	other; that other swore his book oath the same	its appearance at the open window, and was	taneous roar of laughter.
that had London snow in 'em, and an the word, that he'd do well if he come up here, uch! but	fin in the cart, and his son sitting upon it—he'll		soon followed by the owner, or the bearer. Mr	' Desk rifled,' said the corporal.
he have the sights sure enough."	line of the state	place and the hour to do it; it was done at the	Snapper's blood curled in his heart-he thought	"Devil mind him !" said a private in a side
	dignantly.	place and the hour, and there is witnesses that	his hour had come.	whisper to another, who answered. (A map 1)
The time of this dialogue was not so long as	'I binted that, yer honor,' returned Shaun a	can sware it.'	The burglar was a powerful maa-a fellow of	
it may appear; at all events, it did not appear	dherk. 'And I tould him that 'twas betther fur	'Glory to Shaun a dherk, you are better than	light step and proud bearing. He wore a shirt	MUCH TO US COMPARE He was as an an
long to Mit. Joyce Snapper. Mr. Snapper was		a dozen ponce and justices of the peace, as	over us cloudes. Ou dis dead was a woman's	that for a moment he did not dream of hu
to say himself in the last inns, and he also liked	but he shuk his head, milancholy-like, and he	the saying is. What are the people who help	beaver bonner, and his face was covered with a	losses.
to see himself in the looking-glass, at night	luoked in sorrow.	you ?'	crape mask.	Shaun a dherk came beside him, and gave him
Why the former was so-that is, 'why Mr.	Well 7	' Och, sir, many a wan I have to help me, be-	He laid down the window, walked right into	a nudge.
•		,		

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ----SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

· Let the polis folly, him,' whispered Shaun. A hundred pounds for his capture !" cried Snapper.

an an ann an tha an tha an tha an tha

'Has he long gone ?'

2

Not a quarter of an hour,' exclaimed Snapper.

· What appearance ?' An able-looking vagabond-six feet high at

Jeast.?

'No more than one

'No more.'

· No idea of the direction

Go towards the say,' said Shaun a dherk. 'Hold your tongue, you old humbug,' said the

serjeant.

'Ovoch !' said the injured Shaun. 'A bundred pounds reward,' repeated Mr. Snapper.

'On men,' said the sergeant, 'on, in the direction of the hills,' and with great noise and clatter, they departed.

At the entrance to Mr. Snapper's yard-that is, at Mr Snapper's gate-they met the man who | wild, for your Bengalee is a man of peace, and hates had brought them the information-it was Mr. | to get his head broken, McCann, the showman. A very loyal man was Mr. MacCann; indeed, all showmen are loyal.

'Quite right, old fellow,' said the sergeant. recognising him; 'there has been the devil to do at Snapper's. Who's here with you ?'

"Tis a partner of mine that kim ower to look afther me to Squire Snapper's, and met me here. But I say, sergeant, am't I goin' to get nothin' for me trouble? I was in risk of me life so I was.'

"Why, you turf-souled pedlar, did you not run away; and what fear was there of you?' 'Ab, very well, but had he na gan oop stairs,

and had I na gane for ye?'

'O, numbug,' said the sergeant: to which saying all the men agreed.

'Then if I tell ye the road he's gan ?'

"Well?' said the corporal.

"How do you know ?' asked the sergeant.

'I'll tell ye, i' ye promise me ten pounds of the money.'

'Done,' answered the sergeant.

'Honorably, and for sartin,' rejoined Mac-Cann.

"Honorably,' answered six voices.

'Then my partner here seen him coming out taking off his white shirt, and going towards Biddy Brown, the beggarwoman's, where there's a woman dead.'

'Gobs,' said a tall black-looking fellow, with a fixed brow, and very black bair ; ' Gobs,' said he, Biddy Brown ought to be burned out of that den.'

*1 always suspected her,' said a second.

"And I,' said a third.

'Right about,' cried the sergeant. 'March.' said be.

And the police proceeded to the 'wake.' of Peggy Hynes-poor girl. For poor Peggy had died-and, as she said herself, had tound a mother for her baby.

"Remember the ten pounds," were the last words which the police heard from Mr. McCann -to which they all answered by a shout of laughter.

Three men were walking by the foot of Keeper-hill by the gray dawn of the following morning. They stood still for a moment, and raised their eyes to heaven-reverently taking off their bats.

"Twas well done," remarked the eldesthand, avic, --- that's an honest hand, and there's broken and crumbling, like most native houses. an honest heart behind it."

these pleasures, quite heedless of the temperature, which naturally was the first thing that struck the European. A June day in the plains of Bengal is not a good time for going out to see sights. On this occasion the thermometer marked 135 degrees, and the ground beneath one's feet was like hot lava. Once fairly in the streaming crowd, the atmosphere was simply horrible, but the Hindoos thoroughly enjoyed it. The great living stream was suddenly stopped by a procession, which turned out of a narrow lane. It was preceded by tall fellows carrying silver wands, headed by an old one eyed devotee, who looked ready either to worship his deity or commit a murder, on the spur of the moment. Then came a horde of lateewallahs-men carrying sticks to keep off the mob; then a few musicians, and after them the object to which every eye was turned, and to which every one was paying reverence by joining the hands and bringing them to the forehead in a supplicatory manner. This was the god Krishna, a little ugly, wooden figure, dressed in bright colors and gold, and playing on a pipe. He sat on a sort of throne, and had a canopy over his head to keep his blessed brains from addling in the sun. Behind him came a vast, tumultuous throng, ten times as numerous as that which ordinarily closes a London procession, but less boisterous and

This part of the festival was a farce; that which followed on Wednesday last was a tragedy-a most

sickening and revolting tragedy; which it was impossible to witness without horror and disgust. The crowd seemed infinitely more dense than it had ever been on the former occasion, and all along the road were booths filled with sweetmeats, hideous masks, trumpery Birmingham ware and images of Juggernaut, Krishna and other deities of the Hindoo mythology. It was a barbarous copy of a country fair. There were whistles and tom-toms, shell fish, smelling horribly in the sun, huge 'jack' fruit, some damaged pine-apples, and here and there a rudely contrived 'merry-go-round,' with stout baboos enjoying the sport which that machine is capable of furnishing. There nautch girls, hideously ugly, chanting their drawling, monotonous strains to the music of an old fiddle and a tom-tom. Then there were little acrobats, who made 'Catherine wheels, like the boys who run, or used to run, by the sides of omnibuses in London streets. There was also a stereoscope, with views of the last Great Exhibition on show at one piece each person. The confusion was indescribable, and when a shower of rain came on, as happily it did once or twice, the throng seemed to get tied up in a kno: to be incapable of disentangling itself, or of doing enything but roll helplessly from one side of the road to the other.

The centres of attraction were the two Juggernaut cars. These are immense lumbering masses of wood, about 60 feet in height, carved into all sorts of angles, and decorated on every square inch with figures of the deities. Large idols were placed at each corner, and two ropes of great length were attached to the front of the car. They moved upon six heavy wheels, and the entire weight of the ponderous fabric must have been enormous. Hour after hour the multitude streamed past the cars, which were at some distance from each other, or they turned aside to a shed beneath which were placed a number of indecently painted ido.s, afterwards decorated with a little drapery and boisted on to the car. It was not till nearly four in the afternoon that a big gong was beaten on the topmost division of the first car, and with a great shout Jug gernaut himself swathed in red cloth, was brought to the spot. A rope was fastened to him, and with much exertion he was hoisted from stage to stage by the Brahmins-for by himself the god seemed rather helpless. They dragged him up and uncovered him, and the crowd salaamed to him in their usual fashion. Then another god was brought, and hoisted up in the same way, but to a lower division, and so on till all were full. The crowd meanwhile kept throwing garlands and donations to the Brahmins-dirty, common-looking men, with nothing whatever to dis tinguish them from the common mass except the white Brahminied thread over their shoulders. When the gods were all in their places, two large wooden horses were brought out, one blue and the other white, each with a thick tail sticking up at an angle of 90 degrees. These gay steeds were fas-tened to the car, and a Brahmin stood upon the back of each, holding by a rope.

At this time the scene was extraordinary. Close nothing could be done better. Give me your by the side of the car was a large native house, track was made in fresh blood.

This horrible affair surprised the authorities when they heard of it, and they are now making a great stir to prove that the police were not to blame, and that the whole thing was an accident. One's own eyesight, however, is better testimony than the statements of local policemen who were not on the spot; and the mere fact of other men lying under the car, waiting for it to move, until they were forced to get up, gives a coloring to the cry of the crowd that it was a voluntary sacrifice. If two or three Europeans had not been at the scene, nothing would have been heard of all this. I will tell you why. In the Mofussil it is not customary to hold an inquest on the bodies of persons found dead. The police make a report in a loose way of so many persons being accidentally killed, but the manner of their death or the cause of it no one ever inquires. It is, therefore, impossible to say how many persons are really killed at this festival every year, I saw three killed, and I do not believe it was an accident. The police here, as everywhere else, are ingenious in explaining away circumstances which prove that they have been remiss in their duty. The Bengal Government is not likely to be so easily satisfied on the present occasion.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE O'CONNELL DEMONSTRATION .- There is to our mind something almost impressive in the accounts of the Dublin procession in honor of O'Connell .-Englishmen always turn with a sensation of disgust from accounts of Irish ceremonial, and very often they are as right as they are discourteous. Incomcompleteness is the characteristic of the Celt as completeness is of the Saxon, and the mixture of tawdiness and squalor, bright colour and wretched rags, magnates in uniform and paupers in frieze, brilliant eloquence and rubbishy declamation which make up an Irish demonstration will never be tolerable to a people who, least of all nations, under-stand the Orientalism with which the true Milesian is so deeply tinged. On this occasion, however, the imagination, which in Ireland, as in Asia so often does duty for the heart, was honestly touched; the people gave themselves up to their own ideas, and every incident was marked by a genius utterly alien indeed from our own, perhaps inferior in type, certainly inferior in results, but none the less real and worthy of respect. The middle class Englishman despises also the poet who can only sing songs which stir millions for generations, but who has no capacity for making a fortune or even per-haps earning his daily bread. The banners were wo dare say tawdry enough, Irishmen aro pretty sure to concentrate themselves on the device and leave the streamer ragged, just as Englishmen are sure to have their silk all perfect and their devices grotesque ; but imagine an English crowd adhering in that way to a central idea, and that idea a memory of the past. In the long procession which took two hours in passing each point, and must have numbered therefore two hundred thousand persons, thousands of disconnected minds had been at work yet there was not a device, or a banner, or a scarf, which did not strive to recall a lost nationality .--Always that green colour, always that sad Hibernia the figure which runs through all Itish sculpture, and poetry, and caricature, us if the very soul of the wittiest race in Europe had been steeped in melancholy-always the harp, and the crown, and the emblems telling of a time which never existed, but which lives in the popular imagination as if it had but just passed away. The symbols were present on the trades' banners, on the flage of the societies, even on the grotesque ensign the Adam and Eve with which the Dublin tailors, by a bull only Irish men could have devised, indicate their trade. Imagine an appeal to the traditions of Essex or Suffolk ploughmen or artisans. Only in Ireland of the three kingdoms would a procession so full of symbols have been appreciated, only in Ireland would men have found measure to march to like 'Let Eria remember the days of old.' It is all very unpractical, and visionary, and disheartening to men who think that life ought to be a struggle rather than a regret, but if it had occurred anywhere else, in Switzerland or Italy, Englishmen would have recognised that there was poetry in the scene, quick sympathy, warm imagination, capacity for realising abstract ideas among the people who devised it. bose qualities are not useful perhaps ness, and judgment, and industry, but after all Attica is an ideal as well as Manchester. The object of English Liberals should be to give the Irish free scope for the qualities they do possess, to use the great addition they make to the intellectual resources of the Empire, not to exclaim hopelessly that such qualities are nought only because they are not their own. The hearty conciliation of Ireland, the absorption of the island into the Empire as Scotland has been absorbed, the creation of a unity so cordial that there should be but one Britain, north, west, and south, would be worth all our conquests, and it can never be achieved, never be hoped for, till Englishmen uuderstand not this or that Irish demonstration, but the nature which makes such demonstrations possible. The expectation which now retards all liberal action for Ireland, that of the emptying and re-peopling the island, is, we believe, mere delusion. We cannot forget that we once reduced her native population to less than a million and a half only to see it advance again unchanged aud unchangeable. Even if it were not, it it were conceivable that Ireland should one day be filled up with Scotchmen, we should have gained in temporary political sense, only to lose infinitely in all that variety which makes up political strength. On the object of the demonstration English opinions will ot course differ very widely. O'Connell, has, however now been dead long enough for a fair estimate to be formed of his merits and his life, and Englishmen are after their wont slowly beginning to shed bit by bit their old opinion of his career. Unscrupulous he certainly was, for the Orientalism of his countrymen the inability to perceive as well as to speak the exact truth, from which the Saxon is, often from sheer duliness, unable to depart, was of course most conspicuous in their representative man. Agitator he certainly was, but it hardly lies in the mouth of the men who carried the Reform Bill and the repeal of corn laws to pronounce agitation in a good cause a crime. Hostile to the empire he certainly was, but he was a Roman Catholic man of genius bred under the old penal laws, and we who believe that the French Opposition have a right not only of agitation but of revolt for fredom, cannot honestly condemn the man who hated a power which placed every na-tive Irishman under disabilities, which barred up every career, doomed exery man with ambition to insignificance, refused even the one right Nhpoleon concedes - a right to a voice in deciding the amount of property to be surrendered to the State. O'Connell faced us fairly, by action carefully restrained within the limits of the law, carried a legislative measures by a use of the right of meeting granted to every opponent of the corn laws, by an organisation not so dangerous as that which in 1831 made of every open space in Birmingham a nightly drilling ground. Possessed of almost royal authority over six millions of his countrymen, taunted and assailed every week by the dominant two millions, refused a voice in Parliament, refused the career open 'to every Irishman who happened also to be a Protestant, he carried Oatholic Emancipation without revolt and without bloodshed, and in so doing added all the potentialities of usefulness existing in six mil-

placed together; and the car was dragged on by the justice has been absent 17 years they can still meet to pursue their work elsewhere. The police were people once more. I did not stay to see whether its by scores of thousands to keep his memory green. again on the scene. The locals. however, seemed London Speciator.

> THE RIOTS IN BELTAST. - The Orangemen have succeeded in their designs. The peace of Belfast is again broken, and for the last two nights the town has been in the hands, and almost completely at the mercy, of as vile a mob as ever did injury to, or brought disgrace upon, a community. This unhappy result was foreseen for some time. The Tory newspapers made the laying of the foundation stone of the O'Connell Monumert a pretext for bewailing the unhappy condition of Orangemen, who were deprived of their usual pastimes, and prevented from indelging in their old processional displays and July outrages. They were represented as the victims of tyrannical laws, as persecuted brethren, as men sacrificed to the Moloch of Ultramontanism, and they were all but advised to arise in their might and show the Government that, in the words of one of their leaders, laws might be made, but they would not obey them. Accordingly, as we reported in our last number, they commenced on the 8th of August by burning the effigy of O'Connell on the public streets. The revel of this performance continued uninterruptedly for many hours and passed with perfect impunity. On the following night the scandalous display was carried to a still greater and grosser extent. The debris of the effigy were deposited in a large coffin of rude construction, and carried in procession along the streets, and for a distance of a mile to the Catholic burying-ground, where it was intended to deposit them, The sexton, however, had the gates of the cemetery opportunely closed, and, baffled in their profane object, the ruffians wreaked their vengeance on the sexton's house, demolishing every pane of glass in it. They then turned their attention to the graveyard, and flung hundreds of stones at the crosses and tombstones in it. It should be remarked that these blackguards carried in their hands, in derision of the sacred emblam of Ohristianity, rude crosses which they waved and shrieked at, and used for the vilest purposes. After dishonoring the graves of the dead, they marched back in triumph to their quarters cheering and howling and beating drums, and mak ing the night hideous with their clamor. The local police were spectators of these scenes, and, of course, in no way interfered with them. Rendered doubly daring by this tacit encouragement given to their misconduct, the Orangemen prepared for more valorous deeds, and on Wednesday evening made frequent sallies into the Pound-loaning, throwing stones, firing shots, and producing general terror and alarm in the neighbourhood. The Catholics thus roused, sallied forth to defend themselves, and, as a matter of course, their cowardly assailants fied. The local police, however, were speedily on the ground. Several arrests were made of the Catholic rioters; some few of the others were captured, and the night wore on in slight skirmishes, produced by the assaults of the one party and the defensive and retaliatory measures of the other. Meantime a large body of police had arrived in town from the country districts, and were disposed of on Thursday in the different disturbed localities. The force, however, was wholly inadequate for the duty that devolved on it. The 'locals' are, as a matter of course, useless, and in some instances worse than useless. The brunt of the night's duty fell on the constabulary, who are a most efficient body of men; but the arraugement made for their disposition nullified the good their presence was likely to accomplish. Instead of being told off in small parties and ordered to clear the streets, they were mustered at corners, and the mobs were thus allowed to congregate in remote quarters, in entries and bye-lanes prepared to sally forth whenever an opportunity offered. On the bridge, which has been ludicrously named the Boyne-bridge, all the riff-raff of the Orange party assembled, and kept an unceasing war-cry. The Catholic party were on the alert in the Pound, and each side made ineffectual efforts to come to a collision. On these occasions several of the constabulary clothed in plain clothes did good work, and arrested a large number of the rioters. Two-thirds of these, at least, were Protestants, and some of them were tradesmen in the employment of some of our leading firms. Foiled in their efforts to get out of the circle in which they were hemmed by the police, the rioters at last retired, and at about twelve o'clock a seeming lull took place, and the police were marched to barracks. The calm, however, was only a ruse, for after the police retired the Orange party were on the qui vive, and with the first glimpse of day commenced in earnest the work of (They attacked about three o'clock in the morning the Bankmore Penitentiary, which is under the care of the nuns. They assailed the building from the rear, and for a good half-hour literally rained upon it large stones and bricks, which left that portion of the building a total wreck. We may well imagine the surprise and terror of the inmates. Some of the penitents fied from the convent in alarm for their lives. The saintly nuns with heroic courage walked through the different wards, and pacified and consoled the inmates. We have heard, and on authority which we cannot doubt, that two girls were sent from the convent on the previous night to ask protection from the magistrate on duty in the neighborhood, as a rumor had reached the nuns that the penitentiary was to be attacked. The magistrate declined to send any men to protect the premises, stating that he had none to spare, and it was with the greatest difficulty the girls succeded in obtaining an escort of two of the police back to their convent. But to return to the rioters. In the early morning they had it all to themselves, and they were determined to make the most of their time. The workers in two or three of the mils beyond Linfield road had to pass over the 'Boyne' bridge, and here they were set upon and horribly beaten. Sad to say, they were nearly all young girls who were thus cruelly maitreated. The poor creatures were proceeding to their work, unsuspicious of danger; they were seized and knocked down-dragged by the hair along the road-their shawls and gowas torn off their backs, and, in some instances, their ears split open. as the monsters who attacked them pulled their ear-rings through the flesh. One poor girl was carried home with her eye hanging out of the shore, but nothing met their gaze but the howling her head; another was insensible; several others were hardly able to walk back to their homes and hundred of them were prevented from going to work during the day. In fact, some of the mills were closed in consequence of the inability of the workers, either from wounds or terror, to reach them A respectable girl named Mary Anne Furphy was cruelly set on and beater, by a mob of about 100. She is horribly bruised and battered. A remarkable feature in her case, and one that shows how deepseated and widespread is the enmity which Orangemen bear to Catholics is that this poor girl, after being mercilessly kicked and dragged by the hair along the ground, ran to a respectable looking man for protection. The sulky savage thrust her back into the crowd where she was all but torn to pieces. Another girl, a companion of Furphy's, named Anne Woods, was similarly attacked, but fortunately succeeded, though not without receiving some hard blows, in making her escape into a neighboring house where she was rescued from her infuriated pursuers. It is but fair to say that both Furphy and Woods were finally rescued by kind Protessants who commiserated their condition, and paid them every attention. Several other persons, male and female avail themselves of it. But here a new difficulty were most cruelly beaten. A navvy who was arose. Some of them were so deeply embedded in proceeding to his work was stabbed in the back of the mud they could not move; others were so cruelly the neck, and he is seriously ill. The morning ad- beaten they could not make an effort for safety In vanced, and no stop was put to these revolting out-the meantime the waters were closing sullenly and rages. The Orange party, as if infuriated by their insidiously around them, and many thought these onslaught on helpless women, proceeded again to unfortunate men had been saved from one element Bankmore Convent, and attacked it in front. The of destruction only to perish by another. However, Nuns were engaged at their morning devotions when several of the constabulary volunteered to rescue Nuns weresengaged at their morning devotions when several or the constantiary, vounteered to receive this second attack, was made on them; and theriot them, and laying down their gans and stripping to ers, after demolishing the, windows, and horriving their work, these gallant fellows ploughed through the inmates with their savage curses and yells, left the slough and brough the 'exhausted and wounded the inmates with their savage curses and yells, left the slough and brough and brough and yell.

quite indifferent to what was going on. One of the girls whom we have alluded to as so badly beaten asked a constable for protection home, and was gallantly told to go to h-1. Other pleasing incidents of a similar nature are recorded, and, from all we have heard, these worthy officials have done full justice to their employers, the Town Council. The excitement in the town during yesterday was intense. Groups of people, prevented by the Orangemen from going up to their work, were gathered round the corners. The day was also kept as a half-holiday by Sandy-row. The Twelth of August has some Derry association connected with it, and the True Blues were too loyal to spend it in any way but idleness and drink. As soon as the evening set in the stone-throwing commenced, Shots were fired in Sandy-row, and at nine o'clock the greatest tumult and alarm prevailed. The Catholic party sallied out and, in retaliation for the attack on the Convent, smashed the windows in Dr. Cooke's meeting house. The Orange party were soon on their trail, They attacked the residence of the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian, in Howard-street, and completely gutted it. Some of the clergymen, who were just entering the house as the mob approached, had a narrow escape: His Lordship, too, had only closed the shutters of his sitting-room when a shower of stones fell upon them. The measures taken by the magistrates had a salutary effect in so far that they kept the greater bulk of the mobs in their respective districts, and prevented them coming in contact. A large body of police arrived from Dublin by the nine o'clock train, and this force was of considerable assistance. Shots, however, continued to be fired throughout the evening, and as late as twelve o'clock yelling and shouting were distinctly heard in the disturbed districts. The Catholic clergymen and several Catholic gentlemen went in the early part of the evening through the Pound district, and besought the people to retire to their houses. Their invariable answer was they would do so if insured protection, as they had been attacked when in their beds, by the Orange party. The Rev. Messrs. Martin and Oonway appealed to the magistrates on duty to guarantee the district from the invasion of the Orange party, and after some hesitation the undertaking was given, and on their conveying it to the people, the greater portion of the Catholics dispersed to their homes.— Ulster Observer.

The Ulster Observer contains the following account of the attack of the Orange ship-carpenters upon the 'navvies' :---

"A number of men engaged at their peaceful work, and unsuspicious of danger, were suddenly set upon by an infuristed crowd of armed men. They had no means of defence - no opportunity of escape. At first they faced their assailants with determined. and, it may be, despairing courage ; but the repelled tide roturned with greater force, and increased fury. Hardly had the navvies entered the trenches, in which they considered they had purchased security, when their assailants, reinforced, renewed the at-tack upon them. The ship-carpenters, some four hundred in number, had been recruited by the workers of several foundries, and thus strongthened and fortified they made a vigorous onslaught on about sixty unarmed men. The valiant ship-carpenters, determined to accomplish a deed that would render them celebrated by infamy for ever-surrounded their victims-they poured an unceasing fire of musketry upon them. They knelt down and took deliberate aim at the unfortunate wretches, who were entangled in meshes from which there was no escape. Before these cowering creatures who sought a vain protection from the mud banks on which they were employed lay a weary waste of slough, beyond which rolled the advancing tide, coming nearer and nearer with its treacherous waves. Behind them stood, in countless numbers, a more cruel enemy. The Orangemen enjoyed the spectacle, and it lent them new energy for their bloody work. Volley after volley rolled from their ranks, while loud huzzas greeted every successful attempt at assassination. The report, and perhaps the rumour of the intended exploit, drew a large crowd to the scene. They were not roughs or rowdies; on the contrary, they wore fine clothes, and were decked with gold rings and chains, and called themselves Christians, and would feel insulted if they were not termed gentlemen. They stood in a long and glittering line behind the inhuman mob who were pursuing a work of slaughter. They admired them - they encouraged them -- they clapped hands and shouled in glee-and, as if grown fierce by the excitement of their ferocious passions, or the contamination of their companionship, they gloated over a scene from which the New Zealander would have turned in disgust. The unfortunate navvies, without any means of resistance, and overwhelmed by superior numbers, fied to the advancing tide as a less relentless enemy than the fces who were pressing them on the rere. Some of them made their way to a long dry bank far out in the muddy strand which appeared to place them beyond range of their assailants. Others made through slough and tide for the distant shore. Some gained the shelter of the Twin Islands, but none obtained security. Their assassing pursued them out into the slough of the sea, where they fired on them with renewed fury along the shore, where they baited and cut them off into the Island, where they hacked them to pieces.-Une or two of the fugitives sought the protection of the coast guards' residence, and were thrust from it at the point of the bayonet; but in their desperation they flung themselves on the brutal officials, and forced their way into the house. Some invoked the assistance of the harbour constables, and were denied it. Some plunged into the waves and swam amid a shower of balls for the opposite shore. One young fellow, not more than seventeen years of age, took an old man who was unable to save himself, on his back, and brought him, exhausted as he was, through the tide, to a place of security. The great majority, however, remained embedded in the mud. The advancing waters had sapped the bank on which they stood, and every step they made only led them into pits and quagmires from which they vainly endeavored to extricate themselves. In this fearful condition they turned their eyes piteously to mob that thirsted for their blood, and the jeering crowd that hounded on the assassing to their work of destruction. The latter seemed to be delighted at the slaughter of the navvies, and yet these were not navvies. They were men who had never left their work during the riots; many of them were Protestants, and nearly all of they were residents of Belfast. Neither innocence nor their religiou protected them. The wild animals were uncaged; the sight of blood rendered them ferocious; and the work of slaughter went on. Some humane men rashed to the mogistrates with an account of the occurrence. The report of what was going on spread through the town. Incredulity was pictured on every face; but as reliable reports were brought in, scepticism gave way to horror at a deed which may challenge the black pages of crime for a parallel .-At length, owing to the interference and peremptory demands of some of the Catholic gentlemen who had been acting as special constables, a number of police were obtained for the rescue of the sufferers. As they approached the scene, the ship-carpenters fled and the means of escape was thus afforded to such of the navvies as were not too badly wounded to

He took a fine-looking young man by the right hand.

'Send by a sure man the money to the good son berry his father in peace. You'll night.'

"But ain't the three guns I brought-ain't they angels tho' ?' asked the man last spoken to.

And you'll go back for your lanthern to the squire's, won't you ?'

'Oh aye, faith will I,' was the reply; 'and for the reward to the police-office. Wha' fru no ?'

' You're an honest man,' said the other speaker solemnly, 'and a man of courage. Well, boys, he concluded, ' I go on the business of our poor old country. She have only us-God help her. Ye know where we meet. The agint have a bit of his reward-and the Shanahans a bit of justice-and I have THE BOND-thank God !" They then separated.

(To be Continued:)

THE GREAT JUGGERNAUT SATURNALIA-THE SACRIFICE OF HUMAN VICTIMS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Calcutta, Wednesday, June 8.

The Suan Jatra and the Ruth Jattra are still two of the greatest festivals of Hindooism. They form the great Juggernaut saturnalia, so widely celebrated. Tens of thousands of persons, of all classes and ages flock to attend them; women will walk thirty or forty miles in a day, carrying their children astride on their hips, to be present, and on the nights preceding the principal days the roadsides are filled with men, women and children lying down asleep, wearied out with their long march. In former times many were in the habit of increasing the gen- looked beneath it seemed as if the wheels were eral happiness by throwing themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut car. That pleasure, as I dars here made their appearance, and compelled the thought, is now denied them. Government decided crowd to move back. Upon getting closer to the that it was better for them not to commit self-murder. I will tell you presently how far they heed the Government. The festival began on Sunday the and fastened itself like some insatiable monster in 19th of June, by the priest bringing forth the god to his blood. Close by him there lay another man he bathed. It ended on the 6th of the present mouth, crushed to death - he was but a heap of mangled when the cars were drawn back by thousands of flesh. The Brahmins still looked down from the car people, and the god was replaced in his home. I upon these poor wretches with perfect unconcern, went to see both these ceremonies, and you may, perhaps, have some carlosity to know how the Hindoos, upon whose education we are spending so much time and thought, perform their religious rites at the present day within 20 miles of the capital of the empire.

Consists in his eating pan till he is utterly supefied, morning they swarmed along under the influence of got up and walked away. The three bodies were dit to the Irish that after the man who sconred them

Through iron bars in front of this house some women were peering, and on the roof there were more women of the zenana, with an old crone keeping watch and guard over them. On the other side of the road was a Juggernaut temple, crowded with women. The Shanahans,' the same individual continued, ' and road itself was quite impassable for the crowds of leave the ould man die in his cabin, and the people, whose oily bodies and dirty ways did not improve the flavor of the heated atmosphere. Far as the eye could reach this throng extended, and when a thousand gongs were set beating, and the make your fortune by the peelers,' he said, when a thousand gongs were set beating, and the turning to the other, 'afther all ye did last Brahimns called upon the people, a thrill of wild excitement ran through this enormous living mass. The ropes were fixed, and multitudes rushed to them eager for the honor of pulling their deny along. On the car itself there could scarcely have been less than 200 men. Perhaps there were 1,000 pulling at the ropes, but they pulled for a long time in vain. The car had been in one place for a whole year, and had made a deep hole for itself by its great weight. Again and again the Brahmins shouted and gestionlated laughing among themselves. At last the mob happened to pull together instead of one after the other, and the huge mass moved forward a few yards, groaning as if it had been a living creature. It stopped, and for a few minutes the crowd stood in almost perfect silence. Then the Brahimns again gave the signal, and this time it crushed out a life with every revolution of its hideous wheels, covered as they were with human flesh and gore.

The vast multitude seemed suddenly possessed with a fit of delirium. They fought and struggled with each other to get near the car, which had stopped as if by magic. They stooped down and peered beneath its wheels, and rose with scared faces to tell their friends of the sight. I made my way to the back of the car, and there saw upon the ground a very old woman, all wrinkled and puckered up, with scarcely a lineament of her face recognizable for blood pnd dust. Her right foot was hanging by a thread, the wheels had passed over the centre of her nearly naked body, and a faint quiver of anguish ran torough her frame as she seemed to struggle to rise. No one in the crowd offered to move her,] or raise her miserable gray head from the ground, but they stood looking on with vacant stares, while the Brahmins from the car gazed down with as much unconcern as could be well written upon a human countenance. The mob cried out that there were more under the car, and when I choked with dusky bodies. Two or three chokeywheels I saw that one of them was half over the body and were even signalling for the crowd to pull again; but the few policemen present made them. drag the car back, so that the bodies could be got out from between the wheels. The mob cried out Apse, apse'-that they did it of their own accord; -and, indeed, there was no appearance of an lion brains to the Imperial strength. It was a grand The enjoyment of a Bengalee out for a holiday accident. Their bodies were far under the car service done to England as well as Ireland, a heavy where they could scarcely have got unless they crime removed from the conscience not of Ireland and making as much noise as the means which na- had laid themselves down in front I saw two other but Great Britsin, and if we have not the self-re-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

hospitals; where every attention was paid to them : but one of them is now beyond the reach of human care. The night closed upon this terrible scene ; and as darkness set in, men shuddered and wondered if they were not living in some remote land, where the tattoord savages still held sway."

ու որ հարցությունները հարցությունները հարցությունը հարցությունը հարցությունը հարցությունը հետությունը հարցությո Թանհանական հարցությունը հարցությունը հարցությանը հարցությունը հարցությունը հարցությունը հետությունը հարցությունը

O'CONNELL AND OBANGEISM. - Eighteen years have now elapsed since, in the autumn of 1847, Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, then on his way to Rome, breathed his last at Genoa. And it is only after these eighteen years have passed by the foundation stone of a national monument in his honour is formally laid in the capital of Ireland by the hands of the chief magistrate of the city of Dublin, in the presence of a vast number of the Liberator's compatriots. Surely a reasonable proceeding! Surely a proceeding-after these eighteen years have elapsed - in no way precipitate ! Surely a simple act of gratitude, of justice, of common decency, and of common sense. Yet'it was as a counter-demonstration to this display of national gratitude and right feeling towards the memory of O'Connell among a race, whom he has so largely benefited, that the Orangemen of Belfast asare witnessing the just fitting result of this same savage stupidity - namely, the delivering up of Belfast for several days and nights in succession brickbats and bludgeons. The latest achievements of these rioters being the attacking and sacking of a disgraceful proceedings, lives, there, have been seri-ously endangered, a girl has been maimed, a man has been shot in the leg, the whole city and the surrounding neighborhood have been thrown into profound consternation. And it is now, in this dire exwhat will be the course pursued yonder, at Belfast, with a view to the restoration of order, and the vindication of the law by the amiable Lord Lieutenant. -Sun.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian, the Catholic Coadjutor Bishop, issued an address to the Catholics of Belfast, calling upon them not to participate in the riots disgracing the town, but to show the greatest for-

bearance. The following is the address of the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian, above alluded to :--

" TO THE CATHOLICS OF HELFAST.

Dearly beloved Children .- At a time of such excitement as we have been living in for some days even one indiscreet word, or one exaggerated statement, is calculated to do much mischief; and by all any ill-timed and imprudent advice-imprudent if for no other reason than it may be misunderstood from the aimless way in which it is put-is to be regretted. We implore you, again and again, to act with great patience in the trying circumstances in which you find yourselves now placed. We warn you, with all prudence and forbearance not to let yourselves he carried away by self-installed advisers nor to be influenced by any sayings or writings so authorised but what may come to you through the Clergy. They alone have the right to address themselves. To the Catholics of Belfast; and they tell you emphatically to rely on two things. -1. Be always in the right; 2. Let a breach of the peace bu always on the part of others, if it is to be broken. If you follow this advice, the authorities must and will protect you ; they must act now without delay. Repress the angry feelings of the more impulsive among you, restrain every incitement to any kind of violence, and the authorities will be obliged to act with energy, and restore peace at once to our distracted and disgraced town. Things are bad enough but every act of retaliation makes them worse, and is un-Christian. Remember 'Charity beareth all things-endureth all things.'-1 Cor. 12th chapter, 7th verse.

This is not a time to hold meetings called without proper authority, nor the time to speak of ' manhood,' or to appeal to a silly, vaunting, foolish kind of heroism. Let us have peace. Let us have no exaggera-tion, no throwing aside of the proper and legitimate authority, whether ecclesiastical or civil. If necessary, at a proper time meetings will be held, convened by legitimate authority, at which the Catholics of Belfast shall take counsel how to act; but let us not now fan the flames by being parties to the alightest indiscretion. While the storm rages this would do much harm. Be calm, be patient, and as homes. True much as possible keep within you heroism consists not in yielding to provocation. Let us do this, and may the God of peace be with

to the shore. The latter were immediately sent to authority to keep peace and forebore to use it rests | Orangeism as an organization-although in the orthe discredit of putting us to shame before the dinary course of things the extinction, or even the world. The Irish Times, the leading journal of Dublin, and

the chief representative in the Irish Protestant press of Conservative enlightenment, says :- " Our Radical cotomporaries, in their evening editions of Friday, have thought proper to implicate the whole orderly and peaceable Protestant population of the North, in the guilt of the riots which have again thrown Bel-fast into tumult and confusion. The cry is raised most unjustly against all Protestants, although every Protestant of respectability has exercid himself to the utmost to appease the riot. We deeply regret the recurrence of scenes of violence in the great manufacturing town of Ireland, but in a town crowded with mills, and an immense number of working classes, there is always a low residuum ripe for mischief and ready to take advantage of any pretext for violence and riot. It is by no means fair to attribute to all the Protestants of the North, the conduct of a very low class of persons, who inhabit localities notorious through all time for disturbance and contention. We earnestly hope that the good sense and sembled for the purpose of indulging themselves in manly spirit of the Protestant people, will put an within this realm (except only the children or others what we have already designated, one of those pieces end to conduct which is most injurious not only to under the guardianship of the master and mistress of savage stupidity, the burning of the effigy of the the character, but to the progress of Ireland. The of such private house) under the penalty of £20, greatest man Ireland ever produced. And now we occurrences at Belfast will be eagerly seized by the and three months' imprisonment."-Th William the London press as a ground for assailing all Irishmen, and everything belonging to this country. The misguided men who act thus outrageously, not only ininto the hands of rioters armed with stones and jure themselves and those who took no part with with them, but disgrace the cause which they profess to uphold. The Government sent down to Bel- | trained in the Popish religion, or shall send money Nunnery 1 If no lives have yet been lost in a place fast yesterday evening, every man who could be or other thing towards the maintenance of such per-delivered up now for a considerable interval to these spared from the Constabulary Depot, but we rely up- son gone or sent, and trained as aforesaid, or as a on the interference of the orderly and loyal, to check the disturbance without the intervention of the civil or military power."

REALITIES OF ORANGEISM. - The pervading fallacy of English rule in Ireland is that which identifies, or tremity, that we turn with some ouriosity to note seeks to identify, Protestantism with Orangeism ; the one being a form of religion, and the other a crime against society. It happens, indeed, that the mem-bers of the Orange Confederacy are popularly classed as Protestants ; that some amongst them do actually set up for a piety more than commonly Protest. ant; and what, if not versified, would stagger belief, that ministers of religion are banded with the lay malefactors in a common work of hatred and of blood. The members of the Orange Society, however, clerical and lay, are Protestants in no other sense than the pirates of the "Flowery Land" were Catholics, in the sense, that is to say, of being the country where such Popish schoolmaster, tutor, ushopprobrium of the religion they profess. Englishmen have been taught to believe - although English youth, or did mest commonly reside, and shall be statesmen know the contrary-that Orangemen are convicted thereof."-8 Anne, c. 3, 83. 20, 21-1701. nothing worse than pardonable exaggerations of loyalty in a disloyal country, and that the features of their character which, to an unphilosophical observer might look ferocious, are really no more than the de-velopment which political nature assumes under the of the Irish to obtain education, that children have tropics of faction, which every one knows to be a been known to acquire the first elements of reading few miles westward of St. George's Channel. There never yet was a more complete mistake. Orangeism is, undoubtedly, the creature of English rule, and has sprung out of the relations between creeds and classes created by that rule in Ireland; but it of books, while a bit of chalk and the stones togehas little in common with English feeling as it exists in England, or elsewhere; for outside the peculiar condition of society created in Ireland, or ex- not novel. Let any one inquire minutely into local ported from Ireland into other countries, such as circumstances during the last fifty or sixty years. Canada, Orangeism has not, and cannot have a be- and he will find it here and there as a strong feature ing. The Orangeman has no more distinct concep- of the Irish character. When we advert to the nation of the historical William III., truly or falsely painted by Macaulay or Mackintosh, than he has of the elder Oyrus; nor is he one degree more in privity with the doctrines of Christ than with the Elusinian mysteries. He knows as little of the Bill of Rights as of the Sermon on the Mount; and of the Habeas Corpus" as of the theological virtues. His darkness is not less palpable than his temper is cruel; nor is he less brutal in his ignorance than blind in his believings. He reverences in William III. - not the abstraction which constitutional enthusiasts have begotten upon their own imaginationsbut the gross and carnal reality which is known to Irishmen at large—the man whose victories planted the feet of a colony upon the neck of a nation. The Orangeman sees in William III., not the assertor of liberty, whether he was that thing or not, but the founder of ascendancy; and he devotes himself to the maintenance of that ascendancy by such means as our wretched history has made us familiar with.

reform of the institution which create and cherish its spirit, may be a work of time. The best friends of the Church Establishment itself cannot but dread the light which last week's Orangeism has thrown upon that institution. They must see with us that light in question is reflected, not from the rank and file of the corspiracy, but from its leaders and its organizers-from its magistracy, from its press, and from its preachers - and that unless a heavy and unsparing hand be laid on these, they will work more evil to their evil cause than a cause so very evil and so very hollow can afford .- Evening Post. .

EDUCATION IN IRELAND .- The following extracts from the Irish Statutes will at once exhibit the state of the ' Popish' schoolmasters and students in Ireland during the penal times. England has been compelled to abandon them, but the spirit still remains, and explains much that is obscure in the 'Education Question' :--

"No person of the Popish religion shall publicly teach school or instruct youth in learning, or in private houses teach or instruct youth in learning, Third, ch. 4, s. 3-1694.

"in case any of his Majesty's subjects of Ireland shall go or send any person to any public or private Popish school, in parts beyond the seas, in order to be educated in the Popish religion, and there be son gone or sent, and trained as aforesaid, or as a charity for relief of a religious house, every person so going, sending, or sent, shall, on conviction, be disabled to sue in law or in equity, or to be guardian, executor, or administrator, or take a legacy or

deed of gift, or bear any office, and shall forfeit goods and chattels for ever, and lands for life."-7th William the Third, ch. 4, s. 1. 1694.

"If any person, after 1st September, 1709, shall discover any Popish schoolmaster, or any Papist teaching or instructing youth in private houses, as tutor, or as usher, under-master, or assistant to any Protestant schoolmaster, so that the said Popish schoolmaster, tutor, or usher, under-master, or assistant to any Protestant schoolmaster, be apprehended and legally convicted, every person making such discovery shall receive as a reward for the same £10, to be levied on the Popish inhabitants of the er, under-master, or assistant, taught or instructed

On the subject of education in Ireland we have the following testimony from Mr. Christopher Anderdon, an honest, intelligent Scotchman :-- ' I may writing, and arithmetic, without a book — without a pen — without a slate ! And indeed, the place of meeting was no other than a graveyard? The long flat stones with their inscriptions were used instead ther served for all the rest. But then this eagerness for knowledge, though more generally felt, is tive Irish and education in their native tongue, we see what avidity can suggest. Then we can mention evening scholars, who have been endeavoring literally to go on by the help of moonlight, for the want of a candle, and oven men and women, particularly within these few years, acquiring an ability to read in so short a period, that, until the facts of the case are examined or witnessed, the statement might seem incredible."-Sketches of the Native Irish, p. 265. Third Edition. 12mo. London: 1846.

The Dublin Freman's Journal says :- If there be one feature more remarkable than another in O'- veen for the demonstration they had got up in his Connell's career, it was his persistent resolve to struggle within the law for the redress of grievances and the achievement of reform. He preferred even an open rupture with Smith O'Brien and the talented phalanx of young men whom he led, to having ille-gal language used, much less illegal practices introduced, in connection with his Repeal agitation. The great controversy between the 'Moral Force' and the 'Physical Force' was brought on, perhaps even pre-That ascendancy O'Connell breached; but that ascendancy although breached-and breached irreparcipitated, by O'Connell, in order to keep the associa-tion free from illegality. O'Connell's policy was to force reform on the judgment of the legislature by 'Parliamentary action'-that is, by discussion in Parliament, sustained by the opinions of the public outside. We do not pretend to understand the policy of the Irish League, but it is plain that it is something antagonistic to 'Parliamentary action' and that some other and undefined power is relied on as the only certain mode of obtaining their ends,-At the meeting of that body, held on Tuesday, some of those present declared for a 'war' policy, but, in justice to the chairman and some clergymen who were present, it is right to state that this open declaration of 'war' against the Orown was rebuked and discountenanced, The 'war' party were, however, strong enough to force on a discussion as to the ' ways and means' of achieving their objects, and we must confess that the result of that discussion did not suffice to show that 'war' at some future period is not counted as the winning card of the organ. isation. The 'Parliamentary policy' was abjurednewspaper discussion was declared ineffective: and in the course of the disputation one of the leaders. suggested that enrolling the names of those who were in favor of the principles of the Irish Langue should be the first step, and that until that was effected no discussion as to future action was desirable. Now, in all sobriety and calmness, we would ask what does this mean? Are the Irish 'people to be asked to join in a movement which is to carry out its purposes by abjuring Parliamentary action ? They are told, indeed, that it will not be accounted a crime to send a man to Parliament to state the policy of the League. But the League will have noth-ing to do with Parliament-with elections-or with Parliamentary proceedings, and will not contenance in any of its members the taking a part in any discussion on Irish legislation, or the voting on any division in the British Senate There is hardly any possibility of mistaking this declaration. It is not in words a formal declaration of 'war,' but it is B total abandonment of all the means of obtaining reform and legislative amelioration, and as open an avowal that something else is to be resorted to. First ascertain your numbers, says one of the leaders, and then resolve upon your policy and your action .-What is the use of numbers if the influence of numbers upon elections and upon the proceedings in Parliament is to be rejected as unworthy of 'carnest men?' The foolish bird that hides its head in the sand and fancies its body is unseen, 1s as wise in its generation as are the men who in words declare against ' war,' and hope to deceive others into believing that a physical force struggle is not contemplated as the ultimate resource when numbers are relied on and the constitutional influence of numbers repudiated. Rochefoucault says that ' bypocrisy is the homage which Vice pays to Virtue.' The philosophical Duke has said many a true thing in few words-but he never said a truer thing than that. In ancient times there was no triumph without slaves-and the modern slaves who attended the business on Monday, were a necessary part of the ceremony. Vice had to pay its homage to virtue-and they had to pay to understand anything-that Protestant feeling is by the hypocrisy of their presence. A mayor, with Irishmen, upon these outrages. The lots of Belfast not Orange feeling, and that none would rejoice his chain of gold, may have felt as little interest in Georgia was a British ship, engaged in legitimate "are a dishonour, to the "good, government of the more than the virtuous Protestants of Ireland in the the work of the day as the slave of old Roman times, and peaceable traffic, no right could exist by which

-but he was equally bound to follow. The most important feature in Monday's meeting was not its vastness-although its vastness is beyond dispute. The conduct of that mighty concourse is the thing to be proudest of-the thing to give the most hope in these days of apathy and corruption. An army, on a field day, could not have exhibited more steady calmness and order than that impulsive Irish multitude displayed. Political disappointments, bad harvests, and had landlords, have not demoralised the Irish after all. They have still in them the intelligence, the order, the spirit of a people. The material is there, wanting only guidance to mould it into a great organised power. In O'Connell's lifetime the people had the spirit and organisation of a nation. This was well known to friends and foes. At his bidding they came from all parts-and after the intoxicating magic of his eloquence, they parted and sought their homes, in good order, at his bidding .-Their coming and going were as sudden, as simultawhich was hushed and still at his word of caution, would have flung itself into a deadly warfare, with the reckless dash of a cataract, if he had issued his mandate of battle. It is useless, now, to speculate on what would have been the end of it, if he had given the people a loose rein, and lashed them into fury with his tongue of fire. We ought not to forget, however, what a loss, of time, money, and men, it cost England to put down the single county of Wexford in '98. The people want a leader with a heart and mind that they can fearlessly lean upon. They would do anything under such a man. The disciplined power of the people will at once be admitted, when we remomber their dignified demeanor at the Monster Meeting of Monday, in Dublin, with

no leader but the memory of U'Connell .- Wex/ord

People. REJOICINGS IN CAMIRCIVEEN -- THE O'DONOGHUE ---Seldom has our town witnessed such demonstrations as took place on Tuesday, August 13, on the occasion of the arrival of The O Donoghue, M.P. That gifted young gentleman and family are staying for air to that of the natural temperature, containing some months past at the Waterville Luke flotel, and also its proper proportion of elements. Man requires for the first time entered our town. Early that morning he and Madame O'Donoghue passed thro' life; the individuals of a church congregation are Cahirciveen on their way to Gleubeigh, where it appears they had gone to visit some friends, and it having been ascertained that they were to return the same evening, the people of Cahircivcen prepared to give them a suitable reception. Two immense bonfires were in a short time built, and some triumphant arches, with banners bearing suitable inscriptions, constructed. At the western entrance of our town and contiguous to one of the bonfires, a beautiful arch spanned the street, in the centre of which hung a large banner; bearing the inscription, 'llail Chieftain of the Glens.' On another banner, which hung from an arch at the eastern entrance, were engraved the expressive words, ' Caed mille faithe ! In the centre of the street was a huge bontire ; bluzing tar barrels were whirled through the town, and it being at this time about nine p.m. the arrival of The O Donoghue was anxiously expected. He, however, did not come for some time longer; but, at length, the rattle of his carriage was heard in the distance, and on his appearance shout after shout rent the air. An address, which was most numer-Sir,-We, the gentry, merchants, and trades of Cahirciveen, beg to express our joy at the arrival amongst us of one of Erin's first and truest patriots -one who has on every occusion stood forward for the rights of Ireland-and who has often detailed in eloquent language the injustices of our poor and persecuted country. We beg to thank you for your many exertions in the cause of down-trodden Ireland, and hoping that you may live to see-what you have so long and ardently toiled for-the restoration of our national legislature, we have the honor to be your obedient servants.' [Here follows a list of signatures.] After the address had been presented. The O'Donoghue, who was received with enthusiasm, warmly thanked the inhabitants of Cahircihonor, and after a most eloquent speech, reminded them that Ireland could never be happy, contented, or prosperous, until she would have her own Parliament. Morgan J. M'Sweeney, Esq., next addressed the multitude, and in cloquent language reviewed the public career of The O'Donoghue. He said that

THE ANGLICAN BENEDICTINES .- The Church Review cotains the following account of a recent service in the chapel of "the Anglican Benedictines" at Norwich :- " On Tuesday, the 2d inst., a solemn commemoration of the faithful departed (intended to be repeated every month) was held in the chapel of the Auglican Benedictines at Norwich. The Holy Sacrifice was offered, the chapel hung with black, the dorsal having a large white cross; the chasuble and cope worn were of black velvet, ornamented with cloth of silver and white velvet. At the Offertory the congregation, holding wax tapers in their hands, went up to the altar and kissed the back of the paten (a custom often observed on the Continent though not used at Rome), in token of communion with the faithful dead in the Holy Eucharist. In the sermon at the evening service death was painted in all its horrors; it was taken from the exercises of St. Ignatius; grown men and women sobbed aloud, and a very solemn impression was evidently created neous, and as quiet, as the falling and the thawing in the minds of many who had previously rejected of the snow. But that mighty force-a people- religion altogether." religion altogether."

VENTILATE THE CHURCHES AND THE SCHOOLS .---We have pointed out the necessity for ventilating. the shop. Those observations apply not only to the tradesman's shop, but also to the workshop or factory. The fearful decadence of the health of the inhabitants of such towns as Manchester, Oldham, and Sheffield, which are in truth but congregations of workshops, is notorious; the pale wan faces of the dwellers there too truly tell the want of pure, clear, fresh air. Passing now from the private shop to public institutions we are compelled to admit the same radical fault--the want of that element which is the "breath of life." In our churches, schools, and assemblies, people who go there suffer more or less from this evil. It is proverbial how persons, young and old, suffer from colds, bronchitis, and influenza; all of which are said to be "caught" when they return from some public place of assembly .---The question naturally arises, how is this? The answer is that it is caused by the sudden change which the body undergoes in passing from a heated impure for his health one gallon of air every minute of his rarely, if ever, supplied with that quantity. Only at the cathedrals is the air space in proportion to the worshippers. A man of large lungs inhales about twenty-five cubic inches of air at each respiration; he breathes eleven times a minute, and thus requires nine and a half cubic feet of air every hour. Now, when there are a thousand persons under one roof (some of the metropolitan churches and chapels contain 2,500 persons) for a couple of hours, it is evident that wenty thousand cubic feet of air are required to supply that which is necessary for existence to these thousand persons in a pure atmosphere, so that of courso a much larger quantity than that is required in order that a current can be established to remove the effete matter of exhalation .- Dr. Piesse's Laboratory of Chemical Wonders.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOESURYNESS .- The experiments with Sir William Armstrong's 600-pounder shunt gun were continued at Shoeburyness on Tuesday .--A floating Warrier target, measuring 12ft by 10ft, was moored at five hundred yards from the gua, the charge being reduced to 50lbs., so as to bring the velocity of the shot down to what it would have been if the gun had been fired at 2,000 yards distance. Although the first shell ricocheted it wont clean through the target, making a large hole, blowing the upper plate completely off and breaking ucarly all the bolts in the middle plate, which was detached some three or four inches from the backing. Three other shells were fired, but one of them struck the top end, the other two the left and right side of the woodwork of the target, inflicting no very serious damage. With the proper charge of the gun so much reduced the rotation of the shot is of course lessened in a corresponding degree, and its accuracy of line is thereby greatly impaired. The experiment, however, proved in the most satisfactory manner that ' Big Will' not only does all that is expected of him under the most favorable circumstances, but he will also do more than can be required of him under very adverse conditions. It was the opinion of the most eminent artillerists present that the ricochet of the first shell, which did the largest amount of damage, was equivalent to 1,000 yards added to the range; so that the experiment really showed what the gun would do with the full charge at 3,000 yards, and confirms the experiments made some time since at the box target, and reported in the Times, and to which Lord Harrington alluded in the House some time after. We believe that the Ordnance Select Committee have reported most favorably on the merits of the guns, and the Waroffice have decided on ordering four more for this year's delivery. During the afternoon several photographs were taken of the target, both in front and rear, showing the amount of damage done to it .--Among the visitors who witnessed the experiments were the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Prince de Joinville. The smashed target will be towed to Sheerness in the course of a day or two. -Times.

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† P. DORRIAN, Condjutor Bishop."

you.

One thing however is certain- these riots have doomed the last vestige of Orangeism to destruction. All good men protest against the continued toleration of that blot on the age-the Orange sys tem, well called by the Star the leading curse of Ireland. Bloodthirsty and cowardly, it strikes the weak and shrinks from the strong. Orangeism is called by some an anachronism, but that would imply that it at some time had a portion of good in it. The Irish Orangeman is an anomaly. He is an Irishman who hates Ireland, and a nominal Christian who tramples on Christianity. He is not even right in history, for as John Wilkes denied being a Wilkesite, the Prince of Orange with his faults would we think refuse to be an Orangeman. Ireland can never know peace till Orangeism has passed away, and though the ferocity of the late riots must be a subject of disgust, and the loss of life calls for deep regret, yet the evil (bad as it has been) will not be without compensation if it arouse to greater activity the energy of every good man to aid in crushing the fell system, of Orangeism, whose baneful influence and that of her gloomy twin-sister, an alien Church have so long blighted a land, which if united would in time take a proud position amongst the foremost and happiest nations of the world .- Weekly Register.

THE LONDON "TIMES" AND THE ORANGE MAGIS-TRACY OF BELFAST .--- The rioters of Belfast have at length suspended their labors, though we fear it is from exhaustion rather than from coercion, but but the scandal of the riots ought not to be soon forgotten. The first feeling in the breast of every Englishman, after the astonishment occasioned by the spectacle of anarchy prevailing without a check in the most industrious town of the sister island has subsided, is one of indignation at the supineness of of the nation, Ireland herself has never failed to the magistrates, who permitted the fury of take the right distinction between Frotestant and the magistrates, who permitted the fury of the mob to grow to such a height. A mob Orangeman-and we should have reason to despair of men, as has been truly said, have only the wisdom of one man divided between them, but every one of them has the accumulated ferocity of all. But such ferocity is not excited in a moment. Tiger-like, the taste of blood is necessary to arouse it to its full degree. Thanks to management or mismanagement. the fury of the mob in Belfast was permitted to attain its full development. When women and children are the objects of murderous assaults, and men struggling to save their lives from drowning are fired | side the Protestant emancipators what intellectual upon in their helplessness, the brutal passions of man may be supposed to have reached their limit. Upon whom rests the responsibility of this terrible consummation? Who had the power to check the madness of the people when it was as yet growing, and paltered with it, till it had become almost too fierce and too strong to be opposed? Was not the authority to preserve the peace committed to the magistrates; and if it was, how came it that private war reigned unchecked and murder remained unpunished in the streets of Belfast? On Saturday we: - expressed what we believe to be the feeling of every one on this side of the Channel, and we hope of most

ably-England still maintains in its coarsest embodiment, the Established Oburch, which, while it is preserved, will give a reason of existence to Orangeism, under whatever name or whatever organization. The Orangemen worship William III. as having constituted them not freemen but slave masters ; and the partial emancipation of their slaves by O'Connell has infuriated them to the degree we have seen precisely because it has been partial. Were the Ohurch Establishment suppressed — were the political franchise exercises without terrorism -were the relations between Protestant property and Catholic occupancy kindly and liberal-Orangemen would have nothing whereby to be reminded of the deliverer William. All would be a dead level of equality, brotherhood, prosperity, and education. There would be nothing special for the Orangeman. Why worship a man who, after all, could never have had an Orangeman's appetite for religious persecution, because, although like enough to the Orangeman, he had no religion in particular; unlike the Orangeman he did not believe that he had any, and came from a country in which religious persecution, as practised in England, was unknown? Why worship a man who had only given to the Orangemen a dream of ascendancy, lasting through not quite two hundred years, and who had not strengtu to propagate the tyranuy associated with his name into the third cen-The moment that every trace of the ascendtury? ancy, which dates from the victories of William III. will have been wiped out in the dissolution of the Church Establishment, that moment will William III ceased to be worshipped by those who value not the

liberties which he is said to have consolidated, but the yoke which he certainly imposed; and at that moment, but not sooner, will Orangeism subside into citizenship. But while the Government of those countries has not ceased to identify Protestantism with Orangeism, by maintaining the Church Establishment, by flattering and aggrandising the heads of the Orange confederacy, by depressing the popular strength, and by a diseased jealousy of the bulk of Ireland if it were otherwise. If we except the name of O'Connell, every really historic name of modern times connected with struggles for the rights of Catholic Ireland was the name of a Protestant ; and those Protestant names are the only names great, venerable, or even respectable in Irish Protestantism. Grattan, Burke, Curran, and Plunket, to name only those were equally well entitled with U'Connell to the Orange burning and the Orange funeral. Outgreatcess, what political philosophy, what moral soundness has the Protestant historian of Ireland to record? The time is not yet, perhaps, come when an English Government can be made to take the right distinction between Protestant and Orange; but the time has come, if ever, when, although aspiring to no other character than that of a conservator of the peace, and that, in fact, of a magnified policeman, the Imperial Government must see the necessity of purifying the Magistracy of the Northern Counties from every taint or suspicion of Orangeism. It must understand at length-if it ever can be made homage to the sincere and deep feeling of Ireland, kingdom, and upon those magistrates who have the stern and effectual suppression, once for all, of with his iron chain, experienced in a Roman triumph his course could be arrested.

On the conclusion of Mr. M'Sweeny dress, which was most rapturously received, The O'-Dononoghue drove off for home, accompanied a long way outside the town by a strong body of the inhabitants of Cahirciveen, who kept up a continual cheering, thus paying a merited compliment to the ceivalrous conduct and unswerving patriotism of one of the noblest, the purest, and the greatest of modern Irishmen. - Cor. of the Tralee Chronicle.

though the great Liberator was gone, yet Iroland could still boast of sterling patriots and ardent Re-

pealers, and he was proud and happy to see this gal-

lant young Irishman, the leader of the Repealers of

The Dublin Gazetic, of the week ending August 20th, has a notification stating that all the inhabitants of Westmeath, with the exception of a few fa-vored classes, who do not deliver up all the fire-arms in their possession before the 25th of August, shall be liable to twelve months' imprisonment. The Morning News rightly wonders why this ' proclamation' did not also, as it should have done, extend to the Orange ruffians in Belfast.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

A poor woman, who had attended several confirmations, was at length recognized by the bishop. -"Pray have I not seen you here before," said his lordship. "Yes," replied the woman, "I get confirmed as often as I can, they tell me it is good for the rheumatics."- Protestant Paper.

The Mormons seem to be mustering in strength in London at present. On Sunday week special meetings of these extraordinary people were held in the Music-hall, Store-street, which was densely crowded throughout the day, owing to the fact that such celebrities as Mr. Brigham Young, jun., and President Orson Pratt, with other apostles from the holy city, had arrived from America and were present.

THE YELVERTON CASE. -It is removed that Lord Brougham intends to publish his opinion on the Yelverton case, which he was unable to deliver. In the windows of many of the taverns of London is the announcement, "A subscription being got up here for Mrs. Yelverton," The Court Journal says, Major Yelverton visited Gremorne on the evening of Thursdav week.

DIVORCE AND RE-MARRIAGE. --- The marriage returns for 1862, which has just been issued, distinguish the marriage of 28 divorced persons in the year. Ten of these marriages took place in London. Fifteen divorced men married spinsters, and two divorced men married widows; nine divorced women were married to bachelors, and two divorced women to widowers, There was also another instance, occurring at Birmingham, where a man and woman, once husband and wife, but divorced, were re-married. The num ber of divorced persons is increasing, and hence these marriages of divorced persons increase; the number reported in 1862 was about three times as many as in any previous year.

The U. S. frigate Niegara brought up in Dover Roads on the 24th, having on board a Captain and 33 men belonging to the Georgia, which was captured by the Niagara while sailing under the British flag on the 15th of Aug., about 20 miles off Lisbon. The Captain protested against the insult to the flag under which he was sailing, and insisted that as the

UNITED STATES.

The following mottoes were inscribed on banners at the "Peace" meeting at Syracuse on the 18th ult: No more victims for the slaughter pen-not a man nor a dollar.

If Seward touches his bell again the people will stretch his neck.

Abe Lincola slaughters white men under the pretence of freeing niggers.

The people are ready to take vongeance on the adocates of civil war.

Lincoln demand bloed! Provost Marshals beware! Let the tyrant tremble when the people speak. Usurpation unrebuked is despotism accepted.

Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you.

Free ballots or free bullets.

War is dissolution, speedy and final:

This is a niggar war.

We will not be conscripted in a war for the emancipation of Slavery.

Humanity commands that this butchery shall cease.

Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one aegro.

"We Americans" are just now presenting a pretty spectacle before the world, truly ! Buying niggers and kidnapping white men to carry on a war for black freedom, to whose success white slavery is an indispensablu perquisite. Our "progress" arouses the vilest passions of human nature, lifts to the sur face masses of reeking putrescence, brings prominently to view the lowest dregs of society, and exposes scenes of animal ferocity fit only for fiends from the lowest hell. Yet "Christians" look on with settled complacency, "pipus saints" exult in the ghastly work, tender women smile approvingly on blood-dripping " heroes," and Ministers of the Meek and Lowly One shower the richest blessings of heaven on all engaged in the "glorious effort" to regenerate the South with fire and sword. Last and crowning glory of progressive civilization; we are to bear the mark of Gain on our backs, that we may escape having it branded into our foreheads by actual participation in the grand crime of history.

A rebel chaplain was heard to say, that if ever Grant and Sherman got to heaven it would be by a flank movement.

During the present summer seventy or eighty cases of vellow fever have arrived at the New York quarantine, but only fifteen proved fatal.

BE WISE TO-DAY !- 'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold. Consumption may follow, and through Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures the latter disease, yet the former disappear at once under its influence.

Perfective and the second second second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Noire Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

True

Witness.

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper he continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by

carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance ; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

ECCLESIASTICAL OALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1864. 16, Friday-SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, M. N. 17. Saturday-Stigmatu of St. Francis. 18. Sunday-18th after Penlecost. Of the seve dolors of the B. V. Mary.

dolors of the B. Y. Mary.
19, Monday-SS. Janvier, &c., M. M.
20, Tuesday-Vig. of St. Eustache, &c., M.M.
21, Wednesday-1st EMBER-DAY, Fast. St. Matt.

A. P. 22, Thursday-St. Thomas of Vil. E.O. d.

The "Forty Hours' Adoration" of the Blessed Sa crament will commence as follows :---

16, Friday-St. Valentin.

18, Sunday-St. Janvier. 20, Tuesd-St Cyprien.

22, Thursday-St. John of Matha.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

With Denmark prostrate, and Poland pacified there is for the moment no great European question to be discussed by diplomatists, or to furnish material for the journalist's editorial. The capture of the Georgza by the Federal Steam frigate Niagara is perhaps the most important European event of the past week, and is much commented on by the press.

The Georgia belonged originally to the Confederate Navy, but owing to some defect in her sailing qualities she was by her government sold to a Mr. Bates of Liverpool, by whom she was employed for purely mercantile purposes. At the time of her capture she was making her way to Lisbon, having been chartered by the Portuguese government to carry passengers to the Coast of Africa and to the West Indies: and the questions of maritime and international law at issue are very complicated. On the one hand it is pretended that a valid sale changes the character of the ship sold : on the other hand, the Federal captors of the Georgia contend that by the sale to a British subject the Georgia had not divested herself of her character of a hostile cruiser, and was therefore good and lawful prize. Law books innumerable will be ransacked, and many precedents relevant and irrelevant will be cited, but the issue will be a recognition of the

has, by the determination he has expressed respecting continuing the war, given offense to the "Peace Democrats," as they are called-that is to say to those who adhere consistently to the doctrine of State Rights, and deny the right of the North to annex or unite the South by force ót arms.

Our latest European dates are by SS. America, from Southampton, 31st ult. The Conference on the Danish Question has not concluded its labors. In Venetia there seem to be preparations for an outbreak. The police had discovered stores of arms and ammunition, and | It tells them that they are alter all but a minority several arrests had been made.

THE ISSUE DEFINED. - Judging from the tone of the French Canadian press, we seem at last to be advancing rapidly towards a clear understanding on the great question of the daythat of the proposed constitutional changes, and the future relative positions of Upper and Lower Canada. We omit all consideration, for the present, of the Lower Provinces, because we do not believe that there is at present any probability of these consenting to a Union of any kind with Canada, other than that which already exists through the Imperial Government. The means of communication between Canada and Nova Scotia are not yet sufficiently developed to admit of a Confederation ; and we suspect that it will be yet a long time before we shall see those means of communication completed by an inter-Colonial railroad. Before this can be done money will be required; and unless it can be shown that such a railroad will pay, we do not think that European capitalists, from whom after all the money will have to be borrowed, will care to risk their funds in it. No doubt if the projectors of the scheme shall succeed in proving that it will be as cheap to send a barrel of flour from Montreal to England via Halifax and an intercolonial railroad, as it will be to send it to

the same destination via Portland and the already existing line of communication with that port-they will easily borrow the money. But it does strike us that for a long tive, a very long time yet to come, the Canadian merchant will find it cheaper to ship his flour from Portland than from Halifax-in which case we do not see how our intercolonial railroad would pay its expences, or prove a tempting investment to foreign capitalists. In a military point of view such a road, running contiguous to the enemy's territory, would be a perfect humbug.

We may therefore dismiss, for the present, all thoughts of a general federation of the Brit-North American Provinces, and confine ourselves to the question of the so called federation of Upper and Lower Canada-to which the present Ministry are said to be pledged. On this question public opinion has by this time pretty generally and rather strongly, declared tself. It is not in fact any longer a mere party question, but is rapidly becoming-we regret to say it-a national question ; the Anglo Saxon press, of all shades of politics ranging itself on

must be based-or it will be rejected by the practical statesmanship, and the common sense of the great majority of the people of this country.-Mont. Gazette, 2nd inst.

Thus it will be seen that, on this question of so-called Federation, there is perfect unanimity at last repeating our very words :-of opinion betwixt the Clear-Grit Globe of Toronto, and the Conservative Gazette of Montreal-who have only this in common, that in virtue of the Coalition, they are both Ministerial papers. The Gazette says more however, and pretty plainly hints to the French Canadians that they must make up their minds to submit .-in the United Province of Canada; and that,

if they will insist upon a real Federation, upon a Union in which not the legislative, but the federal principle would be in the ascendant-il they will contend for real substantial power to be vested in the local or State Governmentswhy then the Conservatives of Lower Canada will make common cause with the Clear-Grits of the West to impose representation by population upon Lower Canada :-

"The French Canadians are a minority of the people of Canada and of British America : the British population of Lower Canada finds itself in a minority also. And if in the project offered to the people too great an extension is given to the Federal principle one making the separate Provinces really supreme, and controlling instead of subordinate to the central Goverment-why then the British of Lower Oanada, and of the Ottawa country will join the men of the West-oppose federation altogether, and grant representation by population pure et sim ple as by far the less of the evils. There is no help for it.--lb.

We trust that the words of this impertment threat will be seriously read, and scrupulously weighed by our French Canadian and Cathotholic fellow-citizans. They are significant in that they come from one who has always professed hitherto to sympathise with the Southerners against the Northerners-that is to say with the champions of the Federal principle and of "State Rights," as against those who would reduce the States to the condition of "subordinate municipal jurisdictions;" but who, in the case of French Canadians and of Papists, recants, finds it convenient to have another and different set of principles which can be asserted in behalf of Anglo-Saxon and Protestant Ascendency. Nor significant for this reason only; but doubly significant because as the words of a Conservative Ministerial journal, they tend to establish the truth of the statements lately made upon the same subject by the chief Clear Grit Ministerial organ of Upper Canada. At all events our readers will see that there is perfect harmony of opinion upon the great constitutional question of the day, between men who have hitherto been in politics wide as the poles asunder, and with naught in common, but their Anglo-Saxonism and their Protestantism.

On the other hand, the French Canadians of all shades of politics are rapidly approaching towards harmony of opinion, and we trust unity of action upon this vital question; on the solution of which so much-that both as French Canadian and as Catholics they value, is at stake.

The Opposition papers in the French langu have from the first-we care not to enquire into their motives-opposed the Ministerial scheme, which on the other hand was but feebly defended by the French Ministerial press. The latter, however, have been aroused by a perusal of the articles in the Globe, the Gazette and other English Ministerial organs, to a sense of the danger which menaces their nationality and their religion; and at last boldly and almost unanimously declare themselves against such a scheme of union as that enunciated by the Globe the Gazette and their other English speaking contemporaries. We have already quoted from the Canadien of Quebec to this effect. Le Journal de Quebec speaks in the same tone : and in Montreal the Mincrve, the leading Ministerial paper, finds itsell compelled to set itself right with the public by expressing its views upon the question of federation. We translate from its issue of the 30th ult. :--"The Gazetle is certainly deceived if it fancies that in Lower Canada public opinion is in favor of a legislative union. On the contrary, the French Canadians will nevel ceese to offer their most decided opposition to such a measure, because therein they see the annihilation of their nationality. "We are for a Confederation in which the Federal principle shall be carried out to its fullest extent, -applique dans toule son etendue-and which shall leave to the central power, control only over questions of general interest and in nowise affecting the interests of the several sections; and to the local legislatures all that concerns their particular interests. On all questions relating to its particular ex-istence we desire that each State be completely independent of each other. "The federal power shall be sovereign no coubt, but its functions will extend only over certain gen-eral questions strictly determined-bien determinees -in the Constition.

Times says, to maximise" the central power Remember that, according to the Gazetteand to "minimise" that of the local or State Governments. It is the policy of democracy and of the Revolution, says the Minerve,-thus

"And the legislative union of these States"-(it is more particularly alluding to Germany)-"" is de-manded only by the party of the Revolution who, as in Italy, tend towards absorption, and consequently towards the extinction of the independence of each particular State."-Minerve, 6th inst.

Of course ; " Unification." " Centralisatron," are the last words of democracy and of the Revolution, always, everywhere. The Globe, and the Gazette do but re-echo the sentiments of Marat and of L'Ami du Peuple; the avowed policy of Mr. George Brown is as that of Cavour and of Mazzini. These advocate Italian, the former Canadian Unity; but one spirit, one and the same foul devil of democracy speaks by the mouths of all three. Long ago the TRUE WITNESS put forward these views; and we rejoice to find that at last they have been adopted, endorsed, and put forward as its own by the Ministerial Minerve.

What will be the upshot of all this it is easy to perceive. It will be, as we foresaw from the first day the scheme was mooted, a renewal and intensification of "sectional strife." This is what the Coalition has done for us, this the inevitable consequences of its fatal policy. It has brought out into stronger relief than ever the essential meradicable differences betwixt Protestant Upper Canada, and the Catholic and French Canadian section of the Province. It has arrayed nationality against nationality; and on a smaller scale indeed, has-(as we pointed out in our issue of July 1st that it would)-reproduced in Canada the same sectional strife as that which in the States of the late American Union, has culminated in bloody and disastrous war.

We translate from the Journal de Quebec of the 6th inst. The Journal it will be remembered is a Ministerial paper in the sense of being a supporter of the Coalition Cabinet. We know not however what importance should be attached to its utterances :---

"If we are to understand by the article in the Globe that the central parliament will have supreme authority, and that the local legislatures will be delegations from this authority, the guarantees given in local legislatures to the respective Provinces would be put idle words-de vains mots; and those things that the Provinces seek to defend would be subjected helplessly -- sans merci-- to the will of the majority. Therefore we cannot be willing to accept such an order of things, even though we may have accepted the principle of Confederation. "Were we compelled to select, we would prefer a

single legislature, to a central parliament and local parliaments, in case the former should have sovereign control over the otLers ; we should be apared at least the inconvenience of an expensive tyranny. It might be despotism, but at all events it would be cheap despotism, whilst the other, whilst oppressing would beggar us."-Journal de Quebec,

Here again we see how perfectly the views of the Journal de. Quebec upon the scheme of Federation, as propounded by the President of the Council through the Globz, agree with those long ago expressed on the same subject by the TRUE WITNESS. Our Quebec contemporary in the same article gives us his opinion as to the manner in which the Ministry propose to act with respect to "constitutional changes" :--

(whose word we doubt however)-all the British portion of the population are in favor of giving sovereign power to the central government, and of making of the local governments mere subordinate municipalities with delegated functions ; and then ask yourself if, in the Ministerial scheme as by you announced, there is any safeguard for the autonomy of Lower Canada !

THE LOWER PROVINCES .- We have reasons to believe that our fellow subjects of the Lower Provinces are by no means very anxious to contract any closer union with ns than that which already exists. But upon one point they seem determined to insist in case of union, and that is " Protestant Ascendency." Thus the Is'ander. a journal published in Prince Edward Island, concludes an article on the subject with these words :---

"We however contend, and shall ever do so, that the Government of the Colony shall continue essentially Protestant."

MEETINGS IN UPPER CANADA. - We see by the Toronto Mirror that a preliminary meeting has been held at London, C.W., to consider the position and duties of the Catholics of the Western section of the Province in the present political crisis. It is proposed to hold a general meeting, composed of delegates from all the chief cities, and centres of population, in order to elicit an opinion from the Catholic body upon this important subject.

There can be no doubt that the Catholics of the West are deeply concerned in the results of the proposed constitutional changes, and we shall watch their proceedings with much interest. These may be of great importance, for though but a minority, Catholics often have it in their power at elections to turn the scale in favor of a particular candidate. It is not of course for us to presume to dictate what course they should follow; but we propose returning to the subject in our next. with a few remarks upon what seems to us to be the course which duty and interest alike enjoin the Catholics of Upper Canada to follow. In the meantime we wish all success to their proposed Convention.

THE "GLOBE" ON CONVENTS .- Our Clear Grit contemporary has for some few weeks, and for the sake of the alliance, restrained his tongue from its usual obscenities, blasphemies, and ribald insinuations against our Religious Sisterhoods The enforced silence is however too much for him. As your confirmed drunkard, heedless of pledge and the horrors of delirium tremens cannot resist the temptation of the intoxicating glass -as the dog to its vomit, and the sow that has been washed to its wallowing in the mire, so does our Clear-Grit ally-in spite of Presidentship of Council, and the necessity of keeping up the delusion amongst Papists that he is a penitent and an altered man-return to his abuse of Catholice in general, and of Nuns in particular-with the keener relish no doubt because of his temporary constrained abstinence.

Federal claims by the British Government.

As we mentioned in our last, the Belfast riots. had been quelled, but they have left behind them much irritation which it will be difficult to subdue. All parties agree in casting the blame upon the Orange magistracy of Belfast: and in a speech delivered at a Masonic celebration, the Marquis of Donegal, the Lord Lieutenant of Antrun, expressly taxed the Mayor and his colleagues in the Corporation with gross dereliction of duty. A striking instance of the temper of the North of Ireland Orangemen towards Catholics is given by the Portadown News-an Orange organ-and therefore in this case an unexceptionable witness. The story is this :--

The Reverend Mr. Alexander, Protestant Rector of the parish of Druncree, has a daughter who some time ago married a Mr. Rollinson, a curate in the Anglican Establishment. Some time after this marriage, Mr. Rollinson and his wife joined the Catholic Church ; and being lately on a visit to the father of the lady, the aforesaid Rev. Mr. Alexander, they attended Mass in the Catholic chapel. This of course excited the Orangemen, who waited upon the Rector, and ordered him to turn his daughter and son-in-law out of doors immediately, under penalty of having his house wrecked by the Orange mob. The Reverend Mr. Alexander was obliged to comply with this urgent request; and the Orange journal which recounts the transaction very much applauds the conduct of the people. One fact of this kind is sufficient to show what is the situation of Catholics in the North of Ireland, and what are the principles by which Oragemen are actuated.

The information vouchsafed to us by Yankee telegraph manipulators is even more confused and contradictory than usual. Sherman, the victor of Atlanta, is represented as retreating before the Contederate General Hood, but what is the actual state of affairs it is impossible to determine. Reports of the capture of Mobile were circulated but have been again contracted. General Lee is represented as massing his troops as if for an attack upon Grant's left, and a serious engagement is momentarily expected.

General McClellan has accepted the nomina tion of the Chicago Convention; but in so doing these as fundamental principles on which the Union

one side; the French Canadian press, Ministerial and Opposition, taking ground in like manner on the other.

The former advocates a Union which it calls for the sake of appearances, a federal union indeed, but which in reality will be, if carried out, merely a Legislative Union, with certain limited functions delegated to sectional municipalities to be created for the purpose of administering their local affairs. All real power and authority however to be vested in the hands of the central government in which the Anglo-Saxon and Protestant element would be supreme. This is the scheme which finds favor in the eyes of the Protestant and English speaking portion of the population ; and to which alone it is prepared to give its assent.

We have already quoted the Globe on this point. We have shown what is the plan of Federation, as it exists in the head of Mr. George Brown, the President of the Council, and, as according to the same authority, agreed to by his Ministerial colleagues. It consists in a sovereign central authority, assisted by subordiuate local or municipal bodies, to which it concedes or delegates certain strictly defined and limited functions, which it could not conveniently exercise itself. But as the Globe is the organ of the Clear-Grit party, it is well that we should hear what the Conservative section of the English Ministerial press says on the same subject. It will be found that it faithfully re-echoes the words of the Globe.

In Lower Canada the leading Ministerial organ in the English language, and the chief of the Conservative press is the Montreal Gazette .-It speaks indeed, not professedly in the name of its Ministerial patrons, but in that " of a large majority of the British inhabitants of Lower and Central Canada"-and thus it delivers itself upon the question of the relative positions of the central and the local governments :---

"We have said, and we repeat now, that any union between these colonies must be as nearly as possible, a legislative union, with as small an infusion of the federal element as will meet the necessities of the case. We quoted to commend it, the statement of the Toronto Globe, that the federal legislature must have supreme authority-the others aubordinate municipal jurisdiction. We re-assert

"Such is the only plan of Confederation that Lower Canada will accept. . . We think that the *Globe* went too far in saying that it is the idea of the Ministry to make the sectional powers delegated powers-that is to say, subordinate-soumis-to the federal power and under its absolute control.

"Public opinion in Lower Canada is on this point unanimous; nor is there one of our fellow country-men who would have the and courage to approve a measure which would decree our decadence and our annihilation.

"For no consideration will we modify our opinions upon this subject, and to sustain them we will put forth all the strength at our disposal."-Minerve, 30th ult.

Again its issue of the 6th inst., the Minerve returns to the subject, and employs almost the very words of the TRUE WITNESS to describe the policy of those who seek as the London will of all the rest of the Lower Canadians .- | racter" that bring home the poison. These are

"The Government will submit to the Chambers at their next Session, a plan of a constitution, in which will be defined the attributes of all the legislative bodies, and the present representatives of the people will accept or reject the project. If they reject it we shall not hear of it any further.

"If they accept it, it will have necessarily to un-dergo another trial before the Electoral body; and then if it comes forth victorious from this second trial, it will be sent to London to receive Imperial sanction."-Journal de Quebec.

This is the Ministerial scheme according to our Quebec contemporary; and it will be remarked with pain and surprise by many that it contains no provision for protecting Lower Canada against the danger of having imposed on it a new form of constitution by an Upper Canadian majority aided by a Lower Canadian minority. The "double majority," so essential to this section of the Province in so grave a crisis, is not so much as alluded to; and we must therefore conclude from the silence of the Ministerial Journal upon this all important point, that it has been abandoned by the Ministry, and that a bare majority of the legislature will suffice to impose upon Lower Canada a system of government to which the great majority of the people and representatives of Lower Canada may be opposed. " Call you this backing your friends? A plague upon such backing we say."

We would respectfully invite the attention of the Journal to this point. A measure of Federation, such as that announced by the President of the Council through the Globe as that to which the Ministry are by agreement actually bound, would, according to the Journal de black sheep of the flock, the Messalinas in pina-Quebec place all the interests which we most de- | fores, or the Beckey Sharpes of the rising gensure to see protected, at the mercy of the central eration who are liable to take the Romish fever. government, and would be but an expensive | For these Popery has no altractions. Nay! it tyranny, that would beggar whilst oppressing repels them. The seed in their case falls as it us.

And yet this "expensive tyranny," for all that as yet appears to the contrary, may be im_ | devour it, and catch away that which was sown posed on Lower Canada by a simple majority, in their hearts. St. Matt. xiii. 19.

composed of the representatives of Upper Canada, aided by some six or seven of the represen- gentle affectionate child" --- who. catches the tatives of the Lower Province, and against the infection; " it is your earnest, sober devout cha

Our ally breaks out in great strength in his issue of the 7th inst. the subject being, the "Education of Girls," the object to point out and warn Protestants against,-

" The specious falsehoods, the blandishments and the wily seductions of pomps and mystery of Romanism.

Nevertheless, and in spite of all that the Globe can say or do, Protestant parents will persist in sending their daughters to the Catholic convent: from whence-horrible to be said-the latter too often come forth tainted with what the writer in the Globe so feelingly denounces as the " specious falsehoods of Romanism," or in other words bearing within them the germs of the Catholic faith, which often, after having been long years dormant, start into life, and bring forth flowers and fruit abundantly, when and where these are least expected.

The writer cites a harrowing case in illustratiun-by no means a solitary case; that of a young Protestant lady, the child of very Protesting parents, who having spent seven years of her life in a Convent came out a Papist at heart; and who though she subsequently married a Protestant, continued to be Catholic at heart all her life, and died professing the Catholic faith and leaving all her children with a bias the same way.

This is sad no doubt, but the worst remains yet to be told. The mischief of it is-as the Protestant writer in the Globe, very naively admit,-all unconscious of the significance of his admission-" that it is not most frequently your wild harum scarum girls, or your incipient heartless coquette that is won over ;" that it is not the were by the way-side where the fowls of the air -vanity and the lusts of the fiesh-speedlly

"No" -- continues the Globe--" it is your

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

they who fall victims : who, being naturally of a Popish diathesis, of the St. Agnes and the St. Theresa temperament, who having their affections directed heavenwards and not earthwards, are most susceptible to Catholic influences : who are in short the good ground into which the seed falling, it springeth up and bringeth forth, some sixty, some one hundred fold. Praise be to God Who give th the increase.

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Certainly we feel thankful to the Globe for its candid admissions. When the Pope cleans up his garden he throws the weeds over the Protestant wall: but if he encroaches on his neighbor's domain, it is only to cull and carry forth with him its choicest flowers. Protestantism picks up gladly our exuviæ; and from our very feculeucies -an Achilli, a Chiniquy or a Maria Monk, it distils such odor of sanctity as it has. The Catholic Church on the contrary attracts unto herself what is comely, what is of good repute, "the gentle, the affectionate, the enthusiastic, the earnest, the sober, and the devout." It is the Globe that speaks, and on this point its testimony may be received.

What is to be done? asks the same writer--how is this plague to be arrested? He proposes that Protestants should establish efficient rivals sist now. to these pestilential convents, but the difficulties are innumerable, insurmountable. There is the be directed exclusively by religious authorities. I expence; and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, would superse sets of intended and what the Sisters do for love, what the S have to be done, if done at all, by Protestant which there is no question here, but of the positive teachers for an adequate pecuniary consideration ; ordering of prayers, sermons, ceremonies, &c. and how this is to be obtained the bewildered that Divine Worship being directed to God, it is not writer does not see "unless 'the good time' is proper to introduce anything into it for the purpose of exhibiting our sentiments on temporal matters. come when Government or wise rich people shall give their thousands and ten thousands for public instead of God. benefit."

It will no doubt suggest itself as a gleam of comfort to the Globe that, under the new political order about to be inaugurated in Canada, Romish Convents may be discouraged and put down by the strong hand of the law, as in Italy and wherever Liberal principles are in the ascendant greater number of the party subscribed to offer -even if efficient Protestant rivals cannot be him some present. Accordingly the committee built up. A good deal may be done no doubt charged with the duty presented him, at the by means of legislation to prevent the growth and house, St. Louis Street, with a hand ome silver multiplication of Convents. " Scielling Committees" too may in time be instituted; and it sent on the occasion, and with the committee would be no difficult matter for a strong Liberal were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Daley after to Ogdensburgh, and there enlist with a brother government, such as the G'obe's scheme of Fed- the presentation. eration would give us, to devise a thousand means of harassing the Nuns and throwing obstacles in their way. To this it will probably steamboats belonging to the Richelieu Company. come ere long: and this is the only feasible plan The Quebec boats now leave for that city at 6 for remedying the evil which the Globe so bit- o'clock, p.m., instead of 7 o'clock as heretofore. terly deplores and denounces.

WHAT THE LORD JESUS CHRIST WAS LIKE. -It is hard to determine whether the blasphemous or the ludicrous be the more conspicuous in and many a hearty laugh in which we were preparing to indulge has been suddenly checked, or nipt i' the bud by a shudder at the writer's prospecimen of what we mean.

In his issue of the 3rd instant, the Witness ous of filling them. that he had never seen any "who seemed to on earth as Miss Fidelia Fish." This compari- seen by inspection of the Census made in 1861. ing of themselves or of one another.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AS ENJOYED UNDER THE YANKEE GOVERNMENT .- Our readers will remember the case of the Bishop of Natchez. imprisoned by the Yankee Government, for refusing to pray according to order of some impertinent " Jack-in-Office. . The following is an extract from the reverend Bishop's reply to the insolent government functionary, and for which the writer is subjected to the treatment of a felon :---

Remonstrance of the Bishop of Nutchez against Mili-lary Interference in the Worship of the Calholic Church.

To Col. B. G. Farrar, Commanding at Natchez. Respected Sir :- I now expressly declare that my leclining to submit to this Order is not intended as an expression of disregard, or as dislike, towards any civil or military authority, nor towards any person exercising such authority. It is not intended as a manifestation of disloyalty, nor of loyalty, nor of any person claiming power. It has no political sig-nification. It is simply of the Liberty of the Church to discharge her divine functions, without interference from other persons.

And this, in a country where all religions are equal before the government amounts to the same thing as the liberty of the people, (not against God, but against the State) in peace and in war, to choose for themselves their religion, and their religious guidea.

If an order like this were made by any other civil or military authority that might be in command at Natchez, it would be my duty to resist them as I re-

The chief reasons for resistance may be reduced to these two. One is, that religious worship ought to

The other reason especial to the present case, is, This appears to be addressing our devotions to men

THE PARLIAMENTARY EXCURSION .- On the excursion to the maritime Provinces Mr. J. H. Daley rendered almost infinite services to the Canadians by looking after their billets, furnishing them with information and securing their comforts. As a token of their gratitude the cup. Mr. Snyder, of St. John, and another member of St. John Committee were also pre-

We call attention to the changes which have taken place in the hours of departure of the

APPEAL TO THE IRISH CATHOLICS IN FAVOR OF COLONIZATION. (Communicated.)

Apprehending the many dangers to which their faith and nationality are exposed, on account of the the columns of our evangelical contemporaries; our Canadians have at last resolved to lend their assistance to those of their countrymen who desire to form establishments upon newly cleared lands.

In order to accomplish this, a vast association has been formed, which bears the name of 'The Colo-nisation Society,' and each member of which engages fanity. We think the following is a pretty fair himself to give a quarter dollar a year. To receive this trifling contribution, lists containing each 33 sucscribers will be entrusted to those who are desirhas an obituary notice of a Miss Fidelia Fish, ., Why should not our Irish Catholics, who form a part of the population do as much? Should they who did something, somewhere, but what or not be as interested as the Canadians? when the where we care not to enquire. Of this Miss preservation of their faith and of the lands which Fidelia Fish, a Minister of some Yankee sect, a their adopted country oners them are in quotion. The Have they not even double motives for action. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, pronounced the eulogy-largest portion of the population inhabiting the Northern shores of the St. Lawrence are exclusively Irish. The same may be said of the borders of the him so nearly what the Lord Jesus Christ was St. Maurice and the Ottawa rivers, as can be easily son betwixt Our Blessed Lord and Miss F. Fish assisted by the Society of the Propagation of the will no doubt startle some of our readers; but Faith, the greater part of whose funds came from the collections of the French Canadians. Siece they blasphemous though it must seem in their eyes, desire that their countrymen be equally assisted, it is in Prescott and Ogdensburg with being in league we can assure them that it is but a fair specimen but just that they share in the general contribution. These observations are too conformable to the laws of the liberties which the fancied or self-dubbed saints of the conventicle indulge in when speakconfidentially expressed, and we dare hope that they will be supported by the Irish Pastors who are so devoted to the religious and material interests of

FIRE AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY .--- On Sunday night at eleven o'clock the premises occupied by Messrs. Hall & Hay, hardware merchants, McGill St., were attempted to be robbed by forcing open the safe with a cold chisel, and, failing in this to blow it open by means of gunpowder. The safe, though receiving damage, resisted, however, the efforts of the thieves, who then set fire to the third flat of the building, whence the flames communicated over a partition wall into the attic above the offices lately occupied by the Hon. John Young, as also downwards into the offices themselves situate on the corner of Grey Nun and William Street. The fire-brigade arrived on the spot and subdued the flames, but the store of Messrs. Hall & Kay, whose safe was on the ground floor, received damage by water. They are however, amply insured. The store of G. Wait, produce merchant, which is under the late offices of Mr. Young, also received some damage by water, but is insured for \$2,000. The office of C. Legge, Esq., Civil Engineer, was likewise damaged by water, as well as the store of WR Dixon, commission merchaut, corner of Grey Nun & Wm Sts. To the south of these premises in Mc-Gill st. is the GTR cartage office, which has received a good deal of water from the playing upon the 2nd and 3rd flat over it, and occupied by Gordon Bros., general grocers, who received heavy damage, but are believed to be insured. Indeed the stock of none of the parties seems to have sustained damage by fire. We may also state that the offices of J. M. Young, situate under those lately occupied by the Hon. J. Young received injury from water. The damage to the building is principally confined to the woodwork and will not be very great.

FEDERAL RECRUITING AGENTS .- On the 24th inst., detective O'Neil paid a visit to Prescott on business in his line, and while there was fortunate enough in rescuing out of the hands of those vile entrappers a young Canadian lad, on his way to Ogdensburgh, to become a soldier under Uncle Sam. O'Neil further operated on some parties at Prescott, who have no respect for Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, in a way anything but pleasant to these gents. In his perambulations, admiring the beauties of the place he came across an elderly individual, a farmer in appearance, with two persons, one English and the other French, evidently in his charge. O'Neil managed to insinuate himself into the confidence of one of these intended victums, and found out that said elderly person, whose name is Robert Wood, a farmer in Augusta, in rear of Prescott, had engaged his two companions to go of Wood's, who is a recruiting serjeant there. They were promised \$800 each so soon as they had enlisted. It is likely the whole agreement would have been carried out only for O'Neil; but he spoiled the fun by having Wood arrested and tried before the Magistrates. The charge was sustained, the evidence being strong against him. He was sent to the County gaol there to await his trial. On the arrival of the Ottawa train at Prescott, on Wednesday, there got off, two persons, evidently sharpers, and with them a third, a young French lad of about 18 years of age. They were apparently inducing the lad to go with them. They went to the hotel in company, paid for the lad's dinner and liquor. O'Neil was watching the operation, and suspected another kidnapping case. He got the young lad aside into a room, and through an interpreter found out that these Yankees had hired him in Otta va to go to Ogdensburgh, saying they did a large business both there and at Rouse's Point.

DEPARTURE OF MULLER, THE ALLEGED MURDERER. -Among the passengers by the steamer Etnu, for Liverpool, was Franz Muller, the alleged murderer of Mr. Briggs, who left these shores on a warrant of extradition, issued by the State Department at Washington, in charge of Icspector Tanner, of the London Detective Police. U.S. Marshal Murray and Inspec-tor Oarpenter of the Metropolitan Police, accompanied by E. M. Archibald, Esq., British Consul at this port, proceeded to the Tombs and took posses-sion of the prisoner Muller, whom they convered on board the steamer Etna, and Marshal Murray formally delivered him over to Inspector Tanner, who was in waiting to take charge of him. Quite an excitement was occasioned among the passengers when it was known that the notorious Muller was coming on board, and many pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the celebrated personage. The prisoner maintained his usual composed demeanor, but sppeared to be struck with terror on boarding the steamer. He was immediately taken below in charge of the English officers.

17 Remittances in our next.

Births.

In this city, on the 8th instant, Mrs. J. N. Trimble, of a daughter.

In Toronto, on the 23rd ult , the wife of Mr. C. P. Archbold, Colborne street, of a daughter.

In Quebec, on the 6 h inst., Mrs. John Brophy, of a daughter.

Died.

In Toronto, on the 3rd inst., after a painful and lingering illness, Mary, wife of Mr. John H. M'Closkey, George street, aged 28 years.

In Toronto, on the 3rd just., Mary Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas M'Cormick, King street, aged one year and nine months.

On the 8th instant, at Valcartier, near Quebec, Oharles Fitzpatrick, aged 80 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 12, 1864. Flour - Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,00; Middlings, \$3,10 \$3,30; Fine, \$4,50 to \$3,70; Super., No. 2 \$3,75 to \$3,85; Superfine \$4,15 to \$4,30; Fancy \$4,35; Extra, \$4,50 to \$4,60 ; Superior Extra \$4,70 to \$4,80 ; Bag Flour, \$2,30 to \$2,50. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00:

Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U.

C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,571

to \$5,65; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$0,00; Pear.s, in demand, at \$6,35 to \$6,271.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 10hc to 16c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 10hc 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 91c to 9hc.

Tailow per lo, Sc to Sic. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12hc Bacon, 5c to 6hc.

Pork-Quiet ; New Mess, \$17,50 to \$18,00 ; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00.-Montreal Witness.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) Sept. 12.

			n fu		
	8	. đ	•	8.	d.
Flour, country, per qtl.		0	to	15	0
Oatmeal, do	12	6	to	13	0
Indian Meal		G	to	11	0
Peas per min	3	4	to	3	9
Beans, small white per min				0	
Honey, per lb	0	0	to	0	0
Potatoes, per bag	2		to	3	0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.		0,50	to	SI	0.75
Hay, per 100 bundles		8,00) to	\$1	0,00
Straw,	···· \$	2,50	to	Ś	4,00
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	7	to	0	' 8
Butter, fresh per lb,	0	10	to	1	0
Do'salt, do	0	9	to	0	0
Lard, do.	0	7	to	0	8
Barley, do., for seed per 50)lbs0	0	to	0	0
Buckwheat	2	6	to	3	0
Flax Seed, do.	0	0	to	0	0
Timothy do	0	0	to	0	0
Oats, do,	2	3	to	2	6
Turkeys, per couple, (old)	8	0	to	10	0

TORONTO MARKETS-Sept. 9.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

THE above Institution resumed its duties on Tuesday, the 6th of September. The Course of Instruction includes English and French Grommar, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, Composition, History, (Ancient and Modern); in a word, a perfect Commercial Education. No pains will be spared to give the Pupils a competent knowledge of the English and French languages.

TERMS :

Board and Tuition £18 per Annum, (payable quar; terly in advance.)

Beds, bedding, if	required,		£1	10	0.+	
Music,			2	0	0	
Washing,		· • • •	1	5	0	
Septomber 7, 1864.				•	2w.	

LACHINE CONVENT.

THE PUPILS of this Institution will RESUME their studies on THURSDAY, the EIGHTH of next month. The Ladies of this Convent are happy to have it in their power to offer to their Boarders a great increase of room. They would also warn parents that henceforward the Course of study will be--half French and half English. There will also be a special Course for those Pupils whose parents desire them to study one language only.

Although the plastering of the rooms in the new house which the Pupils are to occupy is almost finished, they will, at the commencement of the Scholastic Year, all continue to sleep in the old house, so long as their parents desire it. August 18, 1864. 6w.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object o 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 objec wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

S. MATTHEWS. MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS., WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markots, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount. N.B-NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit.

S. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Banks No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOR Augast 25, 1864. 12m.

5

We would remind our readers that the Bazaar those confided to their care. at the Asylum St. Joseph Bonaventure Street among the Irish, as it has been among the Canadians, in aid of the Orphans, will continue throughout and Catholicity cannot but gain in Lower Canada. this week: and we would respectfully but earnestly mvite them to assist in the good work. On Friday evening a splendid Gold Watch wil from his son, Michael Young, dated at the 'Draft be raffled for.

claims :---

money, and to fail in buziness ! ! !"

The newly erecied Custom House at Quebec was destroyed by fire on the forenoon of Saturdav last. The building cost \$300,000, and the loss is but partially covered by insurance. How the fire originated has not been ascertained.

Annual Exhibition of this Society is held this year in the Victoria Skatian Birly D MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTIyear in the Victoria Skating Rink, Drummond Street; and opening on the afternoon of Thurs-their verdict in accordance with the above facts, and a back to Europe. The date of his residence in this warrant was issued by the coroner for his arrest, to Province is not given; and we cannot, therefore, the second se day, 15th instant, it will continue to the end of take his trial at Nelsonville in October next. the week. A magnificent display is expected; and during the Exhibition several Bands of Music will be in attendance, and prizes will be awarded to the best performers. It is to be honed that the labors of the Society will be hoped that the labors of the Society will be other means must be adopted for the connectment of acter, our fuel of the prisoners, as the present accomplations are quite sharpen curiosity, and to warrant inquiry into furcrowned with success.

Let a Colonisation Society be then organised

THE CRIMPS' CONFIDENCE DODGE .- A letter has been received by Mr. Barnabas Young of Storrington Rendezvous, Hart Island, August 1st 1864,' and sta-ting that he had enlisted in the Federal Army, receiv-A SUITABLE FORM OF THANKSGIVING FOR (MONTREAL WITNESS ? - Our old friend (MONTREAL WITNESS ? - Our old friend (MONTREAL WITNESS ? - Our old friend by 'John Nickels,' but not the first greenback of THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."-Our old friend by John Michels, out of this case is on a par Artemus Ward being took suddenly pious ex- with the McGionis transaction of last spring, and proves how desperately hardened a man becomes even to his bosom friends, when he has once embark-"Alars! alars! how on thankful we are to that ed in the cruel and disgraceful traffic of procuring Providence which allouse us to live, and to borrow victims for the white slave market of the Federal army .- Kingston News, 5th.

> upon the body of a girl fourteen years of age, whose parents suppose her to have been poisoned. It appeared at the inquest that the girl being sick Mr. Violetti was called in. It seems that for a number of ringe, and when he had got hold of whatever pro-years he has practised medicine in addition to his perty his wife possessed, he was obliged to go to other duties, though it seems without license. Being called in to visit the young girl he gave her a rank poison of which she died in twenty minutes. Mr. what they deem an accident. The Jury brought in

SKEDADDLERS IN SANDWICH JAIL. - The Essex inadequate.

The lad, when leaving Ottawa, wanted to send for some clothes he had, but his companions told him not to mind his clothes as they would give bun a new suit at Ogdensburgh for nothing. Here was another victim. There not being sufficient evidence to convict the parties, they were dozen, 10 allowed to go; but the French lad was sent home do, tub, to Ottawa rejoicing, the expense of which his former companions paid. Another arrest was Ducks, de made on Thursday, and on Friday the case was 50c to 00 heard before the Police Court in Prescott. The 1b, 40c to party charged was remanded for a week, having | do, \$6,00 made a disclosure charging certain parties both to induce Canadians to enlist in the American army .- Union.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS .- Notice is given in the Canada Gazette, intimating to justices of the peace, mayors, wardens, and others in Oanada, that they have no authority of their own to surrender accused persons to the anthority of the United States. The only authority for extradition under the Ashburton treaty is a special warrapt under the hand and seal of the Governor Gene-ral. This notification has no doubt been called forth by the recent surrender by a magistrate of the County of Welland to officers from Buffalo of a person charged with having committed a murder in Ohio. The surrender in this case was informal, and not warranted by the provisions of the Ashburton treaty. The magistrate through ignorance violated our law of asylum but hereafter ignorance connot be held to be a plea whereby a magistrate may escape the consequences of officious interference.

BEWARE OF COUNTEEFSITS .- Spurious quarter dolars, purporting to be of the coinage of 1862, are in circulation. They are said to be well enough executed, but they are easily detected by the color and sound.

ANTECEDENTS OF MULLER. - The Toronto Leader of LOISORING OASE IN ELY - We learn by Le Defri-cheur that an inquest was held at Ely by Coroner Gasavant, during the first fortnight of last month, upon the body of a girl fourteen month of last month, is well known in Ganada nal he once lived in Quebec, and afterwards at Three Rivers, where he married a young Canadian girl of good position. About two months after the marperty his wife possessed, he was obliged to go to Europe by way of the United States, two other wives whom he had previously married, and both of whom Muller who was in Oanada is known to have gone udge whether it squares with what is known of him in London ; but it is certain that none of the English Journal says :- There were forty-two prisoners in our papers bint at the possibility of Muller, the alleged ther proofs of identity. 1997 - 1996 - 1996 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4,45 to 4,55;	HICKEY & BUCKLEY,
Fancy, \$4,25 to 4,33; Superfine, \$3,85 to 3,95	Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitor
Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 82c to 90c; Spring, 75c to	in Chancery, Conveyancers,
78c Barley, per busilel, 80c to 87c Peas, do, 54c to 60c. Oats, do, 40c to 42c. Potatoes, do, 75c to	NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c.
85c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to 5,00. Eggs, per	OFFICE - IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINCS,
dozen, 10c to 13c. Butter, fresh, per 1b, 17c to 20s;	(Corner of Sussex and York Streets)
do, tub, 15c to 17c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3,50 to 4,50c.	OTTAWA, C. W.
Calves, do, \$3,50 to 4,50. Lambs, do, \$2,00 to 2,50.	M. J. HICKEY, P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.B
Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to 5. Sheepskins, each,	August 3, 1864. 12-m.
50c to 00c. Calfskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$10,60 to 13,50. Straw,	
do, \$6,00 to 7.	C. F. FRASER,
	Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
BAZAAR FOR THE ORPHANS.	NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
ON MONDAY next, the 12th instant, the ANNUAL	
BAZAAR in aid of the ORPHANS, will be opened	BROCKVILLE, O. W.
in the HALL of the ASYLUM ST. JOSEPH, Bona- venture Street, and will be continued throughout	17 Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.
the week. The Hall will be open to the public from	REFERENCES-Messers. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal
1 P.M., to 10 P.M., each day.	M. P. Ryan, Esq,
A splend GOLD WATCH, of the value of \$100, will be rafiled for on Friday the 16th, at a QUAR-	James O'Brien, Ésq., "
TER DOLLAR the ticket.	FARM TO LET.
Persons charitably disposed, who may have any	
articles to send to the Bazaar, will please address them to the Sisters of the St. Joseph Asylum, St.	THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISE
Bonaventure Street.	of ST. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to b
Montreal, September 8, 1864. 2-in.	LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part
TEACHERS WANTED.	with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings.
	This Farm is well known to be one of the best in
THE Parish of Ste. SOPHIE, County of Terrebonne,	this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Tar-
WANTS THREE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools. Female Teachers will suit.	nips and other Vegetables. For particulars, apply to
Apply to I. G. J. MIREAU, SecTressurer to School	P. CARROLL, Esq ,
Commissioners of said Parish, Ste. Sophie.	Tannery West
Sept. 13, 1864. Im.	Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING,
MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,	St. Laurente
•	August 11, 1864.
Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.	THE NOW INTERSATING ACTION
THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on	IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW- LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing.
MONDAY, TWENTY NINTH of AUGUST, at NINE	Machine, combining the best qualities of the
o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and	Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the
Mathematical Education is imparted in the above	world for general family use, and Dressmaking
Institution, at moderate charges.	purposes. JAMES MORISON & CO:
The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those	
few years past.	WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have
For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at	taken First Prizes at the present Great Provin
the School to the Principal, W. DORAN:	cial Exhibition.
August 24, 1864. 2m.	WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES
MRS. C. O'KEEFE,	can be had only from the Agents,
SO long known and favored in Montreal for her sys-	JAMES MORISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street:
tem of Teaching the ENGLISH and FRENCH lan-	
guages, will RE-OPEN her Classes at her old resi-	DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.
dence, Mr. 15 St Constant Street	Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Booka
No. 15, St. Constant Street,	Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books
On THURSDAY, the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.	Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp
Private Lessons will be given at hours which may be agreed upon.	for sale at DALTONS News Depot, Corner of Craig
August 24, 1864. 3t.	
	and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
	Jan, 17, 1863,

6 MOULTAN LOO MORAN THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Paris has nearly recovered from the fever of enthusiasm of the 15th as if it had never been visited by it.

The spectacle was undoubtedly a very beautiful and even a grand one, and the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, who had come in from St Cloud, must have been greatly struck with the ingenuity that organized the fete.

Surgit amarı alıquid. Amid the organised uproar of Imperial Paris, a mot was suddenly uttered by half-a-dozen gamins, of which no one that I know can give any satisfactory explanation. From midday till sunset, and from sunset till far into the night, the ears were stuuned with. a name, shouted by thousands of voices,- that name was ' Lambert.' But in what ' Lambert ' originated,-by whom or for what purpose it was set flying through the streets of Paris,-how it made its way to Englien, where the Princess Mathulde resides, and to St. Cloud, where the Court is,-why it was repeated during the day and during the night, and heard even in the playhouses opened by the generosity of the Emperor to the people, - and, above all, what was meant by it is more than I can tell. One of the versions is that an honest farmer, whose dress and care the English Ministers for the misery and appearance at once showed him to be from some distant province, paid a visit to Paris in company with his wife a week or two ago. It was the first time they had ever seen the capital; and they acted as people generally do in like circumstances-that is, they lost their way, and got separated from each other in a crowd. The poor woman frightened out of her wits, went about asking everybody she met if they had seen Lambert (her husband's name). This may or may not be the truth-it is not improbable ; but the fact is that, for a day or two before the 15th you heard the inquiry 'As tu vu Lamber ?' at street corners, as if persons were even then trying to make it popular, or reheaving it for Monday. Whatever the explanation or whatever the cause, it is certain that the persistance of thousands of men and boys, seemingly acting in concert, and shouting out the whole day and night 'As tu vu Lambert ?' 'Voila Lambert !' 'Vive Lambert !' ' Ohe Lambert !' was much remarked. The Emperor, Empress, and, I believe, the Prince Imperial returned to St. Cloud after witnessing the fireworks, and as their carriage drove along the Champs Elysees again the cry was raised pell-mell, helter-skelter, a regular sauve qui 'Vive Lambert !' 'Vive Madame Lambert ! peut. About forty were seized and locked up 'Vive le petit Lambert !?

Soon after an unhappy person, tall in stature, dressed in white, and evidently a stranger, afforded much diversion to the gamms, who followed with the same torturing cry of 'Viola Lambert !' The circumstance attracted the attention of the police, who are exercising their ingenuity to discover whether 'Lambert' means anything in particular; if so, what it does mean; and who first set it afloat among the populace. It is still a mystery, but the solution may soon be found at the Prefecture of Police.

Positive announcements that the French Government is on the eve of withdrawing its troops from Rome reappear in the Paris correspondence of the London and Belgian journals. It is an incident of the season, and an instance of the poverty of invention, which generally characterises . these writers. It is tiresome work to be describing crowds and fireworks-the same crowds and the same fireworks at the Imperial fetes and at the King of Spain's with only the mystery of monotony of crush and cor-Lambert to vary ti uscation. So the Pope and the French garrison turn up again to supply a political paragraph, and for the filieth time we are told that the Emperor has made up his mind to discontunue the occupation of Rome. Some writers of philo-Judaic sympathies allege that this determination of the Imperial mind was caused by his wrath at the violation of Religious Liberty in the case of the boy Coen. Others assert that this concession to the Government of King Victor Emma-nuel is to be part of the dowry of the Princess Anna Murat, in case that young lady is married to Prince Humbert of Piedmont-forgetting that the House of Murat would be expected at the same time to abandon its claims to the throne of Naples, which the father of the Princess has never ceased actively to prosecute since the annexation of that kingdom to Northern Italy. Mgr. de Merode was going to Belgium on private business: fortwith his departure from Rome was telegraphed all over Europe and it was just leading to speculation as to the new military arrangements, when another telegram came to say that his Excellency's journey had no political object whatever; and now the correspondents are applying their wits to discover that everything is going on as usual, that the French regiments are receiving their regular reinforcements; and that so far from being any active exchange of diplomatic communications on any subject whatsoever the Pope, his Ministers, and all the Ambassadors are quietly enjoying the villegiatura.-London Tablet. It is quite true, writes the Paris Correspondent of the Morning Post, that the Marquis Pepoli, the Italian Minister at St. Petersburg, has had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon. His excellency conveyed a clear and plain statement to his Majesty concerning the political and financial condition of a condition of a kingdom which Nanoleon III. created ; that is all. It is not true that any new propositions concerning the occupation of the Roman States were made by the Italian Minister. The relations between France and Rome are just what they were. The Emperor, however, never loses an occasion to seek to bring about a reconciliation between the Italian Roman Ponuff and the Italian Catholic people. Of the Diplomatic Corps invited to meet the King of Spain at Versailles, says the Times Correspondent, there will be at least one member absent, and that member is the representative of King Victor Emmanuel. M. Nigra purposes setting out this day for Switzerland to meet Prince Humbert, who arrives there about prominent journals. Oan corrupt youth make good the same time. This, however, is but a pretext. yield good soldiers? Where can be found senators, The real cause is the unwillingness of the Minis- deputies, ministers, generals? At the first invasion wig-Holstein without territorial, political, and mili-

refusing to recognise his Royal Master. There. refusing to recognise his Royal Master. There of ancient Rume be imitated, at least, in their culti-is, indeed, a Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, but he vation of moral virtues. It is thus that they created is received as representing the King of Sardinia, a warlike people, worthy and able to conquer the and not the King of Italy; and to the same world. When that people became corrupted by should be entrusted to the Sisters of Charity and that thing else." Court is still accredited the Ambassador of Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, notwithstanding the absorption of Naples and Sicily in the Itblian Kingdom. M. Nigra will not return to I Italians they prepare them for foreign servitude, Paris until Don Francisco de Assis goes back to Spain; and it is very doubtful whether Prince Humbert will be present at the christening of his nephew, the infant son of Prince Napoleon. At the last elections, the abstention was general, and nearly complete. To limit ourselves to Bolog-ha, out of 7,191 persons entitled to vote, only 491

THE FRENCH PRESS ON BELFAST ORANGE-ISM .- While Belfast is the scene of bloodshed, and the poor Catholic workpeople of Ireland, finding their position past all bearing, are rising against the Protestant Orangeists, their oppressors, the English Minister, deaf to the cries of an oppressed people, have bid adieu to business, and are enjoying their leisure in the country. Lord Palmerston has gone to Walmer Castle, where he will stay two months. Earl Russell is seeking repose at Woburn Abbey from his diplomatic checks. Mr. Milner Gibson is cruising along the coasts of France in his yacht. As for Sir Robert Peel, he is seeking relaxation in the bosom of his family at Drayton Manor. What oppression suffered by the people of Ireland? Let them emigrate in a body to escape the hunger that decimates them. More especially, what do the Ministers care if these pariahs of British Protestantism rise against those who insult and outrage them ! The military will put them down; the Catholics will be found in the wrong, the Orangeists in the right. The law will triumph. Is there anything in all this which need interrupt their lordship's enjoyment of the vacation !- Gazette de France.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16, 1864.—The elections began and ended on Thursday, the 11th inst., throughout the whole of Belgium. The result is, the Liberals have gained a majority of 12. M. Dechamps, the leader of the Conservatives, has lost his seat at Charleroy. At Brussels and Ghent there were squabbles and street rows, an attempt to excite an emeute by the gamins and canaille, amongst whom there were some respectably dressed people; but the police soon sent them right about. They took to their heels peil-meil, helter-skelter, a regular sauve qui for their riotous proceedings and seditious cries of " A bas les calottins !" ' A bas les Jesuites !' runaways, hats, gloves, sticks, kerchiefs, shoes, &c., &c., which were picked up and taken to the police station.

According to the Gazette de Liege the number of voters in all the constituencies who polled at the late election in Belgium were almost exactly the same on each side. More than 80,000 votes were given, and the inajority for the Liberais on the whole was only 500. Now, however, that the Liberals have the majority in the Legislature they will lose no time. The King, his Ministers, and the Chambers, are all hostile to the Catholic party. They will take the cemeteries from the parish and give them to the Commune. The Fabric funds will be put directly or indirectly under State control. Primary education will be reformed in an anti-Clerical or anti-Christian sense, the Bourses hitherto granted to the Seminaries will be suppressed, the Religious Communities will be barassed and annoy-

ter of the King of Italy to be presented to the of the foreigners, these victors youths would take to tary compensations. The Austrian Government no who, after being considerably used up on several Consort of the Queen of Spain, who persists in flight. At the first serious difficulty these corrupted longer disapproves the policy of Prussia.' refusing to recognise his Roval Master. There. old men will lose all self-possession. Let the Pagans The Protestants and Freemasons of Aug licentiousness they became an easy prey for the barbarians from the north. If our freemasons meant within ten years. The municipality, two thirds of seriously to make Italy a nation they ought to think which is composed of Protestants, although two of that. But they care but little if by degrading the thirds of the population are Catholic, has refused provided that even in that state they keep up a hatred of the Church.

voted. The men of the Revolution had led the people of Italy to a state of political and national iner-tia which is the most fatal symptom of the annihila- an Deaconesses, and a thorough hater of Oatholicity, tion of the strength and life of nations. The Revolution has taken everything, done everything, destroyed everything. Our dearest franchises have completely disappeared under the system of centralization to which we have been subjected. Our resources have been absorbed in the frightful abyss of debts and taxation. Our faith and our religion have failen under the antipapal ferula of the Minister Pisapelli. The Revolutionists are appalled at their complete isolation ; they have already seen that they can no longer reckon on any part of the people of the nation. The Revolution dominates over Italy at present, but the nation is not led by the Revolution. Resistance at present is 'passive,' shortly and under certain circumstances, it will become 'active.' This provision gives the greatest anxiety to the Piedmotese pary.

A letter from Bologna, dated August 5, and published by the 'Journal des Bruxelles,' says, 'The great majority of the Italian nation has adopted the programme of the Oatholic statesmen of Piedmont, Ne eletti ne elettori (Neither voters nor candidates') and which the latter decided on after the violent ejection of nearly half the Conservative members of the Turin Parliament in 1858, by Cavour and his crew, on the plea that they had been elected under Olerical influence.

It is said that the party of action has been thrown into some disorder by the complication attendant in Garibaldi's last visit to Ischia, and that Bixio has undertaken to lay before the leaders and then before Garibaldi, a memorial on the reorganisation of the Revolutionary Association which Bixio and the old friends of Garibaldi, who have gone over to the Government, would join once more if their conditions were accepted. The memorial proposes an active Revolutionary Propaganda, in Venetia, South Tyrol Friulli, and the Austrian seaboard, in order to have everything in readiness for a rising at a favourable moment. All notions of armed expeditions are to be laid aside for the present, until the policy of Europe towards Italy on one side, and Austria, Prussia, and Russia on the other has become better defined. The idea that Austria and Russia have arrived at an understanding about securing to one another their non-German provinces, depresses the hopes of the revolutionary party. The 'Augsburg Gazette' tell us also that Garibaldi is not only in bad health, but in low spirits, on account of the mysterious disappearance of a carpet bag containing The streets were covered with the spoils of the important papers, and among them his correspondence with the Duke of Sutherland. The bag was inexplicably lost on the General's journey back to Caprera, and is supposed to have been laid hold of by a secret agent of some Government.

ROME .- We read in the Correspondance de Rome of the 20th ult. :-

' The Holy Father continues to enjoy enjoy excellent health, and to grant audiences on affairs of the Church and of the Government. His Holiness has lately paid numerous visits in the neighborhood of Castel Gandolfo, and has honored with one of these visits the Prince Orsini, who has been recovering from a severe illness.

The Pope is desirous, it seems, of contracting a loan, and as might be expected under the circum-stances appeal is made rather to the zeal of Roman Catholics in behalf of the head of their Church than to the cupidity of the mere capitalist. On this ground the Archbishop of Vienna has issued a pastoral urging all those who take an interest in the in-dependence of the Church to come forward with their contributions. Nevertheless, as the loan is could obtain permission to supply them with a offered at five per cent, interest, the Pontiff need | change of linen. With these scenes enacting alhardly come forward in the guise of a suppliant, and the most Protestant of capitalists would be fully ed, and the Catholic Clergy will be told what | warranted in taking the stock as a good speculation. they will be allowed to preach and teach without Rome is a well-to-do and perfectly solvent State; risk of fine and imprisonment. We are putting the loan asked for is a comparatively small burden on her resources | and however much her independence may be menaced by her powerful and unscrupulous neighbour, there can be no doubt that if Ahab were to annex Nabbath's vineyard to-morrow he would have to meet all the charges on the pro-perty and would be only too glad to satisfy his greed on such conditions. However, we opine that there is yet a very wide interval between the Vatican and Victor Emmanuel's expectant jaws. In the meantime Protestants may very fairly recollect not only that the investment is a good security for their money, but that their contributions will aid in furthering the cause of right against might. Leaving the Pope's ecclesiastical character wholly out of the question he is a legitimate Sovereign, standing up against revolutionary and plundering ruffians; and Rome is an ancient European State, struggling for her independence and freedom against the impudent aggression of a lawless neighbor. Both these facts furnish good reasons why English Conservatives should feel an interest in aiding the Papal loan.-John Bull (Protestant).

The Protestants and Freemasons of Augsburg Bavaria have deprived the hospital of that town of a legacy of £4,000. Ten years ago a Mr. Henle left that sum to the town on condition that, the hospital which is composed of Protestants, although two formally to carry out such a condition, from hatred to Oatholicity. - Monde.

In Prussia the High Church pictist party is in dismay at the general superintendent or Protestant Bishop of Silesia, Mr. Wæhler, having committed suicide. He was found hung in his house, which he had locked, on Sunday July the 23rd, at five o'clock which he opposed with all his might, as member of the Regency at Breslaw.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Aug. 17 .- Krasicki, Landowski, and Schmidt, have been convicted of attempts of the life of General Berg, and the first-named has been hanged. The sentence of the two latter was commuted after their arrival at the gallows to twenty years' hard labour. Six other persons, convicted of complicity in the above-mentioned attempts, have been sentenced, some to twelve and others to fifteen years' hard labour at the mines.

RUSBIAN ATROCITIES IN POLAND. -In the villages of Leszszyn, Trojanow, Kodnia, and Iwankow, scenes were enacted a parallel for which can only be found in the bloodiest days of the French Revolution. Not content with wreaking their vengence on the living, bands of military and peasants forcibly entered the churches in the four above-named villages, and under the pretence of searching for arms, broke open the resting-places of the dead. So inflamed were they with the lust of plunder that they did not scruple to despoil the corpses of whatever rich apparel and jewelry had been interred with them. As soon as the tidings of this outrage reached M. Borowski, the Bishop of Zitomir, he at once addressed a remonstrance to General Annenkoff, the Governor of the three provinces. A few days afterwards Annenkoff reported to the Bishop, expressing his regret at what happened, and enclosing him a copy of the reproof which he had forwarded to prince Druckoy-Sokolinski. The latter, after the reclipt of the reprimand of his chief, by way of showing how much regard he paid to it, published an order of the day, in which he thanked the peasants and military for their activity in putting down the insurrection, and conveyed his entire approval of the means to which they had resorted. In the neighborhood of Wiunica, a district town in the northern division of Podolia, numbers of persons had their noses, ears, and lips cut off, and then, spitted through the cheeks, were driven to prison in herds at the point of goads and pitchforks before the infuriat-

peasantry. So fearful were the sufferings eά of all that the survivors could only envy those whom death had placed beyond the brutality of their tormentors. Plucking the eyes out of some, the peasants poured vitrol and spirits of wine into the bleeding sockets, and then set fire to them. Others they took and scalped, and, folding the skin down over the eyes and nose, left their victims exposed to the broiling sun. An eyewitness of the entrance of the train of prisoners into Zitomir, himself half a Russian, and educated at St. Petersburg, assured me that he should never forget to his dying day the frightful spectacle, adding, on my word of honor, I don't believe that Obrist Himself suffered more than those miserable creatures.' This gentleman had been up to that time full of Russian sympathies, and, therefore, his testimony is all the more worth. Bound hand and foot, so tight that the ropes cut the flesh almost to the bone, with their faces horribly mutilated, and their bodies covered with gaping wounds, to the nhmber of some 200, on foot or strapped to jolting carts, the unfortunate prisoners were conveyed 30 miles, exposed to the broiling sun, and continually pricked and goaded by the lances and pitchforks of the Oossacks and peasants who escorted them. Arrived at Zitomir, they were cast into filthy dungeons, and all access to them forbidden by order of the governor. In the case of those who were conveyed to the hospitals, it was days before their friends most before one's eyes, it seemed bitter mockery to find Lord Napier writing irom St. Petersburg, and

games of, billiards, was roundly told that he might "be a smart man, but one thing is certain-he had not been sent to Congress for his billiard playing."

"There's where you're all wrong," he responded in a cool drawl. " It was just that elected me and no-

"Ye-es. I always lost every game; everybody wanted to play with mo, and I let 'em ! That made me popular. Sometimes I lost a hundred dollars a day-but I got elected !"

A very learned and compassionate judge in a Western State, on passing a sentence on one Jones, who had been convicted of murder, concluded nis remarks as follows ;- 'The fact is, Jones, the court did not at first order you to be executed before next spring ; but the weather is so very cold our gaol is unfortn. nately in a bad condition, much of the glass in the windows are broken, the chimneys are such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartment comfortable; besides owing to a great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can he allowed to each, and to sleep sound and comfortably is therefore out of the question. In consideration to these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the court, in the exercise of humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to you.'

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mas. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homepathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he adminis-tered a portion of the Southing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering crying babies and restless rights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. September, 1864. 1m

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

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. August 20.

FROM A LADY,

A NEAR RELATIVE OF ONE OF THE LEADING PHYSICIANS IN MONTREAL. New York, Dec. 3, 1864.

Messrs. LANMAN & KEMP: Gentlemen, - The object of the present letter is to present to you my heartfelt thanks for the great good that your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has done me. For over six months I had been suffering with a Rheumatism that seemed to extend over my whole body, and which from the tortures I endured, had reduced me almost to a skeleton. I could not move either my arms or legs, and had to get assistance to enable me to do the smallest household duty.

Taking your advice, I began the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. I was so weak that the smallest doses of it seemed to agitate me very much, but I persevered, and latterly increase the size of dose. My pains all ceased little by little, and after using eight bottles I am about entirely cured. Now I can perform my household duties without assistance, and I cannot too highly recommend your excellent preparation to all those who suffer with Rheumatism. I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours, FELICITE CREHEN.

things at the worst, and if this be the worst that the Liberals can do the Catholic party may well keep up its spirits for another light.

The Malines Catholic Congress was to have commenceg on Monday, 29th ult. From Great Britain and Ireland the Oardinal Archbishop of Westminster and several other eminent ecclesiastics and laymen of note were expected to be present. There was every probability of a numerous and important gathering.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - By a late decree, Victor Emmanuel and G. Pisanelli, order, that, ' All rescripts or decrees of the Diocesan Ordinaries, whether they have the denomination of patent or otherwise, nominating administrators, parish priests or vicars, and all such like decrees as dispose in any way of the ecclesiastical property in all the provinces of the Kingdom' are to be subjected to the royal 'placet.' This is the kind of liberty of conscience granted to the Catholics of Italy, by men without conscience themselves, and who have everything to embolden the depraved part of the population to inflict insultingly their depravity upon the public, as may be seen by the filthy advertisement, now published by the most noted journals of Turin, Milan, Naples, &c.

Victor Emmanuel's eldest son, Prince Humbert, who is now eighteen years old, has been made a Lieutenant-General, and is going to the French camp at Ohalons to see a little real soldiering. Victor Emmanuel now and then talks of abdicating in his favor.

Monsignor Salvini, Archbishop of Camerino, is still confined in the common prison of that town, on the charge of having refused to recognise the civil tribunal's jurisdiction over the Olergy, which has been decreed in Umbria by the Provisional Commissioner Valerio, in 1860, in opposition both to the Pontifical legislation and to the Piedmontese Constitutional Law. The Bishop of Foggia has been liberated from his prison at Oomo, but has not been allowed to return to his diocese. He is staying, there. fore, at present, at Milan, in the Seminary of Foreign Missions.

In an article on Freemasonry in Italy the ' Civilta Cattolica' states that Garibaldi went to England to be made there head of the Italian Freemasonry, and, that the orders of the chief of that organisation in England directed all its members in all classes of society to give him due greeting, while his depar-ture was also decided on in the same manner. The article goes on to say, 'If the Liberals really had in view the political and social welfare of the Italians, they should, as soon as they have come into power, guarantee by good laws moral order, which is the only basis of all civil society. And yet the contrary is the case. The victorious Liberals cause licentiousness and debauchery to triumph along with them. Houses of infamy are everywhere set up by them. The corruption of youth is systematically organised. Obscene pictures are displayed everywhere. Millions of copies of the most shameful books are published and advertised in their most Italians? Can generations, vitiated from childhood

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The King of the Two Sicilies is still making presents of decorations, as though he were reigning, and singular to say the King of Prussia has authorized the Attache to the Legation at Rome to receive such a order.

The Abiate Mancinelli, Parish Priest of San Guiseppe in Naples, has been exiled to Brescia, for having refused to admit a notoriously excommunicated person as godfather of a child brought to him to be baptised.

At Campobasso, in the Neapolitan provinces, a prosecution is at last going to take place against an officer of the National Guard, accused of having ordered 127 persons to be shot without trial, under the pretext that they abetted brigandage. Such a case of 127 murders cannot be concealed, but numerous instances of Piedmontese officials guilty of some dozen such assasinations are left to go unpunished.

Several Italian journals publish, among other facts, the following :-- An inhabitant of Francavilla, in the province of Leece (Neapolitan provinces) ani-mated with a sacrilegious contempt for the sacred person of the Pope, had given to his dog the name of Pius IX. On July the 14th, being alone in his room, he called as usual his dog, and, to amuse himself, made him stand up against the wall, as if on guard. As he irreverently jeered at the Sovereign Pontiff, the dog, as if indignant at such insolence, became furious, and, flying at his master, caught him by the throat, threw him on the ground, and ran away; The unfortunate man had hardly time to call for help. He was covered with blood. His wife and children came up at his cries, and heard from him how the accident had happened, shortly after which he died without having received the Sacraments of the Church.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

PARIS, Aug. 24. - The Pays of this evening 88.y8 :--

* A telegram from Vienna states that a complete understanding has been arrived at between Prussia and Austria. The claims of the Grand Dake of Old-enburg gain ground. Prussia will not quit Schles-

Lord Brougham speaking in his place, in the House of Lords, to the position of the Emperor Alexander, they were convinced he would do his utmost to put a stop to the sad state of things,' &c. But, even ad-mitting the benevolent disposition of the Emperor, the establishment of that fact would not convey the smallest guarantee of the proximate suspension of bloodshedding in the kingdom of Poland and the eastern provinces. The Emperor was probably as ignorant as Lord Brougham himselt of the horrid details of the massacres to which the peasants were excited in his name.—Bullock's Polish Experiences.

RUSSIA.

The correspondent of the Morning Post at Wilna gives the following fearful description of the present conduct of the Russian Government in Lithuania :---The events which the inhabitants of Lithuania have witnessed during the past year are such as even under the iron rule of Russia they could never have deemed to be possible. There is not a town in the district which has not seen at least a dozen of its most respectable citizens hanged in its streets, or a village which has not been made a prey to the disgraceful passions of a brutalised soldiery. The word has gone forth from the lips of a tyrant who is fall powerful here that Lithuania is to be made Russian, and mercilessly has the command been obeyed. The system of Mouravieff, which is in its objects the same as that of all the other governors who have been sent to rule over this unhappy country, is based on two principles-the destruction of the Roman Catholic religion and the annihilation of everything Polish. The first of these projects has always presented formidable obstacles to the Russian Government. The votaries of the so-called orthodox religion have been extremely unsuccessful in their attempts to carry on a propaganda against the members of other creeds, as appears from the fact that, notwithstand. ing Government persecution, there are large numpers of sectarians, Mahometans, and even Pagans, in all parts of the country; and I need hardly add that a religion which had no success with these persuasions stood very little chance in its attacks upon Roman Catholicism. Accordingly, Government was driven to its favorite tools of violence and intrigue to gain its ends. It began by executing or banishing all the Clergy who by their talents or position had gained an influence upon the people. The next step was to refuse permission to repair old Roman Catholic churches or to build new ones, and then to build orthodox churches wherever a place of worship was needed, often on the ruins of a Roman Oatholic one. At the same time the Priests were ordered to preach in Russian; Russian prayer-books were largely distributed, and the official Russian history and religion taught in the schools and academies. So violent, indeed, is the persecution of Roman Oatholics, that many an *employe* has been dismissed for the sole reason that he belonged to that religion, and his weeping family has been secretly assured that if he became orthodox he would be replaced in his former post.

UNITED STATES.

It is not necessary for a politician to be absolutely slandered for vices. Congressional honors may oc casionally be achieved by a reputation for comparatively trifling defects, or even a lack of accomplishments. We remember a well-known Congressman, equally celebrated for his fastness and his talent, 119 Laurens St., New York.

Any person who may wish to inquire into the above extraordinary cure, are referred to Doctor Picault, Nos. 42, 44, and 46 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the truth of every statement. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray and Picault &

Son.

THE APPETITES .- It is very difficult matter with the majority of persons to restrain their appetites; hence we see an abundance of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and Disorders of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will entirely cure these complaints, and restore the system to its original vigor and strength. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Sr., Montreal, O.E. 2t

TRIUMPHS OF THE GREAT CATHARTIC. -- From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western Physician says : 'They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have.' No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. . The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching pro-perties who extolled with peculiar emphasis. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be

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John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. 1m

August 20.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PETER MOORE, of the Parish of Saul, County Down, Ireland; supposed to be in Upper Canada. Any information of his whereabouts will be thank. fully received by R. Drake, Hermine Street, Montreal, August 25, 1864.

NEWS DEPOT.

The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d.

At FORD'S News Agency. IRISH AMERICAN, for 21d.,

At FORD'S News Agency. All New York Dailies, for 21d, At FORD'S News Agency.

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August 11.

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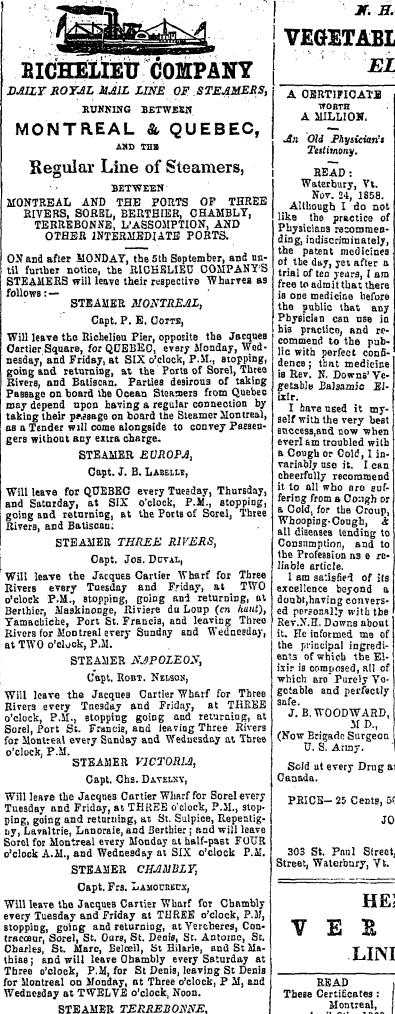
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Montreal, May 12, 1864

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

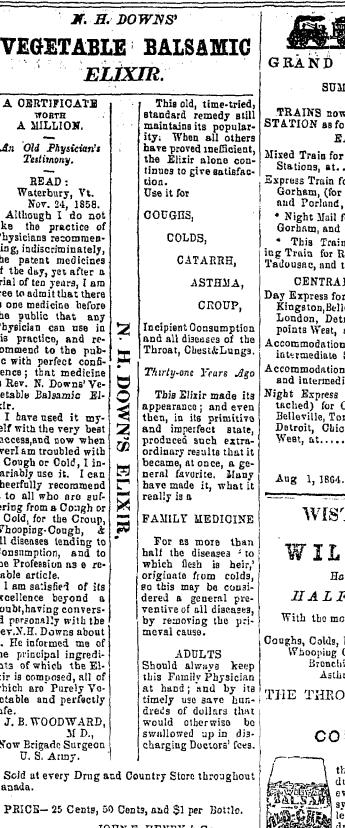
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April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of



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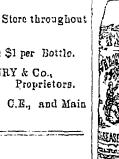
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268 Notre Dame Street.	o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, AM,	T. OTESNEL	RHEUMATISM,	COULD WELK DILLA few stens without wosting to	i nes. by non, i D. n'Geo, 12mo, 2 vols cloth
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	STEAMER L'ETOILE	Mr Henry R. Gray,	HEADACHE,	i taking tao balsam. Irom which I found important	on of Bares, and an Inciduiction by Cardina
1000 lbs, finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE	Captain P. E. MALHOIT,	Chemist, Montreal.	BURNS,	relief, and after having used four bottles I was com-	NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father Do Smet.
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