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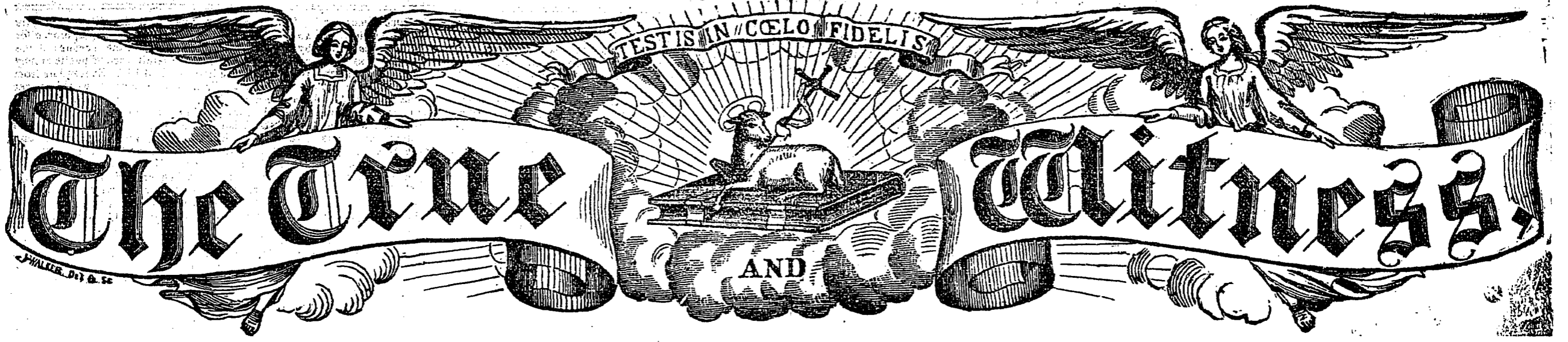
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

No. 15.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

'Oh, well, sir—' 'Stay now—one minute—stay. I only want to say, don't judge old Nick Boran too hardly, or you won't be your mother's son. Where are you going, and what do you want to do?—that's the question.'

Shaun a dherk was waiting for Gerald on the bridge. Gerald was not easily moved by any one or by any circumstance, but here he felt a strong resolution necessary to keep himself tranquil. Decidedly the most wonderful man of his class, or perhaps of his time, stood near him—waited for him evidently; and this man seemed mysteriously to influence his destiny.

provinces of British North America the best adapted in present circumstances for the protection of the varied interests of the several provinces, and the most fit to produce efficiency, harmony and permanence in the working of the union will be a general government and parliament, which will have the control of affairs common to all the country, with local legislatures and governments for each of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward.

Upper Canada shall have..... 82 Lower Canada..... 65 Nova Scotia..... 19 New Brunswick..... 15 Newfoundland..... 8 Prince Edward Island..... 5

Coin and the Coinage of Money. Banks of Issue. Savings Banks. Weights and Measures. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Interest. Legal tenders. Bankruptcy and Insolvency. Patents of invention and discovery. Copyrights. Indians and Indian reserves. Naturalisation and aliens. Marriage and Divorce.

The sale and regulation of public lands other than those belonging to the General Government. Sea and land fisheries. The establishment, maintenance, and regulation of penitentiaries and reformatories. The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, and all kinds of charitable institutions. Shop, tavern, auctioneers, and other licenses. Local works. The incorporation of private or local companies. Property and civil rights, with the exception of those placed under the general government. Punishment by fines, penalties, and imprisonment, for breaches of laws within their legislative jurisdiction. The administration of justice, comprehending the constitution, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, as well as the procedure on civil cases. And generally all matters of a private or local nature. 43rd The power of pardoning criminals of reprieving, commuting, or remitting their sentences in whole or part, which power belonging of right to the crown shall reside in the person of the Lieutenant Governor in Council; but these last must obey the instructions which may from time to time be addressed to them in this respect by the general government as well as to the laws passed by the general Parliament. 44th With respect to all questions in which the federal and local legislatures have a concurrent control, the laws of the general parliament are to be supreme over those of the local legislatures. The laws of the latter will be null and void when they may conflict with those of the general parliament. 45th The English and French languages may be employed simultaneously in the deliberations of the Federal Parliament, as well as in the Legislature of Lower Canada, and the Federal Courts and the Courts of Lower Canada. 46th No taxes are to be imposed on Public properties belonging to the Federal or local governments. 47th Every bill, having for its object, the appropriation of any portion of the public revenue, the creation of new taxes, or imposts, must originate in the Federal House of Commons or the local Legislative Assembly, as the case may be. 48th Every vote, resolution, address, or bill of the Federal House of Commons, or any local Legislative Assembly having for object the appropriation of any part whatever of the revenue, or the creation of taxes or imposts, must be preceded by a message from the Governor General or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be; and the message must be laid before the House during the same session in which such vote, resolution, address, or bill shall have passed. 49th Any bill of the general Legislature will be subject to rejection by Her Majesty during the two years following its passage; and those of the local governments during the twelve months following their adoption. 50th Ottawa is to be the seat of the Federal Government; but the royal prerogative is saved in respect to the fixing of the general government. 51st Toronto is chosen for the Seat of the Upper Canadian Government, and Quebec for that of the Government of Lower Canada. There is to be no change as to the Local Seats of Government for the other Provinces. 52d All monies in the Treasury, balances in the hands of the Bankers, and all other securities in the Treasuries of the different Provinces at the time of union, shall belong to the General Government. 53d The public works and properties following, belonging to the different Provinces, shall belong to the General Government; viz:— The Canals. Light-houses, Piers and Wharfs. Steamboats, dredges; and other public vessels. Improvements in River and Lakes. Railways and railway shares. Mortgages and other debts to the Province due by the Railway Companies. Custom Houses, Post offices, and other public buildings, except those reserved by the General Government for the use of the local Legislatures and Governments. Ordnance property transferred to the Colonies by the Imperial Government. Arsenals, Drill rooms, and military clothing, accoutrements, and ammunition. Lands reserved for public purposes. 54th All the lands, mines, minerals, and royal prerogatives belonging to their Majesty in the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edwards Island, for the use of those provinces will belong respectively to the local governments of the territories where they are situated; subject nevertheless to the trusts and interests of third parties therein. 55th All sums of money due by the purchasers or lessees of these lands, mines, and minerals at the period of the union will also belong to the local governments. 56th The different provinces will remain respectively in possession of all other public properties which may be found within them; but the confederation will have the right to take such lands and public properties as it may require for the fortification or defence of the country. 57th The general Government will assume all the debts and obligations of the different provinces. 58th The debt of Canada so far as it is not specially attributed to Upper or Lower Canada, respectively is not at the time of the union to exceed \$62,500,000; that of Nova Scotia \$8,000,000; and that of New Brunswick \$7,000,000. 59th If Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not contract obligations exceeding those to which those provinces are now liable, and if these obligations shall be respectively less than seven and eight millions at the time of the union, they shall be entitled annually to five per cent on the difference which may exist between the total capital of their obligations and the sums of eight and seven millions respectively. There is a like provision for Newfoundland and Prince Edwards Island. The foregoing is not intended to restrain the powers which the Government of these Provinces possess through their Legislatures; but simply to limit the debts which they will be allowed to bring into the account against the general government. But the respective Legislatures, after the expiration of five years from the date of the union, will have no power to contract the obligations just spoken of. 61st As Newfoundland and the Island of Prince Edward have not contracted debts equal to those of the other Provinces, they will have the right to receive an advance from the General Government in semi-annual payments of an amount equal to the interest at five per cent on the difference between the amount of their respective debts at the date of the union, and the average of the debt per head of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the same date. 62nd As the condition of New Brunswick is such that that Province must expend immediately a considerable amount from her local revenue, that Province is to receive annually during ten years an additional sum of \$63,000. But so long as her obligations shall remain below \$7,000,000 there shall be deducted from this sum of \$63,000 an amount equal to the interest at five per cent, on the difference between the capital sum of the Provincial debt and \$7,000,000. 63rd Newfoundland for abandoning her rights on her mines, minerals, and Crown Lands, which are not yet sold nor occupied, shall receive annually \$150,000 in semi-annual payments. But that Province reserves the right to open, construct and control her roads and bridges situated on these lands, which however shall be subject to the laws, in that respect, which the General Government shall think ought to be enacted. 64th The General Government is to assume all the engagements which may have been undertaken before the union with the Imperial Government, for the defence of the Provinces. 65th The General Government is to cause to be completed without delay, the Intercolonial Railway between River du Loup and Truro in Nova Scotia, making it pass through New Brunswick. 66th The Convention attaching the highest importance to the Confederate Provinces to the communication with the North-West territories, and to the ameliorations necessary for the development of the commerce between the Great West and the Sea, engages itself to give effect to these as soon as the state of the finances will permit. 67th The sanction of the Imperial Parliament and of the local Parliaments is to be sought for the union of the Provinces, on the principles adopted by the Convention. 68th The deliberations of the Convention shall be signed by the delegates and submitted by each local delegation to its Government; and the President of the Convention is authorized to submit a copy to the Governor General, in order that he may transmit it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATERFORD SISTERS OF CHARITY.—After the twelve o'clock Mass at the Cathedral, last Sunday, the annual sermon, in aid of the funds of the Sisters of Charity, was preached by the Rev. Sir Christopher Bellow, Bart., S.J. The Bishop, Very Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rev. George O'Connell (Obaplaya to the Sisters), the Mayor of Waterford (John Lawler, Esq.), the students of St. John's College, and several Priests were within the sanctuary to hear the cause of charity pleaded by so eloquent a preacher. The congregation was very large, and included most of the respectable Catholics of the city and neighborhood, and all appeared deeply interested, as well as impressed, during the delivery of the sermon. The Rev. gentleman took for his text the words from the 3rd chapter, 1st Epistle of St. John, 18th verse—'Let us not love in word or in tongue, but in deed and in truth.' The preacher pointed out how pleasing to God was the exercise of charity which enabled those who practised it to resist temptations. Who was it said that a cup of water given in His name was given to Himself? Who was it who said that given even to the least of His brethren, it was given to Him? The God of Heaven and of earth had said so. He had said that a cup of cold water bestowed in His name should not be unrewarded.—Referring to the well known general charity of the Irish, the Rev. gentleman touchingly described how the exiled Irishman remembers his brothers and sisters at home, and gives not only out of his necessity, but of the very sweat of his brow to relieve them.—Charity was an essential part of the Catholic religion, and without it one's prayers would be an insult to the Almighty, as if putting Him off with fair words. Jesus Christ, describing the last judgment, places the just on His right hand, and invites them to take possession of heaven, for having performed works of charity to even the least of His brethren. Charity should be the grand object of all true Christians, for that heavenly virtue always brought its own reward. They should ever remember that the poor are the representatives of Jesus Christ, and that in relieving the poor they did a work most pleasing in the sight of God, and ensured an everlasting reward for themselves. The preacher then described the mission of the Sisters of Charity in educating the children of the poor, in solace of the sick and dying, and converting the luxuries of home, the love of fond parents and relatives, who anticipated their slightest wish. The people of Waterford could not too highly value the blessing they enjoyed in possessing so inestimable an Order as that of the Sisters of Charity among them; ladies who watched over their youth and attended their sick in the abodes of the most equal poverty. For those good and saintly ladies he stood there to appeal for generous support, feeling assured the appeal would not be made in vain. He knew full well the services of those angelic ladies were too justly appreciated in this city, and that all would join heartily in contributing to the resources of those good ladies in carrying out the heavenly mission they had chosen for themselves.—Waterford Citizen.

On the 18th ult., the sacrament of Confirmation was conferred on nearly 500 boys and girls in the pro-cathedral of Dundalk, by His Grace the Primate, addressed by the Very Rev. Dean Kieran and the local clergy. The children presented a pleasing sight, being neatly clad and scrupulously clean.

Six young ladies, five from the diocese of Limerick, and one from the Archdiocese of Dublin, were announced to sail from Liverpool for Calcutta, India, on the 1st Nov., to enter upon their novitiate in the Convent established in that city.

On Monday, the 17th ult., a most imposing ceremony took place in the Presentation Convent, Cashel, on the reception of two nuns by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel. The young ladies who abandoned all that was worldly in this world were Miss Purcell (in religion Sister Stanislaus) the niece of the patriotic Father O'Dwyer, O.C., Cashel, and the other, Miss Cuddihy (in religion Mary Angela).

Miss Margaret M'Namara, sister of L. M'Namara, 30 Middle Garden street, Dublin, has left London by the Golden City, in company with other young ladies, to join the Sisters of Mercy, Brisbane.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Chas. M'Nally, which occurred on the 20th ult., at Saint Peter's, Phibsboro', Dublin, in the 37th year of his age, of illness contracted during a late mission in Clonmel.

On the 17th ult., the illustrious Archbishop of Dublin, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Dr. Murray (his Grace's chaplain) and the Rev. P. Meany, visited the interesting ruins of the Abbey of Mothill, founded in the seventh century by St. Brogan, who had as successor St. Cuan.

His Grace the Archbishop visited the new church of Headford on the 14th ult., and expressed his delight and gratification at the progress of the work and the style in which it was carried on. His Grace was also much pleased to see that the beautiful edifice was near being ready for roofing.—Galway Herald.

The new Catholic chapel, Fallsroad, co. Antrim, which will be an ornament to the locality, is rapidly approaching completion. It will be in appearance the finest house of worship connected with the Catholic body in Belfast, being altogether built of cut stone, while the interior will in every respect be as fine as the exterior. It is situated in a locality where it was much required, there being a very dense Catholic population in the neighborhood. The chapel will be opened for worship early in the ensuing year. The whole cost will be about £20,000.—Northern Whig.

The new church, Loop, Moneymore, Derry, one of the prettiest and most imposing Gothic structures to be found in any rural parish in the North of Ireland, was solemnly opened on Sunday, Oct. 15, in presence of a large and most respectable congregation. His Grace the Primate presided at the ceremony, and there was a large attendance of priests from the neighboring parishes. After the Gospel, his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrain, preached an eloquent discourse suitable to the occasion. A collection was taken up after the sermon, and a very large sum was realized. The worthy parish priest, the Rev. P. Quinn, deserves the highest praise for the zeal which he bestowed on the erection of the new church and schools.—Observer.

Somewhat less than a century ago there lived in Dublin an illustrious confessor of the faith, whose works, although he was a simple, unpretending priest, have made his memory imperishable amongst us. Childlike in his manner, warm in his affections, devotedly zealous in his holy calling, firm as a rock in the cause of right and truth and justice, Father William Gaban, of the Order of St. Augustine, was the model of an Irish priest. Numerous instances of the qualities we have mentioned could be furnished, but they are not needed; for, as we have said, the holy Augustinian lives in his works. Not the least of these was the founding of the John street female schools. For nearly ninety years, they have been working their noble mission in silence, but working with effect. Two hundred female children, without parochial distinction, receive the blessings of a sound Catholic education, and the most indigent amongst them, especially the orphans, are clothed and partially fed.—News.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF DUBLIN.—If a photograph or series of photographs were taken of that part of the North-wall which extends from the old steam wharves down by the light-house to the new-made territory whereon stands the one graving-dock at present possessed by the port of Dublin, the result would be interesting in more ways than one. It would prove to citizens who do not much frequent that locality how much the port connected with their city is advancing. It would enable such more elderly natives as had optics enabling them to discern upon the changes which time had wrought since the days of the youth when the site now occupied by wharves, timber-yards, houses, a shipyard, docks, and a railway; was next door to a swamp and part of posterity, who, no doubt, would look upon it with the same condescending smile with which we would regard a sun-picture of the coast of Clontarf in the days of Brian Borhoime, if we had one. But that which was dreamt of years ago as the *ultima Thule* to which the Northwall, as it is then called, might one day be pushed, is, we believe, about to be accomplished. The influential Board who have charge of the harbor of Dublin have projected on hands for extending the North wall two thousand feet beyond its present limit, and constructing to the eastward of the present graving-dock a large tidal basin capable of admitting the largest ships at low water. This great work will cost a large sum—nearly a million of money. The fact of the necessity for its existence is alone gratifying. Owing to the constant deepening of the river which has been going on for nearly half a century, large ships, such as twenty years ago were strangers to the port, are now seen in the river nearly every day and excite no surprise. The increased number of steamers now attached to the port will also render especially useful a basin, in which they can land their goods and passengers at any time of the tide. Of course, the work is designed as much in anticipation of the future increase of traffic as to meet the requirements of the port, which are probably less than the scale on which we understand the improvement will be carried out. It is very important, however, that those present requirements should not in anywise be lost sight of. To omit to realize good results which lie under one's feet, in consequence of an over regard for the future, is to throw practical wisdom overboard. The fine graving-dock which now exists at the North Wall is one which any port in the world might regard with satisfaction—we will not say pride. It is four hundred ft. long, long, and capable of admitting the largest trading ship afloat. It has been used from the first by the Holyhead mail steamers; and within the last year it has been so constantly in requisition that the necessity for another graving-dock in order to relieve the pressure upon it, and give a full measure of convenience to steam and sailing craft, is beyond a doubt. The present dock is now occupied by the Anna Liffey, the Kingstown Steamship Company's handsome packet, which is being finished; and also by a very fine St. John's ship, called the Kenilworth, of nearly a thousand tons burthen. Both vessels lie at length in the dock, with room to spare. The Kenilworth will shortly give place to a large ship belonging to the Messrs. Martin, called the Eugenie, and the dock will then be occupied for upwards of three months, to the exclusion of any steamer. At present vessels are often unable to get their repairs done owing to the preoccupation of the dock, and are obliged to go away. Of course, we can't expect to take our place all at once side by side with Glasgow and with Liverpool, in which latter emporium there are upwards of thirty graving docks, several of which belong to private mercantile houses. A private graving dock will be, in all probability, unknown here for some time longer, as well as private telegraph wires, although the latter are to be seen in the environs of Belfast. Nationally, we have not made these things our study, and, therefore, cannot without doing so hope to equal in prosperity the nations who have; but we might, at least, follow the example of Belfast, where a graving dock, 500 feet in length, of the kind such as is wanted here, is about being constructed. Such a dock would be longer than the present one, without being equal in breadth or depth, and, therefore, adequate to the reception of several vessels of moderate size. There are other ways in which our port is still defective as a place for repairs. There is, no doubt, a fine iron ship-yard, where vessels have been built and are building; but there are no 'masting' shears for the erection of the masts of a ship or steamer, nor large cranes for the removal of boilers and heavy machinery. These machines are of a very costly nature, and in the other seaports of the kingdom are always erected by the harbor authorities. They are to be found in seaports far inferior in consideration to Dublin; a vessel here, however, requiring to be masted, must go elsewhere—to Liverpool, for example—where the use of the crane for the purpose costs only a few pounds. These matters, no doubt, will be duly considered by the Ballast Board, and all defects supplied which may exist in the present programme of their magnificent work, by which they will physically eclipse the beauties of the coast of Clontarf, and morally the traditional glories of Brian Borhoime.—Saunders.

W. H. Lyons, Esq., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Cork on the recommendation of Lord Fermoy.

The age of 118 years has been attained by a respectable woman named Gloster, living with her son the caretaker of one of the locks of the canal leading out of the Shannon from Plassy bridge. She is still living in good health, and until last year was able to thread a small needle.—Munster News.

We (King's County Chronicle) have seen some of the largest and best potatoes this week that it has ever been our lot to witness, on the grounds of A. Mitchell, Esq., at Walcot. From among a large quantity of very fine potatoes we selected two, which, on being weighed, showed two pounds and a half and two pounds respectively, and may now be seen at our office. A great proportion of those being dug out would weigh between one and two pounds. We understand they are called primrose.

MUTILATION OF THE CROSSES AND SCULPTURES AT CLONMACNOISE.—On Sunday, the 22d of May last, a party of pleasure visited the ruins of Clonmacnoise on the Shannon. On their departure it was seen that irreparable injury had been inflicted on the sculptures of the great stone cross of St. Kieran, of the richly carved and very early chancel arch of Temple Finian, and of Dean Odo's doorway in Temple Dermot, together with other minor acts of vandalism, such as the breaking of modern memorials erected over graves of the Kilkenny and south-east of Ireland Archaeological Society, they at once authorized their fellow member, the Rev. C. A. Vignoles, rector of the parish, to take the most effective legal steps to punish the perpetrator of this outrage. A trial at the late King's County Summer Assizes was the result—the Crown prosecuting. The jury disagreed, being, it is said, eleven for a conviction, with one dissent, and the accused party is bound over to stand a new trial at the Spring Assizes. This timely action of the Society (for at the July meeting the members endorsed the measures taken by their officer), has been productive of two good results—1. Publicity is given to fact that there is a law that makes it penal to deface any sculpture exposed to public view. 2. The Crown is seen for the first time to come forward as the guardian of our national monuments. All this has not been effected without considerable expense; and a further outlay will be necessary to bring forward the case effectively at the next assizes. The general funds of the Society cannot bear this strain, and Sir William Wilde has suggested the formation of a special fund by writing to say that he will give £1 for this purpose, and his good example has been followed by many others. It is therefore hoped that the members generally will contribute towards the objects stated, and it hardly needs adding that he who gives quickly gives twice. Contributions will be received by the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec., Inisnag, Stonyford, and the Rev. Chas. Vignoles, Clonmacnoise, Athlone.

A correspondent directed our attention to the misconduct of two men who entered the chapel in Marlborough street, Dublin, a day or two since during Divine Service, and there endeavoured to distribute handbills of a controversial character. Our readers will have seen our police reports that the man who took the most prominent part in this improper transaction, and whose name is Gilbert Weir, was brought up before the magistrate at Capel street, and the charge having been clearly proved, was ordered to find two baits in £20 each for his future good behavior, and was, in default, sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. We now again refer to the subject, both for the purpose of correcting an error into which a contemporary has fallen, when stating the man was sentenced in default of bail, to six months' imprisonment (the term being six weeks), and at the same time, of adding that, if any proof were required that conduct such as this person has been guilty of is acutely evidenced by every respectable Protestant, it is amply evidenced by the fact that Mr. Gilbert Weir has been unable to find the necessary sureties, and has, therefore, been committed to jail, where there is every probability of his remaining until he has completed the entire of his sentence.—Irish Times.

A meeting was held on the 15th ult. at Newcastle West, Limerick, for the purpose of assisting in the good work which the O'Brien Committee has been formed to carry out. The attendance was numerous and respectable. The chair was occupied by the Venerable Archdeacon O'Brien of Newcastle West, who thus came forward to advance the patriotic undertaking in his own parish by precept and example. A graceful and eloquent appeal on behalf of the object of the meeting was made by the Chairman, who referred in impressive terms to the claims which William Smith O'Brien possessed on the respectful gratitude of Irishmen. Several resolutions expressive of the merits of the deceased patriot, and of the propriety of co-operating in the task of raising a monument to his memory, were proposed and carried and a subscription list was opened, on which names to a considerable amount were set down before the meeting broke up.—Dublin News.

The admirers of Charles Gavan Duffy will be glad to learn that he purposes to visit his native land during the ensuing summer. The following letter from him has been published in the *Wexford People*: 'Melbourne, July, '64.—My Dear Father Doyle!—I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you once again. I am, please God, going to Europe in January or February next. I have business in France and England, and will not I dare say reach Ireland till June or July, and if you are to be found within the four seas, I will go to see you. My stay in Ireland will be very limited—a month or two at most. If I find it practicable, I will go to New Ross to see my good friends there, to whom I must always feel under obligation.'

A large portion of the heath on Slievenamon, Tipperary, with which the sides of this noble mountain are extensively covered, took fire lately, and kept burning for a considerable time. A strong westerly breeze fanned the flames, the white smoke from which glittering in the sunlight, was blown along in a thick vapory volume, having the appearance, when viewed from the distance, of a fleecy cloud, resting on a mountain. This burning of the heath is an event of periodic occurrence, and consequently excites but little wonder in the neighborhood.—Limerick Chronicle.

Some governmental statistics (says the *London Universel*), relating to the agricultural produce and the population of Ireland, have just been published. They make some revelations sufficiently startling, and yet for which we were not unprepared. They tell us that 'one million and a half' of people have left Ireland during the last dozen years or so, nearly all of whom have gone to America. They tell us, also, that agricultural produce of every kind has fallen away, the diminution during the last year having been five millions sterling. And for this the Government have encouraged the landlords in sweeping the people from the country.

A DISTINGUISHED AND HUMANE IRISHMAN.—The special correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Stockholm, thus refers to a gallant and humane act of our distinguished fellow-countryman, Sir Leopold M'Ointock:— 'A general subject of conversation at this moment after the excitement of the royal arrival had a little subsided, was the gallant rescue of many lives from a Swedish brigantine, happily effected by Captain Sir Leopold M'Ointock, of her Majesty's ship *Zurora* on her return passage from Stockholm. The unfortunate ship was trading to Copenhagen, and had been dismasted in a fierce gale when met by the *Zurora*, which vessel, though herself in danger, lay by the brigantine for 26 hours, striving to save her. Such however, could not be done, but Capt. M'Ointock brought the entire crew off in safety.—*Uster Observer*.

The *Wexford Independent* says that the oyster fishery continues steadily productive, notwithstanding the heavy dredging the Wexford Bads are subject to daily by some fishermen and strangers. To the long existing demands by steamers to supply the Liverpool and Bristol markets, the Jersey boats have caused this year a still larger increase. The French lugger *Astie* sailed on the 8th, with seventy tons for La Hogue, and has made arrangements for an indefinite number of future cargoes.

At the Dundalk Quarter Sessions, held on the 21st ult., a bill of indictment was sent in to the grand jury against a person named John O'Hare, charged with unlawful assembling and rioting in Dundalk, on the 17th of last August. The riot sprang out of the Belfast slaughter. The grand jury failed to find a bill against O'Hare.

REMITTANCE OF PUBLIC MONEY (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).—A Parliamentary paper, moved for by Sir Edward Grogan, exhibits the account of the balance arising from the remittance of public money to and from the Irish and British Exchequers from 1834 to 1863. From this account it would appear that there was, in this period, the sum of £8,431,274 remitted from England to the Irish Exchequer, while the Irish Exchequer, in the same time, sent over to the English Exchequer £29,335,453, and thus there is an excess of £20,904,178, in favour of the Irish Exchequer. Mr. O'Connell, however, Chief Clerk of the Exchequer, adds to this account the following 'explanatory note,' which is an effort to prove that the Irish Exchequer, notwithstanding the balance in its favor, is really indebted to the English Exchequer, since large sums were spent in England for purposes peculiar to Ireland.—This account is made out in the same form, and shows the same amount up to the year 1854 as the former returns therein referred to. But those returns do not show upon what account such amounts were remitted; they state only that all sums remitted from the British to the Irish Exchequer, on account of loans raised in Great Britain for Ireland are excluded from the returns. This information is now added, the account being made up for the whole period from 1796. But although there would thus appear to be a balance of remittances from the Irish to the British Exchequer of £20,904,178 19s. 11d, yet it is shown that by far the largest portion of this amount consists of repayments to the British Exchequer of advances made to the Irish Exchequer, those advances by Great Britain for the joint expenditure not being shown on the other side of the account, as not having been amounts remitted to Ireland, but applied to expenditure for which Ireland was liable. It would also appear that, after deducting the final repayment in 1817, there has been remitted from the British to the Irish Exchequer, since the consolidation of the British and Irish Treasuries on 5th January, 1817, a total amount of £5,149,304 10s 11d and from the Irish to the British Exchequer, £11,745,000 showing a balance of £6,595,695 9s 1d, thus remitted from Ireland to Great Britain. It is, however, to be observed that since the consolidation of the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland on 5th January, 1817, under the Act 56 Geo. III. c. 98, such revenues have been applied indiscriminately to the Kingdom in pursuance of such Act, without any distinction as to the separate service of either Great Britain or Ireland; the only distinction observed being whether such services were paid in Great Britain or in Ireland. For instance, at 5th of January, 1817, the annual charge of that portion of the Irish debt which was payable in Great Britain amounted to £4,703,545 16s 10d, and from that period, the whole amount of this charge, being thenceforward a portion of the charge of the United Kingdom, was practically defrayed year by year out of the revenues of Great Britain, and appears in the public accounts as a portion of the expenditure of the United Kingdom in Great Britain. The whole amount of Navy services for the United Kingdom has also been defrayed out of the revenue of Great Britain since 5th January, 1817. And all Army expenditures in Ireland, defrayed through the medium of bills of exchange drawn on the Paymaster-General in Exchequer. In point of fact, the amounts which appear in the foregoing return to have been remitted from Great Britain to Ireland, in the several years from 5th January, 1817, show only the sums required for such portion of the public expenditure of the United Kingdom, as was defrayed in Ireland, and beyond the amount of army expenditure provided by the bills drawn on the Paymaster-General; whilst the amounts remitted from Ireland to Great Britain shows only the sums which were not required for such expenditure in Ireland, and were remitted to the British Exchequer for similar expenditure in Great Britain. Such amounts were remitted in pursuance of sec. 11 of the Act 56 Geo. III. c. 98, which provided that the Treasury might direct the issue of any part of the quarterly surplus of Consolidated Fund in either Exchequer, for the purpose of remittance to the other, as the exigencies of the public service of the United Kingdom might appear to them to require.—*Irish Times*.

WATERFORD FIFTY YEARS AGO.—The following extract, which we take from the 'Observations on the State of Ireland, by J. C. Curwen, Esq., M.P.P.' written in 1813, shows what was the state of this city fifty years ago.—'Waterford, as a commercial place, has an appearance of opulence superior to any of the seaports we have visited. The breweries and distilleries are extensively employed; and the slaughtering trade has greatly increased of late years; seventy-five thousand pigs have been exported to England in one year to be there cured and dried. The agricultural produce alone exported from Waterford yearly amounts to three millions sterling. In 1776 Mr. A. Young states that fifty thousand casks of butter, containing a hundred weight each, were then sent from this port; at present that number is nearly doubled. The American and Newfoundland trades have also been considerable.' We fear we cannot now say that 'Waterford has an appearance of opulence superior to any of the other seaports.' The distilleries have disappeared, the sugar refineries are closed, the glass manufacture is discontinued, the Newfoundland trade has greatly diminished, there are no exports, and the imports are confined to a few cargoes of fish per annum. The American trade is confined to the import of timber, and it is not more than a fourth of what it used to be. The export of live pigs in 1863 was 68,521, being less than in 1813. The export of butter last year was 261,852 firkins, being equal to about 200,000 cwt. Thus, notwithstanding the facilities of intercourse by railways, the trade of Waterford has declined; thus showing that the produce of the land which supplied that trade has been seriously reduced.—*Waterford Mail*.

MR. NED O'FLAHERTY.—Mr. O'Flaherty, formerly a commissioner of income tax in Ireland, whose sudden disappearance some years since was the subject of general conversation at the time, has been appointed acting manager of the Winter Garden in New York. He lives in capital style, and does the thing on principle.—*Fremantle's Correspondent*.

On the morning of the 16th ult., a most destructive fire broke out in Baniskillen, which caused the total destruction of the concerns in High street belonging to the Messrs. Whitley Brothers. Some £7,000 worth of property was lost, for which there is only a partial insurance.

Of the weather and crops in the county Fermanagh a local correspondent writes:—'The weather for a long period has been everything that could be desired. Throughout the extent of this country the harvest may be said to be completed, and to have exceeded in its abundance the anticipations of the most sanguine agriculturist. The potato, since the blight first appeared, has not turned out so successfully—it is in every respect a splendid crop.

A correspondent says:—The unprecedented fineness of the weather at this advanced season has enabled the farmer to get everything in its splendid condition. The yield and quality of the 'cereals' are most satisfactory, while the potato is far beyond the average, and sells in our markets at from 1s 4d to 1s 6d per cwt.

We (*Uster Observer*) have been favored with a relic of the late riots, in the shape of a piece of flattened steel, which was lately extracted from the arm of a man named Kilty, one of the unfortunate workers at whom the valiant ship-carpenters took 'pot shots' at Thompson's bank. This formidable missile is more than an inch in length. It lay in Kilty's arm for more than a month, and was subsequently extracted by Dr. McDonnell, of Randalstown.

The following additional arrests were recently made in Belfast for participation in the late riots:—Patrick Maher, a pensioner; John Kerr, a plasterer, O'Connell's road; Michael McMillan, a Corporation street laborer; Michael Mooney; laborer; Smithfield court; and James Fegan, Barrack street.

DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—The case of Bartlett v. Lewis, which was adjourned from the Nisi Prius sittings of last term, was resumed on Thursday in the Court of Exchequer before the Chief Baron and a special jury. The action was brought to recover £16,000, the amount of bills of exchange which the defendant passed to the plaintiff. The defence is that all these bills were included in a bankruptcy proceeding in England in 1855, by which the defendant was relieved from all liability on the foot of them. But the plaintiff impeaches those proceedings on the ground of misrepresentation, and the main question in this trial is the validity of the bankruptcy certificate. The case excites extraordinary interest in this country from the fact that Mr. Lewis is now the proprietor of a large portion of the town of Youghal and the lands adjoining, which he purchased from Duke of Devonshire, and on which he is making extensive improvements, especially in encouraging the erection of handsome villas along the Strand, in consequence of which Youghal is becoming a fashionable watering-place. I wished to reserve the resume of the evidence till both sides could be given at the same time; but as the case has already occupied three days, it will probably last to the end of the present week, it may be as well to give your readers a brief statement of the allegations of the plaintiff, subject to the caution of the Chief Baron, that there was nothing in the statements made that ought in justice to prejudice Mr. Lewis in the opinion of the public until the case was closed. There was nothing that he had heard in the case that might not be fully explained. Every one should suspend his judgment with respect to that gentleman, who would have the fullest opportunity of removing those imputations, both by the arguments of counsel—which might extinguish the plaintiff's case altogether—by witnesses, and by his own evidence. The counsel for the plaintiff were Mr. Serjeant Armstrong, Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. E. Johnstone, instructed by Mr. S. Hobson; for the defence, Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., Mr. Brevster, Q.C., Mr. Sydney, Q.C., Mr. Roper, instructed by Mr. Murdoch Green. As the case turns very much upon matters of account there is little room for the display of forensic eloquence. The most striking things in the statement of the case by Serjeant Armstrong are the number of bankruptcies through which Mr. Lewis is alleged to have passed within a few years, and the enormous sums for which he is said to have become liable. According to this statement, he commenced business in Liverpool, on the 28th of June, 1851, with a capital of about £50. On the 29th of Oct in the same year he was arrested, owing £4,500, and subsequently imprisoned in Lancaster Castle. All he had was £2. He was discharged on February 14, 1852. In January, 1855, he was bankrupt, but settled by an arrangement with his creditors. He became bankrupt again in June, 1855. He had got from a gentleman named Hennett £22,000 in acceptances. With creditors to the extent of £300,000 there was not a dividend to the amount of half a farthing. It was stated that certain jewels were pawned on the eve of the bankruptcy, and there was no trace of that property in the schedule. Mr. Lewis never gave a statement of what he had done with the bills he got from Hennett. He is said to have sold some of them for 4s and 6s in the pound. In his private journal he admitted having made £53,000 in his dealings with Hennett, but in the schedule this was grounded down to £6,000. Mr. Evans, an accountant, gave evidence in support of the allegation of counsel, but in the present stage of the proceedings it would be useless to enter here into details which are intricate and confused. A remarkable incident occurred in connexion with the trial on Saturday. The house of one of the jurors, Mr. Mansfield, had fallen in Grafton street, and when the news came to him in court the Chief Baron considerably adjourned the hearing for two hours that he might look after his property.

A woman, named Mary Doherty, known as 'the Carrick Witch,' was tried at the Clonmel Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, for fraudulently obtaining goods from Joseph and Mary Reeves at Carrick-on-Suir, on the 1st of June, 1864. Mary Reeves deposed that the prisoner had attempted to cure one of her children with herbs boiled in new milk, and continued attending the house for the purpose nearly every day during ten months. She said she used to see her dead father and other dead members of the witness's family in the Moate at Ballydine; and, as a proof, prisoner said that witness was to get a note from them, which Captain James Power was to write for them. Witness's child was sent for the note, and several letters were received purporting to come from the deceased relatives. The prisoner next said she wanted bread, butter, and tea for the people in the Moate, and these were daily supplied during four months. Witness also deposed that she saw her own deceased father. He was sitting in a chair opposite the door, quite near her, having on a blue coat, knee breeches, and a hat. He said three times he was going, and that he would return with plenty; and the prisoner said he was going with 'the gentry,' but would return. The prisoner often asked the witness for wine and spirits. Since her arrest there was no appearance from the other world.

The husband of this woman, Joseph Reeves, a sub-constable, now stationed at Kilmalsham, near Dublin, was as great a dupe as his wife. He deposed that he saw and knew his father-in-law, who was only 20 yards from him. He believed that the man had come to life, and thought he had a ghostly appearance. He never saw a dead man standing before him. He saw his son also in an empty house where he was brought by the prisoner. He, too, had a ghostly appearance, and had not the shape of a living person, and the prisoner stated that it would take a considerable time for him to come to perfection.

The jury found the prisoner 'guilty.' Mr. Serjeant Howley, who presided on the Bench, stated that he had been informed by Mr. Beard, sub-inspector of constabulary, that the dead persons had been personated by the prisoner's blind husband, and a man who led the other in the night. The prisoner then cried, 'Oh, my Lord, think of my poor blind man and my poor children!' The Court—You are a terrible woman and a dangerous impostor. You must be confined in goal for 12 months, and kept to hard labor.—Times Correspondent.

O'CONNELL'S GRAVE.—We are gratified to learn that at a conference held between the O'Connell Committee and the Catholic Cemetery Board, a most cordial understanding was arrived at with reference to the monument in the Glasnevin burial ground. The most absurd and unjust rumors were abroad with reference to the curtailment of the space originally allocated to the O'Connell Monument, but on full discussion it was found that the patriotic committee who have so admirably managed the affairs of the cemetery not only allocated the full space, but much more than the full space originally promised. More than this—nearly double the original space was yesterday asked for, and the influential deputation from the Cemetery Board, though not empowered to give a definite undertaking, expressed their resolve to recommend to their board that the additional space required be allocated. The highest praise is due to the Cemetery Board for the manner in which they have acted. From first to last they have paid the highest respect to the mighty dead, and now the deputation indicate their own readiness to give all the ground required to make this monument complete and will endeavor to secure the approval of their board for giving effect to the public wishes. It was gratifying sight to see the venerated Patriarch so active and so lively an interest in this national work. For two hours he bent his mind to the subject, and we have no doubt but that his genius, the liberality of the Cemetery Committee, and the generosity of a grateful public will result in a sepulchral monument worthy of the Emancipator.—Freeman.

There are over 1,000 proprietors of cabs and cabs licensed in Dublin and 3,000 drivers. There is a great improvement in the vehicles and in the drivers. The old 'covered car' with two wheels—a dangerous concern—has almost disappeared, and cabs have greatly multiplied. The Commissioners of Police take much care in selecting proper persons when giving licences for cabs and drivers. As a body these men are remarkably honest, often restoring valuable property which they might have kept with impunity. Of course, there are cases of dishonesty and extortion, as there must be in so large a body. They are regularly inspected by the police authorities.—Times Cor.

Lord Fitzroy says it has been repeatedly observed that bad weather over Ireland precedes that of England by about a day, and that winds from the eastward are usually north easterly or south easterly, not from east direct.

There is a woman named Helen Maguire or Doyle, residing in Gorbals, Glasgow, who has reached the age of 101 years. She is a widow, and a native of Londonderry. The old woman's memory is remarkable for her years, particularly concerning events which occurred in the last century or beginning of the present. Her mother lived to the age of 101 years, and she had an aunt who reached the extraordinary age of 116 years.

THE MURDER AT RATHMINN.—The unfortunate man O'Dell, who stands charged with the murder of Fox, the balliff, by shooting him, will be brought up for trial at the ensuing Commission, which commences on Monday next. He is at present confined in the county jail at Kilmalsham, and exhibits no symptoms of mental aberration, although medical opinion is divided in respect of his insanity. He eats heartily, and during night sleeps soundly. He smokes a good deal, especially during the period allowed him for exercise in the grounds, but seldom refers to the crime with which he stands charged. His wife and relatives have the privilege of occasional interviews with him.

At the Ennis Quarter Sessions, Oct. 12, took place the trial of Thomas Joseph Mackay, alias Thomas Joseph Murphy, charged with representing himself as a Catholic priest, and with obtaining money under false pretences of being empowered by the most Rev. Thomas Grant, D.D., Catholic bishop of Southwark, England, to collect funds in Ireland to aid in the building of a Catholic Church and Schools in that diocese and the surrounding district. The impostor was convicted and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADMISSION OF CATHOLICS TO OXFORD.—We see it stated in the Times that the Warden and Fellows of Balliol College have resolved on receiving Roman Catholic students into their society. It is the hope, doubtless, of getting a 'tuft' or two.

STRANGE MOVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND TOWARD CATHOLIC PRACTICES.—The following extract from the Church Times, will surprise many readers, but it is only one out of many that might be cited, where Protestants, in Protestant Churches, risk much, and often make themselves amenable to Protestant penal laws, and whilst striving to revive old Catholic rites and ceremonies, since they deny the sublime truths to venerate which, those sacred rites were established. 'I was staying a short distance from Aberdeen, and on All Saints Eve I made enquiries whether there were any services, and ascertained that even song would be sung at St. Mary's Mission Chapel at 8 1/2 P.M. With difficulty I found my way there. The first appearance of the chapel was not very pleasing, as it had the usual barn-like appearance of places where dissenters love to congregate (once a week). It was, I believe formerly a Baptist conventicle, and was bought by the Mission for temporary use, until they could build a church. A glance, however, at the east end convinced me that I was in a Catholic place of worship. A correctly shaped altar vested for a festival, cloth of gold frontal, white lace super frontal; on super altar a jewelled cross, with two sacramental candles, (unlighted), vases of flowers, and four large many branched candelsticks, with lights burning, a crimson dossal cloth, a painting hung on it of the B. V. M. and holy Child. I arrived at 8, and from that to a quarter past the Chapel gradually filled; the congregation composed almost entirely of the middle and poorer classes; and I never, in all my life, though I have travelled over the world, saw a more apparently devout congregation. I noticed with great pleasure that every one made a lowly obeisance to the altar on entering, and that the primitive custom of making the sign of the cross is here retained, though it has unhappily fallen into disuse in England. The Priests and choir entered in procession, chanting the hymn for All Saints, 'Spouse of Christ'—two silk banners with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George on them, and a processional cross with two lighted tapers, were borne by the acolytes. The officiating priest wore a cope of cloth of gold with the sacred monogram embroidered in crimson on the back of it. There were no stalls or reading desks in the chapel, but the whole office was sung by the priests and clerks standing before the altar, which, I can assure you had a very Catholic and devotional effect. Before and after the Magnificat, the proper antiphon (?) was sung, and during the Magnificat the altar was incensed. After the service, the Rev. G. Akers gave an extempore sermon from the altar steps on the Communion Saints. The following day I was present at matins and high celebration of the Holy Communion. The Scotch office was used, and certainly, in my humble opinion, contrasts most favorably with the Anglican. After the consecration, the deacon incensed the altar. The chapel was crowded, and the behavior of the congregation was most gratifying for a Catholic to behold. They all joined most heartily in the Psalms and responses, and from the Gloria in Excelsis to the consecration every one remained on their knees. The whole congregation remained throughout until the last benediction. I have never seen a choir so well trained, both as to singing and as to behavior, especially those who served the credence. The celebrant was vested in alb, stole crossed, and casuble with a large cross on the back of it. The deacon and sub-deacons in albs, stoles and tippets (?); the lay clerks and choir men in cottas and tippets; of course every one wore cassocks, the priest carried berettas in their hands, the two sacramental candles and the two standards on the altar steps were the only ones lighted. Even song was similarly conducted to the preceding evening. The chapel was densely crowded—many Presbyterians were present, I think—but all behaved very well. I have no hesitation in saying that at no church in London, are the congregations more attentive and devout, or the services conducted with greater reverence than at this little mission chapel, in the midst of heretics and schismatics. Mr. Lee gave an extempore sermon in the evening, which was full of most Catholic doctrine. I believe it is the rule of this little chapel to give extempore sermons, and there can be no doubt that they fix people's attention far more than read ones, and are especially suited to missions. I had many conversations while at Aberdeen with Presbyterians, in different ranks of life, and it is evident that the bold and uncompromising way in which church doctrines have been set forth at St. Mary's and St. John's has had a great effect on them. Of course it has excited the Protestant ire of many, but I am happy to say that I saw signs to show that it had also set many a thinking as to what the ordination of Presbyterian ministers was worth. There is no doubt but that the minds of honest thinking Presbyterians in these parts are much shaken (I do not include those who have an interest in the present state of things), and I sincerely believe that the opening of the new church

of St. Mary's, of which I hope to give you an account in another letter, will be, under God, the beginning of Protestantism in Aberdeen, providing always that the services and preachings are carried on in a bold, Catholic and uncompromising way.

There is some prospect now of the Gaol Chaplain difficulty at the Preston house of Correction being settled. Opposition had been raised to the application of a grant of £40 made at the last session of magistrates of Lancashire in the purchase of vestments, &c., for the Roman Catholic service in the above gaol. Since then, Dr. Goss, the Catholic Bishop, has, we understand, written to Mr. T. R. Addison, of Preston, to the effect that the vote named will not be accepted, and that the money needed for the purchase of articles required in the service will be provided by the Catholics themselves.—Post.

SEMMES ABOARD IN THE STEAMER SEA KING. Washington, Nov. 4.

The following has just been received by the Government, in reference to the new steamer to be commanded by Semmes:— United States Consulate, Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1864. Sir,—The English screw steamer Sea King, built at Glasgow in 1863, cleared for Bombay, and sailed from London on the 6th instant with a large quantity of coal, fifty tons of metal, and a crew of forty-seven men, in command of Captain Cobbett. Mr. Sisco, United States consular agent at Dover, says he has reliable information that Captain Semmes is to have this vessel. From what is known at this office about the Sea King, independent of the information of Mr. Sisco, I have not the least doubt she is the vessel the steamer Laurel is to meet, and that Captain Semmes, with the officers, men and guns, taken out in the Laurel, will be transferred to her. Their place of meeting is not known to me. The Sea King is a very fast, strongly built and fine looking screw steamer, built of wood, with iron frame, and coppered, about one thousand tons burthen, and two hundred and twenty-two feet long, one funnel, three bright masts, ship-rigged with wire rigging, heavily sparred, machinery abaft the mainmast. No doubt her name will be changed. I am sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, THOS. H. DUDLEY, Consul.

Lord Stanley addressed his constituents at King's Lynn on Wednesday in a thoughtful and argumentative speech. He declared himself for non-intervention in the quarrels both of America and of Germany. In domestic matters he urged the necessity of economy, especially in the naval estimates. On the extension of the franchise he was not hopeful. Small measures, he said, would not be acceptable, and a large measure could not be carried.

THE WESTERN EMIGRATION.—The 'exodus' westward is not only effectually stopped, but the 'return' passenger steamers from New York bring hundreds of those back to their native soil, who left in the early part of the year 'brim full of hope' to the Western Continent. At present the numbers emigrating are far below the average of years past, and are barely sufficient for the regular weekly steamers dispatched from Liverpool.—London Shipping Gazette.

RESTORATION OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.—The impudent mountebank Punch has for once said a true thing, though it is a very obvious tiling. The mountebank represents himself as lurching with Cardinal Wiseman, and as saying to the Cardinal, 'We are restoring all our old Cathedrals, your Eminence.' To which the Cardinal is made to say; 'Are you? To heaven received any.'

If Canada has made up her mind that she is not to be invaded at all, she is quite right to save her money and her trouble: the same thing may be said if she is determined to yield at the first summons; but if she means to assert the right of an independent community to select for itself how it shall be governed and to whom it shall belong, she is wasting invaluable time and may be delirving herself bound hand and foot to a powerful and vigilant enemy. As for her over-confidence in us, we can only repeat over and over again the same unavailing caution. It is of little use talking to us about the setting of the sun of our glory, for it would be as impossible for us to defend Canada with such assistance as she seems disposed to afford us as to arrest the actual sunset. It is no question of our goodwill, it is a question of our power; and that power is utterly inadequate to do the wonders that are required of it. By sea we should be a powerful and useful ally; by land, the American colonies must in the main defend themselves. If they value the British connexion, the best way to show it is to make those timely preparations which alone in the hour of trial would enable them to maintain it.—Times.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The inquest has thrown no light on the immediate cause of the late terrific explosion, and no wonder, for all who could have spoken to it, have been summoned to a higher tribunal. What it shows as to the probability of future accidents is by no means pleasant. One might have imagined that the means risk of those who have to deal with large quantities of gunpowder was enough to make any man careful. Such it seems is actually the case for a while. But strong as is the constant fear of a sudden, violent and hideous death, habit, it seems, is far stronger. A few months spent in a powder magazine without an accident is almost enough to make any man feel the trouble of constant vigilance a more insupportable evil than the risk of an explosion. The men employed, unless they are kept watchful by the certainty of immediate and sharp punishment, very soon take no more care than men in other trades. The account given of the habitual negligence of those who work gunpowder barges on the river, and their fires for cooking, for light, and for smoking, is enough to make any man hesitate to take a steamer from London Bridge.

The Bishop of Salisbury in the charge to the clergy and churchwardens of his diocese, already referred to in the columns of this journal, makes the following remarks on the restoration of discipline in the Church in reference to the morals of its members.—'The declarations of his Lordship are, made by the churchwardens and sidesmen as satisfactory, except in the case of those articles of visitation and inquiry which regard the morals of their fellow-parishioners. In these excepted and most important particulars the presentments are not always, I am well aware, a full representation of all the facts of the case. But it could not under present circumstances have been otherwise. Not only is there at present no attempt in our Church to exercise discipline, but the very idea of discipline, as an appointment of our Lord, seems to have almost lost its place in our religious system; and, this being so, I am not surprised that the churchwardens and sidesmen have not satisfied the demands which are made upon them at the time of their bishop's visitation for a report on these matters. I am not, however, on this account prepared to expunge these two articles of inquiry, for, though we have been for some time under the necessity of foregoing the ancient discipline, my own wishes and hopes remain in entire accordance with the language of our Church on this subject, and I look to and desire the coming of the time when 'faith in the reality and grievous effect of excommunication' will have been thus far restored as to make it possible to use Church courts and Church laws that persons convicted of notorious sin may be put to open penance and punished in this world, that their souls may be saved in the day of the Lord.' In the meanwhile, the Church must exercise the disciplinary and penitential power which our Lord has intrusted to her in the best way that circumstances will permit, and the bishops must at their visitations be content to receive a declaration from the churchwardens and sidesmen which does not represent a perfect discharge of their duties.'

BISHOP COLENSO'S CASE.—The appeal of the Bishop of Natal against the sentence of Dr. Grey, Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of South Africa, deposing him from his bishopric, will come before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council after the forthcoming Michaelmas Term. The case is at present somewhat complicated. The first step in the matter of the petition to the Judicial Committee was taken on Monday, the 27th June, when Mr. W. M. James, Q.C., appeared on behalf of Bishop Colenso, but further proceedings were adjourned. Bishop Colenso prays that Her Majesty will be pleased to declare the petitioner to be able to hold his see until the letters patent granted to him should be cancelled by due process of law for some sufficient cause of forfeiture, and to declare that the letters patent granted to the Bishop of Cape Town, in so far as they purported to create a court of criminal justice within the colony, and to give to the Archbishop of Canterbury an appellate jurisdiction, had been unduly obtained from Her Majesty, and did not affect the petitioner's rights. Bishop Colenso also prays that 'the pretended trial and sentence' were void and of no effect, and that an inhibition, as was usual in ecclesiastical cases, should issue against the proceedings under the sentence pending the appeal. Their Lordships have not at present granted the inhibition, since to grant it would be to assume the jurisdiction claimed by the Bishop of Cape Town.

The Nottingham Journal states that the late Duke of Newcastle had during the day of his death been unusually well, and had conversed freely with his workpeople about the estate. He had also visited the stables and inspected the horses. About twenty-five minutes past six in the evening he was conversing freely with his solicitor, Mr. Juvry, of the firm Farrer, Overy, and Farrer, London, that gentleman having been to the Church festival at Shrook, and His Grace had been expressing his satisfaction at the great success of the festival, when he suddenly threw up his arms, gave a scream, and died in about four minutes. His Grace's physician, Dr. Kingsley, of London, and two or three persons, were present at the time. A telegram was received by Dr. Kingsley, at Clumber, from Sir George Grey, at Balmoral, on behalf of Her Majesty. None of His Grace's family were at Clumber at the time of the sad event, his Grace's second son, Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, having left Clumber a week ago to join his regiment in Canada West.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—The Lords of the Treasury recently sent a communication to the Board of Customs, stating that an application had been made to Her Majesty's Government, requesting permission to ship forty tons of coal on board the United States steamer Sacramento, to enable her to proceed to Flushing, and that in reply Lord Russell had informed the United States Minister that as it appeared that the vessel had been furnished with eighty-seven and a half tons of coal at Cork on the 29th of July, and with a further supply of twenty-five tons at Plymouth on the 17th August, Her Majesty's Government could not, consistently with the regulations on the subject, permit the Sacramento to be again loaded at any port in the United Kingdom until the expiration of three months from the last mentioned date. The Commissioners of Customs have issued a circular to the outposts calling attention to the case of a supply of coal having been obtained by a United States war steamer through an evasion of the law, and pointing out the penalties incurred by such an act. It appears that the coal in question was shipped on board a vessel at a British port without due clearance by the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such coals had been taken at sea on board of a U. S. war steamer.

INFANT MORTALITY IN ENGLAND.—Among the many subjects which have engaged the attention of the Social Science Congress now assembled at York, none, perhaps, possess a more painful interest than the vast mortality which in some parts of the country appears to prevail among infants. Several papers have been read upon the subject, and it must be admitted that the time has arrived when general attention ought to be directed to the startling revelations brought out by the census and the reports of different medical officers with reference to this matter. It is well known that in some parts of the country there is a great difference between healthy and unhealthy districts, and that the ratio of deaths in a badly drained town or village may sometimes be nearly twice as great as in the neighbouring country. At York, Halifax, and Dewsbury, the death rate is over 20 in every hundred; at Hull, Goole, Barnsley, Keighly, and Hunslet, it is more than 21; at Sheffield it exceeds 22; at Leeds it rises higher than 23; and at Bradford it actually reaches 25. We are continually congratulating ourselves that we are better than other nations, and are pointing with pious gratitude on account of our own superiority to the infantile of China and India. Yet are we so much better after all? Does not infanticide or something like it, seem to reign, as far as it dare, among large classes in our own country? We are told that years afterwards in a quarrel the neighbors may sometimes taunt the mother with the suspicious death of her child, but that in general they take it as a matter of course, and the mother loses nothing in the esteem of her fellows because they believe that her child did not die by perfectly fair means. Surely our boasted civilization and Christianity are, after all, as regards a large proportion of the people, nothing better than a name. The difficulty, however, is, not to denounce, but to prevent. The 'Health Section' of the Social Science Congress has recorded its opinion that 'the great mortality of children under five years of age is entirely due to preventible causes.'

DAMNABLE OUTRAGES.—Soldiers Hanging Democrats, by Authority.—On the 17th ult., a squad of soldiers, numbering between 100 and 150, were sent to the Shoals, in Martin county, Indiana, by Gen. Hovey, for the purpose of arresting certain parties suspected of treason, conspiracy, &c.

Soon after their arrival, they arrested John R. O'Brien (Democratic member of the Legislature), Thos. Gormley, James Seibert, (a returned soldier), Neal Caulfield, (formerly of this city), Joseph Pezders, and several others.

After undergoing shameful indignities at the hands of their captors, Mr. O'Brien and some of the others were released, but Mr. Caulfield was taken out to the woods about 1 o'clock P.M., and after being interrogated as to his knowledge of arms having been brought into the neighborhood, a rope was put around his neck, and he was actually hung up from a limb of a tree! He soon became insensible and was let down. After he had sufficiently recovered to speak, his tormentors again endeavored to force a confession from him of guilt, but falling in this, he was again hung up! Finally, he was taken down and permitted to have a brief respite.

While Mr. Caulfield was allowed a breathing spell the soldiers put a rope around the neck of Mr. Pezders and hung him—letting him down at intervals to question him, and each time stopping him in the face! This outrage was repeated three times in this case, after which, finding that he was an innocent victim he was permitted to make his way home, more dead than alive!

Not yet satisfied with the progress they had made in ferreting out traitors, the soldiers again seized Mr. Caulfield, the night following the circumstances detailed above—took him out to the woods, where he was confronted by two of Lincoln's infamous detectives, spies, or pumps, who insisted to the soldiers that Mr. O. was a traitor! He was again hung up and slipped in the face, and questioned as to the 'Sons of Liberty,' but denied knowing anything of the organization. He begged of his inhuman accusers to shoot him at once, rather than torture him as they were then doing.

After Gen. Hovey's agents had 'played' with their prisoners sufficiently, they were permitted to 'go' not a single fact or circumstance having been as-

certained to criminate any of them. This, fellow-countrymen, is the manner in which peaceable, Union-loving, Democratic citizens are treated. If Gen. Hovey does not investigate this case and punish the actors, he should be held responsible for the outrage.

The facts are as we have stated them: They are a burning shame and disgrace to the men in authority who countenance them. Are citizens thus to be dragged through the street hung up and tortured, and the investigation of poor miserable wretches called Government detectives, who are a libel upon mankind? This is one of the pleasant features of Lincoln and Morton's ascendancy, with Hovey at the head of the military? What a glorious Government we have! How long, oh how long shall we be blessed with it?—Western Sun, of Vincennes, Indiana.

A letter to the Philadelphia Press from the Eighteenth Corps, on the James River, says: It may not be generally known that John J. K. Mitchell, the Irish refugee, is the Commodore of the Confederate fleet in the James River. So the correspondent had been positively assured by a deserter.

AMERICAN POLITICAL AXIOMS THAT ARE INDISPENSABLE.—A Cincinnati paper says the best government is that which governs least. Governments are good according to the freedom of the people, and not according to the extent of territory over which they exercise jurisdiction. Two or more republican governments within the limits of the United States are preferable to one despotism. The strongest Government is that which has the confidence and affections of the people. Governments founded upon force or coercion are necessarily imperial despots. The United States are not a nation but a confederacy of nations. The States made the Federal Government, and not the Federal Government the States. The Federal Government has only such powers as the States choose to give it. It has not, like a State original sovereign power, but all its powers are delegated powers. The Union established by our fathers was a voluntary Union of such States as chose of their own accord to belong to it. They would not have a State that was not a willing member of the Union. It is the State Governments and not the Federal Governments, that protect the lives, liberty and property of the people.

The States are the principals to the Constitutional compact, and Federal Government only the agent. A country where one-third of the States are pinned to the other two-thirds by bayonets, must necessarily be a tyranny or a monarchy, both at home and abroad. Civil wars are always fatal to republican institutions. The Government is best which is least expensive, which has the smallest army and the smallest navy and the smallest taxes. A splendid and costly Government can only exist where the mass of the people are kept in poverty and indigence. Governments are made for the people and not the people for the Governments. The people who buy and pay for it own the property of a country, and not the Government, which has no title to it.

State rights and popular liberties were the precious jewels of our confederate system. The Union has been the casket in which they were kept. The casket is valuable, but is not to be compared in importance to the jewels. The latter must be saved at all events. The delegation of power from one Government to another, does not preclude the idea of its resumption by the one delegating, in case it is abused and perverted. The Federal Government is not the final and exclusive judge of the power the States have delegated to it, since that word makes its discretion and not the Constitution the rule of its conduct. It would destroy the distinction of power between the State and Federal Governments, if the latter was to be the sole arbiter of its power, in case of a dispute among them.

A national debt is a national curse. AMERICAN REPUTATION.—It is perhaps not generally known, says a contemporary, that the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan have ceased to pay the interest on their State bonds in gold, as heretofore, but make payment in the depreciated greenbacks. Foreign holders having to convert their 'flimsy' into sterling exchange, lose about 60 cents on the dollar. This dishonorable repudiation is attracting considerable attention in Europe.

It is stated in an American newspaper (Democratic) that at the Indiana State election, a regiment of Massachusetts soldiers performing military duty in that part, traversed the station in a special train, which stopped at every station, to allow the soldiers to vote for the Republican candidate, which it is alleged they did. It is said several other accounts be true, it shows how great a farce a popular election can be made by voters and officials who are disposed to connive at and commit fraud.

IMPRACTICABILITY OF SOUTHERN SECESSION.—The clap-trap of electioneering attempts to cheat the popular intelligence into a belief in the possibility of Southern secession. Censors or soldiers defeat the 'rebels' two or three times a week; capture them by thousands; admit them into the lines as deserters at the rate of 'a regiment a day'; and are, if we may believe a little of what we hear, 'crushing the rebellion' very thoroughly. The 'rebellion,' however, does not appear to read Federal newspapers; and, we presume on that account, does not show any knowledge of the fact that it is, or at least ought to be, if it is not crushed. Clearing away all the smoke of battle and bulletin from the field, let us glance over its length and breadth at the real prospect and teachings of the conflict.

In 1862 the Federal forces might have been counted by hundreds of thousands. Where are all those legions now? Where are the armies of McClellan, of McDowell, of Banks, of Shields, of Sigel, of Milroy, that swarmed thick as a cloud of locusts around the Confederates in Virginia? Grant's and Sheridan's forces is all that remain of those great masses of men! Where are the hosts that were marshaled in the West under Rosecrans, under Buell, under Grant, under McClelland, under Sherman? These enormous armies are all concentrated in the shattered ranks that rest to-day within the works at Atlanta, recovering from utter exhaustion. Where are the troops that held Missouri; where are those that occupied Arkansas; where are those that had overrun Louisiana? Where is the army that under Hunter had been burnt out by the sons of South Carolina, where the army that under Burnside shook to death with the congestive agues of North Carolina? Of twenty armies that constituted the anaconda of 1862 the Federal States possess now but Grant's, Sheridan's and Sherman's!

The character of the invasion of the South has been changed. The abandonment of overrun territory for concentrated effort, has resolved the work into a system of advances upon special points. What good can be expected from this change of plan? The success which has accomplished Sherman's brilliant movement upon Atlanta supplies a distinct answer. An advance of 150 miles into the State of Georgia has in that case demonstrated practically that the subjugation of the Confederacy is, in even this new form, an impracticability. The magazines and factories of the Southern Government can, in all other cases as in that, be moved from point to point; and hence does the vitality of its resistance become virtually omnipresent. The Confederacy, the fall of Atlanta has proved to be without a fixed heart, to be struck at, by any successful advance; and hence does the new policy of moving on certain 'objective' points become the mere pursuit of an ignis fatuus.—New-

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

NOTICE.

We request all our subscribers in Quebec and vicinity, who are in arrears, to hand in the amounts due to our agent, MR. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, 18 BUADE STREET, Quebec.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—1864.

Friday, 18—
Saturday, 19—St. Elizabeth, V.
Sunday, 20—Twenty-Seventh after Pentecost. St. Felix de Valois C.
Monday, 21—Presentation of B. V. M.
Tuesday, 22, St. Cecilia, V. M.
Wednesday, 23—St. Clement, P. M.
Thursday, 24—St. John of the Cross, Conf.
The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
Saturday, 19—Hotel Dieu, Montreal.
Monday, 21—Holy Angels, Lachine.
Wednesday, 23—St. Felix de Valois.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The terms of peace between Denmark and Germany it is now said have been agreed upon—so this menace of a European war has been disposed of, only, however, to give place to the "Italian Question," which since the Convention of September has assumed very serious proportions. The growing unpopularity of Victor Emmanuel amongst the Italians, and the contempt into which his name has fallen, are very favorable symptoms however, for which we cannot be too thankful. These may be looked upon as the commencement of that judgment which sooner or later, is sure to fall upon all who lift unhallowed hands against the Lord's anointed. Carver is gone; and Garibaldi, since the Aspromonte raid, is morally dead; and now the sacrilegious usurper of his neighbor's territory, and the remover of the landmarks finds the hand of God heavy upon him. Surely the prosperity of these men is but for a season—"et iter imperorum peribit."—Ps. 1. 6.
Military operations during the past week of any importance there are none to recount. The great event has been the re-election of Abe Lincoln as President of the Northern States for a second term of four years. This is an event in which the Confederates, and all friends of the South will see reasons to rejoice; for Abe Lincoln is not only the most incompetent President that the North could elect, but he is also one who cannot fail to bring discredit upon any cause with which he is connected. Had a man like Fremont been elected, the case would have been different: as it is, it is a most lucky thing for the South that the affairs of their enemy are conducted by one whose incompetency has already been fully established.

The capture of the Confederate man-of-war steamer *Florida* within Brazilian waters by the *Wachusett* of the Federal navy affords a striking exemplification of the contempt for the laws of neutrality which the Federals entertain, and may lead to some curious complications. As far as can be ascertained—the *Florida* was lying in the port of Bahia, when, on the morning of Friday 7th ult., she was attacked, and carried off by her Federal opponent who had been cruising outside the harbor for several days. A few shots were fired from the Brazilian forts and men-of-war, but so unexpected was the attack that the *Wachusett* carried off her prize in safety.

That the Brazilian government will put up with such an outrage on its neutrality, and on the laws of civilized nations can hardly be expected; though as the Brazilians are not formidable in a military sense, perhaps the Federal government imagines it can insult them with impunity. In this however the latter will probably find itself mistaken. No nation not prepared to abandon its independence can brook such an outrage as that which the Federal Government has offered to Brazil: and so we may expect that the latter will immediately demand the restitution of the *Florida* and her crew, together with an ample apology for the abominable outrage of which the Federal vessel was guilty. In this demand it is not impossible that Brazil may be backed by France and Great Britain, for all civilized nations are directly interested in protesting against such a violation of public law, and outrage upon national independence.

Parliament it is said will be called together in January next, when the plan of a Union of the B. N. A. Provinces will be laid before it.

There has been much excitement at Toronto since the fifth instant, arising out of an apprehended collision between the Orangemen, and the members of an Irish society known as "The Hibernian," but said to be in reality a branch of the Fenian organisation. This allegation, however, is as yet only an *ou dit*, and rests upon no better authority than the Toronto *Globe*. The real facts of the case seem to be these.

Saturday, the fifth instant, was the anniversary of King James', or rather Cecil's bogus plot, known in Protestant history and the Anglican Prayer Book as "Gunpowder Plot,"—when, as the hymn says—

"Papists did conspire

To blow up King and Parliament with gunpowder."

and it was given out that the Orangemen of Toronto, in imitation of their brethren at Belfast, intended to commemorate the day by publicly burning in effigy The Pope, Daniel O'Connell, and the Duke of Newcastle. It was also given out by dame Rumor that the offices of the Toronto *Freeman*, and *Mirror* newspapers were filled with all manner of combustibles, and that the Catholics of the city intended, if attacked or outraged, to defend and right themselves. The Mayor, a person of the name of Medcalf, an Orangeman himself, instituted enquiries, but like the Orange magistrates at Belfast took no action. Some how or other Orange magistrates never do take action when there is reason to expect that an outrage against Papists, or Romish places of worship is in contemplation.

Fortunately the designs attributed to the Toronto Orangemen, if ever entertained by them, which is doubtful, were abandoned, and no disturbance occurred during the day. The Orangemen paraded the streets with fife and drum; and after nightfall a number of the members of the "Hibernian Society," some of them it is said armed, and in anticipation of another attack upon their places of worship and public buildings such as that in which the Orangemen of Toronto indulged themselves a few weeks ago upon *Corpus Christi* Sunday—also turned out and assembled in the vicinity of the several Catholic churches. Later in the evening bands of the same Society, according to the *Globe*, marched through the main thoroughfares of the city in a kind of military order, keeping step like soldiers, and apparently obeying the commands of one or two leaders. A few shots were subsequently fired in the west end of the city, and were answered by an equal number from the other end; after which the processionists dispersed quietly, and went to bed—nobody hurt.

As to the propriety of such a procession and display of force by Catholics, much may be said, on both sides of the question; and without approving of it, we must admit that the Catholics of Toronto can urge many and strong reasons in justification of their display of organised force, and of their determination to protect themselves. It must be remembered that they have had frequent and painful experiences of the brutality of Orangemen; that but a few years ago Sheedy, an Irish Catholic, was murdered in open day by an Orangeman, and that the murderer, protected by his brethren, walks the streets of Toronto unmolested and defiant to this hour; that not many years have elapsed since the Orangemen attempted to blow up the House of Providence; and, not to multiply instances, that not many weeks have elapsed since the Catholics of Toronto whilst peaceably engaged on their own premises in the celebration of the rites of their religion, were brutally attacked by an Orange mob and cruelly treated. It must be remembered too that the Mayor of the City is an Orangeman; and that Catholics know alas! only too well, that in their case no protection against Orange violence, no justice, is to be expected from an Orange magistracy—as witness the late disgraceful and desperate Orange riots at Belfast.

Under such circumstances much may be said in vindication of the extra-legal, if not illegal, conduct of the Toronto Catholics, when menaced in their persons and their property by an Orange mob, and where the custody of the peace is committed to an Orangeman. But this is not the sole offence of which the Toronto "Hibernians" are accused. It is asserted by the *Globe* that they are Fenians, members of a secret society, condemned by the Church, hateful in the eyes of all loyal citizens, and of good Catholics. If this charge be true, we can have no sympathy, none whatever, with the *Hibernians*; but certainly this charge has not yet been established against them. It seems indeed that they have a quasi military organisation, the propriety of which as a general rule is questionable, but which in their peculiar circumstances may perhaps be necessary as a means of protection to men whom the law does not protect, so long as the administration of that law is in the hands of their organised enemies. It seems also that in the house of a man named McGuire, some long poles or sticks, with holes at one end for the reception of pike-heads have been found, together with a lot of iron beads for screwing into the aforesaid holes; and upon the strength of these facts, Mr. George Brown of the *Globe* jumps to the conclusion that the Catholic processionists of Saturday night were Fenians, and

are engaged in a disloyal conspiracy against the British Crown, as well as in a secret society condemned and abhorred by the Church. And then he, the libeller and scurrilous maligner of Catholic priests in general, and of Irish Catholic priests in particular, proceeds to read us a lecture upon our rights and duties. It is this impertinence that elicits our remarks, and not any sympathy for the Fenians or their emissaries in Canada. We need scarcely repeat that as Catholics and loyalists we hold these men and their politics in abhorrence; and that, whilst bazarard no opinion as to the alleged complicity of the Toronto Hibernians with the Fenians, we sincerely hope that, if that complicity be established, they may be dealt with, with the extreme rigor of the law. But to come back to our mutons—that is to say to Mr. George Brown, and his impertinent lecture to Catholic laics, and the Catholic clergy.

Of course Mr. George Brown, as is his wont where he is afraid openly to assert, commences with an insinuation against the loyalty of the Catholic clergy of Toronto—though "we would fain believe to the contrary"—as he with commendable impartiality appends to his insidious and unfounded intimation against His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto and the Catholic clergy of the diocese. He then continues his lecture:—

"Upon the clergy and the intelligent Roman Catholics of this Province it devolves to frown down the commencement of an agitation which, if it is to go on, will certainly produce results most baneful to us all."—*Globe*, 8th inst.

Is not this rich? is not this the sublime in impudence? as coming from the man who above all others has done his best to make the Catholic priest odious and contemptible, to deprive him of all influence, and who with a zeal not surpassed even by his worthy colleague the *Montreal Witness*, has never ceased to insist that "the priest has no right to meddle with politics."—It devolves upon the clergy, does it, to frown down the political agitation of the Toronto Hibernians? Where did you pick that up pray, Mr. George Brown? and when, good master President of the Council, did you learn that good might be looked for from the political interference of the priest? Your memory is short; or perhaps now that you are in office you would fain put away *Globe-ish* things, and have others forget them. Our memories are, however, in this respect more tenacious than you think.

The lecture of the *Globe* to the Bishops and clergy is, we say, impudent, because they stand in need of advice from no man, and because of all men Mr. George Brown is the most unfitted to instruct them upon their duties. Those duties our Pastors are well instructed in, and well have they performed them, in spite of men who like Mr. George Brown have always hitherto done their utmost to curtail their legitimate influence. It is to the Bishops and the Clergy of the Catholic Church, and to their salutary and pacific counsels, that it is due that the soil Canada has not been stained with the blood of her citizens, and that the horrors of Belfast have not been renewed in the streets of Kingston and Toronto. When at Peterboro the Orangemen turned out, armed to the teeth and dragging with them pieces of cannon, and set the law of the land at defiance on St. Patrick's Day '63, in order that by brute force they might put down the inoffensive celebration by Catholic Irishmen of Ireland's religious and national festival, it was not by Mr. George Brown or his fellows, but by the charitable exhortations of a humble parish priest, that a collision was prevented, and peace was preserved. Mr. George Brown should bear these things in mind, and spare us his impertinences.

Or, if the itch of giving good advice be strong upon him, he should reserve his counsels for those who stand in need of them, and whom alone in virtue of his position he has the right to address. Instead of lecturing the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch upon his duties as a Bishop in Christ's Church, Mr. George Brown might well address a little practical exhortation to Orange Mayor Medcalf, upon the duties of a magistrate commissioned to administer impartial justice to Queen Victoria's subjects. He might also well read the blood-thirsty Orangemen of Toronto and Upper Canada a lecture upon the duties of British subjects towards their sovereign, and their fellow-citizens; reminding the aforesaid Orangemen, that to insult the son of the one, and to outrage the others, are certainly not the marks or notes of either loyalty or Christianity. Here is a task in which our President of the Council might profitably employ his talents, instead of devoting them to the enlightenment of the Catholic Clergy, who stand in no need of his advice as to how they should conduct themselves.

Yet, though we say these things, we are not altogether displeased with the language of the *Globe*, impertinent though it be. It is an implied admission that the Catholic priest has the right, and is indeed by his position sometimes bound, to interfere in politics, and in matters secular; it is therefore a virtual, though unconscious retraction of the many hard things which for years Mr. George Brown has been in the habit of uttering against priest-craft, and the intolerable assumptions of the Romish hierarchy.

Yes assuredly! the priest, the minister of religion, Christ's ambassador to man has the right to exert his influence in the secular order when the interests of morality—of which he is the sole competent judge—require him to do so; and in such manner as he, or his ecclesiastical superiors for him, see fit. This right is clear; but we do not admit, the right of Mr. George Brown to remind our clergy of their duties: nor do we recognise in his position as President of the Council anything which can entitle him to assume the functions of an *episcopus episcoporum*, or general overseer of the Bishops and Clergy of Canada.

We publish below a letter from the Bishop of Toronto on the subject of the late excitement in that city. His Lordship evidently sees no reasons for believing that the Hibernians are members of a secret or disloyal society, but he condemns their foolish and unwarrantable display of physical force in the procession of Saturday night.

At the same time the Bishop reminds the *Globe* and all who take it upon themselves to censure Catholics for taking up arms, and organising in self-defence, that so long as Orangeism is rampant, and so long as the Bench—the sanctuary of Justice—is profaned and polluted by partizan Orange Magistrates, it will be in vain to attempt even to persuade Catholics to renounce their natural right to protect themselves.

BISHOP LYNCH'S LETTER.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir,—You will confer a favour on me by inserting the following communication in your journal.
Your obedient servant,
J. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Bp. of Toronto.

TO THE CITIZENS OF TORONTO.

In the name of the Catholics of Toronto we protest against the foolish and unwarrantable display of arms and other weapons made by certain parties in this city on Saturday night last, and we hope that those misguided men will see the folly of their conduct. But whilst raising our voice against the aforesaid display, we cannot but deplore the Orange processions of the same day, as it was calculated to excite the worst passions, and to revive burning memories that should be permitted to be forgotten. The best interests of the country demand the suppression of all associations of men who are banded together for the purpose of insulting their fellow-men, or of making aggressions on the liberties of Her Majesty's subjects. The existence of an Orange association for the protection of Protestant rights in this country, where the Protestants are in proportion of four to one, and where Parliamentary representation is greatly on the side of Protestantism, is certainly uncalled for and betrays a great moral cowardice, and argues a poor appreciation of a religion whose principles require to be maintained by such associations.

The Catholic Church does not pretend to abrogate the natural law which permits self-defence in individuals and in communities, when the law cannot or will not protect their rights. As long as the Orange association is permitted by law to continue its insulting processions and to be a constant menace against the rights of Catholics, as exhibited on frequent occasions, so long shall we be powerless to prevent counter-organizations.

Let there be no organizations except for purposes of charity and benevolence. It is our earnest wish to live in peace and harmony with persons of all religious denominations, and we would be most happy to join in any effort to suppress street processions, in which all good citizens could not take a part.
J. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Bp. of Toronto.

We publish on our second page the results of the Quebec Conference of delegates, as translated by the *Montreal Herald* from the text of the *Journal de Quebec*. Some trifling errors of detail there may be; but we believe that the general outline is correct, and that in substance the proposed "constitutional changes" are now before us.

Hitherto we have dealt only with general principles, and we have not hesitated to express our aversion to any system of union no matter by what name called, which should have the effect of subjecting Lower Canada to the rule of the alien and hostile races by whom she is surrounded. As a general rule political Unions have been signal failures. They have succeeded only in exceptional cases: and there where there existed no striking differences, ethnological or religious, betwixt the people politically bound or united together. The Union of England and Scotland is one of these exceptional cases; but then the two countries had not only long been united under one crown, before the Legislative Union betwixt them; but their respective populations were also closely united in language, and above all in religion—that is to say they entertained a common hatred of Catholicity, and a common dread of the restoration of the Stuart dynasty. Under these favorable circumstances, and with this homogeneity of blood, of language of religion, and dynastic interest betwixt English and Scotch in its favor, the Union of England and Scotland was consummated, and as the event has proved with most happy results to both countries.

But how has it been with other Unions of countries or communities, betwixt whom no such homogeneity obtained? betwixt Protestant Great Britain and Catholic Ireland for instance? betwixt Catholic Belgium and Protestant Holland? the Sicilies and the sub-Alpine provinces of Italy? Catholic Poland and schismatic Russia? betwixt all countries in short whose people were alien to one another in blood, in language or in religion? All such Unions have failed signally because they were unnatural, and have been attended with the most disastrous results. The

only conditions upon which alien races can live together in intimate or cordial moral union, is that they be not too closely politically united. The more lax the cords which bind them together, the more closely will they adhere to one another. This is a trite axiom, but one which legislators, political theorists, and constitution mongers are too often apt to lose sight of.

And such being the case, we augur no good, but much evil, from the projected political Union of Catholic Lower Canada with the adjacent Protestant Provinces of British North America, because the cords will be drawn much too tight, and because too much, although indirect, control over Lower Canada will thereby be assured to a hostile and alien race. Thus united or bound together, and brought into too close contact with one another, a struggle will commence which will terminate only in the elimination of the non-homogeneous element from the compound, in other words in the destruction of the weaker race. Lower Canada will be to the other members of the Union as Belgium was to Holland; and as for her there will be no chance of recovering her independence—as there was in the case of Belgium—the result cannot be doubtful. Given such a Union as that now contemplated, and in a few generations a live French speaking Canadian will be as rare as the *Dodo*, or as the *Mon Dinornis* of which a few specimens, it is said, are still to be found in the primeval forests of New Zealand.

However this is a matter for the consideration of French Canadians. If they like the terms of the Union now proposed to them no one will offer any objections against it; only it is but just that in a matter so important, and of such vital interest to them, the people of Lower Canada—Papists and an "inferior race" though be, according to the *Globe* and that school of politicians of whom Mr. George Brown is the representative—should have an absolute vote, and that their vote be not absorbed in, or swamped by, that of Upper Canada. The Lower Canadians have assuredly the right to demand that they be left as free to accept, or reject, the proffered Union, as the people of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island; unless indeed they be, as some pretend they are, "an inferior race," and not entitled to the same consideration as their neighbors.

We do not intend to-day discussing the details of the proposed Union; but we must remark *en passant*, that to the central government is to be committed the right of legislation on two most important subjects:—

- 1st. "Marriage"—that is to say, a Sacrament; and
- 2nd. "Divorce"—that is to say, Mortal Sin.

And it is proposed that the Catholics of the Province shall formally and explicitly acquiesce in, or ratify this arrangement, by accepting and ratifying the proposed "constitutional changes." Here we feel that we are treading upon sacred ground, and we must walk reverently.—The subject is too serious for us, as laymen, to deal with, for in it are involved questions of faith and morals which belong to the Church, and upon which she alone is competent to decide.—Only this would we venture to suggest.

If we accept, or even allow to pass without our strong and unanimous protest, the clause which invests the central government with the privilege of legislating on "Marriage and Divorce," we shall thereby formally recognise the right of the civil magistrate to legislate as he pleases upon these topics, and cannot hereafter logically complain of the manner in which he may be pleased to exercise that right. It is unfortunately too true that at present the civil magistrate claims so to legislate, but his right to do so has never yet been formally recognised or admitted by Catholics; and it is one thing to submit to an act of tyranny which we cannot resist—another, and a very different thing to admit it as a right. If our legislature as at present constituted pretends to have the power to break the *vinculum matrimonii*, the Catholic at least have never sanctioned such a claim, and is not therefore *particeps criminis*; how however would it be if he had voted in favor of giving to that legislature the right to legislate upon "Marriage and Divorce?" This we say raises questions within the domain of the Church, with which it becomes not us as simple laymen to deal; we take our shoes from off our feet as we approach, for the ground is holy, and because we do not desire to give illustration to the adage, that:—

"Fools oft rush in where angels fear to tread."

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—The ringing of all the church bells of the City on Monday afternoon announced the departure of our beloved Bishop for New York, there to take the steamer for Liverpool *en route* to the Holy City. His Lordship was preceded to the cars by the band of the *Chasseurs Canadiens*, and followed by a large body of the Clergy and the laity to whom he gave his parting benediction. His Lordship is accompanied by the Rev. M. M. Lavallee and Huberdeau.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Beausang is progressing prosperously in his Mission in behalf of the Catholic University of Ireland.

THE ST. ALBAN RAIDERS.—The case against the prisoners, after having been most ably argued before Mr. Justice Coursol by B. Devlin, Esq., and other distinguished members of the Bar, was brought to a close on Saturday.—The accused then urged in their defence that they were officers of the Confederate army, owing no allegiance to the Federal Government; that they held commissions, copies of which were produced, from their government, authorising them to levy troops, and to carry on hostilities in the North in reprisal for the outrages of the Federal troops in the South; and they demanded a delay of thirty days in order that they might have time to hold communication with their own Government at Richmond.

Thus it will be seen that, if the allegations of the accused be true, the St. Alban raiders are precisely in the position of Captain Semmes of the Alabama, when he took refuge in England after the destruction of his vessel by the Kearsage. The Confederate Government has as much right to carry on war against the Federals in Vermont as on the high seas; and though we may not approve of the manner in which that war is carried on, either in one case or in the other, we are bound by the fact that we have already recognised the Confederate Government as a belligerent; and we cannot now retract that recognition, or honorably shirk any of its logical consequences.

THE "GLOBE" ON UNION.—The following passage from the Globe of the 11th instant, on the advantages that will accrue to Upper Canada from the Union, in that it will give them sympathising allies against Lower Canada, is pregnant with meaning. The text indeed is so plain and clear, that it requires no commentary.—

"From the Maritime Provinces we have no reason to anticipate any obstacles of the kind which have been placed in our way by Lower Canada. The very reverse is the case. They have no language to protect from our assaults; their mother tongue is the same as our own. Of the duties of the State towards the different churches, and towards religion, they take the same views as we do. They have no fear that our progress will endanger their creeds, or cause martyrs to be made of the members of any sect. Their code of laws is drawn from the same source as our own; they neither deem their statute book a sacred thing, nor dread the interference with it of a hostile hand, for upon all great principles of legislation we are agreed. This being the case, we of Upper Canada are enabled to hope that, as part of the Confederation to which we are all to belong, they will aid us in our efforts at progress, instead of hanging like millstones around our necks."

The Provincial authorities are taking active measures to preserve the peace against border forays, and to enforce respect for British neutrality. We trust that we shall hear no more of hostile expeditions fitted out, or organised on British territory.

FIRESIDE TRAVELS.—By James Russell Lowell. Boston: Ticknor and Field.

We have to thank the Messrs. Dawson, Bros. of Great St. James Street for a copy of this charming collection of essays by one of the most brilliant of American humourists of the present day. Many of them have already appeared in Putnam's Monthly and Graham's Magazine, but they will amply repay a perusal. The writer is a Protestant, and so of course when he visits Italy he sees everything through a pair of Protestant spectacles which distort the objects of vision. Nevertheless he is not, as is too often the case with Protestants who do their Rome, wantonly offensive, or coarse. He writes like a gentleman, even though he be a heathen, and incapable of viewing objects on their spiritual as well as their material side; and though he is always witty, he does not write as if blasphemy were the essence of wit, or the dogmas of Catholicity the fitting objects of ridicule. It would have been better could he have avoided all allusion to religious or ecclesiastical matters, and thus have given us a book to which the Catholic as well as the Protestant might afford his unqualified approbation.

LINDISFARN CHASE. A Novel by T. A. Trollope, New York, Harper and Brother.

We have received from the Messrs. Dawson Bros., a copy of this tale from the pen of Mr. Trollope, who has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best of our modern novel writers. We do not think that Lindisfarn Chase will add much to his reputation, for in spite of many excellent passages, it is open to many serious objections; the plot is clumsy, the incidents improbable, and the characters with one or two exceptions but ill sustained. What Mr. Trollope is most successful in, is his delineation of Anglican life, especially of that phase of it which may be described as the "Broad" or "Port Wine" school; the following sketch for instance is perfect in its way.—

"And there were no heretic bishops or free-thinking professors in those days throughout all the land. There was no Broad Church; and 'earnestness' had not been invented. It was a mighty pleasant time; at least, it was so inside Cathedral Closets. Dissenters were comparatively few anywhere, and especially in such places as Silvertown. They were understood to be low and noxious persons, with greasy faces and lank hair who, in a general way, preferred evil to good. It was said that there were some few of these Parishes in the low part of the town; and even that they met for their unhallowed worship in some back lanes, under the ministry of a much persecuted and almost outlawed shoemaker.

But, of course, none of these persons ever ventured to sully the purity of the Glose with their presence. The heresiarch cobbler felt himself to be guilty; and slunk by like a whipped hound, if he met any one of the cathedral dignitaries in the street. The latter, of course, ignored the existence of any such obscure and hateful sectarians; although it was said that more than one denizen of the Glose had been known to listen, though under protest, to a story that Peter Glenn had of a scapegrace nephew of his having once entered the consecrated in the lower town, and having then found the impious wretches singing hymns to a hornpipe tune!

The base creatures who were guilty of such enormities, were too few and to obscure to cause any trouble or scandal in the dignified church-loving Silvertown society. If a bishop did endow a favorite son or son-in-law with an accumulation of somewhat incompatible preferments, if a reverend canon did absent himself for a year or two together from Silvertown, or hold preferment with his canonry not strictly tenable with it, leave some of the little churches in the city unvisited some Sunday evening, because he was engaged to a dinner party in the country, or indulge in a habit of playing whist deep into Sunday morning; or if a Minor Canon were found hearing the masses at midnight elsewhere than in his study or his bed, or did chance to get into trouble about sporting without a license, or did stroll into his parish church to take some odds or ends of surplice duty in his vesting gaiters, while he left his dog and gun in his vesting gaiters, while there was no "ohiel among them" to take invidious note of these things, much less to dream of printing them!

In short, the time of which I have been speaking, and all about to speak, was that good old time, which nous autres who are sur la retour remember so well; and which was so pleasant that it is quite sad to think that it should have been found out to be so naughty!

It would seem nevertheless that there had been still better times at a yet more remote period. For there were, even forty years ago, individuals in the Silvertown world, who looked with regret at the march of progress, which had even then commenced. And old Dennis Wyril, the verger, who was upwards of eighty years old, used to complain much of a new-fangled order of the Chapter that the litany should be chanted, declaring that in good Dame Burder's days morning service was over, and all said, and the door looked afore eleven o'clock. But thus it is. "Eias parentum," says the poet in the same idiom with old Dennis Wyril, the verger, "Eias parentum peior avis tullii nos nequiores, mox daturos progeniem vitiosiores."

THE HIBERNICON.—The Mechanics' Hall is crowded every night to witness this fine exhibition. On Thursday night, Nov. 17th, the Caledonian or a tour in Scotland will be on exhibition. We say again let all go and see it.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, November 1, 1864.

Sir,—In the letter which I had the honor of addressing to you a few days ago, I gave you an instance of the manifest injustice that the Catholics of this Islands suffer at the hands of our Protestant Government; I shall, in my present communication, continue the subject, and endeavor to show by a few more facts that Catholics in this portion of the British Empire are not treated with that regard for impartiality and fair play which, as subjects of Queen Victoria, they have a right to expect.

It may not be unnecessary to remark that all matters relating to schools in this colony are under the control of a corporate body, called the "Board of Education." It is the duty of this Board, amongst other things, to examine the candidates for the Professions of Teaching, and, if found worthy, to grant them certificates. The persons comprising this Board are named by the Government, and it would naturally be supposed that in making appointments to so onerous and responsible a situation, a judicious selection would be made. It would be only simple justice, moreover, that Catholics and Protestants should be represented at this Board in proportion to their numbers and influence in the Colony. In spite, however, of all considerations of justice, our intelligent rulers who delight in calling themselves a "God-fearing" Government, have, in their sagacity and wisdom, deemed it proper to leave the Catholics, who form nearly one-half of the whole population of the Island, without a solitary representative at the Board of Education! What encouragement this fact may give our young men to present themselves before that Body, more than half of whom are Protestant ministers, or what sort of justice they may there expect, can be easily imagined. Is it any wonder that Catholic young men of ability and intelligence prefer any other profession to one in which success often depends on the caprice of a stupid and bigotted Orangeman? Is it any wonder that our ears are so frequently offended by scandalous reports about the efficacy of certificates from "ministers of the Gospel" to supply the want of brains in the would-be "Knights of the Birchen Rod?" Is it any wonder that we so often see the places formerly occupied by efficient Catholic teachers, now filled by persons who were intended by nature and education to earn their bread by wielding the shovel and pick-axe!—These gentry are nevertheless, "sound Protestants," and this qualification so easily acquired covereth like Charity, "a multitude of sins."

Another institution equally important to the public, and most intimately connected with the progress of education, is also wholly under Protestant control. I refer to the Normal School—an establishment in which our young men, who aspire to be teachers, are obliged to spend five months in learning what some people dignify as the art of teaching. Besides being a thoroughly sectarian institution, the Normal School labors under another remarkable disadvantage, which, to a great extent, prevents it from taking that active part in promoting the cause of education, which might reasonably be expected. I refer to the fact of its being conducted by persons who have years ago shown their utter incompetency to discharge the duties of such responsible situations, and who, in fact, enjoy the reputation of being not only unqualified to manage what is intended to be a Model Institution for a whole colony, but of being scarcely competent to take charge of a common District School! Indeed it is no uncommon thing to hear the opinion expressed that many of those who are obliged by Law to spend five months in the Normal School literally learning nothing, are in every way qualified to teach the Professors of that Institution for years! I shall not trouble you with statistics to show the utter worthlessness of this establishment to impart even the rudiments of profane education or of Christian morality; to expect either from the Normal School, as at present conducted, would, in the opinion of persons acquainted with its workings, be one of the most ridiculous ideas that could possibly be conceived, for it has long since been weighed in the scale of public opinion, and found wanting.—To discuss that question just now would be beside the question, as my principal object at present is to show that Catholics have been grossly wronged in being deprived of the slightest control over the management of our public educational establishments.

In order to carry out to its furthest limits the proscription policy inaugurated by our present "God-fearing" rulers, our visitors of Schools must of course be also Protestants, though the occupants of that office have not been amongst the most learned portion of the Protestant community. It might be interesting to you to know how appointments are generally made here by our sanctioning Government. You would probably smile if you were told that an Inspector of schools, for instance, owes his occupying that situation, not to his learning and intelligence, but simply to the fact that he was notorious for his tact in establishing Orange Lodges; or that the present Head Master of the Normal School was raised to that post, not on account of his well known competency to perform the duties of that onerous position—for previously to his taking charge of that institution, the public knew nothing about him—but solely to his having been recommended by a "minister of the Gospel," whose imperious mandates the Government would disobey at their peril!! In all other public appointments, from the Executive Council down to the country Postmaster, the proscription policy has been adopted. The Catholics have been everywhere ousted, and their places supplied by Protestants. In spite of this gross injustice, however, in spite of all these provocations, Catholics have conducted themselves as becomes members of their Church, and subjects of Queen Victoria.

I shall not trouble you with comments upon the manner in which, as you can now to a small extent, comprehend, the sacred name of Justice has been prostituted of late years in this ill-fated colony. My sole object has been in point out, without exaggeration or other rhetorical flourish, a portion, and only a portion, of the injury and injustice sustained far the past few years by the Catholic population of the colony at the hands of a Government essentially Protestant. I shall leave your readers to draw their own conclusions from these facts, content, as I am, if by my instrumentality, humble though it is, a few of them may be induced to reflect seriously on the proscription that invariably follows in the wake of Protestant Governments, and to give Canada, their distracted country, the benefit of their reflections.

I remain, &c., &c.,

VERAX.

ERRATA IN THE PRINTED PROGRAMME OF THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

The Journal de Quebec prints the following errata in its programme; few of which make any considerable alteration in the sense.

Art. 11.—Instead of Legislative Councilors being able to qualify on real and personal property in Newfoundland, it should be Newfoundland and Prince Edwards Island.

Art. 13.—Instead of enabling the Government to choose Legislative Councilors from outside the existing Council, merely in case of some refusing to serve, it should provide also for the case of some willing to serve being unqualified.

Art. 21.—Instead of giving the Federal Parliament the right to erect new tribunals simply when it shall desire to do so, should have this addition, "in order to cause its laws to be executed."

After art. 34 there should follow, art. 35.—The Judges of Lower Canada shall be chosen from the Lower Canada bar.

Art. 42.—Instead of the power of levying export duties upon lumber and minerals being reserved to all the local governments, it is confined to the governments of New Brunswick for lumber and Nova Scotia for minerals.

All the close of that article permitting the incorporation of private and local companies, there is an exception of those companies whose objects are with in the matters subjected to the control of the general Parliament.

Between arts 57 and 58, there should be inserted an article, declaring that all credits in connection with such portions of the debt as are to be charged against the local governments shall belong to such governments.

There is also another article, 68th, according to which the choice of the name of the Confederation is to be left to her Majesty.

EMIGRATION.—The following is an abstract of emigration statistics for the year 1864:—

Table with columns: Arrivals up to the 15th of Oct., '64., Cabin, Steer/age, To corresponding period, 1863., Increase in 1864., 77 sailing vessels this year have 7,985 passengers, 34 steamers, 10,435 do.

Per centage of deaths on passage, 0.32. Nearly two-thirds of this season's emigrants remained in Canada.

980 emigrants received assistance to emigrate by charitable Societies and private individuals.

Number of arrivals from different countries:—

Table with columns: Cabin, Steerage, Total. England 681, 3849, 4530; Ireland 178, 3389, 3567; Scotland 155, 2678, 2833; Germany 4, 2124, 2128; Norway & Sweden 46, 5198, 5244; Belgium (Antwerp) 118, 118.

1,064 17,359 18,420

NATIONALITIES.

Table with columns: English 2981, Irish 4599, Scotch 2255, Germans and Prussians 2276, Norwegians and Swedes 6418, Danes 120, Belgians 118, Americans and Colonists 653.

1,064 17,359 18,420

GOLD NEAR QUEBEC.—The Quebec papers say that Gold has been found in the County of Portneuf, about five miles back from the St. Lawrence.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF JOHNNIE GRIFFIN.

Softly sighs the Autumn wind, With a mournful cadence deep, In Ste. Sophie grave-yard, Where they laid him down to sleep. Oh! he was good and gentle, And joyous was his call; Oh, death! how could'st thou snatch away One who was dear to all.

I miss him Oh! I miss him, When School hours stealth on, And the last ray of day-light From out the sky hath gone; Sadly I turn and look around Upon his vacant place; Oh! I miss the loving features Of that dear Angelic face.

The chair where he used to sit, Is standing 'gainst the wall, And bitter thoughts come o'er his parents As their gaze on it doth fall; Yet I feel this day he is gazing Down from the Angel's home, Watching o'er his beloved parents— God guard them wherever they roam.

I know that he has passed away, From every grief and pain, And never more he'll greet me With those loving tones again. Oh! rest, beloved Johnnie, rest, I know that you are happy now, In heaven above the blest Wearing the immortal crown.

St. Sophia, Nov. 8th, 1864. A. G.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP JURA.—By the arrival of the Nova-Scotian, off Cape Race, we learn that the steamship Jura, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Line, on her passage to Liverpool, was run aground at Crosby Point, entrance of the Mersey, at high tide, by the Pilot mistaking the lights. All the passengers were safely landed. As the tide receded the ship broke in twain.

MR. DORION ON CONFEDERATION.—The letter of Mr. Dorion, published elsewhere, will no doubt be read with the attention which its calmness of tone and fair argumentative character justly entitles it to receive. Mr. Dorion, not unnaturally from his own point of view, objects that the scheme which has been adopted to ward off the supposed evils of representation according to population, have really made those evils overwhelming for the persons and the population which have hitherto professed to fear them. No doubt he must feel that after having for years been the object of attack among his own countrymen on account of his supposed willingness to do justice to Upper Canada in a mode unfavorable to French Canadian supremacy, he has a kind of revenge in witnessing his old opponents give up more than was ever demanded from them under the old regime.

Another important subject is touched on in Mr. Dorion's letter—it is the right of carrying a project such as the present, without affording the people an opportunity for the expression of opinion on it. We, of course, understand the dogma of the British constitution, that the three estates of the realm—King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament assembled—can do anything they please; but when a constitutional authority is alleged for any course, it is manifest that such course cannot be one that will destroy the constitution. To say otherwise would be as rational as to cite an article of a creed for the purpose of destroying confidence in the founder of the faith which the creed was intended to set forth. Plebiscites, indeed, are methods unknown to the British constitution and to British practice; but nothing is more common than a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people at the hustings upon any new question which has not previously been discussed before them, and we cannot think that any theory of justice or reason can be constructed which would authorise a set of men appointed by the people to vote away the rights of those who elected them—the right, for example of choosing Legislative Councilors instead of having them nominated. Among those who will have to vote on that question in Parliament are the present Legislative Councilors. It is understood that most of these will be appointed for life under the new constitution, and thus if, as Mr. Dorion supposes, the Confederation is to be carried without an appeal to the people, we shall have the spectacle of a number of gentlemen appointed by their principals to act for eight years, who take advantage of the confidence reposed in them to usurp a hold on their seats for the term of their lives. It would be a strange kind of constitution which would sanction any thing so hostile to common honesty, and we can scarcely think that such a course will be attempted unless indeed the signs of acquiescence are so general as to make it plain that any appeal to popular opinion would be mere waste of time and labour.—Herald, 9th Nov.

At length we are enabled to lay before our readers, in its entirety, the scheme of the Intercolonial Conference. One can see at a glance that the aim of the Conference has been to centralize as much as possible. The General Government entrenches on some purely local question. It does not even leave the Saving Banks to the local legislators. It claims the appointment of the local governors and a veto on the local laws; and in cases of emigration, agriculture and fisheries where the general and local government are to have concurrent jurisdiction, the laws of the former are to override those of the latter.

The Canadian, of last evening, says:—"We are happy to be able to announce, in the most positive manner, that M. Julien Leblanc, formerly curé of St. Aime, whose disappearance last-May made so painful an impression, is now with the Trappist Fathers of the Monastery of Gethsemania in Kentucky.

Birth. In this city, on the 14th instant, the wife of B. Tansey, of a daughter.

Married. At Alexandria, County of Glengarry, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. James J. Chisholm, Angus Chisholm, Esq., of Lindsay, C.W., to Catherine, daughter of the late Alexander Chisholm, Esq., of Alexandria.

Died. On Saturday morning, the 12th instant, at his residence, 76 Dorchester street West, Montreal, Geo. Desbarats, Queen's Printer, aged 57. In this city, on the 14th instant, Margaret Josephine, infant daughter of Mr. James Ford, aged 18 months and 13 days.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns: Nov. 15, s. d., Flour, country, per qtl., 12 9 to 13 0; Oatmeal, do, 12 0 to 00 0; Indian Meal, 7 6 to 8 0; Peas per min., 3 5 to 3 9; Beans, small white per min., 0 0 to 0 0; Honey, per lb., 0 0 to 0 0; Potatoes, per bag, 2 0 to 2 6; Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., \$8.00 to \$9.00; Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10.00; Straw, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 0 7 to 0 9; Butter, fresh per lb., 1 00 to 1 3; Do salt, do, 0 10 to 1 0; Lard, do., 0 0 to 0 0; Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs., 0 0 to 0 0.



LOCATED IN TWENTY-THREE LEADING CITIES.—

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Toronto, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, Albany, Troy, Burlington, Portland, Providence, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis.

Young Men Theoretically and Practically Educated for Business.

Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Telegraphing and Phonography.

Scholarships issued at one point are good unlimited period in all the Colleges.

The COLLEGE MONTHLY, containing full information, mailed free to all sending their address.

The Montreal Business College, Nordheimer's Building, Great St. James Street. Opened Sept. 26. The public are respectfully invited to visit the College Rooms any hour of the day or evening.

BRYANT, STRATTON & CLARK.



McEVoy's HIBERNICON; OR, A TOUR IN IRELAND.

HAS OPENED again in this City, for a few nights, at the

MECHANICS' HALL.

The following Artists will appear in connection with the Hibernicon:—

MR. JOHN HIRON, the celebrated Irish Comic Singer, who will appear as BARNEY the GUIDE.

MISS ANNA GOODALL, the gifted Contralto.

MISS S. TAYLOR, the favorite Soprano.

Prof. MACVOY, Musical Director and Lecturer.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. No second price. Doors open at Seven; to commence at half-past Seven.

Matinee Saturday at Three o'clock, when children will be admitted for 10 cents.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, having a Diploma, to Teach in No. 1 School, St. Columban. Apply to MICHAEL TRACY, Secy-Treasurer; or to Mr. JOHN POWERS, Commissioner. Nov. 9, 1864.

Bazaar.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSTOWN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,

and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:—

Mrs. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown.

Mrs. DUNOAN McDONALD, "

Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.

Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.

Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Luncester. Oct. 3, 1864. Gw.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

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

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

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

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

July 21st, 1864.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARRENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings.

This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to P. CARROLL, Esq., Tannery West, Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING, St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books

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Jan. 17, 1864.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 21.—The controversy as to the proper meaning that should be given to the Franco-Italian Convention of the 15th of September has now gone on for more than a month, and has not produced an effect much different from other controversies which leave each party more convinced than ever of the accuracy of his own opinion.

Reading the Convention, together with the comments of competent persons, it is hardly possible to object to the interpretation which prevails, at least in Italy. The Minghetti Ministry were the parties to the treaty; it was they who signed it; and, from their report to the King, it is certain that they understood it in the same way it is understood by those who desire and many of those who oppose and fear the annexation—by the patriotic and by the clerical party.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.—A Paris letter has the following:—Emperors are like planets, and the conjunction of the one is as eagerly watched by politicians as that of the other is by astronomers. Therefore we have all fixed our eyes on Nice, and are curiously speculating on the probable 'conjunction' that may take place in the Mediterranean Brighton.

to assist his brother in getting up a Congress. Poland being crushed, there is, of course, no question about that 'fair land' or, if Europe will not accept that solution of all questions, perhaps an arrangement may be made by which the new Holy Alliance may be deprived of its members, and the Czar revenge himself on the Vatican, and leave Austria to take care of herself.—Times.

CZARS' VISITS TO FRANCE.—The Opinion Nationale remarks that this is the third Czar who has ever been in France. The first was Peter the Great, who came to study the civilisation of Western Europe; the second was Alexander I., who brought back to us our beloved Bourbons. Conjugal affection alone prompts the visit of his present Majesty, and it is to be hoped our southern shore will prove permanently beneficial to the Imperial invalid.

The Memorial Diplomatique has the subjoined:—"Diplomatic communications of recent date have definitively enlightened the French Government as to the attitude taken by the Austrian Cabinet in presence of the Franco-Italian Convention of the 15th September. The Cabinet of Vienna is desirous of an alliance with France, as it has been in the past and will be in the future. Such is the general situation, and no circumstance has hitherto transpired to produce any change. As to the treaty of the 15th September, the Austrian Government declares that it accepts with confidence the guarantees with which the French Government has surrounded it. In its eyes the value of the treaty consists solely in the signature of France; but that suffices for the Cabinet of Vienna, and it desires nothing more. As a proof of the sincerity of its intentions towards France the Austrian Government engages not to exert any influence on the ulterior determination of the Holy Father.

The same journal likewise says:—"We are informed that Spain has addressed to the French Government its answer to the communication of the Franco-Italian Treaty of the 15th September. The Cabinet of Madrid declares that it has no wish to oppose any obstacle to the development of the situation produced by the Convention signed by France. It adds that it relies on the engagements taken by the Cabinet of the Tuileries to keep Italy and the Italians within the letter of the treaty, and that Spain has not at present, in its quality as a Catholic Power, any objection to make against the arrangements concluded."

THE PROGRESS DE LYON announced some days since that a manufacturer in that town had received an order for 300,000 kilogrammes of steel hoops for crinolines. The Nord remarks that this figure, which appears extravagant, is far from representing the full amount of steel used for ladies' petticoats. One house in Paris sell annually 600,000 kilogrammes weight of steel hoops. To give an idea of this trade, which sprung up with the use of crinolines, it is only necessary to consider that every woman possesses one or two hoops, each of which contains from 20 to 30 yards of metal, weighing on an average 1 lb; and, as the adult French female population is at least 12,000,000, there are 12,000,000 kilogrammes of steel placed annually at the service of the finest half of the French people.

SPAIN.

The Epoca, of Madrid, gives the following not very favorable picture of the State of affairs in Spain:—"The Cabinet of the Duke of Valencia, on ascending to power, finds the questions of Santo Domingo and Peru still open—the former, the cause of tremendous outlays and innumerable sacrifices which have perturbed very materially the finances of the country, and the latter ready at any moment to bring on the contingencies of a war; the question of the recognition of Italy still pending, and the affair of the Neapolitan archives not yet closed. The aspect of affairs caused by the late Franco-Italian Convention adds not a little to its embarrassments. The state of the interior is not more cheering; the policy of the country is swayed by factions; and the Progressista party is determined to adhere to its non-voting programme, and is daily entering more and more blindly into the dangerous path in which, after its lamentable circular of the 20th of August, it will find itself; the Democratic party, arrogant and threatening, is enveloped in a revolutionary atmosphere, drawing towards it the ill-advised Progressistas; Parliament rendered powerless to continue its high functions after it voted the law of 'Parliamentary incompatibilities'; the Treasury calling for energetic, urgent, and salutary measures to free it from the pressure it is laboring under, and which the Credit Laws, passed by Senor Salaverria, were unable to remove; the financial crisis, aggravated by the continuation of the American war, and the agitations in Catalonia caused by want of work reducing hundreds of the laboring class to misery the monetary crisis embarrassing commerce, and sowing disquietude among all classes, and public opinion deeply agitated."

ITALY.

TURIN, Oct. 24.—The Chamber of Deputies was re-opened to-day under the presidency of Signor Cassinis. A very large number of Deputies were present, including the members of the old Ministry. The town is perfectly quiet, and the military were not called out. In the Chamber of Deputies Signor Della Marmora laid on the table the Franco-Italian Convention and the diplomatic correspondence connected therewith. Signor Laaza brought forward a Bill for the trans-

fer of the capital to Florence, and requested that it might be declared urgent.

Several Bills were introduced by different members requesting an inquiry into the late events at Turin. An investigation was agreed to, and a committee of nine members appointed for the purpose.

Evening.—The Bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence fixes the necessary credit at 7,000,000 lire. The Ministry made a statement to-day in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the Franco-Italian Convention. They presented the Convention to the Chambers, not only believing its sanction to be henceforth a political necessity, but being convinced that its benefits are immensely superior to its inconveniences.

The Ministerial declaration acknowledges the grave sacrifices involved in the transfer of the capital, but, as the result of this measure will be the removal of foreign troops from Italian soil, and the preparation of a satisfactory solution of the Roman question, it is in the name of the national dignity, independence, and unity that these sacrifices are called for.

The diplomatic documents communicated to the Chamber are the Convention and the Protocols of the 15th of September and the 30th of October, two notes from Signor Visconti-Venosta to the Chevalier di Nigra, a note from the latter to the former, and the declaration of the late Ministry to the King.

The Note of Chevalier di Nigra to Signor Visconti-Venosta, laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, relates the history of the negotiations upon the Franco-Italian Convention. He states that the French Government demanded, in addition to a promise not to attack Pontifical territory, some real guarantee in order to inspire the Pope with confidence in the Catholic sentiment of the King of Italy. The Italian negotiators had formal instructions to reject all conditions contrary to the right of the nation. The Marquis Pepoli informed the Emperor Napoleon that the Italian Government, from strategic, political, and administrative reasons, was occupied with the question of removing the seat of Government from Turin. The Emperor replied that this resolution would remove many difficulties. Chevalier di Nigra further states that in the negotiations it has been well understood that the Convention should not and cannot signify either more or less than what it states—namely, that Italy undertakes to renounce all violent measures.

Turin, Oct. 23.—Two days in Turin, at the present moment, are just sufficient to derange all one's previous ideas respecting the new situation brought about by the Convention of the 15th September, without enabling one to decide which to prefer among the Babel of opinions uttered upon all sides. The shades of opinion are innumerable, but the majority of those as yet have heard are not favorable to the Convention. That compact seems to have owed much to the enchantment of distance. In England it was hailed as a great step towards Italian unity. It was received with applause, and worth a considerable amount of laudation and goodwill to the Emperor Napoleon, who may fairly be presumed to have reckoned on some tribute as part of his reward. In Paris the stream of approbation flowed less purely, and was mingled with doubts and forebodings; and when we arrive further south, in that Italian capital which is soon to be reduced to the rank of a common provincial city, we wonder to find how few approve that which foreigners are prone to imagine must fill every Italian breast with delight. It was to be expected that the Piedmontese, whose interests so greatly suffer by the transfer to Florence, would grumble and complain, and that selfish considerations would, at least at the first moment, stifle the larger views of Italian patriotism. But the disapproval expressed is not confined to the Piedmontese. Political men from all parts of Italy, from Naples northwards, declare that the Convention is not to their taste, and that they wished it had never been made. They look upon it as an apple of discord thrown into Italy; they are certain of the evils it for the present occasions; and they feel no confidence in its ultimately producing good fruits. Of course it has its partisans, but I have been struck by the fact that they seem to constitute a minority. There is, nevertheless, no doubt that both the Convention and the transfer of the capital will be voted by large majorities in the Session which to-morrow commences.

The Italians, on the other hand, still, it is to be feared, but imperfectly weaned from old jealousies and animosities, are glad to hope that the departure of the French may facilitate their acquisition of Rome as their capital; but they are more glad still at seeing Turin deprived of its rank and the Piedmontese snubbed and mortified by the transfer of the Court and Government elsewhere. Hence the general acquiescence in the choice of Florence. In their gratification at Turin's reversion the Italian cities almost forgot their own possible pretensions. The Convention may be good, but the change of capital is better still. This latter, indeed, I have heard Southern Italians say, was indispensable to the maintenance, for any length of time, of the Italian kingdom as at present composed. Had Turin, they add, remained the capital, insurrections were to be anticipated in other parts of Italy, and especially at Naples, within a very small number of years. There can be no doubt that both the Convention and the transfer of the capital will be passed by large majorities in the Lower Chamber, but I think it will prove that much the larger majority will be for the transfer. Various deputies will go against the Convention who will not dare, on account of the sentiments of their constituents, to oppose the change of capital. Altogether, the sentiments revealed, the jealousies displayed, the evidence given of the fierce revival of those old municipal dislikes and rivalries from which Italy has suffered so much, and which some had flattered themselves were extinguished, do not make up a picture very gratifying to the friends of this country, once so great, long so unfortunate, ever commanding warm sympathies, and of whose political regeneration and rise in the scale of nations such sanguine hopes have lately been entertained. It would be premature and presumptuous to give a decided opinion upon the general situation of affairs, but I must confess to a little disappointment at what I have seen and heard during the very short time that has elapsed since my arrival in Turin.—Times Cor.

GOOD NEWS.—One most lamentable and unmistakable consequence of the Convention has been to destroy the popularity of the King. It is no use to mince the matter, or to conceal facts; His Majesty has never been very popular in any part of his new dominions, but his old subjects, the Piedmontese, cling to him with devoted loyalty and affection. They exalted his virtues, they smiled indulgently at his weaknesses, he was their Vittorio, their gallant, dashing, soldier and champion, their Re d'Armato. Remembering how, in former days, before and during and since 1859, he was to be seen at all times riding abroad, through the streets of his capital and in all parts of his dominions, unescorted save by the love and acclamation and hearty welcome he met with from his subjects, I have difficulty in believing what I fear, nevertheless, admits of no doubt, that he now never goes out without a military guard, that abusive lampoons are thrust, so to speak, under the very gates of his palace, and that he has actually encountered signs of disapproval from the people when out in Turin. The cause of Italian unity may possibly have gained by the Convention and its concomitant stipulations, but the chief of the State himself has lost heavily.

If the Convention has the effect of binding France and Italy more closely together, the results cannot but be advantageous to the latter. It is useless to conceal that the Italian Government is burdening the country with grievous debts, which must weigh in on its resources for many a year to come. Her im-

mense army swallows up the proceeds of the people's industry, and the checks that development of enterprise which marks the other nations of Europe. All these armaments are maintained in view of one eventual war with Austria for the possession of Venice. The Italian statesman has not recognized that it is only by the help of France that they could drive Austria out of a province where she has been so long strengthening herself. The strange coolness between Italy and the French since 1860 has led the King's Government to believe that it was necessary to show its power of acting alone, and consequently an army utterly disproportionate to the resources of the Kingdom has been kept up. The salvation of Italy depends upon the reduction of these immoderate forces, and if the settlement of the Roman question and a good understanding with France on the subject of Venice had to such a reduction, then the Convention will not have been made in vain.

Garibaldi has formally pronounced against the Convention of September 15. The following (according to the Haras Agency) is the text of Garibaldi's letter: it was published in large type by the *Diritto*, which was seized in consequence.—"Caprea, October 10.—That the guilty should be glad to find accomplices, the thing is but natural; but that an attempt should be made to drag me through the mire with the men who have defiled Italy with the Convention of September 15th is what I was not prepared for. With Bonaparte the only convention possible is this—purify our country of his presence, not in two years but in two days."

The *Unita Italiana* of Milan has been seized for publishing Mazzini's letter to the Italians. Rome.—The *Correspondence de Rome* is a French paper appearing weekly in the Eternal City, and bearing an undoubted semi-official character. Last Saturday's issue of the *Correspondence* contained an article on the Franco-Sardinian Convention, which comes nearest of anything that has appeared as yet to an imitation of the sentiments of the Holy See on the subject.

The *Correspondence* says:—"The Convention of the 13th ult., continues to agitate men's minds in opposite directions. Speaking generally, the revolutionary press pours out a flood of insults on the august person of the Emperor, whom it accuses of ambitious views; while, on the other hand, the *Oleical* journals assail M. Drouyn de Lhuys for his despatch to the French Ambassador at Rome. Amidst all this, the Pope's Government alone maintains an attitude of propriety, dignity and reserve. The Pope's Government is far from accusing the Emperor; it is as yet not fully possessed of his meaning; or of what he intends to do; the Pontifical Government is waiting. Like all other potentates, nay, perhaps more than any others, Louis Napoleon is an instrument in the hands of Providence; and it is quite possible that Providence may at times—to the eyes of a revolutionary cast—seem to desert the Pope. But we know that Providence protects the Holy Father and Rome. Rome is the head and the heart of God's earth; the centre of the Catholic life; and the Holy Father is the Guardian and the Conservator of Faith, justice and civilization.

Catholics know this. In proportion as great events press on, do the minds of good men hold the faster to and realise the more strongly those great truths and great principles on which as a foundation human society is based.

No man can pretend to foretell what the Pope will do in the present conjuncture, but every Catholic Christian can with great certainty predict what he will not do.

The Pope will violate justice; the Pope will not sacrifice real liberty at the shrine of liberalism and revolution. The Pope will not surrender a particle of the rights of the Holy Church.

We are guaranteed, according to the Convention that the Italian Government will charge itself with the payment of one-third of the debt of the Pontifical States. Well; the Pope will repel as an insult, as an intolerable outrage to His Majesty, and to Catholic Christendom, the proposal to him of any stipulation on his part with reference to the Pontifical debt. He has not assented and never will assent to any transaction of the kind.

Mention is also made of the formation of a new Pontifical army to guarantee tranquility in the interior, and on the pretended frontier of the present Papal territory. Well; the Pope has not taken, and will not take, any such measure without good security. He will not again let himself be betrayed by the promises of Turin; he will not a second time send faithful Catholics, with perhaps revolutionary traitors amongst them, to be butchered by the mercenaries of Piedmont.

In a word the convention has been concluded with Turin, entirely without the participation of Rome. Rome has had no matter to deal with. She receives, doubtless with her accustomed amenity, such explanations as may have been vouchsafed to her, but she will not commit herself to any engagement, to no measure in consequences of this foreign treaty.

Could she act in any other manner without failing in her duty both to herself and to the great cause which she upholds?

The remainder of the article is a comment, couched in severe language, upon the line taken by the *Constitutionnel*, and other papers, which have presumed to dictate a course as that necessarily to be taken by the Holy See with regard to the Convention.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, Oct. 17.—There is an effort being made to represent Naples as a claimant to be the capital of Italy, and, perhaps, even to stir up the Neapolitans to come forward as rivals of the Tuscans. As to the object of such efforts is clear so the consequences of any success attending them would be fatal, and I cannot do a greater service to Italy than by exposing their complete futility.

LIBERAL RULE IN NAPLES.—I have not as yet alluded to the mysterious murder of a priest who was the confessor of the Nunziatella, an event which took place some days since, and has occasioned great excitement here. He was in the habit of visiting a family residing in the Villa Ruffo, at Capodi Monte, and one night he was missed. Some little time elapsed before the Quositor resolved to search the house and grounds, when the villa was surrounded at night by guards, and the body of the unfortunate man was found in a well. Five persons connected with the house have been arrested, and have confessed that one of them, who was in waiting, threw a sheet over him, while the other four, seizing him by the legs and arms, carried him off and threw him into the well. All his property was found on him, and there is grave suspicion that the assassins were hired from motives of jealousy or political vengeance—perhaps from both—to murder him. Such horrid crimes have, however, been committed in Naples, while the perpetrators of them, through some maudlin sentimentality, have escaped the punishment which the law assigned, that the only wonder is that more are not committed. Thus the monsters who murdered and cut up the body of a goldsmith were spared from the extreme penalty of the law through the weakness of the jury. A Polish gentleman, connected with the press, was brutally murdered in his own bed, and no public example has been made. The Courts of Appeal and Cassation reverse or modify most of the sentences and crimes as a holiday.—Times Cor.

SWEDEN.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in writing from Stockholm, observes:—"There are many here who earnestly wish that the more familiar intercourse which is now taking place between the Royal families of Sweden and England may be made use of to bring about a necessary reform by the example of England being hereafter more readily followed in some matters. The first to which I shall refer has special reference to the freedom of the press, and is, therefore, particularly deserving of the

attention of editors of newspapers and of lawyers. Some years ago (1858) M. Lendhal, editor of the *Fæderislandet*, was found guilty of 'wilful and malicious slander' against a young girl named Mendelssohn, and was condemned to be beheaded; while M. Uggla, who was his counsel, was convicted of 'having pleaded in an unjust cause on the full knowledge of the guilt of his client; and was condemned to one month's imprisonment, and to perpetual exclusion from practicing at the Bar.' Without wishing to palliate the offences of which both were found guilty, there cannot be two opinions as to the unjust severity of the judgment; and that such was the opinion of the Crown was shown by the subsequent computation of the sentence on M. Lendhal into that of making a public apology to the lady in the presence of the court, and the payment of a fine of 150 specie shalers. To this the learned editor, of course, most readily submitted, although the lady waived her privilege of being present when the apology was made in court—being more than satisfied with the public notice which the proceedings had already directed towards her. The only other instance to which I can now refer is connected with religious toleration. In the same year (1858) six females—five of whom were married and had families—who had abjured the Lutheran and embraced the Roman Catholic Faith, were sentenced by the Royal Court to be banished from the kingdom for life, and to be deprived of all their civil privileges as Swedish subjects; and as the sentence became final, they sought an asylum in Denmark where they were kindly and hospitably received. Having then, however, been advised to lodge an appeal, they were afterwards informed that if they would forego their appeal and throw themselves on the clemency of the crown, their sentences would be remitted, and that of perpetual banishment cancelled, so that they would no longer be compelled to seek a new home in a foreign land; and thus in both cases it was proved that when a law is too severe it cannot be carried into effect, and that it should, therefore, no longer be allowed to remain on the statute book."

RUSSIA.

Great fires continue in Russia. The town of Simbirsk has been entirely destroyed, and people rendered houseless. All the villages in the vicinity of the town were also destroyed. These fires are attributed to Poles who are forced to serve in the Russian army, who aid, or are aided by, a secret society of Russian destructives. In the case of Simbirsk, the conspirators placed barrels of gunpowder under the cathedral, and in all the public buildings. Two other towns narrowly escaped destruction. It is said that it is the conspirators' purpose to destroy every town in the provinces on the Volga. It must be very pleasant to live in that part of Russia in these days. Several towns have been more or less injured.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—A late letter from Cuba contains an account of the carrying off a boy, eight years old, by a cuttle fish which is about as horrible an affair as we have read for some time. It seems that several children were playing near the shore, and coming upon the cuttle fish, a few rods from the water, he began to throw sticks and stones at it.—The fish at once retreated towards the water, the children following it in great glee. As soon as the cuttle fish had got to the water's edge, it threw one of its long arms upon the arm of the boy nearest to it, and to his playfellows' horror, dragged him into the sea.

AFTER TEN YEARS' TRIAL.—I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine is Rev. "N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balaamic Elixir." I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article. J. B. WOODWARD, M.D.

Sold by all Druggists. John E. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, G. E. October 20.

SORE EYES CURED AFTER THREE YEARS SUFFERING. AUGUST 3rd, 1864.

Messrs. LANMAN & KEMP: Dear Sirs,—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA & SUGAR-COATED PILLS. I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being most inflamed, swelled, and matted. My eye-lashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts, instead of benefiting, injured me. I then tried your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, bought from the store of your Agent here, and, I am glad to say, that five bottles of the SARSAPARILLA, and three phials of the PILLS completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eyes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you, I am, dear sirs, yours, etc., EDWARD LANE, Wellington St., Montreal.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault, & Son. 464

SOMETHING THE WHOSE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW.—The traveller, furnished with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. There is an emollient principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise create. None of the sharp, cutting, spasmodic cathartics, are very experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and have every organ they influence in a healthy state. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, verigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other known medicine can supply their place. They retain their properties unchanged in all climates. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS. 431 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It may be fairly doubted whether

The many tinted flowers that shed Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed, lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing-room or boudoir, in which a flagon of this odorous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the feeble scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters. 186

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

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE by the undersigned:— APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA by the Rev. Dr. Newman...

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

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August 11.

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GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA retains its properties for any length of time unimpaired...

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Montreal, May 12, 1864. 12m.

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300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy. 150 cases of the celebrated Voigny Wine, 25 bottles each.

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A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Goffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c.

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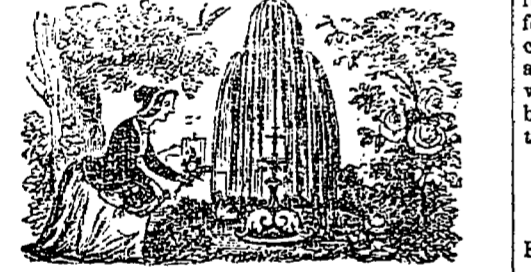
NEW DENTELLE, MOUSSELINE, and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No ornamental Glass in the market can compete with it.

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MATERIALS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices.

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



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FAINTING TURNS, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA.

It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes...

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends restiness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentrifice...

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For Sale by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them, Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases 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, Heartburn, 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 Breathing.

Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World.

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 Bitters 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...

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:— Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines...

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

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia:— 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.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milistown [Pa.] Baptist Churches:— Dear Sir—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 Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results.

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

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS., WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally...

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT OF TEAS, consisting in part of— YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUGHONG.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintended at moderate charges.

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

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

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

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

FEMALE INSTITUTION, FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, ST. DENIS STREET, ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. THE DUTIES OF THIS SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27 1864.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHEAR, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and GULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

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

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

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

M. J. HICKEY, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c. OFFICE—IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets) OTTAWA, C. W. August 3, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal; M. F. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., "

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors 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 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 medicines, 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 Street, 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.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.



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A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, MONTREAL. Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

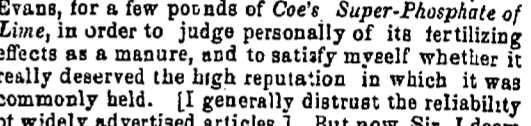
HOUSE FOR SALE, On very reasonable Terms. Apply to FABREN PAINCHOUD, No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. August 4, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Montreal:—

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 pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-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 fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lyman, Clark & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.

The Great Purifier of the Blood. Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and gross secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SOURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Langour, 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 powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, 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 blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to 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 medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.



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