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VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

No. 7.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER IX .- SHOWING HOW LORD KINMA-CARA AND MR. JOYCE SNAPPER SENT JER-ALD MOORE TO JAIL.

About one week after the burglary and robbery just detailed, Father Mick Quinlivan, having huished his morning duties at the church, was returning to his pleasant home. The good man almost always came by the private passage, which, as we have informed the reader, led to his house; but seeing just outside the gate, a man in the attitude of expectation, he took off his purple stole, which he reverently kissed, and quietly folding it over and over, he put the big breviary on top of it, and placed both under his arm-a place which seemed made for them, they fitted there so snugly. Father Mick then took the tail of his cassock, and throwing it over the disentangled arm, proceeded down the aisle towards the entrance.

Father Mick, with his hair combed back, and his breviary and the tail of his cossack disposed of, as aforesaid, made his egress at the principal gate, and was soon joined by a young peasant, whom he did not know, but whom he ' liked the look of ?' and with him-the young peasant-Father Mick fell into a deep and interesting conversation. They frequently paused on the way up towards Father Quintivan's little wicket; and Father Mick then would move back from his companion, and look into his face: and the companion, placing the point of his stick between his two shoes, and leaning upon it, would look at Father Mick, and each would talk very fervently. But when they came to the gate both paused and stopped, as if by common consent; it was evident that the young peasant was going no farther.

A sweet scene was the one which presented itself outside Father Mick's little hall-door-a sweet scene and a happy one-and the old man looked upon it, perhaps, sadly. Three young girls, neatly and cleanly attired-wearing no shoes, however-two flaxen haired and one dark, were teaching a little child, a very little child, to walk. Two held the little creature by the bands, and the third stood a few feet apart, with open hands, and 'shining toy,' to give the young trarelier reward and security. On an ottoman-n plain one - at the door, sat a young lady, she had just dropped her work into her lap, but still held it in her left hand, while with hips half parted, and full, fond eyes, she viewed the entertainment of the unocents. Father Mick looked at the young lady and the children, and, poor old good heart, he wept unseen, as he looked at them.

Ailey Moore has made her usual visit to the good pastor's oratory; but to-day she has with her the dead Peggy Hyne's baby, and she is thinking of its beauty and its fortunes, while some of the little guls, who always follow her, are in ecstasies at being allowed to share the nursing.

The moment Ailey saw Father Mick she ran to meet him, and the eldest of the girls whipped the child on one side.

'Happy years! summer days! to my little Ailey !' said the old clergyman.

'Indeed, sir,' answered the sweet girl, looking affectionately on him; 'indeed, you stay in the church too long.3

'Is moo an la bra aw thaov na teumpull.' Many a sunny day in the churchyard shade, a cushla,' rejoined Father Mick.

· This is not the place made for peace, a gra, he continued, 'but the place for labor; though sometimes the labor itself is so bappy, Ailey.'

was holy-the fine old man. 'Ailey,' he said, so solemnly, that the poor

thing turned pale. 'Adey, never look for anything in this bad world but trial; don't, a cushla. Our dear lady! always go to her, Ailey, avourneen, and seek no better fortune than to be in her company. Something has happened, father !' said Ailey,

Come, let me see your little daughter Aileen,' remark.

'Come, I have hardly seen her at all,' he continued; and putting his hand in his waistcoat pocket, he brought forth a medal of the Immaculate Conception. ' Come, let me see if Aileen knows HER MOTHER!' and, bending ylown, he held forth the bright medal. The little child put forth its arms, and held up its little rosy lips to people's characters, they say, and certainly they | thing.' gave the children did-a unanimous vote in favor of Father Mick. He took the haby in his old arms, having given the stole and breviary to Ailey, and said he would go in to breakfast. knees, and held perpendicular by its fat arms. It was then half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon

of a suttry day.

Pour Ductor Whately, of the city of Dublin, consumer of £20,000 a year, and writer on many things of which he knows a little, and of

some things (e.g., theology) of which he knows nothing, informed his ' dear' reverend friends the other day that his objection to invoke our LADY was not that she had been once on earth, because, he said, that would prevent people from asking one another's prayers-but because, to invoke her, would suppose she was 'omnipresent,' and make her a God. And so the angels, when they rejoice 'at the conversion of a sinner,' are necessarily supposed to be 'omnipresent;' and the Scriptures, therefore, in so speaking of them. give them the attributes of God!

ATHOLIC

O fie, Doctor! don't attack the Scriptures!' The young peasant has been giving Father Mick strange news, and sad news indeed. He has just come from Kinmaccarra, and has had, from sources of information that cannot be denied, the fact of Gerald Moore having been accused of murder, and privacy and complicity with and to the crime of burglary. Everything had been most silently concocted and secretly arranged. Up to the moment he spoke to Father Mick, only two constables had been made aware of the existence of the warrant. A strong guard had been summoned from the barrack at Kileash. The soldiery were expected in two or three hours, and then the most public and most defamatory display was to be made in taking into custody Gerald Moore, of Moorfield .-The leading malignant in this trightful movement was Mr. Joyce Snapper; but he was assisted by many as bad as bimself. Mr. Salmer was engaged in the conspiracy, and so were Mr. Boran and a girl who had once been, and rot long since, in the service of Miss Ailey Moore .-Everything was planned most perfectly, and Mr. Moore could not escape a trial. But Mr. Moore had friends-friends that would save him, and could save him, if he liked, though not now. He (the peasant) came to tell the parish priest, in order that the old man's heart ' mightn't be broke, an' to ax his reverence to get Ailey-the poor childer Adey-out o' the way, when her fine prother would be taken."

It was not surprising that the old clergyman was solema.

Father Mick made a very poor breakfast, as may be very well supposed. Whatever was to be done should be done quickly; and his heart's most warm affection was concerned in the issue. Ailey was to be saved from the scene of arrest : Gerald informed, and the poor old man removed out of the way.

So Father Mick brought forth his old mare. No one knew how old she was-not even Father Mick bimself. But she had been blind of an eye, and of a good sober age, when he bought little to meet the wiles of villany, but what her, from a widow, to whom he gave treble her price, and ever since, seven long years, the good Old Bess' had borne him, night and day, in rain and sunshine, and never fell nor stumbled even once. Bess knew Father Mick, and would follow him like a dog, though she was a largelimbed, heavy, 'ungainly' brute, and she would trot at the same pace any weather or any hour, and never one inch in a day faster. Bess had fixed the amount of her duty, and performed it; but, like other strong-headed people whom we know, it was she herself fixed it. Be all this as it may, she matched Father Mick to a 'T..' and people never thought of stealing her, we feel quite sure, or of even borrowing her, which was some convenience-in fact, some people even talked to Bess, and thought she had a grain or two of sense.

Well, Father Mick gave many injunctions, very many more than usual, about the two altars, viz., the one in the church and the one in the dwelling-house. The flowers were to be all And she looked at him again, for she felt he changed, and the vases all polished. Then there was a piece of embroidery to be done, and ever so many thines about the house-in fact, Ailey laughed outright, and most joyously, at the day's occupation which he gave her. She spoke of 'home,' but he replied her father and Gerald should come over and join them there; and he said, the other house was her father's, but the bouse she was in was her own, and she should make Mr. Moore welcome.' Many other things said old Father Mick in his own pleasant way, said the priest, paying no attention to her last but certainly his voice had lost a certain ring of merriness, and his eye was not half so bright as his words; but Ailey did not notice this. For a moment—only a moment—she thought he was unwell, and then he banished the apprehension by his leaving.

She went on her knees.

' May the great God bless thee, Ailey!' he said, 'my own Ailey, and teach thee to love the mouth of Father Mick. Children know Mary thy Mother, and to follow her in every-

'Amen!' answered the gentle girl.

Elere the little ones were all between his feet : even l'eggy Hynes's baby was got upon its fai

' Benacht aharr !' said one of the girls, who knew now Father Mick loved his own Celtic. Oh! Culleeni, oh benacht uriv go leir!'

Dear little children, blessing on all of you.'

And you,' he said, taking up the little infant' guilty; nor even in most cases, and 'twon't be McCann, who was with him, with Moore?'

-he looked into its blue eyes-'Suffer little in yours, a vic, sure it won't.' And Father children,' he said; and having kissed the baby, Mick's voice was husky when he asked that he left it. He mounted old Bess then, and proceeded on his journey.

It was an interesting thing to make a journey with Father Mick. As the old man jogged along, he had a good word or an inquiry for do not talk so. Alley—our own Alley Moore! every one, and every one had a good word for and the old man took out his handkerchief. him. The mother snatched her child from the cradle, to bring the wondering little thing to the saddle, and get 'the sign o' the Cross' upon it. The little girls were right in the middle of the way, making their 'curchys,' and looking for medals of their 'patroness;' and the men crossed the fields from their work to meet him-old Father Mick-as he passed, and to have a word of news and a good wish from 'Ahair Michaul!' because it did ones heart good to see Akair Michael,' they said, 'and there was luck in his word.' Many a one would prefer Father Mick's touch on their journeys to the station, to all the skill of Dr. Creamer, and all the physic in Kinmacarra; and many a one would swear to that same touch's healing efficacy; but of course this is all 'superstition' to a body such as Dr. Whately, simply because he cannot comprehend anything, unless a nice house and a good dinner; it is all 'folly' to him, as the Cross of Christ was to the Jews.

It was remarked that poor Father Mick was in rather bad spirits: he was kind as usual, but not so hearty. The men said some one in the parish had gone astray, and the women were angry with some one-nothing to them who the individual might be-that 'crossed poor Anair Michaul.

The good priest soon arrived at Moorfield. and he was not obliged to wait admission. The tread of the priest was familiar in the hall of Moorfield, and his voice was known to every living thing in the house. All the dogs started to meet hun, and the servants stood in corners and at the stair-foot to wait his greeting. Old Mr. Moore used to say, that Father Mick's visit to Moorfield did more to keep the house in order than all his own authority; for, although he never scolded, his presence preached duty.

As Father Mick trotted up the avenue, he thought of many a happy day, and many a gentle deed which the trees and shrubs had witnessed, and the people who passed that same road so often with joyful hearts and pure ones, and who, perhaps, should be soon 'without a place to lay the turpitude of Snapper, and had done a could he do?

Father Mick had a thousand welcomes from man and beast, and a thousand smiles and requests from the women of the establishment. -Everything looked as usual, and poor Father Mick thought that it ought not to look so .-Ther? stood the clean half-table, on which lay a black straw-hat with broad brim; the clothesrack kept its place at the foot of the staircase, and the staircase, lightsome and open, bore all the marks of care and taste. There is a bust of Gregory XVI. on the first landing-place-a very fine one of composition, which a friend had presented to Gerald-Gerald was fond of Gregory XVI-in fact he was proud of him, and the Holy Father was a theme and a hobby of his, for Gerald was a Catholic.

Old Mr. Moore was from home, and Gerald had just come in-how fortunate.

The young man soon heard his visitor's voice and the next moment was with him in the draw-

He gently led Father Mick up stairs to his sanctum,' opened the door, and asked him in .-Father Mick was astonished,-everything was packed as for a journey. Gerald put his hand in a bosom pocket and took out a packet, which he placed in Father Mick's bands. He then manding the soldiers and the police. He is imflung his two young vigorous arms around the priest's neck, and kissed him as though he had become a child again, and embraced him very tenderly.

Gerald did not weep, nor sob, nor wring his hands, but he was very pale, and solemn, and resolute.

'You see, father,' he said, 'I know all-I have known it for a day, mysteriously; and l could have gone-gone away; but that would not do.

' No, no,' answered Father Mick.'

to be disgraced and to scandalize the world. I good brogues on. may--'

'Oh, don't talk of may suffer, or can su fler, Gerald; Providence will take care of that. Of course you may-I know you may, alas! I know it too well you may; but it is not God's usual mode of proceeding. The true philosophy as well as true religion, is to seek for nothing in this world, a vic; 'tis'nt our world-our world is to come; but still, it is not God's way always to put down the ignocent under the feet of the

child-like question. 'Father,' said Gerald, 'I have grown up at

RONICLE.

your knee, and so has poor Ailey. I-' Och, och, Gerald, give up, give up that now, Oh, Gerald, Adey is more to me than anything -anything outside heaven, avic, avic, ma cree! Son of my heart !' said the old man, 'everything of yours shall be mine Gerald, as if you were my son, and-'

'And God's will be done!' answered Gerald. 'My brave young man!' exclaimed Father Mick, passionately, and embracing his young friend.

In about one hour after this interview. Father Mick and Gerald Moore were seen riding side by side into the town of Kinmacarra. Of course the priest was often interrupted in his ceurse, and Gerald, too, had many greetings. As we have said, Gerald was a magnificent young fellow; but mere personal appearance was not a large portion of his advantages. It was the soul which one saw and felt-yes, saw and felt-in everything, in every movement of his hand and energy without passion, and irresistible force without impulse, in the man. Hence, Gerald Moore was a small man's horror-a small man shrunk from him, and he was for the same reason the pride of the noble-minded-they took him as a 'representative man.'

Kinmacerra was composed of two streets, one of which 'fell perpendicularly' upon the other. The slated houses were the police barrack, the hotel, the police constables, and one public-house. The thatched houses were all the remainder .-Dungheaps were gathered at convenient distunces, and a few pigs enjoyed themselves by a quiet roll in black sinks; some half-starved curs enjoyed their 'bunger and ease' in the sun; and silver weight. He, 'the strange gentleman,' two or three cows, apparently without rhyme or was pale, and had the most beautiful mouth, and two or three cows, apparently without rhyme or reason, were here and there tossing up their noses and lowing, or occasionally charging any of the curs that felt it a duty to back at them.

There was a crowd in town to-day. The police barrack is just midway in the street which has been said to close and cross the other at right angles. On the left, at some distance. shade. The stream flows on between two woody banks to the sea.

On the bridge is a company of soldiers, and about twenty yards distant are a score of mounted police. The former have 'piled' their arms, and are loitering about, but within reach of their firelocks, the latter are standing by the heads of their horses, ready to mount. Country people are in threes, fives, and tens, more or less, according to circumstances, up and down, and everywhere, while 'the peelers o' the place' are stepping, just as authoritatively as may be, among all parties, and through all places, taking care that there be no 'breach of the peace,' and no ignorance of their power and influence. The great crowd of all is at the police office door. and they all seem waiting an eventuality.

In fact, it is petty session day, and litigants and loiterers are waiting for the magistrates.

At a quarter past two o'clock in the afternoon moment, in another direction, a tax-cart; and shortly after came a gig, holding Joyce Snapper, Esq., attorney at law and land agent, and by his side, Mr. Forde, his familiar demon .-Every likelihood possible was there, that 'justice would be done' that evening.

After a very few moments Mr. Joyce Snapper is deeply engaged with the officers compressing upon them with energy some duty, and laying down some plan. He stamps his foot, and strikes one hand against the other, and then makes a series of mathematical imaginary lines, not on the ground, but a few feet above the ground, in the air. Very important he looks. and the two officers look down, from under the shades of their caps, the smallest bit in the world of humbug in their attention.

A man approaches Mr. Joyce Snapper-a man pretty well substantially dressed; that is, he wore a blue coat, with brass buttons; cor-'Much better even to suffer innocently, than duroy breeches and gray stockings, and he had

> 'Sae yoursil the thrauble,' whispered the stranger in Mr. Snapper's ear. 'Sae yoursil the thrauble-hay's an toon. Hay's kem to gie unsel's cop.

' What! eb!'

'Mr. Moore's jist gane into the majesthrates,' in to the court."

. Gobs!' said Snapper; 'Gobs,' he said,-Some one has biaboud, and all that-1 say, ' The parish clargyman,' answered McCann. 'The priest ?'

'The priest.'

'To the d-l with him, and so -'

'Mr. Snapper!' roared a voice from the police-office door.

'Here !' cried Snapper. 'I say, McCann,' he said, turning to the showman; 'Keep close to me-every step.' And, whispering in Mc-Cann's ear, he continued. 'McCann, if this criminal get justice, you'll get a golden guinea, and so on. Come.

'I am with you,' said the showman, whose brow bent fearfully as he turned to walk after the land agent.

There was great bustle, but no excitement.— The priest and young Moore had gone into the court; and seldom they were there. Parson Salmer had gone in, and 'twas odd to see the priest and the parson together. The 'sojurs' were in great force, without any apparent reason; and a strange man, or gentleman-a duke. they said, came down with the 'Lard,' and Mr. Highchin, as the peasantry learned to call the Honorable Hyacinth, whom we know already. These of themselves created curiosity but not excitement, until Mr. Snapper had disappeared from the street. The soldiers now glance of his eye, in every word and gesture, peached, however. It became known that and which told you that there was deathless young Gerald was charged with murder, and that Snapper, McCann, and Forde, were the evidence against him. In a few moments the news stole through the crowd. Hands and eyes were raised, and ejaculations and exclamations followed. Onward moved the feeling, and the people, until the police-office, and far on every side of the door, was one wedged mass of human be-

> Lord Kinmacarra was on the bench. Beside him, on his left, was Corkoran Keily, Esq., and on his right the 'strange gentleman.'

> The strange gentleman was tifty, gray baired, hair closely cut, forehead noble, and appearing as if it would move forward from under the light most beautiful teeth, and most musical voice, that could be seen and heard. The strange gentleman wore a light summer cloth-coat, with brown buttons; light neckerchief, and white trousers. The strange gentleman also had dark eyes-and, in fact, 'struck' every one.

The Honorable Hyacinth was also on the their heads.' Poor Father Mick knew every is a long, inelancholy-looking, hilly road; on the bench,—still engaged in curling the moustache thing regarding the ability of the Moores and right, a small bridge sunk in trees and sweet that was to grow—and he wore a glass to his eye; moreover, the glass had gold mounting.

Mr. Salmer was in a seat near the bench. and Mrs. Salmer near the seat-of course .-Mr. Snapper was among the attorneys, and with hun, Forde and McCano. Gerald and Father Mick were right against the wall, facing the whole assemblage.

There was an under moan-and move-and crush-occasional cries and occasional cursesevery minute things were becoming worse, and the crowd more intolerable. The attorneys were writing away.

At length there was a frightful silence-a policemun approached Father Mick-passed him by, and laid his hand upon the shoulder of Gerald Moore.

Gerald bowed-never changed the least in look or bearing; but Father Mick shook. The court burst into a cheer-like nothing

we ever heard, unless that cheer turns a kind a carriage appeared in the distance; at the same of, 'We're here!' to the young favorite and the

'The court must be cleared,' cried an attorney. ' Clear the court,' cried Snapper.

'Anything dangerous?' asked Lord Kinmacarra. ' Decidedly, my lord,' answered Snapper, in a

whisper. 'Pshaw, no; it's nothing,' said the strange

'Why-a-a-really, you see-a-a-Snapper,' cried his lordship.

' Yes, my lord-clear the court !' cried Snap-

'O, you sarpint!' cried a voice.

' Police!' cried Snapper.

Put him in jail,' said a voice.

Beauty, arrah, Beauty, sure you wouldn't

hide your sweet face,' cried another. 'Jay purs !' roared some fellow, like a Sten-

' A cheer for Gerald Moore,' cried ten voices,

and an immense cheer followed. 'I shall-a-I say, Snapper-I shall read the --a--'

· Riot Act, my lord!' answered Snapper.

'Just so-a-

' Will you allow me, my lord, and gentlemen,?

said the clergyman, stepping forward. 'Will says the first speaker. 'Au' yau've bether ga you allow me to save your fordship and the others any trouble dangerous to you and to the people.

"The priest - Mr. Quinlivan?" asked the strange gentleman.

soil !! Boys,' said Father Mick, 'don't lear for Gerald God Almighty is with him-and he will bring him through the toils of the badminded and the misled. Let everything go on here Providence will settle it when menare done, and white they're doing it. Pray for Mr. Moore, because I know you love him; and you mainly rests; and if they allow the spirit of strife to have good reason; and pray for the old man at have good reason; and pray for the old man at him their workshops, and the demon of home, that never shut his door in the face of the poor; and; pray for—
The old man paused, but the crowd well

knew. No one spoke the name alond, but every one murinured 'Ailey Moore.'

'Go out,' he added - Go out, a dharvrahaiv every one.7

The strange gentleman looked amazed-for in five minutes the court contained only the officials, and witnesses, besides the accused and Father Mick.

(To be Continued:) หลุดในอยู่นี้ มีพ.ศ. ใช้เรื่อง <u>การสุดขอ</u>บาย ครั้งกา ป. <u>ส.ศ.</u> ก

WORDS OF PEACE .- ADDRESS TO THE CA-THOLICS OF BELFAST." From the Ulster Observer (Catholic).

It will not sound strange in the ears of the Catholics of Belfast, when we preach to them a doctrine of peace. In the South and West of Ireland, where Catholics are in the majority—where, in fact, they constitute the entire population—no Protestant receives insult from them, no one who differs from them, in creed is prejudiced in position and fortunes and individual merit forms the sole passport to public considence and esteem. We are not wrong in assuming for the Catholics of Belfast the qualities which distinguish their core igionists elsewhere. We are satisfied they are lovers of peace and lovers of justice, and it is with no small confidence that we now publicly appeal to them to justify their reputation and vindicate their character, at a moment when the eyes of the world are turned upon them, cand when many tongues and many pens are ready to record their deeds.

No man can desire the continuance of the riots.

In every sense they are a desp disgrace. They are purposeless and insane. Perseverance in them can Wonly lead to an accumulation of social and material ruin, which years cannot repair, and it would be criminal to neglect any opportunity of terminating a state of things which can never eventuate in anything but misfortuse and degradation. We ignore for the nonce the authority of the riots—we fing as ide all considerations of party error and individual shortcomings. Crime should not be met with crime, nor can perseverance in wrong ever secure the establishment of right. The Catholics of Belfast have no desire to earn the reputation of rioters. They have no purpose that can be served by disorder. They have exhibited remarkable patience under remarkable provocation; and we are satisfied that when we tell them assurances have been given that aggression shall cease on one side, they will lay down the weapons which they have used in their defence and return to their industrious occupations.

Belfast has become a by-word, and the nations of Europe have, by this time, read of deeds which rival in barbarity the worst atrocrties of unenlightened ages. The young and the belpless have been mercilessly slaughtered - our streets have been stained with the blood of the innocent. Mothers and sisters miss their busbands and brothers; widows and orphans have been taught to mourn; strong men have been made to weep; and the lifeless bodies of little ones, who did no wrong in their short and innocent lives, have offered a mute accusation against the perpetrators of outrages unparalleled in any civilised country. What the Druses did in Syria was not more terrible than what men pretending to be Christians have done in Belfast; and, in the short pause that has occurred, we shudder as we think of the accumulation of horrors which lies at our doors. We have always wished for peace and struggled for its important part of it without curtailment. He is lowing terms.—
Lord Chancellor's Secretory's Office, Four preservation, and it has been our constant study, by askedbearance and conciliation, and the ventilation of opinions at variance with all mean bigotry and narrow prejudices, to endeavor to unite with a common bond men whom the unmeaning differences: of ages have, unfortunately, kept anunder. With equal zeal and renewed fervour, we now hold aloft the olive branch, and ask that the troubled waters should be still. We do not require the Catholics to do anything unbecoming their position or unworthy of their sufferings. We do not ask them to compromise in any way their character, but we implore them to bury the past-not only to rest upon their arms, but to fling them aside, and be prepared to resume the ways of peace. We cannot be expected to admit, even by implication, or in the most remote degree, that our co-religionists have been originally in the wrong. But sinking this question even to forget-fulness for the time being, of the real authors of all the mischief against which we are exclaiming, let us

Dinsisting upon peace, if for no other purpose than for the punishment of the guilty. So long as the riots continue and disorder prevails, it will be impossible in the midst of tumult and confusion to take notice of crimes that should receive the most prompt and severe chastisement. When the law is or reinstated in its functions, and dethroned anthority resumes its sway, it will be easy to expose wrong and vindicate right; but until justice has her scales as well as her sword free, nothing; can be effected towards the fulfilment of the ends which she has been set in our midst to accomplish. Nor can we now see any difficulty in the attain-

ment of this desirable end. Two things alone seem requisite for its ensurance. The cessation of hostities, and the resumption of work by those employed in the various factories and industrial establishments. The former can, we trust, by this time be said to be accomplished. But it is on the employers that the serious and important duty now devolves. The bi gotry which has filed the mobs into outrage seems to have channeled out for itself a deep and sullen track in the hearts of those who harbor it, and open blows and deadly strife have been supplanted by secret hate and truculant animosity, which seek gratification in private malice and personal revenge. This is exhibited in the cruel efforts made to prevent the Catholic workers from proceeding to, or continuing in, their ordinary occupations. There are no complaints that Outholics have endeavored in any way to interfere with the employment of Protestants, but, we are sorry so say, that one of the worst, because likely to prove the most dangerous, results of the roots is manifesting itself in the obdurate perseverance with which Orangemen are clinging to the persecution of their Catholic fellow-townsmen. We do not now allude to the well-known instances in which the mill-workers havenfor; a ; whole week or more, been deprived of the opportunity of earning their bread, but to the recent occurrences which unmark a determination to carry on a war of exclusion that must be fatal to the peace and prosperity of the town. In several establishments; where the Protestant workmen are the majority, they have threatened and given motice, and even obliged, their Catholic

ordered about his business, and with difficulty saved

solely on account of their religion. This is a terrible and unnecessarily, under the lear of personal responstate of things - more terrible than any phase of the sibility, which prevented them from meeting the riots - more likely to produce disturbance and pro-rioters as they ought to have been met; and it is voke retaliation for men thrown out of employment, and smarting under the seuse of insult and injury, will be driven to reckless courses the and of which it is difficult to see. We therefore, call upon employers to exercise not only vigilance but determination. In their bands the peace of the town now re-enacted on the streets the scenes which have at ready evoked public horror and indignation. It par ticularly behoves those who have the charge of public lic companies to see that no such injuries as we have specified will be tolerated. They have been attempted-they have been committed but they must not be persevered in. If they are, they will be the means of exciting a wide-spread confusion, of which no man can predict the end; and we now solemuly implore the colightened classes of Belfast not to countenance in any degree feelings, and dispositions and prejudices, and enmities, which cannot be named without a blush, or referred to without indignation The peace we advocate must not be a compromise with justice. The tranquility we hope for must be based on a solid foundation of security and right. There must be no badge of servitude-no stigma of inferiority affixed to any class. Catholics and Protestants ere alike equal in the eyes of the law, entitled to the same protection and the same privileges, and our co-religionists are not presumpusous in esdesvoring-ion the contrary, they would be base in forgetting to bold their head high as the highest, and to assert with loud voice the liberties with loud voice the liberties which are theirs by the don'ble title of right and victory." It is this fact which, of to learn and appreciate. The day has passed when been and appreciate. The day has passed when been day has passed when passed when religion was a theme of coloquy and a subject of oppression. Let us, then, in God's name, have peace, a solid peace, secured by sincerity; a listing peace, protected by the strong arm of justice Such a peace will be builed with universal joy, and under its blessed influence men will be disposed to forget the sad ruins over which the happy consummation has been obtained.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Belfast is no longer a scene of carnage. Peace has at length been restored after the town had been in the hands of armed rioters for twelve days, and, the peaceful inhabitants may go about their business by day and seek repose at night without the appre-hension of being massacred. Though for nearly a week the town bristled with bayonets and glistened with sabres, and though stipendiary magistrates were sent to discharge those duties which the municipal authorities so spannefully neglected, yet we believe that the termination of the norrible conflict, is chiefly due to the persevering exertions of the Cutholic Clergy, in inducing the members of their flockto resume their orderly habits and retire from the terrible strife, and to the measures taken by the leading Protestant and Catholic merchants and manufacturers to persuade the artisans and laborers in their employment to cease from the murderous conflict. It has been prudently resolved by the employers to take back their old hands without exception or distinction of party, and much good is anticipated from this discreet determination. Some important evidence was given at the inquest upon one of the Orange party, who was shot by the constabulary, which certainly tends to give force to the charge against the local police of strong sympathy if not complicity with the Orangemen. Inspector Duff of the town police swore that he witnessed the occurrence, and that he did not think it was neces; sary for the constabulary to fire upon the mob. His evidence is so important for the light it throws upon the relations between the municipal authorities and the Orangemen of Belfast, that we extract the most

Do you believe it was necessary for the police to. fire for the preservation of their lives? Well, as far as I could see, I think the number of police was able to drive away the crowd with fixed bayonets.

Did you see the police struck? I believe they vere struck for the stones came among them.

Why did not you bring your own force us when you saw the crowd pelting the police with stones selected two mer. And you left the whole body standing at Christ

Church? They were all there. I consider that two men going up to the same crowd was better than taking a whole body.

Do you swear that you think two of the constabulary force would have been sufficient to quell the riot? I state on my oath that three of us did stop

them. Do you swear that two or three of the constabulary could have quelled that disgraceful riot? I do not think they couldn't

But two of us you say could do it? Three of us

did it—three of the local police.

How did they do it? Put us up to the secret.

It mas done by us. Did you say, "Brother, don't now !! It was done.

Was that expression used? It was done. fere we have the admission of the Inspector of the Belfast local police that three of them could and did quell an Orange tumult, which a whole posse of County Constabulary could not suppress, and his still more expressive and suggestive refusal to explain to the Crown Solicitor by what talisman the municipal police were able to effect such wonders. He does not deny-for he is on oath-that, the tailsman was the words, 'Brother, don't now.' This reticence is full of significance But we must ask why, if by a word two of the Beltast police could induce their Orange brothers to cease rioting, why did they allow the Orange rio's to go on for twelve days, and the town which maintains them to be made the theatre of fearful; anarchy and terrible crimes for that period. This is a question which must be an swered in Parliament when the Legislature shall be shall be called upon next February to devise means for preventing future ebullitions of Orange fury and fanaticism in Ireland. The result of the Orange riots of the 8th August and subsequent days is nmmed up in a few terrible sentences in the report of the hot se surgeon of the General Hospital of Reifast. Of the 75 patients admitted, into the Hospital during the week, upwards of 50 were suffering from injuries received during the riots, 30 of them being gunshot wounds, of which several are serious. Beides these casualties upwards of 60 were treated as outdoor patients, of whom the greater part were uffering from wounds inflicted by firearms. Only four deaths had occurred in the Hospital, but many of the sufferers are in a hopeless state. Weekly Re-

stalled in the Ulster Hall as Provincial: Grand Mass. ter of the Freemasons of Bolfast and North Down. There was a large attendance of Masons from all particularly the case in the Island and in some of parts of the province. The ceremony was gone through according to Masonic custom, and was an targe of the province. The ceremony was gone through according to Masonic custom, and was an targe of the province. The ceremony was gone through according to Masonic custom, and was an targe of the province. The ceremony was gone through according to Masonic custom, and was an targe of the province. The ceremony was gone through according to Masonic custom, and was an targe of the province. The ceremony was gone through according to Masonic custom, and was an targe of the province. The ceremony was gone through according to Masonic custom, and was an targe of the province. The ceremony was gone through according to Masonic custom, and was an targe of the province. The ceremony was gone through according to Masonic custom, and the province through according

to retire from work in consequence, or the war is the state of the sta Belfast riots and said :- ' I am sorry to say I found many of the local magistracy absent from the posts ed through the streets, breaking windows. A pro in an equally summary way; and in one of our most they should have occupied, and that only a limited clamation was issued by the magistrates, giving no-sectarian fanaticism, odious bigotry, contemptible the effigies of those who extended her empire by class prejudices, and exclusiveness which the Whig founding new colonies—if Prussia exults in the any persons who gathered in the streets class prejudices, and exclusiveness which the Whig founding new colonies—if Prussia exults in the streets

'Yes, acousally answered the Lord of the day morning actually expelled from the premises Even those doing duty seemed to me to be too much, with regret I have to remark that the mayor of this town was absent during the critical time of the dis-turbance; and in fact, left the place after it com-menced. If he had been at his post I believe the dis-turbances never would have reached the magnitude they did.' (Hear, hear.).
In the course of the eyening several brethern wish-

ed to reply to the observations made by the Marquis bigotry to rule in their establishments, there will be of Donegal regarding the mayor in connection with the Balfast riot, but were recalled to order repeatedly. Great excitement prevailed .--

OPANOR DEMONSTRATION AT CORK .- At Cork, a magistrate of the city and a captain in the army named Tooker, thought the time suitable for holding an Orange demonstration at his residence, and the brethren duly assembled, wearing their scarfs and insignia. Owing to the energy, promptitude, and decision with which the Mayor, Mr. Maguire, M.P., aided by the other magistrates, acted, a most serious ed. Large crowds assembled on the Mardyke, and affairs worela most menacing aspect. But a strong force of police and military were at hand, and effec-

tual means taken to prevent the possibility of a col-

lision. The Mayor addressed the assembled crowd, who at last peacefully dispersed.
The following account of the proceedings at Captain Tooker's appeared next day in the Cork Constitution :- A musical promenade and soiree under the patronage of the members of the Orange Society in this city took place yesterday evening in the grounds of Captain Tooker, Mardyke, which had been lent for the occasion. A similar festival was held last year in the same place, when the members of the Orange Society, with their friends, enjoyed themselves so heartily that it was determined that the ptesent year should not pass without a similar treat being afforded. The time at first arranged for the holding of it was Thursday week, but unavoidable

circumstances prevented its coming off until last night; The portion of the grounds in which the entertainment was given was that skirting the north branch of the river Lee, far in the rear of Captain Tooker's house, and altogether away from lang public thoroughfare. A more private spot so near the city could not have been selected as the place is altogether shut out from the gaze of the public. Admittance was gained by tickets, which were sold at one shilling each. A little after six o'clock the company began to assemble, and at seven nearly all were comfortably seated to ten, at tables ranged along the grounds. Tea was supplied by Mrs. Martin, Prince's street, and admirably served. After ample justice had been done it, a vote of thanks was cordially passed to Captain Tooker, and presented to him amids: Kentish fire. The company then began to disperse throughout the grounds, and amuse themselves as best they could. Some promenaded through the place, while others remained listening to the band of the Orange Society, which was in attendance, and much enlivened the evening by its excellent, performance. After a short time dancing was commenced, and now, indeed, the scene looked truly interesting. Beveral members of the society were decorated with the handsome maignia of their various orders, which formed a pleasing contrast to the summer dresses of the ladies present. Some songs were sung-God save the Queen and Rule Britannia-which were joined in by nearly all present, and with a heartiness and sincerity which could not be rivalled by any company of a similar number, while the band played some loyal and patriotic airs, comprising the National Anthem, the Boyne Water, the Protestant Boys, Rory U'More, and also waitzes and quadrilles for the dancers. The

were about 120 persons present. The Town Council at its next meeting, adopted a resolution calling upon the Lord Chancellor to supersede Captain Tooker in the Commission of the Peace. The Lord Chancellor's Secretary acknowledges the memorial of the Corporation in the fol-

proceedings terminated at about bull past nine

clock, when the company separated, after having

spent a highly pleasant and social evening. There

Courts, Dublin, Aug 20, 1864.

'Sir.-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication to the Lord Chancelfor of vesterday's date. His Lordship is at present travelling on the Continent, and several days must elapse before I can communicate with him. I shall, however, at the first opportunity place him in possession of your letter and enclosure. I have the honor to be. Sir.

Your obedient servant, MARK PERRIN.

John Francis Maguire, Esq., M.P., &c.

DEMONSTRATION IN CORK . - The party feelings called forth by the meeting of the members of the Orange Society of Cork, at the residence of Capmin Tooker, on Wednesday evening again exhibited itself last night! when a crowd of four bnodged stripslings, paraded the streets for several hours, singing, whistling, and shouting, a large portion of whom were the veriest urchins of the noisiest character. They marched through a portion of the city, receiving reinforcements from different quarters, until having passed the thoroughfares at the north end, the procession for such an appearance it assumed - wended its way up the North and South Maine streets, wheeled round by Sullivan's quay, crossed Parliament bidge, and proceeded down Parliament street, along the South Matt, up , the Parade, until they arrived opposite Tuckey street. Here a large body of police was placed under arms, and as the crowd passed a volley of blank cartridge was fired at them which had the effect of causing them to scatter in every direction Several of them ran down Tuckey street, and some mischievous spirits flung stones at the police barracks. A portion of the crowd remained congregated about Tuckey street which was blockaded up at either end by a body of constabulary under the command of the County Inspector. The Mayor, Mr. Cronin, R.M. and Mr. D. heaby, J.P., were also present to give orders to the constabulary in case of any emergency. They went through the crowd, a large majority of whom were attracted to the place through curiosity, and earn, stly requested them to disperse, but his advice was for some time unbeeded. The only answer which he received was clamors for the liberation of some parties who had been arrested and As the night advanced, however, the crowd gradually diminished and at about half-past twelve, only a few persons remained. The police were withdrawn, but a strong force was sent to patrol through the street where they remained until an advanced hour this morning. It is hoped that this will be the last of these sense-

excited in Dublin on Friday night by a report, which was extensively circulated, that the Nationalists intended to assemble in great numbers and throw down the statue of King William in College green. It was also said that the offices of the Evening Mui MISONIC CERRHONY AT BELFAST. Belfast, Thes and Daily, Express, two journals especially obnoxing. This evening the Harquis of Donegal was indicated in the Ulster Hall as Provincial Grand Mass. c'clock Dame street and College green were thronged by soverul handred men and boys, principally of the lowest class, who assembled for the purpose, of arreals were made, and at eleven; o'clock; the streets

were perfectlyig views 193 mat and a Sympathetis riots broke ont in Dandalk, where crowd burnt King William in elligy, and then rush-

and refused to disperse would be arrested a troop draws would seem to be the grossest possible caricaof Hussars arrived from Belturbet, and four companies of the 20th Regiment from Dublin; and these precautions had the desired effect -The town is now perfectly peaceful. There have also been symptoms of disturbance at Cork and at Newry.

It is an acknowledged principle that a Govern-

ment, though it may crush the liberties of its sub. jects, ought to guard their lives. Every Govern-ment on earth does it but one the English Government of Ireland. There is an animal indigenous to Ireland-nowhere else to be found, unless as a transplantation. It possesses the stapidity, the brutal ferocity of a Gorilla: all its qualities but one conrage. This brute is known in animated nature as the Ulster Orangeman. On certain days no every year there comes upon this thing a madness, attought resembling Demoniacal possession, if it be not the company of the company or Days days This brute is known in 'animated nature' as actual article. During those dog days or Devil-days: (whichever they be) the Irish Gorillas assemble in packs, like wolves, and do wolfish work with more then wolfish means - with fire arms and other weap. ons culted to the man beast. Wreck and slaughter are the business of those anniversaries—and the business of those anniversaries—and the business of those anniversaries—and the business of t siness is not neglected. And the-law, despised and trampled by blood-stained feet, has never had enough of justice, or self-respect even, to do its part. In Ulster the punishment for murder (when done on certain days and by certain human or inhuman beings) has been always either a slight imprisonment or an acquittal. The worst of those bloody Dramas that has been enacted in our generation has been going on since last week and is probably yet not ver. For near a fortnight, Belfast has been in the hands of ruffians -: a desolation, 'a joy of wild asses.' The rioters have shot, stabbed, crushed, and gashed, men, women, and children-they have made themselves drunk with savage conduct and the authorities have not stopped the work. Sub-Inspector Caulfield seems to have been the only man that did his duty. He made his police fire on the rascals, after receiving showers of stones from them. The leaden application had a very wholesome effect-it caused good behaviour. Ireland is virtually without a Government. We can scarcely be blamed if we take the earliest opportunity of getting one .- Wexford People. .. Dublin, Aug. 25.-Now, when the storm of civil war has ceased to rage in Belfast, it is natural that the guides of public opinion should be anzione to

point out the means by which the recurrence of such

a calamity can be effectually prevented. You have

remarked justly that " for months to come there can

be no security for peace in Belfast except in the power of the general Government acting through an able military officer, with a strong force at his command." Your correspondent 'S.," writing on the same subject, states that the local magistrates of Belfast could not be expected to act with sufficient determination, because they would not willingly in- cither Orange or suspected of Orangeism, they, do car the odium and attendant risks of calling out the military to fire upon the mob, their property being at the mercy of the incendiary or the more open and during rioters, and also because local justices of the peace might be disposed to regard the excesses of people hving around them "with something of the indulgence of feudal lords towards their retainers." He therefore recommends' the appliament of stipendiary magistrates throughout the country, 'such functionaries to operate within duly prescribed circles of jurisdiction, not in supersession of the local justices of the peace, but effectually in aid of them, especially on occasions of threatened breach of the public peace. He admits that such functionaries co exist 'exceptionally 'in certain places. Now, in order that right conclusions should be reached upon a qu stion of such importance to the peace of this country, it is well that all the facts should be accurately known. The peace of the country, then, does not depend upon the local or unpaid magistracy. There are no less than 72 stipendiary magistrates in Iteland - more than two for each county, all stationed in the most important positions. They have all good salaries. They act directly under the anthority of the Government in Dublin Castle, and they are specially charged with the preservation of the public peace, having the constabulary at their disposal, and having full power to call out the military in case of necessity to put down a riot, and to protect life and property when threatened by mobs. Although Beliast has an ample supply of local; or onpaid magistrates, and or, as chief magistrate of the borough, is responsible for the peace of the town, and has full power to call to the aid of the municipal police any requisite amount of military force, yet, Beliast also has its 'resident, or stipendiary magistrate, who, in common with his brethren in other places, sits upon the beach with the local magistrates, and takes a leading part in the administration of justice. It was, therefore. quite competent for him, or the Mayor, or both, to give orders to the constabulary and the military to disperse, any of the riotous assemblages or armed factions that appeared from time to time in the They might have read the Riot Act, and streets. then, if necessary, have arrested or shot down, or centered by a charge of cavalry, all who refused to disperse in obedience to the law. It is true that we have at present no Lord-Lieutenant, that the Lord Chancellor is on the Continent, and that the Chief Secretary happened to be absent at the time of the riots, expecting, no doubt, like most people in this country, that every day would see the last of them. when the military force on the spot consisted of 4,000 or 5,000 effective men, there could be no difficulty in restoring peace. But if there was, we have Lirds Justices, and the permanent Under Secretary General Sir Thomas Larcom, who has been called the real Governor of Ireland, was in Dublin Castle, with the Commander of the Forces at hand and the could in an hour confer upon the responsible magistrates of Belfast any extraordinary powers which the emergencies of the case might demand. If, therefore, aparchy has reigned in the second city of Ireland for a fortnight the cause of a state of things so disgraceful to the country is not the want of adequate provision for the preservation of public order and the protection of society, but the unaccountable inaction and inefficiency of the magistrates, who fulled to employ the means placed at their disposal. The lessons derived from these displays of savage ferocity in a town which boasts of its intelligence and liberality, and, above all, of, its commercial preeminence, will differ according to the parties and positions of those who teach them. The Cork Examuser, for example, representing the Roman Catholics of the South, in a tone of exultation demands :-"Where is the glory of Belfast now? Where the pride of this boastful town? What has it to boast of or take pride in? The poorest, the most miser able, the meanest country town is morally greater toan Beliast, with all its wealth and all its progress. Not only is it degraded itself, but it has brought dis grace upon the entire country -this proud, boastful,

prosperous capital of the North. This leading Roman Catholic organ comes to the conclusion that :--

" Messes Spindle and Shuttle, the great millowners, and Messrs. Cash and Oredit, the eminent bankers, are now fully alive to the absurdity of the loyal' demonstrations and the cherished anniversaries by which Orangeism in Uister delights to insult its fellow-citizens and neighbors; and the probubility is that these gentlemen, who hitherto would not interfere to put an end to this Christian pastime, will now do so, on the intelligible ground that it does not pay." This taunt will not appear so surprising, not to

say'so undeserved, if we compare it with the lessons drawn by the Northern Whig from the late riots, and its description of a community which it has so long and so ably laboured to enlighten. We are accustomed to accustomed associated liberality and toler! Connell's place in Iriah history if we forgot his inration with great commercial communities like that fluence on imperial interests as well as those of his of Belfast; yet the picture of narrow-mindedness, own country. If old Rome crowned with civil oak sectarian fanaticism, odious bigotry, contemptible the efficies of those who extended her empire by

ture if its truthfulners had not been so horribly, illastrated by the recent outbreaks of brutal savagery, and Sendish animosity. Notwithstanding the marvellous progress of society during the last 30 years, and the facility of intercourse thus created, the Whig informs us that the different denominations in Belfast know far less of each other now than they did a quarter of a century ago :-

Then there was some social fusion; now there is little or none. Bitter exclusiveness, mutual distrust, dislike founded mainly on ignorance, sectamen antipathy of every form - these have been leavening the better classes of society in Belfast for many years, and, like poisonous plants, the roots have struck down into lower strata. There is greater class isolation in Bellast ilian in any previous period in its

history."
In Cork two city clubs, maintained by opposite parties, and both doing ill, agreed some years ago to join and form one united club, and now Protestants and Roman Catholies associate within its walls in perfect harmony; but in Belfast almost every denomination has a separate and distinct literary association and newsroom of its own. The Whig informs us that the number of small exclusive accieties in Belfast is almost incredible. Even into public entertainments the same exclusiveness has been imported : --

"Strangers are struck with amezement to read on our walls announcements, of Protestant balls and Catholic concerts. Those who ought to have known better, have sedulously encouraged the growth of these feelings. Many honest, though lamentably mistaken, preachers in the pulpit have done much to make people reverse: the great Christian doctrine; dishonest and sordid-minded agitators have incessantly inflamed party animosities through a criminal kelfishness which smelt a possible profit in every sectarian agitation. We have had men among us who, like the Roman Emperor, have never found money atink in their postrils, no matter how impure the sources whence it was derived, and who have fanned the flame of class hatred by turning everything into 'a party question, and coloring everything with a party tinge, in order that out of the evil passions of the ignorant they might make a profit. Not only was such sorded baseness not condemned, it was even countenanced and encouraged by respectable people, who now see how deplorably, they were in error, and feel as if they could not wholly divest themselves of some share in the responsibility for the bloody and brutal riots that have raged so recently in our streets."

An important matter in connexion with future arrangements for the preservation of the peace in Belfast is the condition of the municipal police. Appointed and controlled by a Conservative corporation, and taken from the portion of the population not enjoy the confidence of Roman Catholies .-Times Cor.

DANIEL O'CONNELL!-It is curious to note the altered feelings with which the present generation hears of the demonstration which has just taken place at Dublingin honor of O'Connell's memory as compared with the anger which would lieve been associated with such an occasion but a few years ago. It is true we hear of the great Irishman being burned in effigy by a mob at Belfast. Whether these blackguards were, prompted by Fenian Fanilitiesm or the still baser Orangery of the Whalley type we do not care to enquire. The indifference with which their attempt at a counter-demonstration has been regarded by the Irish people is in itself the most emphasio illustration of the change to which we have to which we have referred, and which have proceeded with sufficient rapidity to place the name of O Connell in its historical niche, already beyond the sphere of political partizanship. In England our politicians are still disposed to quarrel about Pitt and Fox - perhaps even Bolingbroke and Wilpote. -But over the grave of Daniel Q Connell, though Ivish partizanship is generally supposed to be of a peculi-arly vehement sort though the man himself was so recently in the thick of the fight dealing out his invectives and his sarcasms with no unsparing hand, yet the memory of the conflicts in which he appeared seems to belong to a bygone epoch, and men of all shades of opinion were ready to join in the homage paid to his name. It was the act of a nation and not

This is as it should be. Looking back dispassionately as Irishmen can now do on the struggles of that day, they must all acknowledge that with all his faults of character and mistake of pulicy Daniel O'Connell conferred on his country services of that signal sort which entitle bim to rank as the foremost object of any movement which may be made the expression of an united Irish feeting. True he addressed himself to the work of a deinagogue and he employed the arts which form the tools of such a trade. A calm reusoner, & wise statesman, would hardly choose him as a political model. Nor were his phraseology and demeanor such as tend to smooth our political contests, or to leave "a pleasant recollection of his oratory. But if he was coarse and truculent, so also was Lather - whom he resembled by the way in personal features as well as in temperament; and as Lather was not hindered from doing his great work, perhaps cather aided in it by the unseemly force of vituperation, the same may be seid of O'Connell. Certainly he accomplished a great work for Ireland; he was still more remarkable, perhaps, representing the great work, accomptished by her seople. Even as respects the violence of O'Connell's anguage, he was more staned against than sinning. People accustomed to the gentleman like thisbions in which we now quarrel on political questions, would be amazed on taking up a file of the Times newspaper to observe the forutal ferocity with which O'Connell was assailed in the leading column of that journal, a ferocity which is believed, by the way; to have been dictated rather by private and personal malignity, than by mere political hostility. O'Connell was not a man to take this abuse quietly and was, after the manner of his countrymen, heartily ready to plunge into the melce and to give as good as he got. All that animosity is now a bygone thing-so far bygone as to be almost beyond our comprehension. But O'Connell's work remains; and it is such as will fully warrant Irishmen of all opinions and all sympathies in joining (as we are glad to see they did) in the erection of a national memorial to his memory. His faults were essentially Irish-the dash, the vivacity, and the recklessness of his character endeared him to them in a degree; that was not likely to be much impaired by a certain Irish want of selfcontrol in his words and ways. It would be ungrateful if they did look hardly on the errors of a man who has done so much for his country. "For when Grattan in a burst of enthusiasm invoked, the spirit of Swift to testify that 'Ireland is once more a nation,' the exultation was somewhat premature. Ircand had a great deal to go through even after Grattan's death before she could claim to hold a place among the nations. In the youth of O Connell, land was an alien country; garrisoned for the Brunswick Dynasty by a vexatious, tyrannical, and bigot ed minurity. He died leaving the men of his faith and race rescued from their thraidom and brought within the pale of the Constitution. Undoubtedly, the great movement which thus made dreland again a nation was especially due to O'Connell; and the success of it is remarkably evidenced by the celebration which brings even the representatives of the accordancy which he conquered to 'de homage 'to the man who has deprived them of the sensations of a dominant faction and given them in exchange those of a common Irish patriotism. Also the to the

But we should be taking a very imperfect of 0'-

nexations of the Great Frederick, and Austria in the both Roman Catholics, and where size would they simply to repeat or (4) spake through the rhapsody; jury, and its nowers of penetration have been amply he has endeavored to secure the favor of Belfast by matrimonial acquisitions of the happy Hapsburgswe are surely bound to do honor to the man whose efforts forced upon ins as an act of justice which has had the result of annexing in loyal subjection to the Orown of England allocopies which imperial miago-Merhmonnibud greadered, not merely disaffected, but bitterly hustile If Queen Victoria has now no more loyal subjects than the Irish; this great extension of ther dominion over the hearts of her people—greater than any territorial acquisition could be is owing not to the counsels of the statesmen who have stood around her family, but to the fierce energy of O'Connell, and his supporters, who prevailed when the counsels of Pitt and Fox and Dooning passed un-"Theeded." Dablin no doubt is peculiarly, the place for . a memorial to O Connell. But he might very reasonably occupy a pedestal among the worthles of St. Stephen's Hall: -John Bull. Samer 10 14 19

il "Proclamation of Westmeath. The Lords Justices, by a notice published in the Gazetle, have 'proclaimed' the county of Westmeath!" According to the police, all persons except a certain class named -Justices of the peace or persons in Her Majesty's naval or military service, or in the coast guard ser, vice, or in the service of the revenue, or in the police force, or special constables, or persons duly licensed to kill game, or persons to whom any license shall have been granted, under said last-mentioned act, and not resoked, who shall not deliver up their arms by the 75th of the month, will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for twelve months.

WESTMEATH PROCEAMED .- The announcement we make to day will astonish many, and convey to all a satisfactory proof that Government has at length struck a vigorous blow at the Belfast rioters :- Last we are not jesting. The Dublin Guzette, published by authority, Friday, August 19, 1864; No. 15,817, and so forth, is not generally given to facetim. Ou! such grave authority we are made acquainted with the activity displayed by the Government in dispensing Martial Law, Day by day for the past week, amidst the roar of Orange musketry, the yells of Vergeauce, and the shricks of terror in Belfast, the , cry has been raised on all hands for 'Martial Law in Belfast.' Days of uninterrupted savagery and slaughter have come and gone, and notical been potent to silord protection to the unoffending Catholics who fall by bullet, bludgeon, and sabre. Arms 'in abundance-guns, pistels, swords sent in from the Orange Lodges in the country districts - have been daily and nightly paraded in the work of murder, under the eyes of hagistrates and officers, and in the eyes of four thousand troops ... Chusa here, indeed, it might be thought, for 'Martial Law;' supine or partisan magistrates, armed mobs, noonday murders, churches descerated, houses wrecked, property plundered. And so each day with increasing vengeance, the cry has reached from Belfast—' Dues' the Government mean to let this bloody anarchy proceed? Why not proclaim the district, enforce the law, and end the murders?' And the Government ('under which it is our blessing and happiness to live, ! &c.) walking up on the fifth day of the massacre and the tenth day of the disturbance, issues a Proclamation! The lion and the micora glower fearfully, carnestly at the top, in the interest of peace and order. G. Brown, General' begins, and Thomas A. Larcom' concluded. The reader rans his eye from the top to the bottom to catch the word 'Antrim,' 'Ulster,' or Bolfast, and the circumlocative reference to the notting of unarmed Papist: by the ship carpenters but lo! the Martial Low proclaimed is in Westmeath! Who will say after this that we have not an active and impurtial Government? The public demand for Martial Law in Belfast is answered by proclaiming Martial Law in Westmeath! If this be meant for a Dublin Castle joke, we can only say it is a very ghastly just. Westmeath, it may be necessary to explain for foreign readers, is distant from Antrim over a hundred miles. In Westmeath there have been no riots. The oldest inhabitant does not remember one beyond the power of the ordinary local force of peace officers to allay. It may also be necessary to explain that Westmeath, however, is a Catholic wunty, and Antrim is an Orange county. It is true, Untholics are daily shot down like dogs in Belfast; but, then, a landlord has been threatened, or a battiff fired at in Westmeath. A hundred Catholies in Belfast lie weltering from murderous wounds, and thousands dare not sleep at night from terror; but, then, a handlord is uneasy in Westmeath -so, Martial Law for Westment; Orange mobluw states that the statue was cast on Thursday week, for Antrim! - Dublin Morning News.

The Recton and his Parishioners. - We regret to have as he can having as many hinds engaged on the place on Sanday last at Drumeres Church, immediately after Divine service. Several years ago the daughter of the Rev Charles Alexander, the Rector of Drumcies, married the Rev. Mr. Rollinson, an English curate of the Established Church. Shortly after their marriage they both went over to the Roman Catholic faith, thuch to the grief of her father. It was said that Mr., Rollinson was then admitted a member of an order lately instituted by the Pope to meet the circumstances of married Church of Eng-'land ministers who became perverts to Popery-the members of which, while not allowed the privileges of a priest, can still perform certain portions of the mummery that is gone through, by the dignituries of the denomination. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Rollinson and family arrived at the rectory, Drumerce, to spend sums time, previous, it seems, to their going to reside at Bray. A report went through the country that they had arrived, and that they would like. ly attend Mass at Drumerce Chapel. They first sont their children to early Mass, accommanded by a young girl, a native of the Parish of Drumcree, whom they had taken with them when leaving here, and who had been a Protestant, but who now, it appears, has also become a pervert. After the return of the children, they themselves proceeded to Drumcree Chapel and remained the e during the service. Mr. John Sinnamon, of Derryanbill, a member of the church, hearing the report; like others, of their intention to go to chapel, and wishing to see for himself, went about the time the service concluded to the neighborhood of the chapel. When the service was over, true enough, among the crowds of the faithful came forth Mr. and Mrs. Rollinson, and they then proceed ed towards the rectory, followed by a large crowd, to the very gate, who seemed to glory in the fact of having the Protestant rector's daughter and son-in-law attending the chapel in their taber's parish. Mr.: Sinnamon, after seeing them safe in went to church, and was just in time for the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Godfrey Alexander, the son of the rector. Immediately after the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Singamon wrote with a pencil on a piece of paper I this day saw Mr. and Mrs Rollinson come out of Dramereo Chapel, and we must . see about it -or words to that effect, and placed it on the reading desk before Mr. Hunt, and then left. the church. "When the becmon was over Mr. Sinnamon metable parishioners at the door, and said that he wished them to wait a little, as he had something of importance to say to them. It was Sacrament Sunday, and some few waited for that solemn ser-vice. Mr. Sinnamon then told the parishioners what he had seen that morning, and he chalacterised it as as a downright insult to the parish, and as a matter that should not be allowed to pass off without some notice bring taken of it. The purishioners, as we have heard, were of the same opinion, and they unanimously determined to talk to Mr. Alexander on the subject, before he left the church, and tell him how mitch they left the insut. Mr. Bionamou, adbow miles they est the insult. Mr. Sionamon, ad difficulties by what is called the theory of verbal dressing Mr. Alexander, said that he had been at inspiration, I desired to show how, in my judgment, (not in) Drumbree Obapel that morning, and had seen his daughter and son in law coming out of it siter duesiding service, and that he considered it his

would not submit to it, Mr. Alexander asked what did they want him to do? and several expressed themselves ver plainly-that they wanted him to get rid of his Popish son in law and daughter, and the sooner he himself left the better. Mr. William Carrick, Mr. Sinnamon, Mr. David Carrick, and many others, were engaged in the conversation .-Mr. Alexander denied that be or any of his family except those mentioned, were tainted with Poseyism Mr. Sinnamonisaid they were, and that the perishioners were not going to allow that religion which their forefathers had fought and bled for to be taken from them by piecemeals. It was siso asserted that a mameber of his (the rector's) family, instead of carrying a cross, had it on her Bible, or Prayerbook in gold leaf, and that she bowed to it now and then during the service. Mr. Alexander said there was no such thing. Two members of the congrega-tion asserted that they had seen it that very day. Mr. Alexander said that if such was the case it was without his knowledge. They also complished that he took the money from his Protestant parishioners, and brought it over to spend for the support of Roman Catholics and Puseyites in England, and that when there he accompanied them to chapel. He denied that he ever attended chapel there or anywhere else. Some very hersh language was used by this time. Mr. Sinnamon said that Mr. Godfrey Alexander had that very day preached Puses ism to them, and introduced Puseyite expressions into his sermon. Mr. Godfrey said such was not the factthat he was no Puseyite, and never was. Mr. Sinnamon gave as an instance that, when speaking of the Book of Psalms, he said that our Lord when on earth had used it, as His manual of devotion. A good deal more passed, when some of the congrega-tion said that as it was the Sabbath day they would say no more then, but the matter would not be let drop until Puseyism and its supporters were banished from the parish. Mr. Alexander said that it had been the intention of his daugnter and her husband! to stay for a few weeks, but from what had passed be would hasten their departure. On their way from the church a man came up to Mr. Bunt, and, calling him to the one side, said it was the intention of some five bundred of the parisbioners to gather that evening and wreck the rectory if they were not at once removed It is said that similar information was conveyed to Mr. Alexander by other persons .-Be that as it may, about four o'clock that evening a cart with their trunks left the rectory for the railway station, and shortly afterwards the porverts followed in the carriage, and left. It was intended to have had a meeting some day during the week to prepare a memorial to be sent to the Primate, but we have not heard if it has come off .- Portudown News.

THE BOYNE BROOCH. - This beautiful brooch or fibu a was found a few months ago at Drogheda in excavating for a foundation on the Boyne. After removing the foundations of the house that was built over two hundred years ago, the labourers came on other foundations of a still remoter date, built on piles. When those and some of the slob into which the piles were driven had been removed, the laborers met with a coat of chain armer, much rested, but still in a good state of preservation .-It is at present to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Near the cont of mail, but about a feet deeper in the slob, the cruith of an old Irish harp was discovered, and on searching about England. The average cost per head of this food in the same place the fibula was found. It is of the will place this result in a still more remarkable light. finest gold, beautifully traced, and has been pronounced by the first antiquarian in Ireland - Sir W. Wilde-as most ancient and valuable. - Drogheda Argus.

A FRESH YELVERTON COMPLICATION. - The following is from an Irish journal; -On dit, that Mrs. Yelverton (formerly Mrs. Forbes) is about to commence an action for a judicial separation.

FATHER MATIEW'S STATUS. - We have much pleasure in stating, on the best authority, that the statue of the Apostle of Temperance has been successfully cast. The Mayor has this day received a letter from Mr. Prince, to whom the responsibility of that delicate operation was entrusted; and Mr. Prince that it was a very successful casting, and that Mr. Foley was much pleased with it. Mr. Prince further by saying that 'there is no doubt but that the statue. will be in Cork in ample time for the arrangements made.' The arrangement made was this, that if the casting were successful, the statue should be landed in Cork on the 2nd or 3rd of October, so as to admit of its being erected before the 10th-the birthday of Father Mathew .- Cork Examiner.

We understand that the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland was offered to the Right Hon, the Earl of Bessborough, and that he declined it .- Court Journal. Sir Charles Triston M'Carthy, Governor of Ceylon, died lately at the Sps, Belgium, where he was on a visit for the benefit of his health. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Denis M'Garthy, of Cork.

The Hon. C. Gavan Duffy has promised a contribution of £1,000 from the inhabitants of Victoria, towards the OConnell monument. .

Within the last few days a fleet of over 60 corn laden vessels has arrived at Queenstown, principally from the Black Sea. It is likely to be followed by at least 200 more vessels, which have recently passed the Straits of Gibraltar, freighted with the same description of cargo. With the certainty of a bountiful harvest, and this enormous importation of foreign grain, there is no fear that 'the staff of life' will reach anything like a high price in the approaching winter:-- Cork Herald.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT BISHOP OF OXFORD ON INSPIRA-TION.—The Rector of St. Aldate's Oxford, the Rev. A. M. W. Christopher, has addressed a communication to a contemporary requesting publicity for the letter written to him by the Bishop of Oxford on Arrgust 17th; on the subject of inspiration, as inscentate which should have been kept, unchanged for the purreports of the Bishop's views have been published and extensively used against the great truth that 'all Scriptule is given by inspiration of God. ! The following is the letter alluded to :--Near Chesnam, Aug. 17.

My dear Mr. Obristopher, -Many thanks for your very kind letter. I had not seen gither of the news. paper extracts you send me, but if I had I shoud not have answered them. It is a hopeless endeavor to pieasure.

I said nothing of the sort attributed to me in these extracts. Perhaps the subject was too abstruse to be treated so briefly, and this has led to misapprehension. In brief, my belief is this :- the whole Bible comes to us as 'the Word of Gud,' under the sanction of God the Holy Ghost. We cannot pick and choose similar its contents. All is God's Word. to us. But as I believe that this, which I hold as the only orthodox view, is oncompassed with many a careful scruting of the Bible which revealed the divers manners in which the Holy Ghostapake-I, sometimes by the mere mechanical use of the human

any other book, namely, that, as all truth comes from God, other books may be in a sense said to be in spired because they are true; but the Holy Scripture alone can be affirmed to be true because it is inspired. You are quite free to make any use of this you see

fit: "I am, ever yours, most truly,
S. Uxox;"

For the last five years there has been in progress, under the direction of the Privy Council, a systematic inquiry into the distribution of disease in England, and this inquiry was continued in several important particulars during the last year. The present Report contains one investigation of peculiar interest. It is obvious that no sanitary necessity can be more pressing than the common animal need of proper food, and few circumstances can be of more importance in determining the operation of diseases upon different parts of a population than the different means and degrees of nourishment within reach. In fact, it would be impossible to estimate justly the sanitary circumstances of a people without some scientific knowledge of the quantity and quality of their meat and drink. In individual cases the importance of this influence is too well known to all who are acquainted with the sick or suffering poor. In a great majority of cases where persons come to the infirmary complaining of ill-health, a few simple inquiries made it obvious that food, and not medioine, is the remedy required. They are evidently being slowly starved for want of sufficient or proper nourishment. It could not but be feared that the same slow process of starvation prevailed among many of our industrial classes. With this view the Privy Council directed an inquiry last year into the dictaries of the lowest fed parts of our population: An experienced physician examined the food of 553 households in England and Wales, of 29 in Scotland, and of 52 in Ireland. In 125 English cuses the inquiry related to the poorer classes of indoor workpeople, such as silk weavers, needlewomen, glove-stitchers, stocking-weavers, and shoemakers, almost all of whom were, of course, resident in towns. In nearly all the remaining 500 cases the inquiry related to farm laborers. Such an inquiry cannot, obviously, be considered at all exbaustive; but, as great care was taken to select typical cases, the results may be considered to be true for at least large masses of population. The inquiries in Scotland and Ireland were made principarty for the sake of obtaining some external standards of comparison by which to measure the character of the English diets. The results obtained by this means will, perhaps, be somewhat surprising. England appears to be the worst fed of the four divisions of the United Kingdom; Scotland and Ireland are the best fed; and Ireland in one particular rather worse, in another rather better, fed than Scotland. The general result, as summed up by Dr. E. Smith, the reporting physician, is as follows .-'On the whole there was the most nutriment, the least sum spent upon food, the greatest economy in the selection of food, the most breadstuffs and milk the least sugara, fats, meats, cheese, and tea in Ireland. There was the least amount of nutriment, the greatest variety of foods, the most costly solection of food, the least quantity of breadstuffs and milk, the greatest quantity of sugars, fats, and meats in In England it was 2s 112d, in Wales 3: 51d, in Scotland 3s 32d, and in Ireland 1s 91d. Comparing, moreover, the amount of nutriment obtained by the same money, it appears that Ireland obtains more than twice as much for the money as England. -Times.

ARMOR AND GUNS. - The Iron-plate Committee thas, it seems, come to the end of its labours; and if a demonstration of the insufficiency of all possible urmor can be called a success, it deserves the heartiest congratulations. It is not quite clear whether a victory of guns or of armor would be most for the advantage of the country ; but, at any rate, it is the highest praise to a Committee of investigation to have ascertained the truth, and at the same time to have enforced, by the severity of its tests, an improvement in an almost new manufacture, far beyond anything that could reasonably have been hoped for. When the experiments began, the old 68 pounder more than maintained its reputation, and in fact, established itself as the most effective gun in the service against iron-plates. It is true that it seldom penetrated a Wurrior-target completely with a single shot, but half a dozen blows were almost certain to crack and shatter the best armour-plates to pieces. Now the effect of any number of shots from the same gun is invariably to make as many dints about two inches in depth, and that is all. A still more striking evidence of progress is to be found in the performance of the Whiteworth 70-pounder after an interval of a few years. A steel bolt from this gun once went through the oupola mounted on the Trusty, while in the recent competition at Shoeburyness, a gun of the same description is almost powerless against a similar target. The difference represents the advance which our manufacturers have made in the art of rolling huge masses of iron, and it is difficult to imagine much further improvement in this direction. The last terget that was tried was pierced through and through with steel shot of 150 and 250 lbs. weight until it was riddled like a sieve, but not a crack or a rent of a serious kind could be found over the whole surface of the plates. The armor is fairly beaten, not from its own weakness, but from the irresistible force of the projectiles burled against it. While the representatives of the art of defence retire beaten from the field by the still more rapid progress made in the art of attack, it is easy to see that this result is in no way due to the superior skill of the Ordnance Committee. For the most part, their experiments have been wanting in the scientific character of those which we have been considering. Guns of every kind have been tried in a desultory fashion. Experiments which ought to have been crucial have been frequently vitlated by variations in circumstances pose of testing one particular gun or projectile against another. The wonderful effects of steel shot were clearly brought out several, years ago by Mr. Whitworth; but the shot happened to be flat-headed, and we are afraid to say how long a time the Ordnunce Committee allowed to pass before they instituted trials for the purpose of discriminating between the effects of form and material in the construction of shot. At length it is ascertained that the magic set oneself right by answering anything, and if you lies in the use of steel, and not in the shape of the reply to one you must to all. I therefore leave must but; but so slowly his this discovery been arrived bult; but so slowly has this discovery been arrived ters to right themselves. It is quite a different at that, until the present year, it remained a mystery matter replying to you, and I do it with the greatest to the Ordunce committee, and even at this moment there is not a ship in the navy supplied with shot or shell of the only kind which can be of the slightest use against modern ships or forts. The same inconsequent method of experimenting may be traced in everything which the Ordnance Committee have done. They fire away tons of powder without gain-ing more knowledge than might be obtained by a judistous use of as many hundred-weights. The greatest of all the problems before them was to ascertain whether a gun could be built capable of destroying a plated ship at almost any range, which the shot could cover. Sir W. Armstrong gave them his 600-pounder to try, and it was not until the gun" was nearly two years old that a series of trials was commenced to determine whether it could be relied upon

dave them go to but to the Roman Catholic chapel. Smethers by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, both with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, both with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, both with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, both with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, both with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, both with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, both with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, but with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, but with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, but with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, but with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, but with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, but with full and repaired by possessing the human instrument with proved at moderate ranges, but with full and repaired to secure the favor of Belfast by pointing out that the extermination of the cotton at the interest pointing out that the extermination of the cotton at the interest pointing out that the extermination of the cotton at the interest pointing out that the extermination of the cotton at the interest pointing out that the extermination of the cotton at the interest pointing out that the extermination of the cotton at the interest pointing out that the extermination of the cotton at the interest pointing out that the extermination of the cotton at the interest pointing out that the extermination of the cotton at the interest pointing out that the extermination sen these difficulties, and enable men to realise the projected forts may be trusted to make Portsmouth essential differences between the Holy, Scripture and safe against the possibility of injury; but as yet any other book, namely, that, as all truth comes from neither the forts nor the guns exist, and part of the delay must be stributed to the Ordnance Com-HYDROPHOBIA. The Daily News has an article on

Hydrophobia, taking a new view of the subject. It maintains that Hydrophobia, as a disease supposed to be propagated by the bite of a rabid dog, is a mere fiction of the imagination, a vulgar error, a relic of aucient superstition, of the same class as the belief in witchcraft. The Daily News says : - "It strikes us, as it must strike any impartial observer, that the dog has been far from fairly treated in this matter,-There is undoubtedly a disease which attacks human beings, and which shows itself in such signs as inflammation of the windpipe, gullet, or stomach, accompanied by a choking sensation, to relieve which the patient coughs, perhaps somewhat peculiarly, and certainly desperately. This cough has been magnified into a bark, not, we are afraid, without early medical sanction; and a French writer on the subject has even tried, not very successfully, to convey a notion of it by musical notition. The attempt to connect the dog with this painful and sometimes fatal disease, is too often made by questions which lead up to a foregone conclusion. If not recently bitten by a dog, he is asked if he was ever so bitten, and there are few people who could not fancy they had received such a bite at one time or another. A question like this will naturally act upon the imagination, the commonest faculty possessed by mankind and then the hydrophobia symptoms will probably begin. A case is recorded of a maid servant who is said to have died of the disease merely from seeing her mistress vomit while laboring under hydrophobia, and another in which a dying young man 'recovered when the dog which bit him was brought into the room and shown to be perfectly sane. Such cases will show what imagination may do for the growth of hydrophobia; but why should the dog be alone saddled with the responsibility of this terrible discase? If medical works are to be relied upon, a cat, a pig, a cock, a rat, a duck, and a badger can all propagate hydrophobia; and horses, apes, camels, bullocks, bears and monkeys are held, when rabid, to possess the same dreadful power. The knowledge of this ought to relieve the dog from some share of odium, though we should be sorry to see the other animals condemned without better evidence. The horse is comparatively safe, because he costs more money than the dog, but even he has been accused of giving his moster the glanders. Here is a disease of some kind which has popularly been fathered upon the dog, though nearly every creature can produce it, so we are told, except canaries and infants. We have something like authentic records to tell us that it has been caused by the bite of a man, and that it may be produced by eating beech nuts. It beech nuts play us false like this, what shall we think of truffles When no bite of any animal can be had, and beech nuts are out of reach, there is what is called sponthneous hydrophable, spoken of by Mr Samuel Gooper in his 'First laws of the Practice of Surgery.' Dr. Watson, who had a long and extensive practice both in private and in the hospitals, never met with more bite of a same terrier. Mr. Youatt, the well known was not obtainable, but the following items from the writer on dogs, certainly believes in hydrophobia, notice issued by the Mayor of Atlanta, by the perbut his experience, hardly sustains the popular opipion as to the fatal and communicative character of covered with the foam of rabid dogs, and have been bitten by them much oftener than I liked.' When an is found laboring under a murderous imputation, which is based upon such very stender and conflicting evidence, it is surely only just and humane to call for a calm and scientific enquiry. We have est off burning witches, but we have still a vast capacity for superstition, and perhaps this belief in dogmadness and its consequences may be equally de grading."

According to an official document lately printed, there were last year 13,147 assaults on women committed in England and Wales for which the parties were charged before the magistrates.

UNITED STATES. THE IMPURITANTS .- The Puritan was an earnest fanatic. His successor, the Impuritan, is a hypocrite, who only pretends to what good men respect, to increase his own worldly advantage. The m puritan sees in this war contracts, spoils, blood and misery. He intends to share the first and evade the latter. The public appetite for war must be stimulated, or the horrible panorama must vanish. So he mounts the pulpit, assumes, the guilt of the South, denounces its people for all the crimes of the decalogue, and prays that God will utterly wipe them off from the face of the earth. In his contempt for all the limits of orthodox religion, the Impuritor violates all the respected ideas of society. He scoffs at the doctrines" of divinity taught by the fathers of all Christian churches. He goes off into free love, free soil and free negro vagaries. He is the patron of passional attraction and miscegenation. Harsh and vindictive as were the Macbriars and Kittledrammles of New England; stern as were their blue lawsstill the Puritan was a rugged, God-fearing man But all the commendable traits of that race have long since passed away, and the homage of hypocrisy is the only worship which the. Yankees pay to their memories. The religious societies of the North. like the priesthood of idolatrous nations, are a part of its political machinery. They are commissioned to appeal to the superstitution or prejudices of the people, to justify murder, arout and plunder, or to break the force of defeat. They have been especial-ly valuable in vindicating the wisdom and justice of abolition. The Episcopal Convention denounced the rebels who resisted the authorities ordained of God and the Constitution. The Presbyterian Gene rai Assembly reports that ' under an incomprehensible infatuation of wickedness, the slaveholders of the Government - have taken up arms against the law, organized a bloody rebellion against the national authority-made formidable war upon the Federal Union and, in order to found an empire on the corner stone of slavery, threaten not only our own existence as a people, but the annihilation of the principles of free Christian government, and, therefore, rendered the continuance of Slavery incompatible with the preservation of our own liberties and independence. In the struggle of the nation for existence against this powerful and wicked treason, the bighest Executive, authorities have proclaimed the abolition of Slavery within most of the rebel States, and decreed its extinction by militury force." In our present situation the interests of peace and of social order are identified with the success of the cause of emancipation.' We suppose this will all go for gosbel with those who draw their ethics from such sources. Civil war, bloodshed, devastations, the total destruction of all the amenicies of life between people who had been reared in brotherhood, are welcomed as the cheap price for the abolition of our immemorial institutions planted and participated hy those who now rejoice in our overthrow. . But the Yankee clergyman is not setisfied with agitation at home; he goes abroad as the emissary of the Government to vindicate the wholesale slaughter of white men to bestow their country upon the negro. The Rev. Theodore Parker, dedicated his last breath to this pious purpose. The Ray. Beecher made seu-

topics of conversation all over the country where we have been, is our war. We hear more about it on this side of the water than a; home. Every body we meet seems to have some word of consure for the North, and we are continually told that it is a shame; that we aught to lot the South go; that we nover can conquer them, and that we will be great enough without them. The papers still talk of our battles as Federal defeats and disasters, and preach continunlly that our debt, and our depreciated currency, and the terrible loss of life, must necessarilly ruin us if we go on. I tell them that gold at 4,000 per cert. is not as encouraging as gold at 70, and that England seems to think nothing of a debt a great deal larger than ours with not one half our resources. They say that we are violating our principles by not allowing the South to choose its own Government. I have answered that every man is free to choose his own life but having made the choice, it is not our custom to let him choose another at will. They say that the South is too enraged and empittered ed ever to live in pence with us. I tell them we will then have to clean them quite out of the country. They say that it would be wrong to dispossess them of their lands and property. I auswer not a whit more wrong than to string rebellious Sepoys to the can-non's mouth, and thus dispossess them even of life itself.' The clergy of the North, if truly pious men, would have lamented this act of distinion. They would not have stimulated secession by bitterness and abuse. When the war began they would have signalized themselves by appeals to the God of mercy that He would spare a kindred people the horrors of civil war. But, like the Pagan priesthood that feed on the fat of the altar and do the bidding of the king their offices are cruel and bloody. They tear the heart from the victim to read in its palutations the portents of success to the strong and destruction to the weak. The God they worship is a denion of fire, lust and murder. They are priests of Banl .- Richmond Inquirer.

The Richmond Sentinel has an article on Goneral Sherman's depopulation of Atlanta, calling it an event unparalleled in the American war, and without an example in modern times. Sherman, it says, has given the war a new feature. Stern as it has been, it is henceforth to be more stern; horrible as it has been, it is henceforth to be more so. The people are ready, if the President wants us; lot him call for us -no matter what age now. If this be the kind of warfare we are to tesist, we will strip to fight. Better for halting age or lisping innocence to die in defence of their homes, than to be driven out in herds to languish in exite. The last man and the last boy among us must take his musket sooner than cudure such outrages as at Atlanta. General Blood writes to General Sherman on the 1st instant saying ; Permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in magnitude and iniquitous cruelty all the acts ever brought to my attention in this dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity. I protest against it, believing that you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people. General Hood, to James M. Cahoun, Mayor of Atlanta, says: I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people than four cases of hydrophobia, our of which arose by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander. from the bite of a cat, and another from the slightest | The letter from General Sbermen to General Hood mission of General Sherman, will give an idea there-of: All citizens are required to leave All inta and rables. He says: 'My hands have been repeatedly proceed either south or north. The Government will furnish transportation south as far as Rough and Ready, and north as far as Chattanooga. All animal so faithful and necessary to man as the dog | citizens may take their property with them. Transportation will be furnished for all movembles. Negroes who wish to do so, may go with their masters -other male negroes will be put in Government employ-negro women and children will be sent out of the lines. General Sherman's order of the 4th inst. cammences as follows: The city of Atlanta being exclusively for warlike purposes, will be at once va-cated by all except the armies of the United States and such civilian employes as may be retainod by the proper deputies of the Government. On no pretence shall traders, manufacturers or sellers be allowed to settle within the limits of fortified places, and if they manage to come in spite of this notice, the Q:M will seize their stores and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and deliver the parties other unauthorized citizens who thus place their underhand interests above those of the United States Government, into the hands of some Provost-Marshai, to be put to labor in the forts, or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service. The same general principles will apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga, 🚟

With respect to the Confederate plans this Fall the Bultimore correspondent of the New York World says :- " On this point I can speak with more accuracy. An invasion of Ponnsylvania, and a second attack on Washington, forms a part of the rabel programme for the fall campaign, and will certainly be undertaken. But my information had led me to believe that it would be delayed until a decisive battle had been fought at Atlanta. I have some news from Georgia now, however, which indicates that General Lee's contemplated operations on the line of the Potomac will not be delayed on that account, but may be commenced at any time. There is this fact to be borne in mind also, in relation to this movement. It is no longer considered desirable, at Richmond, that General Grant's army, or rather those corps of that army which still remain on the James, river shall be withbrawn therefrom. A feeling of absolute safety prevails at Richmond, so far as General Grant's army s concerned. They believe that it has been demonstrated to an absolute certainty that Grant can effect nothing, either as regards Petersburg or Richmond. They believe that those cities, que be held and successfully defended by a comparatively small proportion of their army; and they are acting on that belief. But they are quite willing that Grant's army shall remain on the James river for the present because that disposition of troops will; be so many less that their army will have to oppose them if they advance to the Potomac river."

ONE OF THE KIDNAFPED MANY .- The Richmond correspondent of the Times relates the following, as one instance among many, of the manner in which Grants, army has been got together : "There was lutely brought to Castle Thunder (one of the prisons of Richmond) a young chubby faced English boy, named James Addy, eighteen years of age. He was a deserter from the Yankees, and his story is such as I have heard again and again repeated, but rarely with such appearance of veracity as in this case. His father is by him stated to be a yeoman farmer, living near a Yurkshire village called Askern, about Six miles from Dancasten : At' thirteen James Addy says he was appointed midshipman on board her Majesty's frigate Eccerald, but after serving, with intervals of sickness, for about four years on the coast of Africa, his health gave way, and he resigned and re-turned home. Last winter, accomplanied by two friends, Heary and Thomas Garner, he visited New York, intending to return in two or three weeks to England. The keeper of the house in New York where they boarded drugged their wine, and put them while insensible, in the guard house. The ruffian, in addition to stealing the money and valuables of young Addy and his companions, doubtless realized the hounty money paid by the recruiting of-ficers, for three recruits. They were put into com-pany A or B. 47th New York Regiment. They refused to do duty as soldiers. Addy, tried twice to

after dustiding servace, and that his considered it his sometimes by the mere mechanical use of the human menced to determine whether it could be relied upon to this provide made sending to the mere mechanical use of the human menced to determine whether it could be relied upon to this provide made sending to the mere mechanical use of the human menced to determine whether it could be relied upon to this provide made sending to the mere mechanical use of the human menced to determine whether it could be relied upon to this provide made sending to the mere mechanical use of the human menced to determine whether it could be relied upon to this provide made sending to the mere mechanical use of the human menced to determine whether it could be relied upon to the working masses of Birming sation speeches to: the working masses of Birming wrote words on the first tables, or (2) dictated them at length arrived at seems to be satisfactory. After hat, to show what a market, was made by this war, and the second or (3) committed them to prophets at length arrived at seems to have suffered little into while try-works and to have suffered little into while t

The True Witness.

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

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1864.

- 23, Friday-2nd Ember Day Fast. St. Linus P. M. 24, Saturday-3rd Ember Day Fust. Our Lady of Mercy.
- 25, Sunday-Nineteenth after Pentecost. 26, Monday-St. Joseph de Cupar C.
- Tuesday-SS. Comas and Damien M.M. Wednesday-St. Veneslas, M.
- 29, Thursday-Dedication of St. Michael. The "Forty Hours' Adoration" of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :-
- 24. Saturday-St. Mary's College, Montreal.
- 26, Monday -- St. Eustache.
- 28, Wednesday-St. Lin.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

There is a perfect desrth of political news from Europe. The meeting of the Congress at Malmes, is to Catholics one of the most interesting events of the week. Mgr. Dupanloup, the illustrious Bishop of Orleans had arrived, and was expected to deliver an address on the subject of Education.

The Hiberman brings dates to the Sth inst., Government was about to appoint a commission to enquire into the late Orange riots at Belfast. Rumors of an alarming nature were again rife concerning the health of Louis Napoleon; it is hinted that the Emperor is meditating the creation of a new nobility in France, as a counterpoise to democracy. This is probably a canard, for so astute a politican as Louis Napoleon must be aware that he might as well attempt to create an old oak as an aristocracy.

No important military events have occurred 10 the States since our last. Farragut is still a good way off Mobile, but the fall of that place now that Atlanta is in the hands of the enemy may be anticipated. General Sherman's position at Atlanta is said to be precarious; his communications are infested with Confederate guerillas, and his supplies are running short. guerillas, and his supplies are running short. ish Province, would be at best useless, expensive, The proceedings of the army of the Potomac are and cumbersome."—True Witness, 9th Sept devoid of interest; it seems however that Gen. Lee managed the other day to get into their rear, that in a Colony, a Federal Government would and to carry off with him the enemy's supply of have scarce any functions to perform; since the beef cattle, in number about 3,000.

At Bermuda, Yellow Fever still rages; and we regret to say that several members of the medical staff who a few weeks ago were dispatched from Canada to the afflicted island, the scope of the Imperial Legislature and Execuhave been carried off by the dreadful disease.

PERSONAL .- Noticing the fact that the name of the editor of the TRUE WITNESS appears in connection with a resolution adopted at a meeting held in Montreal to discuss the question of Colonial Confederation; and in which meeting such Confederation was condemned because inapplicable to communities in the position of Colonies, or dependent Provinces all whose external affairs are managed for them by the Imperial Government-the Toronto Mirror has the following remarks:-

"There can be no reason to suspect that the editor of the Montreal True Witness took part in the Catholic meeting held in Montreal, or that he sustained their resolutions without the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authority. Mr. Clerk is not in the habit of taking such steps without sufficient warrant from headquarters. In moving therefore, as he undoudtedly did, by aiding in a public meeting of Ca-tholics to discuss Federation, and in passing a series of resolutions on the subject, with the sanction of our Venerable and ever-to-be-esteemed Hierarchy, he has given the gentlemen who assembled in London on the 6th of September, the highest authority for the action which they have taken.

We request the Marror to have the goodness in his next issue to formally contradict this statement. The Bishop of Montreal has expressed no opinion, direct or indirect, on the question at issue: neither has he in any manner approved or disapproved of the steps taken by the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, who has acted throughout entirely proprio motu, and on his own respossibility. If in that action there be aught to censure, the editor of the TRUE WITNESS must bear the blame alone: for, again we repeat it, neither directly nor indirectly was His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal implicated therein, or even cognisant thereof.

Catholic laymen, whether editors of journals, or not, should be most careful never, by act or word, in any manner to compromise their Bishops as quoted in Montreal Guzette of 15th instant. or clergy, or to drag the names of their ecclesias-

much right to demand forbearance from his laity, cessity for a "central government," or congress lie and ignominious penance, to eat his own dirty gentleman. Therefore, once again we respectfully beg the Mirror to give an unqualified contradiction to his assertion respecting the complicity of the Bishop of Montreal in the acts of the editor of the TRUE WITNESS; and once again, and once for all, we repeat, that for every word that appears in the TRUE WITNESS, for every act of its editor, the latter alone is any manner responsible, and that the undivided blame thereof must be borne by hun.

The Toronto Globe of the 5th inst., does us the honor of addressing itself particularly to us, and as our contemporary raises an issue of fact, we will do ourselves the pleasure of replying thereunto.

The Globe, admitting the consistency of the TRUE WITNESS-which is but an act of bare justice to us-asserts that for our opposition to the proposed "constitutional changes" as defined by the Globe, and-as according to the organ of the President of the Council-agreed to by the Ministry, the TRUE WITNESS has,-"never condescended to give particulars or to show

To this assertion we will confine our remarks for the present; and as politely as it is possible to do so, we give the Globe to understand that his assertion is not true, and that our contemporary must know that it is not true. Unable to refute our arguments, afraid therefore to reproduce them in its columns, the Globe finds it convenient simply to deny that we have ever offered any "reasons" at all for our opposition and hostility to its measure. Our contemporary may pretend that our reasons are futile; but if so, why does he not reproduce them, and by exposing their futility, expose at the same time the TRUE WITNESS to well-merited ridicule.

But are our arguments satile? We have argued that the proposed " constitutional changes's if carried on would impose on us a Government cumbrous, unnecessary so long as we retain our denendent position, on Great Britain, and menacing to the autonomy of Lower Canada. These reasons may be very futile: but for all that, we find them urged against the plan of " Colonial Federation" by men who certainly have enjoyed in their day a reputation for statesmanship, and the power of arguing.

For instance, a person of whom perhaps Mr. George Brown may have heard, known in Canadian history as Lord Durham, thus gave his opinion of " Colonial Federation," in his famous

Report of 1839:-"I was fully aware that a Federal Union would, in many cases produce a weak and rather cumbrous

government"-Lord Durham's Report. The TRUE WITNESS says in its issue of the

9th instant:-"A Federation, so long as Canada remains a Brit-

Again in his Report Lord Durham objects chief functions of such a Government are, and

must be performed by the Imperial authorities "A Colonial Federation must have, in fact, little legitimate authority or business, the greater part of the ordinary functions of a federation fulling within tive,"-Lord Durham's Report.

The TRUE WITNESS arguing against the necessity of a Federal government for a Colony savs:--

"In short, the Imperial Government actually discharges for us all the legitimate functions of a Federal Government."- True Witness, 9th Sept.

Lord Durham argues against a Federal Union of Colonies because, in their case, the chief inducement, or reason for such a form of government, must, because of their dependent position, be wanting:-

"The main inducement to federation, which is the necessity of conciliating the pretentions of independent states to the maintenance of their own sovereignty, could not exist in the case of Colonial dependencies."-Lord Durham's Report.

The TRUE WITNESS thus argues against Federation, not in the abstract, but as applied to our particular condition, that of a British Colony or Dependency :-

"The Irue Wilness looks upon the federation of Upper and Lower Canada at the present moment and under our actual circu nstances -i.e. whilst a British Province, and whilst bound together in Legislative Union as one Province—as undesirable and indeed as morally impossible."—True Witness, 9th inst.

One whom perhaps the Globe looks upon as a more clear sighted politician than Lord Durham, only a few years ago expressed precisely the same opinions, and used the same arguments against a federation or "central government" for British Colonies, as those expressed and used by Lord Durham in his Report of 1839, and by the True Witness in 1864. This person, to whom we trust that the Globe will lend an attentive ear, is known in Canada as Mr. George Brown, and in 1853 this person thus expressed himself :-

"In a country which has no foreign affairs to control, it would be seen that one Legislature ought to suffice. To give Congress merely control of the tariff and post office would make it a nullity; and if the management of legal affairs, and questions pertaining to public morality were committed to it, there would be no need for local legislatures."-Toronto Globe

Here again we find a perfect coincidence betical superiors before the public without express twixt the views of the TRUE WITNESS, and those

as has a lady from every one calling himself a in a federation of British colonies. If then the Globe condemns our arguments as futile, or inconclusive, it passes sentence upon the President of the Council, as well as upon Lord Durham. Nor upon these merely: for other members of the actual Cabinet have also declared themselves against Colonial Federation, giving their reasons for their opposition to a joint or "central government." The gentleman whom we are next about to quote is known as Mr. J. A. Macdonald, and in a speech delivered at London in 1860, and quoted in the Montreal Gazette of the 15th inst. he thus expressed himself :-

"If we ask ourselves what this joint authority is: we shall see how crude the idea is. Is it a legisla-ture, or is it a beach of bishops? If it means anything, it means that Canada is to be divided into wo, that there are to be two separate legislatures, but a central power. Now if the joint authority which is to govern all Canada is to legislate on all points affecting Eastern and Western Canada, why, hat is what we have just now. The only difference would be that under the proposed system we would have three Parliaments, any amount of speakers, any amount of maces, one central power, and two wings, not doing anything however, because the central power if it was entrusted with real power, would do every thing. But if the real power was to be in the local government, the central one would be of no use whatever; it would be a mere figure head." (The Italics are our own.)

Our arguments may be very weak, so weak as to be no arguments at all: but to refute them. the Globe will have to refute, not merely the humble and obscure editor of the True Wir-NESS, but Lord Durham, but Mr. J. A. Macdonald, but Mr. George Brown himself.

And the Globe will please bear in mind that the arguments of the latter against federation of Colonies are based, not upon some thing in the condition of the Canadas which time has changed or modified; but upon facts that are as actual and as potent to-day as they were in '39, in '53, and in '60-upon the facts-1st. that the Canadas are a British Colony or Dependency; and 2nd. that the federal principle cannot be profitably applied to any such Colonies or Dependencies. There are the facts which we cite as our reasons for opposition to the scheme of "constitutional change" as defined by the Globe: and we therefore, without having the vanity to pretend that our reasons are conclusive, or indeed worth anything, insist that they are worthy of serious consideration because of the eminent men by whom they have at different times been urged -and whom we have quoted above.

One other incorrect statement of the Globe of the 5th instant we will indicate. It pretends that the opposition of the TRUE WITNESS is based upon hostility to Mr. George Brown, which is not the fact. True, Mr. G. Brown has been for years the slanderer of our Bishops, our Clergy and our Religious Sisterhoods: for years he was the uncompromising opponent of Free Education, using all his influence to maintain an unjust and immoral system of State Schoolism. True also that he, by his applause of every act of robbery and tyranny perpetrated by the Liberal Government of Piedmont against the Catholic Church approves himself to be at heart to-day what he was years ago—the enemy of that Church, of the Immaculate Spouse of Our Lord Jesus Christ. But not for this do we reject any particular measure which he advocates. No. We estimate it by its intrinsic merits, and on these alone do we condemn it.

The Montreal Witness of the 12th instant makes a serious charge against the Hon. M. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and instances a grievance to which the Protestant minority of Lower Canada are exposed in the matter of education.

The charge against the Superintendent of Education amounts in substance to this: That he purposely, and to prevent the establishment of Protestant dissentient or Separate Schools, and to cause their destruction there where they actually exist, makes proprio motu, frequent and arbitrary changes in the boundaries of existing school municipalities. This is often done, says the Witness, not only " without the consent, or even the knowledge of the parties concerned," but "in direct opposition to the wishes and interests of the" said parties.

The grievance indicated by the Witness, and to which he pretends Protestants are subject is this: That a dividing line passing through the midst of the residents of a district wherein there is a dissentient school which they support, kills that school, because thereby it is deprived of the school-taxes of many of its former supporters:-

"That power"-(the power of changing the boundaries of school municipalities)—" is the more danger-ous because it is well known that it has frequently been enacted to help the church of the majority in her proselytising designs, to crush Protestant

This is the gist of the Witness' complaint .-As to what refers to the Superintendent of Education we need only remark that since the Witness does not adduce any proof of his charges against the honesty of that official, we may logically conclude that he has no proof to offer; and that his accusations are therefore as ill-founded, and as calumpious, as these which he is constantly n the habit of making against private gentlemen -as in the case of the Marquis of Ailsa-and against the officials of the Grand Trunk, and for

words, and to swallow his own falsehoods.

For what refers to the Protestant minority, supporters of dissentient schools, we have no hesitation in saying that they ought to be allowed to pay their school-taxes as they please, independent of any boundary lines whatsoever; and it there be on the Statute Book any law which deprives them of that right, or throws obstacles in the way of its exercise, it should be repealed. What weask for the Catholic minority of U. Canada, neither more nor less, should we be prepared to give, not as a favor, but as a right, to the Protestant minority of the Lower Province; and if the latter will but embody the remedy for their grievances in a Bill-abstaining from the vile practice of the Witness, and refraining from unjust and unfounded imputations upon the integrity of Catholic officials-we think that we may venture to predict that no opposition will be offered to them by the Catholic representatives of Lower Canada.

At all events it is the boast of the TRUE WIT-NESS to have but one set of principles, but one set of weights and measures, which he applies impartially, and without distinction of persons to Catholics and to Protestants. For the former, n Upper Cacada, we have always insisted that they should be allowed to circumscribe their own school districts, irrespective of the limits of the common or Protestant school district: and we contend in like manner that the minority in Lower Canada, whether Protestant or Catholic, should enjoy a similar right. Whatsoever we would that men should do unto us, that should we do unto them. This is what we mean by liberality; and in the interests of our co-religionists of the West, as well as in the sacred name of justice, would we invoke a favorable hearing to the complaints of the Witness, respecting the manner in which in the matter of their school districts, his co-religionists are sometimes treated. If upon examination it should appear that these complaints are well founded, redress ample and nomediate should be provided: and if on the other hand it should turn out that the allegations of the Witness are false, our readiness to do justice to others, will give additional weight to our demands for justice for ourselves.

We much regret that we have not been able to make ourselves understood by the Courrier du Canada, because in our article of the 9th instant to his address, we did our best to make curselves intelligible; and because we are very anxious that there should be good and perfect understanding betwixt so respectable a journal as the Courrier du Canada, and the TRUE WITNESS. Our contemporary however in his rejoinder of the 12th instant, says that he does not understand us; and since it is so, we will suppose that it is the True Witness that is in fault; and we will therefore, even at the risk of dence. The central government in such a case being tedious, endeavor to explain our position to we say, would be served herr to the defunct or our contemporary.

So far from its being hostile to Federation, or to Confederation, that position is, in one sense, eminently favorable to it; and indeed, no one who opposes us can be a friend to the measure. Our position is this: that repeal of the existing union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, and the restoration to both of their respective legislatures and autonomy, is the indispensable preliminary to any Federation betwixt Upper and of greeting with which the Globe and our other Lower Canada-without which in short Federation is not possible or even conceivable; seeing that in the words of the Canadien of Quebec of

"In order that there be a Confederation there must be a certain number of sovereign independent States, delegating to a central government a definite portion of their rights and their power."

In other words, so long as Upper and Lower Canada remain a political unit, it involves a contradiction in terms to speak of Federation betwikt them. When again they shall be politically two, then only will a Federation be possible | Imperial Government with which our connection or conceivable.

Now it does not appear that the Ministerial scheme of constitutional changes embraces the essential preliminary of the restoration to Upper and Lower Canada respectively, of a distinctive political existence; and therefore without further investigation we oppose the Ministerial scheme in so far as announced by the President of the Council-not because it embraces the Federal principle, but because it does not embrace it; | part, and as a proof of our desire to co-operate not because we are opposed to Federation, but because we think that in no very remote future, will to his Ministerial friends; on the contrary, and under the proper conditions, Federation would be possible, and might be perhaps desirable as "the best possible"—though on this latter point we would not at present commit ourselves.

We care not, however, in what terms the Ministerial measure of "constitutional changes" miscalled Federation, may be couched, but we insist that it cannot give us the Federal principle; and we fear that the acceptance of it by Lower Canada would render a real Federation impossible, when Federation would be possible, and might be desirable. This is our second objection to the Ministerial scheme.

We look forward sorrowfully to the daypermission. A Bishop in this respect has as of Mr. George Brown upon the functions and ne- which he has been so often compelled to do pub- not very distant if the recall of the Guards from

Canada, if the language of the London Times, and other organs of public opinion, have any meaning-when the tie hitherto existing between Great Britain and the Canadas shall be severed. It may be five or ten years hence; it may even be the end of the present century when the beards of the young men of to-day shall be falling white beneath the hands of the barber-before this painful but inevitable change shall be accomplished. But whether at hand or remote, it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to prepare for it, and to make of it an important element in all our political calculations. Our enemies, the Liberals and Clear-Grits of Upper Canada see this clearly enough; and hence their anxiety to compromise Lower Canada now, by procuring her acceptance of such a position as towards their section of the Province, as shall put it out. of her power, to insist at a future day upon her State Rights, and her distinctive political existence. Mr. George Brown's object is plain enough; his interest as the leader of the "francophobes," and No-Popery men of Upper Canada in urging on a bogus federation at the present moment, is easily discernible.

Look you. Whatever form of Government, or constitution you accept now, will adhere to you when the Imperial tie shall have been severed; when the only reliable guarantee for the faithful observance of the terms of the Union, which you now propose contracting with Upper Canada - when the only barrier against the encroachments of the Central Government, shall have ceased to exist. That Central Government which you propose to create and to invest with sovereign attributes, will, when the hour of indedendence strikes, occupy towards you the same position as that now occupied towards you by the British Government; with this difference -that whilst the latter is bound by its Treaties with France to respect your peculiar institutions. the other will be untrammelled by any such engagements. Of what avail will it be then to urge ?-" Oh, the Constitution guarantees to us such and such rights." The reply would be-" You hold from us, not we from you. What we gave we may take away; what we delegated we may rightfully resume.

And in this case the sovereign central government would have right and sound reason as well as might on its side. Only upon the hypothesis, sustained by facts, that it holds from the several States, can a federal government in any case be reproached with exceeding its legitimate functions. But this hypothesis would be out of the question, talse in theory, as well as in fact, in the case of a federal government deriving its authority in the first instance, not from the delegation of sovereign and independent States, but rom the Imperial Government-and into whose place it would naturally step the moment that the authority of the latter should have been suspended by the recognition of Canadian Indepenabdicated Imperial Government; heir of all its rights and privileges, and fully competent to modify or rescind all guarantees, or concessions of power that its predecessor might have been pleased to make to the subordinate local or municipal governments. Does it require the gift of prophecy to foretell what, under such circumstances would be the fate of Lower Canada, and her religious institutions? Listen to the sounds Liberal allies receive the tidings of each fresh act of sacrilege and church robbery perpetrated by Victor Emmanuel, and his excommunicated

Therefore is it that we oppose the proposed plan of Colonial Federation, since no matter in what terms it may be conceived, it proposes to saddle us with a sovereign central government which in our actual position must derive its author rity,not from within, or from the States over which it is to bear rule; but ab extra, and from a must cease ere many years be past; and to which, and to the plenitude of whose authority the said central government would then mevitably succeed. Our position would then be that of subject Province, not that of a State, or indepen dent member of a Confederation.

In conclusion we will give expression to the sincere hope that our friend the Courrier du Canada will take these explanations in good with him in the good cause. We have no amongst them there are men of whose hearts w entertain the highest opinion, though we presume to differ from them in opinion on certain politi cal questions. Yet therefore do we not accust them of bad motives, or evil designs. God

Nor is the difference of opinion very great, we may take the Courrier as an exponent of Ministerial views. In his issue of the 16th, our contemporary distinctly says that :-

"Lower Canada will never consent to a Unior such as the Montreal Gazette (and we may add the Toronto Globe) proposes. Never will it accept a Un ion in which the legislative element shall predomit ate, because such a Union would be certainly the most fatal blow to the nationality, and the institu tions of French Canadians."- Courrier du Canada

To this we add. But in any conceivable un-

ion contracted betweet Colonies, all whose external affairs are managed for them by the Imperial Government, the legis'ative, not the federal, principle must necessarily predominate-if the central or federal government is to have any real power at all.

Therefore from these two premises—of which the Courrier furnishes the minor-Lord Durham, Mr. G. Brown, and J. A. Macdonald furnish the major premiss, we conclude that,-

The proposed Union of the North American Colonies, though called a Confederation would be virtually a legislative Union, or one in which not the Federal but the legislative principle would predominate; and that therefore such a Union would deal a severe and deadly blow to French Canadian nationality, and the peculiar | indeed so little interest do they take in the proceedinstitutions of this Province.

THE HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The weather militated greatly against the success of the promoters of this valuable movement, and in consequence the visitors were not so numerous this year as they were in 1863. The display of flowers, fruits and farm produce of all kinds was however very excellent, and highly creditable to the exhibitors.

The members of the Society deserve the sincere thanks of the public for their strenuous exertions to encourage the gardeners and the farmers of Canada. Already they have, no doubt, accomplished much, but there remains still much to be done. With the exception of its apples, which are excellent, Canada produces scarce any fruit worth mentioning; even for our strawberries, strange to say, we are indebted for the most part to the United States, so that they remain an expensive luxury attainable only by the onulent, but altogether beyond the reach of those whose means are limited. Why, with our soil and climate this should be so, we cannot understand. With a very little energy on the part of our gardeners we ought to export strawberries to, not import them from, the United States.

Of the arrangements of the hall-" the Victoria Skating Rink"-in which the Exhibition was held, we must speak in terms of the highest praise; and no pains were spared by the directors of the Society to make it attractive in the eyes, and worthy of the patronage of the public.

The Seminary of St. Sulpice, and the Catholics of Montreal have to deplore the loss of an excellent and much beloved priest, the Reverend M. Hyacinthe Prevost, who rested from his placards bearing the words 'if you don't see what you want ask for it.' These words are simple, and bear earthly labors on Wednesday morning the 14th instant, after a diligent and truly Christian life.

The late Rev. M. Prevost was born at Terrebonne on the 1st September, 1822. He commenced his studies at an early age in the College of Montreal, where he was as remarkable extent that many things are for sale that do not meet for his talents, as for his exemplary conduct.-Having embraced the ecclesiastical life, he was ordained Priest, June 6th 1844. In 1847 he was amongst that devoted band of our Clergy who ministered to the Irish emigrants, in which service be contracted, and nearly fell a victim to the dreadful fever that carried off so many to the grave. Some years later he was by his colleagues of the Seminary nominated to the important post of Cure, in which office he again distinguished himself. For the last two years of his life the reverend gentleman suffered severely from disease of the heart, which on the 14th inst. terminated his earthly career.

Montreal the funeral services of the deceased were celebrated in the Parish Church on Friday last; and his mortal remains were committed to the grave, until the Lord Himselt shall appear from heaven, and this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall be clothed with immortality. Waiting that great day may his soul, through the mercy of God, repose in

The Montreal Gazetts in an article on the price of firewood, disposes effectually of the charges urged against the Grand Trunk, to whose refusal to take wood as freight the present high price of fuel is by some attributed .--The Gazette shows that, at all times the amount of wood brought by rail to town has been quite inconsiderable, about 9,000 cords - not a twentieth part of the quantity, 200,000 cordsannually required. The Gazette very reasonably attributes the rise in price, to the rapid exhaustion of the forests in the vicinity of Montreal. We have burned our wood, all that is of easy access, and we must take to coal. So argues the Guzette and we believe with perfect truth. Price must be regulated by the ratio of the lat or Prince of Wales Rifle regiment kindly force but were thrashed, and compelled to make a which supply bears to the demand; and whilst which supply bears to the demand; and whilst ing several pieces such as 'The Girl I left behind year by year the demand is increasing as our me,' Old Lang Syre,' Dixie,' and other appropriate population augments, so also the supply is diminishing, as our hard wood trees are cut down. liamson of Alabama, Lieut. Robb of Kentucky, and To this, and not to any mysterious combination on the part of Grand Trunk Officials, to starve of Kentucky, Mr. Brace, of Wharton's scouts, Mr. the poor, must be attributed the high price of Westbroke of Texas and a number of others. The er of the engine.

agitateu, as thereby the lact that wood is letter and state and ing almost famine prices in Montreal may be made generally known; and in consequence the North.—Montreal Gazette.

Actually of Lennessee, and Williamson of Alsosma states. It preys upon the juices of the leaves and escaped from Johnson's Island, the others having stalks, turning their color, and probably lessening made their escape from other Federal prisons in the strength and value of the article materially.—

Stanstead Journal,

holders of the commodity so much in demand may be induced to use every exertion to send their goods to a market where they are certain of effecting immediate sales and at an immense profit. The season of navigation is drawing to a close, and no time should be lost in shipping every available stick of wood for Montreal.

THE LOWER PROVINCES .- We copy the following from the St. John's N. B. Freeman, an ably edited Catholic paper of New Brunswick: It is asserted that all the delegates to the Charlottetown Convention are in favor of a Union of all the Provinces. This we must refuse to believe until the delegates speak for themselves. The fact that nothing has been done at the Convention is in itself a proof that that statement is not correct.

Whatever the delegates may think or say the people are by no means prepared for such a measureings, that not a man in ten cares to make even a passing remark about the Convention, and no one talks seriously about it. The only paper in the Province that publishes articles in favor of an immediate Union is the News, and the writers in that paper will not condescend to argue the question, or even to state what good they expect a Union to accom-

The P. E. I. Examiner, a paper which favors a Fe-

deral Union, says :-"By Confederation, such as that in view-such as the Delegates are disposed to favor-we are certain there must be a separation from England. The foolery of a nominal Viceroy could not endure for a very long period in North America. England wants to cast off—we, (and we speak we believe to be the sentiment of the majority of the people of British America-) are not unwilling to go, but we are all desirous, on both sides of the Atlantic, that the separation-whenever it must come-should assume the most friendly character. We are not over anxious to leave Great Britain, but Great Britain wants to be relieved from the charge of supporting us in any form, and desires that we should set up housekeeping for ourselves. The old Lady, however, makes a great mistake if she supposes that, when we go to house keeping on a large scale, we will be willing to keep one of her old fogy servants in our establishment.'

This 19 putting the question in a light in which some of its friends will perhaps refuse to see it, while others already begin to talk of a sort of union of three great Confederacies, one of which would be composed of these Provinces, the others of the Federal and the Confederate States, &c., and one of our St. John papers some time assumed that when the Union was accomplished the new Power must have

the right of making its own treaties.

But it is only a few ambitious politicians and a few newspaper writers who are endeavoring to make a noise about an immediate Union. The reople don't want it, and won't either talk about it. The advocates of the Union if they would win the people to their views must take a very different mode from any they have jet tried.

MORALITY IN NEW YORK .- We find in the American papers a paragraph which throws no little light on the morality of the Yankee commercial capital:-

"Person in the habit of 'going shopping,' or even of gazing at the windows of stores in Broadway, Bowery and other thoroughfares, must have noticed a very obvious meaning. But it seems there is more hidden in their simplicity than most people would suspect .- Any unitiated person reading them would naturally fancy the intention of the placards was to convey the idea that within the store there are many things for sale which are not visible on the counters or shelves. This is so, and yet it is not so to the the eye, and it is not so because those things are not such as one would expect to find vended in such establishments. What is the explanation? If our informant be correct, it appears that the placards referred to, and which are be seen in the windows of lowing :-- A special freight train was running down, dry goods stores, shirt stores and other establishments and when a short distance past Trenton station, where the softer sex 'most do congregate,' are sim- about twelve miles west of Belleville the engine was ply intended to announce to the ladies that they can unable to run up the grade near Trenton. The enget their bitters within, without let or hindrance gineer backed up to the latter station, and left three from the genus homo. This is the milk in the cocoanut. The ladies have at last managed to establish ed female bars, where they can enjoy their milk punches, cock-tails, sods or Otard, all to themselves. and without exciting disagreeable comment, -- N. Y.

THE ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA .-By H. Beamont Small, S.C.L. This is the first | the shock was not so great as if the trains had been of a series of works on the fauna of North Ame-Amidst a large concourse of the faithful of rica and is confined to American mainmals. Mr. Small's work will be found very useful and entertaining for the young, and is brought out in handsome style by Mr. Lovell.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-Aug.

1864-Dawson Bros. Montreal. Though late in coming to hand, our friend Ebony is always welcome. The articles are in the usual style, but the Perpetual Curate is spun out somewhat too fine. The other tales are excellent, and Corn O'Dowd is more than usually this port with a cargo of wheat, is supposed to have

"LA REVUE CANADIENNE"-August 1864. -A very excellent number. The story $Unc\ de$ Perdue Deux de Trouvees" maintains its inter- site the Canal Basin, but managed to save themest; and we have a powerful article on the present condition of Anglicanism by the Rev. M.

Last evening Lord Lyons and suite proceeded to Quebec by the steamer Montreal.—Gazette

Tuesday. DEPARTURE OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS .- Yesterday vening at 6 o'clock a large crowd collected on the Quebec boat wharf, to witness the departure of a of legal evidence and they were discharged rejoicnumber of Confederate officers and soldiers, by the steamer Montreal, en route for the South. The band alarm and refused to proceed; the crimps attempted volunteered their services on the occasion. perform pieces. Among those who left were Lieut. Joe Benedict on the late General Morgan's staff, Lieut. Wil-Lieuts. Murphy and Anderson of Tennessee, Chas D. Kirk, William Bishop, E. T. Caborne, Mr. Harrington senger train off. The rails were three in number, highly gratifying to the young men going to their Southern homes, who were loady cheered as the boat took har departure. It may be a first took har departure. affair was entirely impromptu, and must have been agitated, as thereby the fact that wood is fetch- Murphy of Tennessee, and Williamson of Alabama

FLAX CULTURE.—Captair Hanning of Danville, is about to put suitable machinery into his mills on the Nicolet, and should the prospects be encouraging, he proposes to make the preparation of flax fibre a staple business under the direction of an experienced workman .- Richmond Guardian.

STADACONA DIVISION .- At the close of poll on the second day Mr. Gingras had a majority of 339 votes.

Hon. Mr. Chaffers was re-elected by acclamation for the Rougemont division on Monday.

A Mysterious Aefair. — Last week we recorded the death by drowning of a man named J. W. Boyle, of North Wyne, Me. A coroner's inquest pronounced that his death was caused by accident. A day or two afterwards rumors were affoat that foul play had been resorted to by his two companions, Sawyer and Richardson who accompanied him up the Magog. An affidavit was made before A. G. Woodward Esq., by Mrs. Abigal Drouse, a French woman, to the effect that on Wednesday of last week, (the day Boyle was drowned) having attended the Sherbrooke Market to sell blackberries, she started for home between 12 and 1 o'clock, and when she arrived on the west-side of Barber's Hill, she saw in the mill-pond a boat with three men in it,-that two of them threw the other into the river, at the same time laughing and making fun. She watched to see the man rise supposing they were in sport, but the man not rising, she exclaimed "My God," when one of the men used a vulgar expression. After a time the thought struck her to notice the spot where he sank which she did by stumps and logs in the pond. She was taken to the pond in company with those who found the body, and pointed out the place where he sank. This proved to be within a few feet of where the body was found. On this information a warrant was issued against J. N. Sawyer, (Richardson, in pursuance of previous arrangements, lett for the United States immediately after the inquest) and his examination has been going on for several days. The body of Boyle has been taken up, undergone a post-mortem examination, the result of which indicates that death occurred, not by drowning but before the body entered the water. The conduct of the prisoner and Richardson is strange to say the least. They made no outery, when Boyle as they say, suddenly disappeared, although they saw air bubbles rise where he sank; they went to Sibley's house and thence to his shop, nearly half a mile, and then gave the alarm. On the way they were twice asked if any one was drowned and answered to one of the inquiries, What of that?" or words to that effect. The boys who saw the men in the boats, had reported that a man had been drowned. The examination is not yet completed. - Montreal

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Privates Joseph Bell, John McNamara and John Brady, for desertion, were sentenced to four years penal servitude and to be branded with the letter D. General Williams, however, thought that the ends of justice would be fully met by sending each of the three men to a military prison for two years, and they were conveyed to Montreal to undergo their punishment. - Montreal Herald.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND T. RAILWAY .- We regret to be called upon to record a fatal accident which occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway on Saturday morning, between four and five o'clock. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are the folcars and again proceeded on his way; still the load was too heavy, and he was unable to ascend. The engine was a second time reversed and the train was proceeding back to Trenton, but before that station could be reached, No. 11 train, which was running shead of time, by instructions from the central office, came in sight, and, sad to relate, before the engine of No. 11 train could be reversed, or the moving towards each other, but as it was, the engine of No. 11 train and five cars were smashed to atoms. The engineer and fireman of No. 11 stuck to their posts to the last, and one of them paid the penalty of his firmness by death. In the collision the safety valves and heating cocks were broken off and the steam scalded both men. The engineer, who belongs to this city, was named Patrick Murphy. When extracted from the ruins of the engine he was found to be slive, but scalded in a frightful manner. It was found necessary to cut his clothes from his person, and with his clothes came the skin. Under such circumstances it was impossible for him to live, and death put an end to his sufferings about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon .- Globe.

The schooner Opechee, Captain John Clement, which cleared from Toledo on the 2nd instant for foundered with all on board in the terrific gale on

FELL INTO THE RIVER .-- On Saturday, two boys named respectively Cutier and McAuley, fell from a log of timber into the river at the new wharf, opposetves by clinging to the log.

FIRE .- Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morn. ing a fire originated in a straw bed in a small room of a house on the corner of Auderson and Lagauchetiere Streets. No damage was done,

CRIMPS AND THEIR VICTIMS .- Two Federal crimps from Quebec having in charge twelve French Canadians hired to work at Oswego for two dollars a day in gold, were arrested in Brockville. Although there was no doubt that the intention of the crimps was to sell the men as substitutes, there was a want Their intended victims, however, took the ing. rapid retreat to the other side of the river.

The Grand T. Railway Company offer a reward of \$500 to any person who will give information which will lead to the conviction of the persons who recently placed iron rails on the track between Boucherville and St Brune, with the intention of throwing a pasbut were fortunately knocked aside by the cow-catch

We learn that the Hop Crop, now mostly secured, has been badly damaged by a small insect of the louse species in this vicinity. The insect is similar to the one which infested the wheat crop a few years since. It preys upon the juices of the leaves and

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Point Levi, T Dunn, \$2; St Hyacinthe, G J Nagle, \$2; do. Rev Mr LaFrance, \$2; RtRev Dr LaRocque, \$2; Boucherville, Mrs DeLery, \$2; Monteno, Ili., U S, Boucceville, Mrs Dellery, \$2; Monteno, Ill., U S, Rev Mr Paradis, \$2; Ottawa, Miss A M'Donell, \$5; Granby, P Hackett, \$2; Ottawa, J M'Hugh, \$1; St John, P M'Ginnis, \$2; Kingston, J Ryan, \$2,50; St Jean Chrysostome, D O'Conor, \$1; Napanee, John Phelan, \$2; Roxborough, A R M'Donell, \$2; Laval, Rev H Gagnon, \$3; Char'ottetown, P E Island, Hon. D Brennan, \$4; Summerstown, Angus M'Donald, \$2; St Roch de l'Achigan, J Maguire, \$2; Inonery West, P Dunn, \$5; St Ruphels, D P M Dunuld, \$1; Boucher-ville, Rev Mr Lussier, \$2; Quebec, M Power, \$4; Emerald, J McKenty, \$3; Rawdon, H Cassidy, \$1 40; Ashfield, Rev A Wasseran, \$2; Norton Creek, PO'-Sullivan, \$2; Cheisea, B Gurdner, \$2; St Anaclet, Rev Mr Blanchet, \$2; Charlebourg, Rev Mr Beaudry, \$2,50; St Thomas, Rev Mr Hamelin, \$2; St Francis, Rev Mr Destroismaisons, \$2; Metis, Rev Mr Cloutier, \$2; Marysville, T Lee, \$1; St Raphaels, J M'Donald, \$2,50; do, Very Rev J M'Donald, \$2; Nicolet, Rev M G Proulx, \$2; St Julienne, J Gannon, \$4; Ottawa, F Greene, \$2; Alexandria, J M'Donald, \$2; Kingston, O A J Cameron, \$2; North Ely, D Murphy, \$2; Vienna, T. G. Appleton, \$3; Vankleek Hill, Angus M'Mullen, \$2; Williamstown, A. M'Gillis, \$2; St. Remi, H. M'Gill, \$2; Weston, F.G. Kent, \$2; St. Sophia, CM: Kenna, \$2; St. Malachie, Rev I. Rousseau, \$3; Napanee, Rev Jos Browne, \$2; Tignish, P E Island, Rev Dugald McDonald, \$2; Waterloo, M Stackpool, \$2. Per Rev Mr Falvey, St Columban - Self, \$2; John

Per E Dunne, L'Acadie-Self, \$2; St Athanase, T Dunn, \$2; St Bridget, Capt J Maguire, \$5.
Per W Chisholm, Dalhonsie Mills - Alex Mc-

Per P Tobin, Richmond - Self, \$1; John Phelan,

Per J Feeny, Brantford-J Comerford, \$2. Per P Purcell, Kingston-D O'Gorman, \$6,50; D Lynch, \$2,50; Subscriber, \$2.

Per C F Fraser, Brockville-J McHugh, \$1. Per Geo Murphy, Ottawa-H F Simms, \$5,40; J Murphy, \$2; Wm Walsh, \$1; John Cantr, \$1; F Mc-Deugal \$2; J Quain, \$2; Shamrock, P English, \$5. Per J O Sullivan, Norwood-J McCarthy, \$2; W McCarthy, \$2.

Per Roy A McDonell, Lochiel-Self, S1; Alexandrin, R Chisholm, \$1. Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton - Brighton, W

Johnson, S1. Per J W Keating, Jordan -- Self, \$2; W Haynes,

Per Rev L A Bourret, St Anne de la Pacatiere-Self, \$2; P Maloney, \$2; St Denis, Rev H Polvin,

Per Rev R J McDonald, Arisaig, N S-Self, \$2; Rev J Chisholm, \$2; St Andrews, Rev R McGil-

Per E McCormack, Peterboro - John Harty, \$2.

Births.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Mrs. D. Murphy, of

At Prescott, C.W., on the 11th inst., Mrs. Francis Ford, of a daughter.

Died,

In this city, on Sunday, 18th instant, Elizabeth Ann, intent daughter of William Booth, aged three months and cleven days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Moutreal, Sept. 19, 1864. Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,00; Middlings, \$3,10 \$3,30; Fine, \$4,50 to \$3,70; Super., No. 2 \$3,75 to \$3,85; Superline \$4.15 to \$4,30; Fancy \$4.37; Extra, \$4,50 to \$4,60; Superior Extra \$4,70 to \$4,80; Bag Flour, \$2,30 to \$2,50. Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00:

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

C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,571 to \$5,05; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$0,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,35 to \$6,274.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 104c to Icc; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 10hc 11c.

Lard per 1b, fair demand at 9 c to 9hc, Tallow per lb, 8c to 81c.

its per lb, Hams, canvassed, He to 12he Bacon, 5c to 6hc. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$17,50 to \$18,00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00.-Mont

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) Sept. 19, s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per qtI......14 0 to 15 012 6 to 13 0 Oatmeal, do Indian Meal10 6 to 11 3 4 to 3 0 0 to 0 Pens per min Beans, small white per min. 0 Honey, per 1b 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag 2 6 to 3 0 ..\$10,50 to \$10,75 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$8,00 to \$10,00 Straw, Eggs, fresh, per dozen \$2,50 to \$4,00 0 7 to 0 8 Butter, fresh per 1b, 0 10 to 1 0 9 to 0 Do salt, 0 7 to 0 Burley, do., for seed per 50 lbs. 0 0 to 0

TORONTO MARKETS-Sept. 16.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4,45 to 4,55; Fancy, \$4.25 to 4,33; Superfive, \$3,85 to 3,95.... Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 86c to 88c; Spring, 78c to 82c.... Barley, per bushel, 82c to 84c Peas, do, 50c to 55c. Oats, do, 38c to 42c. Potatoes, do, 55c to 60c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to 5,00. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 13c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 18c to 20e: do, tub, 15c to 17c. Obickens, per pair, 30c to 40 Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3,50 to 4,50c. Calves, do, \$3,50 to 4,50. Lambs, do, \$2,00 to 2,50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to 5. Sheepskins, cach, 50c to 00c. Caliskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$10,60 to 13,50. Straw, do, \$6,00 to 7.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN (English origin) to Teach an English Class, in Masson College, Terrebonne. He will require to have a knowledge of the French language.

For further particulars apply by letter at the College. September 23, 1864.

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 lostitution, at moderate charges. The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those

For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal,

August 24, 1864.

TEACHERS WANTED.

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

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 phystering 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.

Angust 18, 1864.

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

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 new 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.

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Augast 25, 1864.

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M. J. HICKEY, P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.B. August 3, 1864.

C. F. FRASER,

Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W.

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COUNTROL RIGIN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE, ST. ETIENNE, Aug. 24.-A banquet took blace here this evening in consequence of the assembly of the Council-General for the Department of the Loire.

Ficurite Duke de Persigny who presided, proposed "The Health of Napoleon III., the found-er of hoerty in France." The Duke's speech perial Constitution. He showed the form of liberty to vary with every free people, if The present physiognomy of liberty, properly so called," said M. de Persigny, " may be recognised by the striking signs of the solidity and duration of the Government which it founds, and above all by the passions it inspires for great, things." M. de Persigny then demonstrated that the political institutions of England are not adapted by France, it not being possible," he continued. for authority and liberty to remain in the hands of one class as in England. Instead of subordinating one class to another, it is natural to render them independent, and this is the fundamental principle of our institutions. He further said, "In order that the liberty of the Press may be a benefit, it is necessary in a country newly constituted that a new, vigorous, and independent political generation should arise to replace the minds enervated by revolutions."

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Constitutionnel of this morning contains an article signed by M. Paulm Linayrac, reviewing the language used by MM. Rouher, Rouland, and Behic at the opening of the Councils-General. The writer says:-

"In view of these manifestations of the ideas of the Government who can deny to the Empire the spirit of progress and initiative? In the restricted sphere of a department, as in the wider sphere of State, we find the Imperial policy animated by the desire of most completely and surely developing principles in which we discover the same thought of giving to France all the benesits of progress and saving her from all excesses of revolution."

BELGIUM.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Brus-

"Most of the men bers of the newly-elected Chamber of Representatives have already made their appearance here for the purpose of being present at the opening of session to-morrow bu, from all I can learn, it appears that what I have said in a former letter as to it being the intention of the Government to make this a short session will be found to be correct, and they are therefore likely to find that they will not on this occasion have much to in return for the remuneration which is paid to them for their attendance It is possible, however, that, though now in a minority, the Clericals will not be disposed to let the Ministers have their own way, and that, while it may no longer serve their purpose to be "deserters," they may nevertheless think that their object may be equally gained by becoming ' obstructives;' and, from the tone of some of the more ordent of the party, I think it likely that an experiment to this effect will be made at the very outset, for in addition to the threatened attempt to disqualify M. Sabatier, something of the same kind is spoken of as to M. Florissone, one of the members for Ypres, in the hope that they may in this way be inclined to prevent the Chamber proceeding to business until such time as the doing so may be in accordance with their

was to confiscate the endowments given to the -a struggle sometimes open and violent-at Catholic University of Louvain and apply them other times underhand and disguised. Plus IX., to anti Catholic education. This is the more stripped of part of his revenue, is forced to beg. worthy of notice because both the University in of his children. The first King in Christendom its present form and its endowments are quite has become the most needy. It is endeavoured new. The world-famed University of Louvain, to reduce that power by famine, which cannot be with all its rich endowments, had been swept subdued by the sword. Our love and our charaway. Thirty years ago the Catholics availed ity ought to increase with its danger. No, the themselves of the liberty given by the Belgian Rome of the Scipios and of the Casars, restored Constitution to revive it. Since that many donations in money have been made to it. These | become the patrimony of the entire of Christendonations were plundered and applied exactly to dom, can never become the prey of an usurper the object which those who gave them most hated, anti-religious education; and that while many of the givers are still living, while probably the children of all are living. To this act of his courage. He alone has dared to protest its titles!) free and intouched. It is for the moment spoliation it is plain no one of the excuses usually loudly in tayour of heroic Poland, at perent crush-diminished in numbers by as many as are told off to pleaded for such acts, will apply at all. Such are the 'change of times;' 'what the donors would wish if they had lived in our day;' the evils 'of tying up property for ages,' &c., &c. This wickedness succeeded.

The same party now openly avows three other objects. The first is a change in the elective ness? God willed it so, gentlemen, to show that towns as compared with the country. That is a change of the constitution to augment their own majority. The next is the general introduction of an anti-religious system of education. This only by facts of peneficence. A man for whom in a country where it is admitted that the mass of the people are fervent Catholics, means that Pius VII. had much to complain at the period of men are not to have the liberty of educating his good fortue, when precipitated from his throng their children in their own religion. The third measure is the abolition of convents, and the the rigorous treatment they forced him to suffer plunder of all their property. Here again it is to be observed the convents have no old endowments. They were swept away several years ago. They hold no lands, and therefore cannot be accused of interfering with agri ulture. All affecting terms. Religion alone, gentlemen, can they have, beyond devoted hearts, is the money raise souls so high." which earnest Catholics have given them. And so confessedly was this given the other day that it is the very subject of complaint that the religious societies have increased between 1830 and 1856 from 251 with 5,615 members, to 993 with 14,630 members. Avowedly the money has been given by men and women the great majority of whom are still members of the societies to which they gave it. Under these circumstances a Liberal? Minister openly says, "we must have done with convents,' and the whole party avows its nurpose to deal with the money as it has with that given to the University. This means that all families not made up of a father and mother and their children, but of persons of the same sex living together on their own property, are to be broken up by law and their property plundered .- Weekly Register.

the clergy. It is also powerful with the rural the Observative candidate, to the Council of State. day morning of two murderers out of a considerable boulation who advance to a barricade, under souther On this, becoming known, the Conservatives aur number of criminals now under souther to population, who advance to a barricade, "under On this becoming known to Conservatives surnumber of criminals now under sentence of death,
the guidance of their cures. Much, of course,
Council were held. The inhibition of the media soldier in the Population, army,
Council were held. may be attributed to the superstition of the peasantry and the traditions of the higher classes, but well disposed to the clergy, there seems to be a deliberate preference of them on the part of nearly every class as instructors of youth, and friends in all the difficulties of life. While every Belgian is free to choose his religion, to choose the school for his son or for his daughter. to concert with the ecclesiastic or the Liberal, according to his pleasure, he generally prefers. the men and the establishments of the Church .-Church schools are favoured by the most prudent parents, and the whole system of higher education has of late years been influenced by a body which some Continentals would have us suppose had lost all hold on educated men. Perhaps the deficient morality which is imputed to Continental Liberalism may be, the cause of this tendency. Ordinary people, even among those who have no very strong religious convictions; would rather see their children acquiesce in what they consider harmless dogmas than impibe the poison which for a hundred years has been distilled by the popular teachers of Europe. - London

The Catholic Congress was opened at Malines on Monday last. The number of persons who replied to the appeal of the committee who organized the Congress is considerable, and there are now more than 4,000 members assembled, who have come from all parts of Belgium, France England, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. All the celebrities of the Catholic party in Belgium are taking part in this solemnity, which assumes a more important character in consequence of the present political situation of the country. The French members are less remarkable than those who attended last year, but Monsignor Dupanloup was expected to speak at the general meeting held yesterday.

The members of the Congress assembled at the Cathedral of St. Rambert at 10 o'clock on Monday, where a soleion mass was celebrated by. his Emmence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines to mroke the blessing of Heaven on the proceed-, ings of the Congress. At the conclusion of the religious ceremony, the congregation proceeded in a hody to the Diocesan Semmary, where the Congress holds its sitting. M. Deschamps, the emineut Catholic orator of the Belgian Parliament, received an ovation on his entrance.

The sitting was opened by a speech from the Cardinal Archbishop, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause. When the prelate reminded the meeting of the benediction which His Holiness Pius 1X. vouchsafed to grant to the labours of the Congress, a loud and unanimous exclamation of " Vive Pie IN. " " Vive le Pape Roi!" was heard from everybody pre-

The members of the Congress next proceeded to elect their officers. Baron de Gerlach, President of the Court of Cassation, who filled the chair last year, was again appointed. On taking the chair he delivered a long and remarkable speech on the general position of Catholicism in the various countries of Europe, but particularly in Belgium, which was loudly cheered, but particularly the following passage:-

"One of the strongest proofs of the truth of Christianity is the constant struggle which it sup-A year ago the great "Liberal" measure ports in the person of its representative on earth and aggrandized by the successors of Peter; and who derives his right solely from violence and fraud. Prus IX. is not only great as a Prince and as a Pope—he is great by his heart and by ed by some and abandoned by others. That Roman Power, so materially weak that one is astonished it has not disappeared 20 times from the map of nations, is ever the highest mearna- The Dalmatian coast was the intenued scene of action of the force of right in the world. Why so much force and at the same time so much weakfranchise which will increase the weight of the all this strength comes from Hun. Rome has ever been the most generous and the most magnammous of royalties, because it unites paternity with royalty. It forgets injuries, and responds the world appeared to be too small, and of whom and a captive, bitterly reproached his victors for on his rock in the ocean. No Power interceded for him. Pius VII. alone dared to speak in favour of the unfortunate Napoleon I., and he did so, as you are aware, in the strongest and most thought spring a fire

The sitting on Monday concluded with the vote of an address of devotedness to the sover eign Pontiff. It was immediately sent by telegraph to Cardinal Autonelli, to be transmitted to His Holmess .- Times Cor.

303,677 400 3 SWITZERLAND. BERNS, August 23 .-- Disturbances have broken out in Geneva. Burricades have been erected and blood shed. The Government of the cautou being unable to re-establish order, called for Federal intervention. The Rederal Council thereupon sent M. Fornerod as special Commissioner to the scene of the outbreak.

1. As in most countries, the priestly influence is linduity beimade into the facts and the cause of the

Council were held. The inhabitants of the Faubourg Sv. Gervais armed themselver, and a conflict ensued, in which four persons were killed and fifteen wounded.

GENEVA, Aug. 25 .- The Great Council of Geneva has resolved upon demanding of the Federal Countries and but not mortally wounded, and cil to support the election of Cheneviere. The time-contrived by feigning death to escape at night and militia will be present, and it is hoped that no further outbreak will occur.

ner outoreak will occur.
Geneva, Sept. 1.—Fresh arrosts have been made. and among them M. Fontanel, the former State-

The excitement still continues, and the Federal Council has despatched a third battalion from Berne. " at at int i and ATALY; "

PIEDMONT.-Turin, Aug. 26.-Within, the last few days numerous arrests and domiciliary visits have been made in the Venetian Provinces and at Trent, n the Tyrol. The police authorities are very active. Opinione denies the rumor that a marriage has been arranged between Prince, Humbert, and Princess

Turin, Aug. 20. -- I am one of those who do not find 95° of Fahrenheit in the shade conducive to undisturbed replise, but hevertheless enjoy at very balmy state of existence, when I behold that most revolting barbarian of the age the 'Italian beast' put to his wits ends in that sea of 'caloric, withing and working to prolong his polluted hateful life, con-spiring against the populations of unbappy lialy, and after errand running to Vichy, returning discomfited and crost-fullen with, his demands utterly scouled. I look on and turn the old tune 'There's a

good time coming, boys."

Such is the situation here; and much tells not only of present failure, but of the conviction of fuof the followers and fellows of the odious Sardinian conspiracy: for such will be its mane in history. when it figures in the list of 'Crimes Celebres.' I am not going to trouble you at present, though I intend shortly doing so, with particulars that prove beyond all doubt, that no less a personage than King Honestman conspired directly with Mazzini, protecting him from arrest against the police, and the existing laws, giving his Royal assent to join and support him, and his minious to accomplish the overthrow of his brother Sovereigns and relations, and notably the King of Naples. It is the fashion, or rather a sort of convention to assign to Victor Emmanuel some of the qualities of harmless and innocent natures. He is described as good natured, pleasure-seeking, a mere sportsman, incapable of application, and deficient in capacity. This is an egregious error. There is something monstrous and portentous in his nature which revels in all the enormities of a hideous selfishness and an insatiable ambition, the guilty proportions of which are by a certain extent disguised by a habit of low cunning

which is his ambition's servant.

At present his Ministry is quailing under the rebuff Napoleon inflicted at Vichy. There is no doubt that Menabrea and Pepoli have entirely failed in their mission. There is little doubt but that the Emperor is fully cognisant of, and approves of the Northern Alliance. The Treaty of Zurich must be returned to, with the entire independence however, of the Pope, and all parties cry aloud for it. ... I tell you on the highest authority, that even Victor, Emmanuel. would gladly accept it, if it were offered. It is too good for him, and before her regeneration Italy should be purged of the merciless butchers of her people. General Bixio, one of Garibaldi's generals, gives warm encouragement in:a published letter to the invasion of Ltaly by Austria or, the Northern Powers. He says three corps d'armees, directed respectively between the Mincio and Turin, the second on the Roman States, and the third on Naples, would clear the country of its present occupants. He estimates the necessary force at too high a figure-300,000 men, the half of which number I should consider abundant. The letter was written to demonstrate the defenceless state of the Italian fortresses, as doubtless for the double purpose of showing that is fidelity and ability was the only acquisition by which the Government could counterbalance military dilapidation. It has borne its fruit, and General Bixto, the ci-devant sailor companion of Garibaldi and his right hand man, is at the head of the new

policy of the 'Italian Kingdom.' You will be anxious to know what is this new policy, for it is not yet ventilated, and old embers are sometimes hard to burn. It is the reorganisation of the old ' Partita d'azione,' under the said General Bixio, whom, I have no doubt, is the deputy of Garibaldi. Everything proves collusion between the King and the hero of the red shirt. In all the great centics of the Party of Action, the Clubs are re-opened with the old programms of 1859 60 with adhesion to the Government. It is not, however, all so smooth as it looks, for this retrograde movement leaves the ultra-Party of Action, or that of Mazzini, -the democratic and republican party (to give it all the old Party of Action, to suit the new compact between the King and Garibaldi It is a manauvre of the Mazzinian party, and grew out of the affair of Ischia. These Ischian mysteries are now revealed. tion. The King's alarm was insurmountable - he fears the Austrian legions pouring into Turin-he procures a negotiator to restrain the red-shirted hero. The Ambassador sent to King Bombastes, who was terrible and red-shirted, implored him not to convoke his scarlet legions, and in the name of his master offered any terms. Here was a moment in the life of the old chandler. Garibaldi, the pupil of Mazzini, sees his advantage, and demands that his Party of Action which was always at the service of his Crown and Monarchy!!! be again called into life and activity. We have these journalists writing knowing articles, and explaining there was nover a thought given to Dalmatia, but that it had been contemplated: by the fillibuster to make a raid upon the Pope and Frances II. We have never been informed why the Pontiff and King, are still at liberty. A touching incident precedes this -a sudden rapture between Garibaldi and the Duke of Sutherland; the cause is a matter of general supposition for which I don't answer; but it wears the appearance of truth. The Dake advocated a war policy, and finding himself deleated by the Turin envoy, weighed anchor and left is this in high dudgeon. The hero himself, suddenly leaves for Caprers, where landing is made one. of the most affecting; and painful of secons (in the Revolutionary press): all this deception was merely employed to answer with hamility, a very rough question from the Master of the Tuileries. . What the dext scene will be time alone can tell; whether the Party of Action is but a make believe, to binster and make appearance, or whether an attack on Austria is really, contemplated. The latter is their only chance, the value of which I would not undertake. to compute; but they would have the high satisfaction of having conformed with one of the first mili-tary axiom: Strike first and bring the war into

and pravious to the single crime for which he suffored an extremely well conducted young mad! was condemned for killing a woman ; the other had filled and had robbed and murdered eight persons; the contrived by feigning death to escape at night and pension for a would received in battle, and the exe- and 1,457, Pagans, - Church Review. cution took place yesterday. - Cor. of the London Tablet. As for the Cohen business all the agitation has

been in the English and Italian newspapers, not here. Nobody save M. De Sartiges has troubled themselves much on the matter, save to thank God there is one . Jew the less in the Ghetto and one Christian the more in the Church. The worthy Ambassador whose good nature seems on the present occasion to have Great alarm exists amongst the population. The prevailed over his common sense, took some steps to have the child sent back (to be ill-freated at home or smuggled into Piedmont as a matter of course and at a dinner at Castel Gandolfo the other day the Austrian Ambassador, M. Bach, gave his opinion rather strongly as to the wisdom of his fellow Diplomatist's interference. An attache asked him across the table, 'Avez vous entendu les details de l'affaire Coben? Excellence. 'Non, Monsieur, et je ne desire pas, said the Austilan; 'quelques manvais bruits, certes, m'out parvenus mais je ne les ai pas ecoute, et regrette fortement au contraire qu'il se trouve entre nous, un qui daigne de faire protecteur du Ghetto.' The Cardinal Penitentiary examined the boy before the mayor of Francati, who is personally known to me as a very honest and independent man, a father of a large family himself. The elders of the tribe and the boy's father were invited to attend but ture miscarriage, while conscious guilt suggests did not come, save one of the former. The boy de-wise investments in other hands to the measy minds: clared firmly and openly his entire resolve of being a Christian, and is perfectly intelligent and capable of judging for himself. There are martyrs by scores in the catacombs of eleven years of age-age be it remembered fully equal to lourteen in England, and if a child could die for Christianity then and be held a martyr, why may be not now be considered a free agent to embrace Christianity, and claim the protection of Christian laws to enable him to exercise it without persecution. If a Catholic child of eleven in a workhouse declared himself desirous of becoming a Protestant, and attending the Bible-class, I wonder what side the English Liberal Press would take, and if the boy's relations reclaimed his custody, should be driven to a suit in Chancery and au 'Alien Race' decision. No one influenced or wished to influence the boy's choice. On the contrary in the liuman point of view the impolicy is extreme and is the last thing the Court of Rome can wish. Does any reasonable being suppose that all the little Cohens and Mortaras that ever came out of old Jewry would compensate the Pope for the trouble, aunovance, unpopularity, misconstruction and embarrassments they have cost the Holy See; converts, far more influential, more intelligent, more useful are to be found. A Jew conversion is almost an isolated fact. It entails no increase to the Church save by units, whereas heresy daily follows by entire families in the walte of a converted member. There is only one motive which can actuate the Church in her course in such a matter-the consideration of the value of one soul,be it a beggar or a Jew's, or a poor heathen's, it is four bottles I found myself entirely cared. I believe part of her charge and wardship and when her proit to be my duty to make these facts known, and to
tection is formally claimed no matter what it costs. say, that I had previously been bled several times, by
her, she must give it or she would be an unfaithful different physicians from the city as well as from the steward. The risks are to be run and the issue left with God, who will claim that soul at her hands, and take care of His own interests far better than prudent or compromising councillors could do. .

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. -The details of the fusiliation of seven peasants in different parts of the Kingdom of Naples during the past ten days -- the recent as -: sizes have added a terrible number to the capital sentences, and though some few are appealed to the Courts of Cassation, the majority are ruthlessly carried but. The accused are in most, cases, rigidly sequestrated from their friends, and even their legal advisers are refused admittance on one pretext or other, and the terrible negligence of the commonest formalities of justice which has hitherto been the characteristic mark of Piedmontese jurisprudence is decidedly on the increase. No one is safe from the informers, and but a few weeks since a bad Priest accused lifteen royalist families and all the most zenious Clergy of Pausilippo of a fabulous plot. The Questor bowever did not believe the story; and as several influential names were compromised he thought prudent to enquire. The result was that the whole business turned out to be a forgery, and the informer for once paid the penalty of arrest for his mendacity. If the matter is represented at Turin he will of course be released and probably decorated with the Cross of 'i saliti santi.' The Reaction is getting stronger daily and the Bersaglieri have fairly given in Basilicata and left numbers of districts n the undisputed possession of the Royalist bands.

GERMANY AND DENMARK. Prussia intends to reorganise her army to a considerable extent, which we suppose, is one of the fruits of experience of the late war. The number of soldiers of each battalion will be 800 instead of 1.002 and the money thus saved will go to angment the pay of the sous officiers. Several military commissions will be formed to examine the question of armament of transports, hospitals, and the organisation of the artiflery, which will be considerably in-

creased. 1111 1111 The results of the Danish war are gradually assuming a definite if not final shape. As far as can be seen at present, it appears that all the carnage and scandal of the late campaigns will end in giving a fresh frontier and a new Head to one of the thirtysix States comprised in the Germanic Confederation Holstein and Lauenburg anciently formed part of that body under the King of Denmark as chief; they will honceforth occupy the same position under some-body else as chief, and the Duchy of Schleswig will be comprised in the State ... That Duchy, are everybody, has learnt, contains a mixed population of Danes and Germans. Heretofore, when the Dake was a Dane, the Germans held their nationality aggrieved; in future the Dake will be a German, and the grievarice will be transferred to the Danes. This arrangement, would undoubtedly gratify one set of of malcontents at the expense of the other, and it would fulfill the nominal and estensible purpose of the original aggression; but it will do no more. The secret views and ulterior aims of the minor States of Germany will remain without the least advancement. If Saxony and her colleagues thought to unite the Confederation on this question against the authority. and preponderance of the two great Powers, they have been completely disappointed. Austria and Prussia have snatched the mutter from their hands. The authority of the two, Powers in the Confederation is more absolute than ever, and the pretensions of the smaller. States are, treated with undisguised est? While the one has explored the almost inaccontempt.

war, that it has brought, Austria and Prussia to an understanding which, though of little promise to the special Commissioner to the scene of the outbreak. The had entered Genera with a battklion of militiar. The enemy's country as a HOOFLAND'S The Federal Commissioner reports that agitation not Rome.—The Holy Father has promulgated Brief ral tranquility of Europa. When Austria and Prays GERMAN, BITTERS," has conferred an invaluable blad are divided the German house exameted and properly and decreased decreased to the Venerable Archbishop of State edu. The house is unstable, Europe loses one of its and venerable and carried out by the Baden specifies for page. The Powers arong week. refusing ato lay down neir arms. He had therefore denouncing the Anti-Catholic system of State edus when this house is unstable, Europe loses one of its and Nervous Debility are speedily; and permanently ordered the Eederal troops to enter the town. Sub-sequently he announces that tranquility his been resulting the announces that tranquility his been resulting to the canton his resulting to the canton his resulting to the canton his resulting and freedom of action, and has ordered that an my Correspondence into arrear, and I must endea. Itical concordat.—Times, and requirements of the canton his resulting to the point of the point of

Strongest with the aristocracy; who, partly from icollision interesting in a conservative fears, partly from old, associations the Radical Committee having life of Rome itself is very small at present and the particular of the Report of the Holy and lamily pride; make themselves partizens of the previous day annulled the election of Changgier sole evolt within the walls was the present of the Considerable presented to the Council of State. It is also not considerable presented to the Council of State. It is also not considerable presented to the Council of State. vor to repair the missing time by a brief review of ___ Statistics of .The Russian Church .- The Union of menuminabaring 5,648 Monks, and 4,879 Novices; and 137 Convents of women, numbering 2,931 Nuns, and 7,669 worship, and others are; being built. fored an extremely well conducted young man; was There are 87 Bishops, 37,950 Pricats, 12,444 Deacondemned for killing a woman; the other had filled cons, and 63,421 other Clerics. With the addition the employment of porter of a villa on Monte Mario of the Ecclesiastics on retrained the number of Secular Clergy amounts to 126,164. The orthodox population, omitting those in the army and navy 52,034,650; of those 37,612,978 communicated at ral of, the eight victims who fell in the late disturb- denounce the murderer. Great efforts were made to Easter. In 1861, 9,605 converts to Russo-Catholicances will take place to-day. A large body of the save them, especially the former, but His Holiness, is made to claimed; 5,519 Raskolniks, 1,019 Roman refused to show any favor on the score of Ajolta Catholics, 40 Armenians, 536 Lutherans, 8 of the having worn the Papal uniform and even enjoyed a Reformed persuasion, 427 Jews, 579 Mahometans,

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

September, 1864.

IT IS A MELANGHOLY FACT-That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting novody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying, to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by givthem such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another coiuma, and get a bottle of it without delay.

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

HEART DISEASE.

WITH GREAT DISTRESS AFTER EATING, ENTIRELY CURED.

Sault au Recollet, Jan. 2;1864. Mesers, Davins & Botron, Druggiets, Notre Dame

Street, Montreal :. Dear Sirs, -For six years I have been suffering from a disease of the heart and sickness of the stomach, with much distress after eating. I determined to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and after the first bottle I experienced great relief, and after using country, without receiving any resceptible benefit.

It is now six mouths since I used the last bottle of SARSAPARILLA, and I have had no return of my

> I have the honor to be, dear sire, Your obedient servant. THEOPHILE PAQUET, Merchant.

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

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, are recommended by Physicians in their practice. A distinguished clergyman, who had taken six bottles, by direction of his physician, writes us that they have cured him of Dyspepsia, of twenty-five years' standing. Try this remedy, Dyspeptics!

To RATIONAL INVALIDS. - A few plain, earnest words, with such of you as suffer from Indigestion, and its usual accompaniment, Hubitual Costiveness. You want relief without prostration a rapid cure without pane. The means of obtaining that relief. of accomplishing that cure is tendered to you in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, the only Cathartic and alterative in existence which reopens the obstructed passages of the bowels without a qualm or a pang, and to the stomuch and liver the vigor stolen from them by disease. This genial aperient never enfecbles any organ, or reduces the general strength. On the contrary, it infallibly renews the natural health of the digestive and secretive functions. Rurely will it be necessary to call in a physician, where this safe and all sufficient family medicine is kept in the house. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton,

Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A: Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

eta este la acesta de o camb MURRAY & LENMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Perfumes are the poetry of the toiler, and, persons of elegant tastes and refined perceptions, are always more or less fastidious in the choice of these articles. The ladies of Spanish America, who are critical in such matters, have for a number of years given the preference to this odoriferous Toilet Water Until lately it has been manufactured almost solely for South and Central American consumption, but its superiority over the oppressive perfundes of Europe having been discovered in this country us demand has been created for it which the proprietors are now using their atmost exertions to supply. Besides its merits de a delicious fumigant, it, is, when blended with water, an excellent preparation for the skins and an admirable denial wash. [87] 204 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamp longh & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. R. Gray.

9.4.10ga) (21) (31) (31) (42) (43) (43) "Houseldt and Hoofland .- Which is the greatcontempt. "... cessible mountain regions of South America, and reference, as an incidental advantage of the added largely to our geographical knowledge, the other has given his attention to the mitigation of human suffering, and in his invention of the German

Montreal O. E. 1.121 August 20.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF PETER MOURE, of the Parish of Saul, County Down, Ireland; supposed to be in Upper Canada. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by R. Drake, Hermine Street, Montreal. August 25, 1834.

NEWS DEPOT.

The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d.,

.. At FORD'S News Agency.

S. C. S. C.

IRISH AMERICAN, for 21d.,

TRUE WITNESS METROPOLITAN RECORD, N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, BROWNSON'S REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Any British or American Magazine, Review, or Newspaper, will, if required, be left at the Residence or Office of any person in the City without any additional charge. At FORD'S News Agency.

Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets, Montreal. August 11.

THE SUBSURIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a a CHOICE LOT of TEAS; consisting in part of-YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER,

Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUGHONG.

With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-... FLOUR,

HAMS, FORK, SALT FISH, &c , &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him s

call at 128 Commissioner Street. n. Shannon.

Montreal, May 15, 1864. 12m.

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TRUSSES, ENEMA APPARATUS, SY-RINGES, Pianten's Capsules, Brou's and Ricord's Injections, Grimault's Syrop de Raifort Iode, &c, just arrived.

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Montreal, Nay 12, 1864

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RX 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:-

300 barrele Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chabits, St. Emilian, and a shoice of

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150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25

20 cases Sulignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1825, in decenters.

850 cases Cognac of the first quality.

20,000 Cider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles. 20,000 Red, Green and White Capsules. Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in

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free to admit that there lic with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. Downs' Vegetable Balsamio El-

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HENRY'S R M O N

Charles, St. Marc, Beloul, St Hilarie, and St Ma-thias; 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. READ These Certificates: Montreal. Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows :- On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday at THREE had settled in my limbs

Boucherville, Varennes, Lachensie, and leaving you may well suppose Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at

Chemist, Montreal. wife used Henry's Verminutes. "Yours very respect-

fully, W. GIBSON.

.... Montreal, ... Dec. 12th, 1800.

Messra, Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhœa summer .complaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a never failing specific for CULDS, and for affections of the head .-I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration.

W. BALDWIN. Testimony from Hon. ...Judge Smith :..... Montreal.

Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and have found great re-Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnerlief from it.

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This popular medicine is no longer an experiment. Thousands of people who have used it, bear witness to its superior excellence as a Liviment and a Pain-Killer .-Full directions accombeny each hottle. may be used for

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIÁ. TOOTH ACER, HEADACHE,

BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES and SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT. LUMBAGO,

&c., &e.,

and may be aved internally for

CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS. BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHOLA, WIND CHOLIC,

&c., &c.

Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Adver-

mary. It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, n 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 Diarrhoa, Cho lic and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

A 100 G Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout

PRICE-25 Cente per Buttle.

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Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22., 1864.

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Mixed Train for Island Pond and Wor] S.30 A.M. Stations, at..... Express Train for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, (for the White Monntains), }. and Porland, at..... Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond } 10.15 P.M.

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Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, 1 Kingston, Eelleville, Toronto, Guelph London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 7.45 A.M Accommodation Train for Kingston & 10.00 A.M intermediate Stations, at Accommodation Train for Brockville, ? and intermediate Stations, at Night Express (with sleeping car at tached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, | Kelleville, Toronto, Guelph, London,

West, at..... C. J. BRYDGES

8.20 P.M

Managing Director Aug. 1, 1864.

Detroit, Chiengo, and all points

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

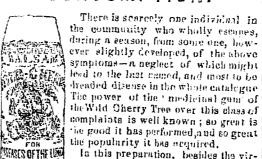
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HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in Curicg

Coughe, Golds, Hourseness, Sore Throat, Influences, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing,

Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Including even CONSUMPTION.



In this preparation, besides the virtnes of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ton 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

Minerve :-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 efficiery. For fine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied th neute 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 hottles I was completely restored to bealth. I have used the Balanmin 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 acknow-

Your chedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

St. Hyncinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856. Mesers. Seth W. Fowle & Co,-Gentlemen-Several months since a little daughter of mine ten rears 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 cored, 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

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 OITIZEN OF CORNWALL.

Mesers. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston - Gentlemen and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unbesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy ' par excellence' for all diseas s of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such .- Yours, &c.,

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Oberry, is, in my belief, the best remedy beforethe public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with to reelf and family,

ALFRED HOOKER. None genuine unless signed 'I BUTTS on the wrapper. EETH W. POWLE & CO., Boston,

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Incipient Consumption

and all diseases of the Throat, Chest&Lungs.

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This Elizir made, its

appearance; and even

then, in its primitive

and imperfect state.

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became, at once, a ge-neral favorite. Many

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originate from colds.

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dered a general pre-ventive of all diseases,

by removing the pri-

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timely use save hur-

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ASTHMA,

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This old, time-tried,

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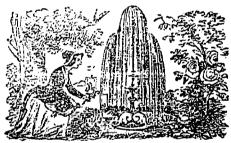
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DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

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THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,

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Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

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Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Discases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

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Head, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBERTHAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards.

But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:-

I have known Hoofland's German Sitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

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Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations or different Linds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others .--Yours truly,

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Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge .- Yours, respectfully,

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New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson -Dear Sir -- I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspensia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

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PRICE-Si per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. 3 Seware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

Battle. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations 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 AROH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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The Subscriber has also OPENED a COFFIN STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Crape, &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards.

Price of fine Hearse, with two horses, \$6.

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(Vegetable) SUCAR-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, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hopeless 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 following 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.

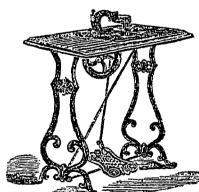
For many years these PILLS have been used in For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medians, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medians. cines, on account of their great cost, and the combination 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 Sreet, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

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Prices ranging upwards from Twenty-Five Dollars

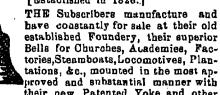
BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required.

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proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circugions,

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Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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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, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

15 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.

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NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands 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 PAINCHOUD. 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, Mon-

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 Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few poinds 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 burren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super Phosphate 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 manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity 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., Lymans, Clare & 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

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulzers. And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, 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-

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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 diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MEROURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to persons 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, seld at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co

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

March 24, 1864.