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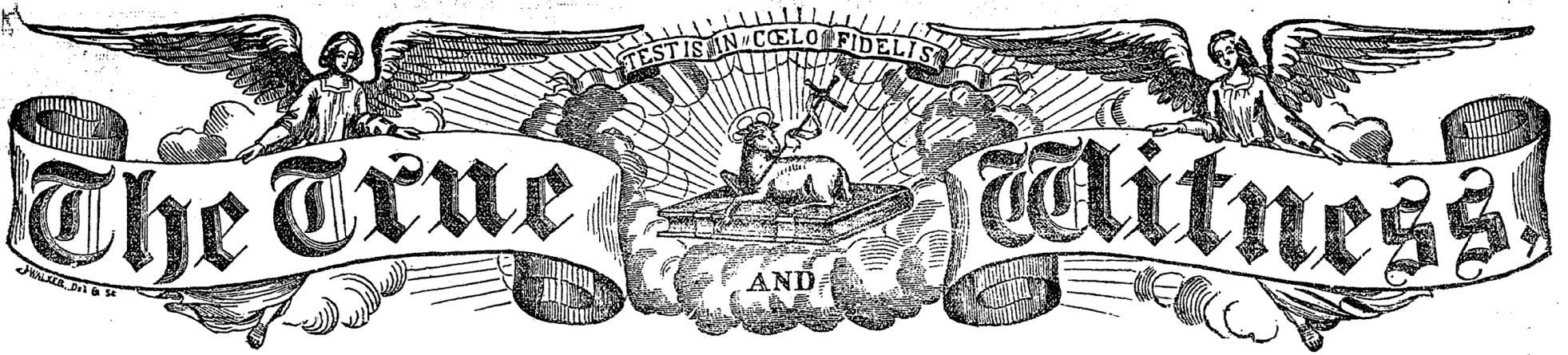
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

No. 6.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER VIII.—HOW SHAUN A DHERK CONSULTS 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 dressing-gown is quite a modish kind of garment, and Mr. Snapper thought he 'looked well' in it.

'Sarawl Dhia sling,' cried Jude in the kitchen—for Jude's horror was night visitors. In fact she 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 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 feared to see the new comer present himself in the ceiling.

'Aishib!' 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.

'What the hell are ye about there down stairs? Gone to sleep and so on, as usual?—John! John! I say—'

'Choke yer gauchter neck,' prayed John, only not loud. 'Yis, sir,' he continued, 'thee's dhiredful rappin', faith, sir,' he said, going to the foot of the staircase; and—'

'Open the hall-door, you cowardly spalpeen,' 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 believe there was nothing to be feared when Mr. Joyce Snapper was courageous.

'Knock! knock! knock again; but this time John is just opening the door.'

John's heart rose up to his mouth, as he said himself, when he saw the person that stood outside. In fact, only two things prevented him from catching the intruder by the neck; for John had his own intentions and his own views about the country. The two things were, that he saw no use in it, and that he was afraid to do it.—John suspected that the fellow whom he that moment looked upon was an informer, for he had seen him at the house two or three times before, and at the same unseasonable hour.

The visitor was Shaun a dherk, who came to give his assistance in 'doing justice' and in 'pacifying the country.'

Mr. Joyce Snapper stood at the top of the staircase, and recognised his friend.

'Let in that man,' cried Mr. Joyce Snapper.

'Yis, sir,' answered John.

'Benaacht Dhia cruil!' said Shaun, as he moved across the threshold. 'God's blessing on you!'

'Dhia as Mhuire goith,' John answered mechanically, and heartily. 'God and Mary with you; for the Irish salutation is always repaid by something more than it gives. But John, as has been intimated, most sadly belied the reply on his lips, by the curse inside his teeth.

'Och, but you're the handsome boy, sure,' said Shaun, as he passed by the servant.

But as if recollecting himself, he turned back after two steps, and sinking his voice to a whisper, while he looked as knowing as a petty session attorney; 'I saw some wan, a vic!' continued Shaun; 'and throth I don't blame her for signin', so I don't; for faith you have a pair uv eyes uv yer own, a gra,' and Shaun shook his head admiringly. 'Mary Fling,' added Shaun, 'is the finest colleen in the barony, and a good father and mother's child. Never blush, a vic, 'tis the proud boy you ought to be, this night, a vic; and be sartin I have a word at the Flings, 'Tbhigin the trahair' which means 'Do you understand brother?' and Shaun looked more knowing than ever. 'I left her just now,' said Shaun, moving off, 'and I hard ur sayin to a showman, that had London show in 'em, and all the world, that he'd do well if he come up here, uch! but he have the sights sure enough.'

The time of this dialogue was not so long as it may appear; at all events, it did not appear long to Mr. Joyce Snapper. Mr. Snapper was very fond of graceful positions, and he also liked to see himself in the looking-glass, at night.—Why the former was so—that is, why Mr.

Snapper liked a graceful position is no mystery 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 assuredly Mr. Snapper did like, at night to stand between two candles and view himself in his mirror; and then he tossed his hair most fantastically, and looked numberless times at his teeth, and flung open his vest, and looked at the 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, interesting person, and worthy of any respectable 'match'; particularly, considering the 'cool-thousands' he had 'laid by.'

It is not wonderful, either that Shaun a dherk found Mr. Snapper only just seated in his arm-chair, his arms folded in a free, gentlemanlike way, and one leg thrown over the other.—Moreover, on his feet were two very red slippers.

Let us not omit, however, to mention that just as Shaun placed his foot on the lowest step of the stairs, and as Mister John was about closing the hall door, a man appeared approaching the house, who beckoned his hand very familiarly, and nodded his head very knowingly, and made certain movements with the palm of his right hand towards the earth, all of which signified that John was to wait for him a little, and that he, John, would not be sorry for it, if he did.

The image 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 comer, whom he rightly judged to be the showman, who showed people London and a power o' places abroad. Shaun a dherk looked like one who would have a long sit above stairs; it 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 eyes, 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 lantern; and when he dark'ned the room, he brought out upon a sheet, before whom he placed the lantern, a great variety of places and persons—the Devil and the Miller being some of the latter. Besides, he was known to have told the fortunes of several with great exactness. Young people welcomed and feared the 'north countryman!' and old people, as we have intimated, would have nothing to do with him; but all admitted that when he came the way he never ate his bit alone—and for that purpose often opened his wallet in a poor woman's cabin, where he left more than men that came there in their jaunting cars, or on their carriages. That was Mr. Brian McCann.

Mr. Joyce Snapper welcomed Shaun a dherk, very patronizingly, of course, and as he was in his 'best style,' he sat with the light full upon his face—upon his shirt-bosom—and upon his grey pantaloons—and red slippers. Shaun a dherk, through humility, and because he wasn't in any style at all, would rather sit 'over neir the window,' if his honor 'pleased'; and as Mr. Snapper made no objection, this minor detail was arranged.

'Well, Shaun, how goes the world, as the saying is—eh?—Gone regularly through that affair, and so on? And Mr. Snapper smiled—a very meaning smile—and looked at least one hundred ways in one half-minute of time. He had an advantage in his eyes, the reader is aware.

'In throth, yer honor, I done a grate dale, an' I hope yer honor will consider me, fur I am a poor man, yer honor, you know.'

'What does Shaaban say?'

'Och, by coorse he made a poor mouth, and he said his owldest boy was in the favor, God bless the bearers! and his owld father was sick, he said; and he hadn't the money, and so he couldn't.'

'Couldn't, and all that? Shaun, eh?—Couldn't?'

'Faith, yis—he couldn't. The place looked poor, sure enough—and 'twasn't like the house o' the Shaanahans a bit, an' tellin' the truth.'

'Well, Shaun, is that your news—confound it—and he couldn't—couldn't—I know—then he'll march, as the saying is—the rogue's march. He'll march, if he was to carry his father's coffin in the cart, and his son sitting upon it—he'll march—march,' cried Mr. Joyce Snapper, indignantly.

'I hinted that, yer honor,' returned Shaun a dherk. 'And I told him that 'twas better fur 'im to ofsur, bekase yer honor couldn't ax id—but he shuk his head, melancholy-like, and he looked in sorrow.'

'Well?'

'So I said I was sorry for 'im; and I was 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 think his honor 'ud spake to the likes o' me?' 'Well,' says he, 'Shaun, what 'll I do—what 'll I do?' and his eyes was full o' tears like. 'It 'll take all my stock—every bit uv it—to pay all that money, Shaun; and thin—och one—not a dhrup o' milk to feed the owld or the young—and the poor owld man that never shut his dure agin any oop, 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 I 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 owld house—he was born in the little room where's the owld father, yer honor—and I saw he wouldn't fly from the nest. 'My father's heart will brake,' he said, 'if I'm turned out; and he hasn't long to stay wid us now.' And thin, he paused, yer honor. 'Yis,' sis he, 'buy the renewal of the lease, and the son of owld Paddy Shaaban will have enough left to berry his father, and thin he can go out wid his childer and his wife to beg.' 'Yis—yis,' he said, 'My father shan't never know—never! He'll be here to-morrow, yer honor.' 'Shaun, you are 'Solomon the Wise,' as the saying is; Shaun, there's a golden guinea for you.'

'Thank yer honor—yer honor deserves all I'm doin' and I'll do more, please God.'

'The remains of that Hynes family—and so on—is a great bother; but the vagabond always pays up.'

'Och, sure, nothin' is asier than the way yer honor knows.'

'What way?' asked Mr. Snapper, with quite a complacent smile.

'Faith, thin, yer honor, 'tisn't I would be better, yer honor, I'm sure. But you know, yer honor, 'tis parties that way, that disturbs the pace of the country 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; and when all the time, if the land was together, the place 'ud be full o' respectab' people, and we'd have pace and quietness.'

'Shaun, you speak like a man of sense.'

'Oh yis, yer honor, and that's the reason you put the powder in that beggarwoman's sou's thatch, that he was transported fur.'

'Me!—eh—what do you mean—what do you mean, eh?'

'Och, yer honor,' Shaun replied, in a low, confidential tone. 'Sure Grimes and I war hand and-glar,' and I know'd all of it.'

Mr. Joyce Snapper looked full at Shaun, and Shaun looked as open and candid as the sky.—Mr. Snapper was quite red this time, and he turned away from the candles a little—a very prudent course.

But Mr. Snapper said nothing, he felt as if the beggarman knew everything and every one. He could kill Shaun, and he might attempt it—the thought struck him; but to dispute with him was impossible. Shaun knew too much, and he looked like adamant—Shaun did.

'And yer honor,' Shaun continued as if nothing at all had occurred; 'I hard something about another that you know; faith, this house would look handsomer if a body I know was there. I hard something that brings home the foul murder of Mr. Skern.'

Mr. Joyce Snapper absolutely stood up.—He looked like a man blackening for death. Shaun spoke in so solemn a tone—it looked like accusation.

'Do you want anything, yer honor?' said Shaun, very solicitously. 'Can I do nothing for yer honor?' he asked.

'Nothing—nothing. Well Shaun, you were saying something, and so on.'

'I was, sir—yes I was. Gerald Moore can—'

Mr. Joyce Snapper's heart beat like two horses racing.

'Gerald Moore can be convicted by evidence.'

'Eh?' cried Snapper, entirely reassured.—'Eh—what's that—tell me that again; Moore, the proud scholar—the—Moore—eh?'

'Yes.'

'How? Speak, man.'

'I know a man that saw him speaking to another; that other swore his book oath the same evening to murder Skern, and appointed the place and the hour to do it; it was done at the place and the hour, and there is witnesses that can swear it.'

'Glory to Shaun a dherk, you are better than a dozen police and justices of the peace, as the saying is. What are the people who help you?'

'Och, sir, many a wan I have to help me, be-

kase I travel the world wide, and I sees the world's heart—the inside and the outside, you 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, and to keep the pace.'

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

'Any more, Shaun?' demanded Mr. Joyce 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 d—eh?'

'Throth, I have, then—and I paid 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?' demanded Mr. Snapper.

'Why, yer honor?'

'Because 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—I 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 little indignant in fact—rose from his chair, and rapidly went to a desk—an old fashioned standing mahogany desk. There stood the venerable piece of furniture, with all its brass handles up the front and its broad polished breast. It was against the wall beside the mantel-piece. The bell-pull hung just beside it.

Mr. Joyce Snapper slowly opened the desk; and having put in his hand, without any search, at once—but tenderly, ever so tenderly—he took out a piece of parchment. The parchment was nicely rolled and taped—taped with red tape. Solemnly rather, he unrolled the knot and unrolled the parchment. He brought it over to Shaun.

'Now?' said he.

Shaun looked at the parchment, and then at Mr. Joyce Snapper.

'Well?' said Snapper.

'The copy,' said Shaun.

'Why, you omadhawn, as they say, I'm one of her Majesty's attorneys-at-law. Look at the names, and so on! Look at the names, Shaun! Look here! And he spread the paper broadly over the table.

Shaun a dherk rose. He stood right between the candles and the window blind, until his figure was perfectly defined upon it; and he struck his stick on the floor as he made a step towards the table.

As Shaun looker over the parchment, there was a shriek from the kitchen which startled Mr. Snapper, and apparently very much startled Shaun a dherk.

'What's that?' said Shaun. 'What's that?'

Mr. Snapper, like a courageous man, rushed to the door; but, like a cautious man, he stood there. Shaun a dherk, like a pious man, went on his knees to say his prayers. Having listened for a moment, and heard nothing below, Mr. Snapper was gaining courage, and really opened the door to go down stairs. But at the same moment the window of the drawing-room was raised as if by magic.

Mr. Snapper's heart sank—he rushed towards the end of the room, and cried 'Thieves.'

Shaun a dherk roared 'Murder.'

And the people below stairs were crying anything and everything, but no one paid them any attention.

The barrel of a brass blunderbuss now made its appearance at the open window, and was soon followed by the owner, or the bearer. Mr. Snapper's blood curled in his heart—he thought his hour had come.

The burglar was a powerful man—a fellow of light step and proud bearing. He wore a shirt over his clothes. On his head was a woman's beaver bonnet, and his face was covered with a crape mask.

He laid down the window, walked right into

the middle of the room, and summoned Snapper to his presence.

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

'Hold your tongue,' said the stranger peremptorily. 'Hold your tongue, you old spy. 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 majestically.

Again he summoned Snapper and commended him 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.

'Villan!' said the stranger; 'the graves and the high ways is full of the dead and the broken hearts, 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 prayer to say.'

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

'Spare me,' said Snapper, 'and I'll swear—oh, I'll make every amends, every amends, all amends. I'll swear, I'll swear. Oh spare me.'

The rebel deliberately, and fastly, too, tied Shaun and Snapper together, and just as deliberately tied 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 brains, or cut their throats, or—'

Snapper felt a knife at his neck.

Humily 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 shan't get one innit longer.'

Mr. Snapper shook from head to foot. He pushed closer to Shaun a dherk, who still muttered his low 'Ochone.'

There was an awful silence. The heart of Mr. Snapper thumped so loudly at his breast, that it was audible through the whole room.

Having engaged himself for some minute or two about the old desk, and muttered some other threats and curses, the assassin went down stairs. He was determined to be secure. The servants were first to die, or to be prevented from giving the alarm. What moments these were to Mr. Joyce Snapper and to Shaun a dherk!

However, five minutes passed, and no one was heard returning; ten minutes passed, no one came; a quarter of an hour, and steps were heard at distance—a measured tread it was, and more than one. Steadily, steadily, the steps approached the land agent's house.

A gleam of hope—he knew not why, shot into the soul of Mr. Snapper.

At length the steps were heard on the walk approaching the door; and then at the door, and then in the hall, and then on the stairs. There was scrambling, and tumbling, and cursing, in the hurry; but Mr. Snapper recognised the voices of the police.

'Hurra!' cried the land agent. 'Hurra!' he cried again. 'Here! here! here!' he cried.

'God save the Queen!' exclaimed Shaun a dherk.

Caps knocked against the door-frame, and bayonet scabbards against the door, and guns made frightful noises as they were grounded on the floor, and during all the time Mr. Joyce Snapper was laughing—laughing immoderately. He was almost beside himself with joy—a thing not very surprising, we should think, considering the time he has had.

'Why, Mr. Snapper,' said the serjeant of police, 'here is dreadful work indeed. Where are you? Johnston, will you strike a light. So. Thunders!' said the serjeant, when he beheld the pair of captives. 'Thunders, but the rascals have left you in an awful pickle, Mr. Snapper.'

There was no resisting the impulse to a simultaneous roar of laughter.

'Desk riled,' said the corporal.

'Devil mind him!' said a private in a side whisper to another, who answered, 'Amen!'

Meantime Mr. Joyce Snapper was liberated, much to his comfort. He was so rejoiced, that for a moment he did not dream of his losses.

Shaun a dherk came beside him, and gave him a nudge.

to the shore. The latter were immediately sent to 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 tattooed savages still held sway."

O'CONNELL AND ORANGEISM.—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 assembled for the purpose of indulging themselves in what we have already designated, one of those pieces of savage stupidity, the burning of the effigy of the greatest man Ireland ever produced. And now we are witnessing the just fitting result of this same savage stupidity—namely, the delivering up of Belfast for several days and nights in succession to the hands of rioters armed with stones and brickbats and bludgeons. The latest achievements of these rioters being the attacking and sacking of a Nunery! If no lives have yet been lost in a place delivered up now for a considerable interval to these disgraceful proceedings, lives, there, have been seriously 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 extremity, that we turn with some curiosity to note what 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 forbearance. The following is the address of the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian, above alluded to:—

"TO THE CATHOLICS OF BELFAST."

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 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 be 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 be 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 exaggeration, 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 slightest indiscretion. While the storm rages this would do much harm. Be calm, be patient, and as much as possible keep within your own homes. True heroism consists not in yielding to provocation. Let us do this, and may the God of peace be with you.

† P. DORRIAN, Coadjutor Bishop."

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 system, 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 (had 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 MAGISTRACY OF BELFAST.—The rioters of Belfast have at length suspended their labors, though we fear it is from exhaustion rather than from coercion, 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 the magistrates, who permitted the fury of the mob to grow to such a height. A mob 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 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 commotion? 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 Irishmen, upon these outrages. The riots of Belfast are a dishonour; to the good government of the kingdom, and upon those magistrates who have the

authority to keep peace and forebore to use it, rests the discredit of putting us to shame before 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 cotemporaries, 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 Belfast into tumult and confusion. The cry is raised most unjustly against all Protestants, although every Protestant of respectability has exerted 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 manly spirit of the Protestant people, will put an end to conduct which is most injurious not only to the character, but to the progress of Ireland. The occurrences at Belfast will be eagerly seized by 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 injure themselves and those who took no part with them, but disgrace the cause which they profess to uphold. The Government sent down to Belfast yesterday evening, every man who could be spared from the Constabulary Depot, but we rely upon 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 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 members of the Orange Confederacy are popularly classed as Protestants; that some amongst them do actually set up for a piety more than commonly Protestant; and what, if not verified, 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 "Flower Land" were Catholics, in the sense, that is to say, of being the opprobrium of the religion they profess. Englishmen have been taught to believe—although English statesmen know the contrary—that Orangemen are 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 development which political nature assumes under the tropics of faction, which every one knows to be a 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 has little in common with English feeling as it exists in England, or elsewhere; for outside the peculiar condition of society created in Ireland, or exported from Ireland into other countries, such as Canada, Orangeism has not, and cannot have a being. The Orangeman has no more distinct conception of the historical William III., truly or falsely painted by Macaulay or Mackintosh, than he has of the elder Cyrus; nor is he one degree more in the vicinity of the doctrines of Christ than with the Elysian mystic. 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 beliefs. He reverences in William III.—not the abstraction which constitutional enthusiasts have begotten upon their own imaginations—but 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 assessor of liberty, whether he was that 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. That ascendancy O'Connell breached; but that ascendancy although breached—and breached irreparably—England still maintains in its coarsest embodiment, the Established Church, 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 Church 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 strength to propagate the tyranny associated with his name into the third century? The moment that every trace of the ascendancy, 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 flattery and aggrandizing the heads of the Orange confederacy, by depressing the popular strength, and by a diseased jealousy of the bulk of the nation, Ireland herself has never failed to take the right distinction between Protestant and Orangeman—and we should have reason to despair 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 O'Connell to the Orange burning and the Orange funeral. Outside the Protestant emancipators what intellectual greatness, what political philosophy, what moral soundness has the Protestant history 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 to understand anything—that Protestant feeling is not Orange feeling, and that none would rejoice more than the virtuous Protestants of Ireland in the stern and effectual suppression, once for all, of

Orangeism as an organization—although in the ordinary course of things the extinction, or even the 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 conspiracy, but from its leaders and its organizers—from its magistracy, from its press, and from its preachers—and that unless a heavy and unsparring 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 (except only the children or others under the guardianship of the master and mistress of such private house) under the penalty of £20, and three months imprisonment."—7th William the 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 trained in the Popish religion, or shall send money or other thing towards the maintenance of such person 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 country where such Popish schoolmaster, tutor, usher, under-master, or assistant, taught or instructed youth, or did most commonly reside, and shall be convicted thereof."—8 Anne, c. 3, ss. 20, 21—1701.

On the subject of education in Ireland we have the following testimony from Mr. Christopher Anderson, an honest, intelligent Scotchman:—"I may assure the reader that such has been the eagerness of the Irish to obtain education, that children have been known to acquire the first elements of reading, 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 of books, while a bit of chalk and the stones together served for all the rest. But then this eagerness for knowledge, though more generally felt, is not novel. Let any one inquire minutely into local circumstances during the last fifty or sixty years, and he will find it here and there as a strong feature of the Irish character. When we advert to the native 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 even 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 Freeman's Journal* says:—"If there be one feature more remarkable than another in O'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 illegal 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 precipitated, by O'Connell, in order to keep the association 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 Crown was rebuked and discontinued. 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 courted as the winning card of the organization. The 'Parliamentary policy' was adjudged—newspaper 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 League 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 nothing to do with Parliament—with elections—or with Parliamentary proceedings, and will not condescend 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 a 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 'earnest men'? The foolish bird that hides its head in the sand and fancies its body is unseen, is 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.

Rocheffoucault says that 'hypocrisy 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 homage to the sincere and deep feeling of Ireland, by the hypocrisy of their presence. A mayor, with his chain of gold, may have felt as little interest in the work of the day as the slave of old Roman times, with his iron chain, experienced in a Roman triumph

—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 proud 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 bad landlords, had 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 simultaneous, and as quiet, as the falling and the thawing of the snow. But that mighty force—a people—which was hushed and still at his word of caution, would have dashed itself into a deadly warfare, with the reckless dash of a catarract, 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 remember their dignified demeanor at the Monster Meeting of Monday, in Dublin, with no leader but the memory of O'Connell.—*Wexford People.*

REJOICINGS IN CAHIRIVEEN.—The O'Donoghues—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 some months past at the Waterville Lake Hotel, and for the first time entered our town. Early that morning he and Madame O'Donoghue passed thro' Cahiriveen on their way to Glenties, 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 Cahiriveen 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, 'Hail! Chieftain of the Glens.' On another banner, which hung from an arch at the eastern entrance, were engraved the expressive words, 'Cued mille faithe!' In the centre of the street was a huge bonfire; blazing 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 numerous and respectfully signed, was read and presented by Daniel Mahoney, Esq. It was as follows:—"Sir,—We, the gentry, merchants, and trades of Cahiriveen, beg to express our joy at the arrival amongst us of one of Erin's first and truest patriots—one who has on every occasion 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 Cahiriveen for the demonstration they had got up in his honor, 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. McSweeney, Esq., next addressed the multitude, and in eloquent language reviewed the public career of The O'Donoghue. He said that though the great Liberator was gone, yet Ireland could still boast of sterling patriots and ardent repealers, and he was proud and happy to see this gallant young Irishman, the leader of the Repealers of Ireland. On the conclusion of Mr. McSweeney's address, which was most rapturously received, The O'Donoghue drove off for home, accompanied a long way outside the town by a strong body of the inhabitants of Cahiriveen, who kept up a continual cheering, thus paying a merited compliment to the cavaliers conduct and unswerving patriotism of one of the noblest, the purest, and the greatest of modern Irishmen.—*Cor. of the Truest Chronicle.*

The *Dublin Gazette*, of the week ending August 20th, has a notification stating that all the inhabitants of Westmeath, with the exception of a few favored 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 confinements, 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, till 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 rumored 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 Cromer on the evening of Thursday week.

DIVORCE AND RE-MARRIAGE.—The marriage returns for 1863, 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 number of divorced persons is increasing, and hence these marriages of divorced persons increase; the number reported in 1863 was about three times as many as in any previous year.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara* 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 Georgia was a British ship, engaged in legitimate and peaceable traffic, no right could exist by which his course could be arrested.

THE ANGLICAN BENEDICTINES.—The *Church Review* contains 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 Anglican Benedictines at Norwich. The Holy Sacrifice was offered, the chapel hung with black, the dossal having a large white cross; the chasuble and cope worn were of black velvet, ornamented with cloth of silver and white velvete. At the Offering 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 exorcises of St. Ignatius; grown men and women sobbed aloud, and a very solemn impression was evidently created in the minds of many who had previously rejected 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 air to that of the natural temperature, containing also its proper proportion of elements. Man requires for his health one gallon of air every minute of his life; the individuals of a church congregation are 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 twenty 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 course 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 SHROBRESSEY.—The experiments with Sir William Armstrong's 600-pounder shunt gun were continued at Shrobbressey on Tuesday.—A floating target, measuring 12ft by 10ft, was moored at five hundred yards from the gun, 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 went clean through the target, making a large hole, blowing the upper plate completely off and breaking nearly 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 artillerymen 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 ago. We believe that the Ordnance Select Committee have reported most favorably on the merits of the guns, and the War-office 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.*

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.

Abolition slaughters white men under the pretence of freeing niggers.

The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war.

Lincoln demand blood! 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 nigger 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 negro.

"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 indispensable requisite. Our "progress" arouses the vilest passions of human nature, lifts to the surface masses of reeking pretence, brings prominently to view the lowest degrees of society, and exposes scenes of animal ferocity fit only for fiends from the lowest hell. Yet "Christians" look on with settled complacency, "pious 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 Cain 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 yellow fever have arrived at the New York quarantine, but only fifteen proved fatal.

BE WISE TO-DAY!—The 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.

The True Witness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
SEPTEMBER, 1864.
16, Friday—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, M. M.
17, Saturday—Stigmata of St. Francis.
18, Sunday—18th after Pentecost. Of the seven dolours of the B. V. Mary.
19, Monday—SS. Janvier, &c., M. M.
20, Tuesday—Vig. of St. Eustache, &c., M. M.
21, Wednesday—1st EMBER-DAY, Fust. St. Matt. A. P.
22, Thursday—St. Thomas of Vil. E. O. d.
The "Forty Hours' Adoration" of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
16, Friday—St. Valentin.
18, Sunday—St. Janvier.
20, Tuesd.—St. Cyprian.
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 *Georgia* 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 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 Antrim, 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 Orangemen 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 Confederate 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 nomination of the Chicago Convention; but in so doing

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 of 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 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 day—that 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 inter-colonial 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 time, 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 inter-colonial railroad would pay its expenses, 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 British 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 itself. It is not in fact any longer a mere party question, but is rapidly becoming—a national question; the Anglo-Saxon press, of all shades of politics ranging itself on 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 subordinate 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 subordinate municipal jurisdiction. We re-assert these as fundamental principles on which the Union

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 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.—It tells them that they are alter all but a minority 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—if they will contend for real substantial power to be vested in the local or State Governments—why 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 Government—why then the British of Lower Canada, and of the Ottawa country will join the men of the West—oppose federation altogether, and grant representation by population pure et simple as far as the less of the evils. There is no help for it.—*Id.*

We trust that the words of this impertinent threat will be seriously read, and scrupulously weighed by our French Canadian and Catholic fellow-citizens. They are significant in that they come from one who has always professed hitherto to sympathize 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 Ascendancy. 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 language 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 de Quebec* to this effect. *Le Journal de Quebec* speaks in the same tone: and in Montreal the *Minerve*, the leading Ministerial paper, finds itself 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 *Gazette* 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 never cease 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,—*appliquée dans toute son étendue*—and which shall leave to the central power, control only over questions of general interest and in no wise 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 existence we desire that each State be completely independent of each other.

"The federal power shall be sovereign no doubt, but its functions will extend only over certain general questions strictly determined—*bien déterminées*—in the Constitution.

"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 countrymen who would have the audacious 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

Times says, to "maximize" the central power, and to "minimize" that of the local or State Governments. It is the policy of democracy and of the Revolution, says the *Minerve*,—thus at last repeating our very words:—

"And the legislative union of these States"—(it is demanded 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," "Centralisation," 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 soul 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 ineradicable 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 others; we should be spared 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 *Globe*, 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":—

"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 undergo 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 Quebec* place all the interests which we most desire to see protected, at the mercy of the central government, and would be but an expensive tyranny, that would beggar whilst oppressing us.

And yet this "expensive tyranny," for all that as yet appears to the contrary, may be imposed on Lower Canada by a simple majority, composed of the representatives of Upper Canada, aided by some six or seven of the representatives of the Lower Province, and against the will of all the rest of the Lower Canadians.—

Remember that, according to the *Gazette*—(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 us than that which already exists. But upon one point they seem determined to insist in case of union, and that is "Protestant Ascendancy." Thus the *Islander*, 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 Catholics in general, and of Nuns in particular—with the keener relish no doubt because of his temporary constrained abstinence.

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 illustration—by no means a solitary case; that of a young Protestant lady, the child of very Protestant 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 black sheep of the flock, the Messalinas in pinafores, or the Beckey Sharpes of the rising generation who are liable to take the Romish fever. For these Popery has no attractions. Nay! it repels them. The seed in their case falls as it were by the way-side where the fowls of the air—vanity and the lusts of the flesh—speedily devour it, and catch away that which was sown in their hearts. St. Matt. xiii. 19.

"No"—continues the *Globe*—"it is your gentle affectionate child"—who catches the infection; "it is your earnest, sober devout character" that bring home the poison. These are

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 giveth the increase.

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 *exuvia*; and from our very fecundities—an Achilli, a Chiniquy or a Maria Monk, it distills 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 to these pestiferous convents, but the difficulties are innumerable, insurmountable. There is the expense; and what the Sisters do for love, would have to be done, if done at all, by Protestant teachers for an adequate pecuniary consideration; and how this is to be obtained the bewildered writer does not see "unless 'the good time' is come when Government or wise rich people shall give their thousands and ten thousands for public 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—even if efficient Protestant rivals cannot be built up. A good deal may be done no doubt by means of legislation to prevent the growth and multiplication of Convents. "Selling Committees" too may in time be instituted; and it would be no difficult matter for a strong Liberal government, such as the *Globe's* scheme of Federation would give us, to devise a thousand means of harassing the Nuns and throwing obstacles in their way. To this it will probably come ere long: and this is the only feasible plan for remedying the evil which the *Globe* so bitterly deploras 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 the columns of our evangelical contemporaries; and many a hearty laugh in which we were preparing to indulge has been suddenly checked, or nipt 't' the bud by a shudder at the writer's profanity. We think the following is a pretty fair specimen of what we mean.

In his issue of the 3rd instant, the *Witness* has an obituary notice of a Miss Fidelia Fish, who did something, somewhere, but what or where we care not to enquire. Of this Miss Fidelia Fish, a Minister of some Yankee sect, a Rev. Mr. Anderson, pronounced the eulogy—that he had never seen any "who seemed to him so nearly what the Lord Jesus Christ was on earth as Miss Fidelia Fish." This comparison betwixt Our Blessed Lord and Miss F. Fish will no doubt startle some of our readers; but blasphemous though it must seem in their eyes, we can assure them that it is but a fair specimen of the liberties which the fabled or self-dubbed saints of the conventicle indulge in when speaking of themselves or of one another.

We would remind our readers that the Bazaar at the Asylum St. Joseph Bonaventure Street in aid of the Orphans, will continue throughout this week: and we would respectfully but earnestly invite them to assist in the good work. On Friday evening a splendid Gold Watch will be raffled for.

A SUITABLE FORM OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."—Our old friend Artemus Ward being took suddenly pious exclaims:—

"Alas! alas! how thankful we are to that Providence which allows us to live, and to borrow money, and to fail in business!"

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

MONTREAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The nineteenth Grand Annual Exhibition of this Society is held this year in the Victoria Skating Rink, Drummond Street; and opening on the afternoon of Thursday, 15th instant, it will continue to the end of 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 hoped that the labors of the Society will be crowned with success.

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 Natchez against Military Interference in the Worship of the Catholic Church.

To Col. B. G. Farrar, Commanding at Natchez. Respected Sir:—I now expressly declare that my declining 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 significance. 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 duties.

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 resist now.

The chief reasons for resistance may be reduced to these two. One is, that religious worship ought to be directed exclusively by religious authorities. I speak not of the negative right of other powers to suppress acts of intended and unwarranted insult, of which there is no question here, but of the positive ordering of prayers, sermons, ceremonies, &c.

The other reason special to the present case, is, that Divine Worship being directed to God, it is not proper to introduce anything into it for the purpose of exhibiting our sentiments on temporal matters. This appears to be addressing our devotions to men instead of God.

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 greater number of the party subscribed to offer him some present. Accordingly the committee charged with the duty presented him, at the house, St. Louis Street, with a handsome silver cup. Mr. Snyder, of St. John, and another member of St. John Committee were also present on the occasion, and with the committee were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Daley after the presentation.

We call attention to the changes which have taken place in the hours of departure of the steamboats belonging to the Richelieu Company. The Quebec boats now leave for that city at 6 o'clock, p.m., instead of 7 o'clock as heretofore.

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 incessant immigration which throngs from all parts, our Canadian brethren 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 Colonization Society,' and each member of which engages himself to give a quarter dollar a year. To receive this trifling contribution, lists containing each 33 subscribers will be entrusted to those who are desirous of filling them.

Let a Colonization Society be then organized among the Irish, as it has been among the Canadians, and Catholicity cannot but gain in Lower Canada.

THE CRIMPS' CONFIDENCE DODGE.—A letter has been received by Mr. Barnabas Young of Storrington from his son, Michael Young, dated at the 'Draft Rendezvous, Hart Island, August 1st 1864,' and stating that he had enlisted in the Federal Army, receiving therefor the sum of \$350. The letter goes on to state that the writer sent home \$750 of the money by 'John Nickels,' but not the first greenback of which has been paid over. This case is on a par with the McGinnis transaction of last spring, and proves how desperately hardened a man becomes even to his bosom friends, when he has once embarked in the cruel and disgraceful traffic of procuring victims for the white slave market of the Federal army.—*Kingston News*, 5th.

POISONING CASE IN ELY.—We learn by *Le Desfricheur* that an inquest was held at Ely by Coroner Casavant, during the first fortnight of last month, 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 years he has practised medicine in addition to his 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. Violetti, his wife and daughter, all agreed in giving the name of the powder administered, and made no attempt to extricate him from the consequences of what they deem an accident. The Jury brought in their verdict in accordance with the above facts, and a warrant was issued by the coroner for his arrest, to take his trial at Nelsonville in October next.

SKEDADDLERS IN SANDWICH JAIL.—The *Essex Journal* says:—There were forty-two prisoners in our County Jail last night. The majority of them are 'skeddaddlers.' If the American war continues, some other means must be adopted for the confinement of the prisoners, as the present accommodations are quite inadequate.

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 W. R. Dixon, commission merchant, corner of Grey Nun & Wm Sts. To the south of these premises in McGill St. is the G. T. R. 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 gent. 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 victims, 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 to Ogdensburgh, and there enlist with a brother of Wood's, who is a recruiting sergeant 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 Ottawa to go to Ogdensburgh, saying they did a large business both there and at Rouse's Point. 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 him a new suit at Ogdensburgh for nothing. Here was another victim. There not being sufficient evidence to convict the parties, they were allowed to go; but the French lad was sent home to Ottawa rejoicing, the expense of which his former companions paid. Another arrest was made on Thursday, and on Friday the case was heard before the Police Court in Prescott. The party charged was remanded for a week, having made a disclosure charging certain parties both in Prescott and Ogdensburgh with being in league 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 Canada, that they have no authority of their own to surrender accused persons to the authority of the United States. The only authority for extradition under the Ashburton treaty is a special warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor General. 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 cannot be held to be a plea whereby a magistrate may escape the consequences of officious interference.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Spurious quarter dollars, 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 Monday, says:—"Unless *Le Desfricheur* be mistaken in his identity, Franz Muller, the alleged murderer, is well known in Canada. According to this journal 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 marriage, and when he had got hold of whatever property 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 were living, having put in their prior claims. If this Muller be identical with the alleged murderer of Briggs, the antecedents show him to be a thorough scoundrel. The name is the same; and besides the Muller who was in Canada is known to have gone back to Europe. The date of his residence in this Province is not given; and we cannot, therefore, judge whether it squares with what is known of him in London; but it is certain that none of the English papers hint at the possibility of Muller, the alleged murderer, having ever before been in America. There is nothing but the identity of name and character; but these coincidences are quite sufficient to sharpen curiosity, and to warrant inquiry into further proofs of identity."

DEPARTURE OF MULLER, THE ALLEGED MURDERER.—Among the passengers by the steamer *Etna*, 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 Inspector Tanner, of the London Detective Police. U. S. Marshal Murray and Inspector Carpenter of the Metropolitan Police, accompanied by E. M. Archibald, Esq., British Consul at this port, proceeded to the Toms and took possession of the prisoner Muller, whom they conveyed 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 appeared to be struck with terror on boarding the steamer. He was immediately taken below in charge of the English officers.

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. Archibald, Colborne street, of a daughter.

In Quebec, on the 6th 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. McCloskey, George street, aged 28 years.

In Toronto, on the 3rd inst., Mary Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas McCormick, King street, aged one year and nine months.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 12, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.30; Fine, \$4.50 to \$3.70; Super, No. 2 \$3.75 to \$3.85; Superior \$4.15 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.35 to \$4.50; \$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 \$5.57 1/2 to \$5.95; Inferior Pots, \$5.60 to \$6.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.35 to \$6.27 1/2. Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10c to 10c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c. Eggs per doz, 10c 1/2 to 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 9c to 9c 1/2. Tallow per lb, 8c to 8c 1/2. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12c; Bacon, 5c to 6c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.00 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) Sept. 12. Flour, country, per qtl. 14 0 to 15 0 Oatmeal, do 12 0 to 13 0 Indian Meal 10 0 to 11 0 Peas per min 3 4 to 3 2 Beans, small white per min, 0 0 to 0 0 Honey, per lb 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag 2 6 to 3 0 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$10.50 to \$10.75 Hay, per 100 bundles \$8.00 to \$10.00 Straw \$2.50 to \$ 4.00 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 7 to 0 8 Butter, fresh per lb, 0 10 to 0 10 Do salt, do 0 9 to 0 9 Lard, do 0 7 to 0 8 Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs. 0 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.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4.45 to 4.55; Fancy, \$4.25 to 4.33; Superfine, \$3.85 to 3.95.... Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 82c to 90c; Spring, 75c to 78c.... Barley, per bushel, 80c to 87c Peas, do, 54c to 60c. Oats, do, 40c to 42c. Potatoes, do, 75c to 85c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 13c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 17c to 20c; do, tub, 15c to 17c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40c; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3.50 to 4.50. Calves, do, \$3.50 to 4.50. Lambs, do, \$2.00 to 2.50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$1.50 to 5. Sheepskins, each, 50c to 60c. Catskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$10.00 to 13.50. Straw, do, \$6.00 to 7.

BAZAAR FOR THE ORPHANS.

ON MONDAY next, the 12th instant, the ANNUAL BAZAAR in aid of the ORPHANS, will be opened in the HALL of the ASYLUM ST. JOSEPH, Bonaventure Street, and will be continued throughout the week. The Hall will be open to the public from 1 p.m., to 10 p.m., each day. A splendid GOLD WATCH, of the value of \$100, will be raffled for on Friday the 16th, at a QUARTER DOLLAR the ticket. 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. Bonaventure Street. Montreal, September 8, 1864. 2-in.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Parish of St. SOPHIE, County of Terrebonne, WANTS THREE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools. Female Teachers will suit. Apply to I. G. J. MIRAZ, Sec.-Treasurer to School Commissioners of said Parish, Ste. Sophie. Sept. 13, 1864. 1m.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH of AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges. The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those of few years past. For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal, W. DORAN: 2m.

MRS. C. O'KEEFE,

SO long known and favored in Montreal for her system of Teaching the ENGLISH and FRENCH languages, will RE-OPEN her Classes at her old residence, No. 15, St. Constant Street, On THURSDAY, the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. Private Lessons will be given at hours which may be agreed upon. August 24, 1864. 3t.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

THE above Institution resumed its duties on Tuesday, the 6th of September. The Course of Instruction includes English and French Grammar, 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 quarterly in advance.) Beds, bedding, if required, £1 10 0 - Music, 2 0 0 Washing, 1 5 0 September 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 most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1864.

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 Markets, 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' Bank

No. 74, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE

August 25, 1864. 12m.

HICKEY & BUCKLEY,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors

in Chancery, Conveyancers,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c.

OFFICE—IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS,

(Corner of Sussex and York Streets)

OTTAWA, C. W.

M. J. HICKEY, P. J. BUCKLEY, LL.B.

August 3, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER,

Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

BROCKVILLE, C. W.

Collections made in all parts of Western

Canada.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal

M. P. Ryan, Esq., "

James O'Brien, Esq., "

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARBENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part 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 this island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to

P. CARROLL, Esq.,

Tannery West,

PETER KING,

St. Laurent

August 11, 1864.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes. JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have

taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES

can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

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 fête.

Soon after an unhappy person, tall in stature, dressed in white, and evidently a stranger, afforded much diversion to the gamins, who followed with the same torturing cry of 'Viola Lambert!'

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.

The Malines Catholic Congress was to have commenced on Monday, 29th ult. From Great Britain and Ireland the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and several other eminent ecclesiastics and laymen of note were expected to be present.

It is quite true, writes the Paris Correspondent of the Morning Post, that the Marquis Peppi, the Italian Minister at St. Petersburg, has had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon.

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.

ter of the King of Italy to be presented to the Consort of the Queen of Spain, who persists in refusing to recognise his Royal Master.

The French Press on Belfast Orangeism.—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.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16, 1864.—The elections began and ended on Thursday, the 11th inst., throughout the whole of Belgium.

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.

ITALY.—By a late decree, Victor Emmanuel and G. Pisanelli, order that, 'All receipts 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.'

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MONSIGNOR SALVIO, 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 Clergy, 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.

In an article on Freemasonry in Italy the 'Civiltà 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 departure was also decided on in the same manner.

of the foreigners, these vicious youths would take to flight.—At the first serious difficulty these corrupted old men will lose all self-possession.

At the last elections, the abstention was general, and nearly complete. To limit ourselves to Bologna, out of 7,191 persons entitled to vote, only 481 voted.

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 Catholic statesmen of Piedmont.'

It is said that the party of action has been thrown into some disorder by the complication attendant in Garibaldi's last visit to Iechia, 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.

ROME.—We read in the Correspondance de Rome of the 20th ult. — 'The Holy Father continues to enjoy excellent health, and to grant audiences on affairs of the Church and of the Government.'

The Pope is desirous, it seems, of contracting a loan, and as might be expected under the circumstances 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.

THE ABATE MANCINELLI, Parish Priest of San Giuseppe 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.

Several Italian journals publish, among other facts, the following.—An inhabitant of Francavilla, in the province of Lecce (Neapolitan provinces) animated with a sacrilegious contempt for the sacred person of the Pope, had given to his dog the name of Pius IX.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Pays of this evening says:— 'A telegram from Vienna states that a complete understanding has been arrived at between Prussia and Austria.'

UNITED STATES.

It is not necessary for a politician to be absolutely slandered for vice. Congressional honors may occasionally be achieved by a reputation for comparatively trifling defects, or even a lack of accomplishments.

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.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN POLAND.—In the villages of Leszczyn, Trojanow, Kodnia, and Iwankow, scenes were enacted a parallel for which can only be found in the bloodiest days of the French Revolution.

The correspondents 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.

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TRUMPHS OF THE GREAT CATHARTIC.—From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is not difficult to distinguish the lead of delicate tastes and insatiate, from the less refined of her sex, by the quality of the perfumery she uses.

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

who, after being considerably used up on several 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 nothing else."

"Losing at billiards?" "Ye-es. I always lost every game; everybody wanted to play with me, 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 his 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 goal is unfortunately 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 be allowed to each, and to sleep sound and comfortably is therefore out of the question.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child.

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.

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.

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

THE 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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is not difficult to distinguish the lead of delicate tastes and insatiate, from the less refined of her sex, by the quality of the perfumery she uses.

THIRTY YEARS Ago.—Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbersome stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence?

INFORMATION WANTED, OF PETER MOORE, of the Parish of Saul, County Down, Ireland; supposed to be in Upper Canada.

NEWS DEPT.

The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d., At FORD'S News Agency. IRISH AMERICAN, for 2d., At FORD'S News Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT OF TEAS, consisting in part of—

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. COLONG & SOUCHONG.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—As a palatable aperient to take before breakfast, it has received the commendation of many of our leading physicians.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The reputation which this perfume has earned during the last five years is a sufficient guarantee of its delicious odor and durability.

TRUSSES, ENEMA APPARATUS, SYRINGES, Pianten's Capsules, Brou's and Moord's Injections, Grimaud's Syrop de Raifort Iode, &c., just arrived.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street.

CAMPHOR. 1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HORSFORD'S AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. Mc'Gibbon's, English's, Dutreux & Mc'Garity's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Benallaack's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building.

EX HIBERNIAN & EAGLET.—Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. PAUL STREET, inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France:—

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a piece. Kettles &c., &c., sold per dozen, or by the pair. Forty per cent saved by them, and superior to all other importations.

NEW DENTELLE, MOUSSELINE, and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No ornamental Glass in the market can compete with it. Used by the Grand Trunk Railroad, and recommended by all the Architects of Montreal, who have samples of the same on view.

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ON and after MONDAY, the 5th September, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as follows:—

STEAMER MONTREAL, Capt. P. E. CORRE, Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscaan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their passages on board the Steamer Montreal, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SIX o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscaan.

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

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. ROBT. NELSON, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at Three o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. CHS. DANIELY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Monday at half-past FOUR o'clock A.M., and Wednesday at SIX o'clock P.M.

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAMOUREUX, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilarie, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M. for St. Denis, leaving St. Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P.M., and Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. E. ROY, Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Veranes, Lachenaie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M., Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE, Captain P. E. MALHOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomption, at follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Paul L'Ermitte; returning will leave L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

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H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION. An Old Physician's Testimony. READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858.

Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article.

I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe.

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.) Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

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READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and a Pain-Killer.— Full directions accompany each bottle. It may be used for

REUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES and SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, LUMBAGO, &c., &c., and may be used internally for

CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHOEA, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c.

Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary.

It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine.

A Single Teaspoonful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhoea, Cholera and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & have found great relief from it. SMITH.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at..... 8.30 A.M.

Express Train for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, (for the White Mountains), and Portland, at..... 2.00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, and Portland, at..... 10.15 P.M.

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at..... 7.45 A.M.

Accommodation Train for Kingston & Intermediate Stations, at..... 10.00 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville, and Intermediate Stations, at..... 4.50 P.M.

Night Express (with sleeping car attached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at..... 8.20 P.M. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Aug 1, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY HALF A CENTURY.

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There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the medicinal gum of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are combined with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minere:— Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen,—Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence.

Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE. CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL. Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1856. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen—Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy par excellence for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such.—Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESQUOTT, C.W. I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits. ALFRED HOOKER. None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS on the wrapper.' SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1866.

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 ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the
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 Hurried and Difficult
 Breathing
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 and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency
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 Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,
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 Head, Burning in
 the Flesh,
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 And Can't make Drunkards,
 But is the Best Tonic in the World.
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 effects that I was induced to recommend them to
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 in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling
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 practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in
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 valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail;
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 of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that
 cannot be surpassed.
 J. M. LYONS.
 PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.
 Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature
 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each
 Bottle.
 Should your nearest Druggist not have the article
 do not put off by any of the intoxicating prepara-
 tions that may be offered in its place, but send to
 us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
 Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH
 STREET, PHILADELPHIA
 JONES & EVANS,
 Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,
 PROPRIETORS.
 For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town
 in the United States.
 John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Cana-
 da, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.
 Feb. 14, 1864. 12m.

M. BERGIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 AND
MASTER TAILOR
 TO THE
Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers,
 No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
 No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.
 Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at
 moderate charges.
 Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
 Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

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

B. DEVLIN,
 ADVOCATE,
 Has Removed his Office to No. 38, Little St.
 James Street.

J. J. CURRAN,
 ADVOCATE
 No. 40 Little St. James Street,
 MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,
 ADVOCATE,
 Has opened his office at No. 32 Little St. James St.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,
 ADVOCATES, &c.,
 Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street,
 (Opposite the Court House),
 MONTREAL. N. DRISCOLL.

L. DEVANY,
AUCTIONEER,
 (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)
 THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years
 bat large and commodious three-story cut-stone
 building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three
 flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame
 Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and
 fashionable part of the city, proposes to carry on the
**GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-
 NESS.**
 Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve
 years, and having sold in every city and town in
 Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he
 jaters himself that he knows how to treat consignees
 and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a
 share of public patronage.
 I will hold **THREE SALES** weekly,
On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,
 FOR
**GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
 PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c.,**
 AND
THURSDAYS
 FOR
**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
 GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
 &c., &c., &c.,**
 Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will
 be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale.
 Returns will be made immediately after each sale
 and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling
 will be one-half what has been usually charged by
 other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. com-
 mission on all goods sold either by auction or private
 sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any
 part of the city where required. Cash advanced on
 Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,
 Diamond or other precious stones.
 L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.
 March 27 1864.

ATTENTION.
 THE undersigned having learned that some persons
 have rumored that he no longer keeps Hearses, takes
 this opportunity to contradict the false report; and
 that, instead of abandoning this kind of business, he
 has the pleasure to announce to the Public that he
 besides his old and superb HEARSEs, he has some very
 magnificent and absolutely new ones, which are
 much superior to the first in finish and richness. A
 fine little WHITE HORSE, managed by a conductor,
 and richly clothed, will be attached to the small
 Hearse, which every person regards as the most ele-
 gant which has been seen in this City.
 The Subscriber has also OPENED a COFFIN
 STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of
 IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Orapes,
 &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards.
 Price of fine Hearse, with two horses, \$8.
 X. CUSSON,
 69 St. Joseph Street.
 Montreal, June 23, 1864. 3m.

LUMBER.
JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,
 corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner
 of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF,
 in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The un-
 dersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of
 PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and
 CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd
 quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in PLANK—1st,
 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—
 various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear
 and common. PYRRING, &c., &c.,—all of which
 will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000
 Feet of CEDAR.
JORDAN & BENARD,
 35 St. Denis Street.
 March 24, 1864.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
DOLLARD STREET,
 (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the
 Recollet Church)
MONTREAL,
Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand:
 Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Fur-
 Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware [naces
 Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe,
 Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes
 Jobbing punctually attended to.

BRISTOL'S
(Vegetable)
SUGAR-COATED
PILLS.
THE GREAT CURE
 For all the Diseases of the
Liver, Stomach and Bowels,
 Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to
KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
 These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in
 harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-
 TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from
 depraved humour or impure blood. The most hope-
 less sufferers need not despair. Under the influence
 of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that
 have heretofore been considered utterly incurable,
 disappear quickly and permanently. In the follow-
 ing diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest,
 and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be
 at once resorted to.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION,
HEADACHE,
DROPSY,
PILES.
 For many years these PILLS have been used in
 daily practice, always with the best results and it
 is with the greatest confidence they are recommended
 to the afflicted. They are composed of the most
 costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Bal-
 sams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medi-
 cines, on account of their great cost, and the combi-
 nation of rare medicinal properties is such that in
 long standing and difficult diseases, where other
 medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary
 Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.
Only 25 Cts. per Phial.
 J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
 General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal,
 Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Camp-
 bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson,
 Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S
UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD

FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)
 Prices ranging upwards from
Twenty-Five Dollars
 BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family
 use have never been made. They are simple, dura-
 ble, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one
 year without charge. First-class city references
 given if required.
 Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office
 and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-
 real.
 Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and
 the Provinces.
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
 Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. 12m

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
 [Established in 1826.]
 THE Subscribers manufacture and
 have constantly for sale at their old
 established Foundry, their superior
 Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-
 tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-
 tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-
 proved and substantial manner with
 their new Patented Yoke and other
 improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-
 cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-
 sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir-
 cular. Address
E. A. & G. R. MENEBLY, West Troy, N. Y.

A. & D. SHANNON,
GROCERS,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL,
 HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of
 Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions,
 Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other
 Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jan-
 nica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
 Country Merchants and Farmers would do
 well to give them a call as they will Trade with them
 on Liberal Terms.
 May 19, 1864. 12m.

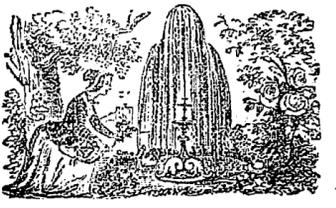
MATT. JANNARD'S
NEW CANADIAN
COFFIN STORE,
 Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,
MONTREAL.
 M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es-
 tablishment where he will constantly have on hand
 COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or
 Metal, at very Moderate Prices.
 April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE,
 On very reasonable Terms. Apply to
FABIEN PAINGHOUD,
 No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street.
 August 4, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF
LIME.
 MR. COE has received the following letter from the
 Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mont-
 real:—
 Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.
 Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last
 Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace
 Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Bishop, Mr.
 Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of
 Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing
 effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it
 really deserved the high reputation in which it was
 commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability
 of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem
 it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-
 phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and
 that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation.
 I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land
 with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion
 with stable compost, another portion with common
 kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phos-
 phate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot
 manured with this latter substance was far more
 abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten
 days earlier than the crops manured with compost
 and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with
 equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas.
 The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one
 of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known
 for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all
 sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable ma-
 nure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidly of growth
 and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend
 it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I
 am that they will be well pleased with it.
 Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-
 tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,
 Your very humble servant,
 T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
 For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lyman, Clark &
 Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
 IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!
 Is particularly recommended for use during
SPRING AND SUMMER,
 when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and
 the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the
 heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months.
 This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every
 portion of the system, and should be used daily as
A DIET DRINK,
 by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness.
 It is the only genuine and original preparation for
THE PERMANENT CURE
 OF THE
MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES
 OF
*Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,
 Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,*
 And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.
 It is also a sure and reliable remedy for
SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD
HEAD, SOURVY,
 White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous
 and General Debility of the system, Loss of Ap-
 petite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections
 of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious
 Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb
 Ague and Jaundice.
 It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pow-
 erful Preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,
 and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-
 LIS, even in its worst forms.
 It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dis-
 eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the
 blood.
 The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the
 least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any
 other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is
 perfectly harmless, and may be administered to per-
 sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the
 most helpless infants without doing the least injury.
 Full directions how to take this most valuable me-
 dicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard
 against counterfeits, see that the written signature
 of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.
 Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court
 House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—
 Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co
 Montreal.
 Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough
 & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co
 J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &
 Son.

The Leading Perfume of the Age
 FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS,

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER.
 THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from
 BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing
 fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—
 while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing,
 imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed
 Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the
 water of the Bath. For
PAINTING TURNS,
NERVOUSNESS,
HEADACHE,
DEBILITY,
 AND
HYSTERIA,
 It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of
 fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy
 over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies,
 Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and
 we confidently recommend it as an article which, for
 its delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and perma-
 nency, has no equal. It will also remove from
 the skin
ROUGHNESS,
BLOTCHES,
SUN BURN,
FRECKLES,
 AND
PIMPLES.
 It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends
 richness and beautiful transparency to the com-
 plexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best den-
 tifice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it
 also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.
COUNTERFEITS.
 Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-
 A Y & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and orna-
 mented label.
 Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP,
 Wholesale Druggists, New York.
 Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House)
 Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold
 at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
 For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough &
 Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J.
 Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.
 And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-
 class Perfumers throughout the world.
 Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.