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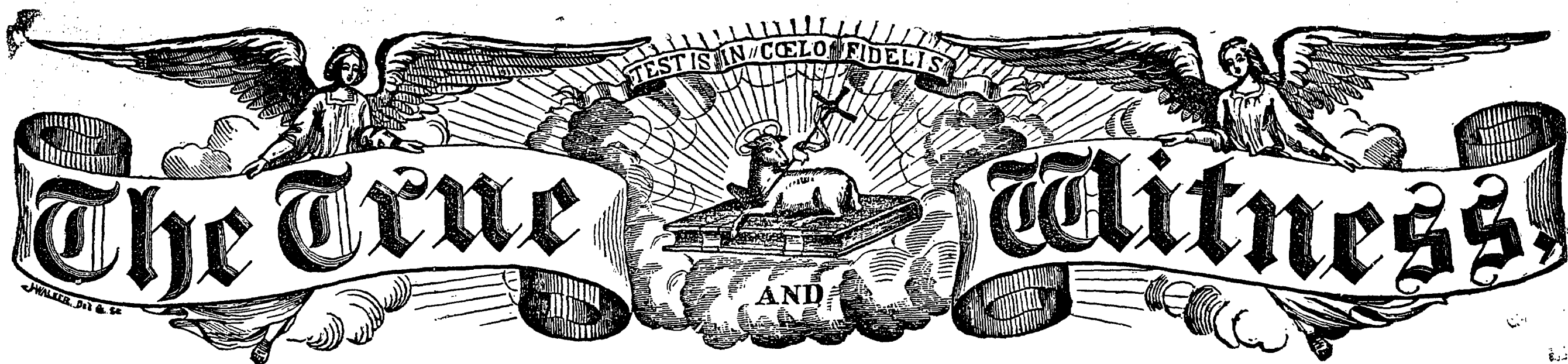
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1865.

No. 15.

THE STORY OF A PIN.

(Continued.)

This was a discouraging position for George. To know his prot ges to be without defence, in the hold of powerful adversaries, to imagine poor Jeanne exhausted by work, and all patient, resisting by her sole energy to an extent of which he knew not, and hiding even from her most intimate friend, Madame Blancheman, the sufferings which she experienced; he could no longer endure such treatment. He found himself relieved from his promise by Jeanne's very peril. He was about to set out for Saint Germain, when the pleasant and kind person of Mademoiselle Borghese encountered him on the threshold.

'You will always be my guardian angel, dear Borghese,' he said to her upon her entrance.—'You alone can save me. I am unhappy, and you are the only one whom I can make a confidante, kind and indulgent friend.'

'You are in love, George,' said Mademoiselle Borghese, coldly. 'It is not necessary to watch you long to guess that. But if you will calm yourself a little, and not have that cast-down appearance, there will be nothing lost. That picture—ah well, what is it? It is something which some one has sent you. And these occasional letters! what are they all about? I do not know you any longer, George, you who were formerly so forward and affable, have become silent, and seem to seek solitude. No more music! no more agreeable chats! Monsieur Wolff himself is disturbed. I have come to hear your complaints, and to comfort you. I could not have come more seasonably. But conceal at least a little of your agitation, since you wish me to be your only confidante. If you do not take care, your secret will be read in your face.'

'Dear Borghese, take pity on me. I will still listen to your wise counsels; but now, you who have given me sufficient marks of friendship for me to depend upon you, I entreat you to go immediately on a mission for me. Here is the address of the one who is in trouble, and whom I cannot assist. Endeavor to learn the cause of her trouble, and give me the means of remedying it.'

And he wrote, upon the same letter which Jeanne had sent with the pictures, these few words:

'Dear Jeanne: Have all confidence in the devoted friend who will present you this letter; she comes to your assistance.'

'GEORGE.'

He gave this pass-word to Mademoiselle Borghese, who promised him to set out immediately, and to return as soon as possible.

Two hours afterward, Mademoiselle Borghese, accompanied by a waiting-maid, was in Saint Germain. The little white house had been plainly described to her, and she found it easily.—She was shortly in the presence of Jeanne, who, wholly occupied with her painting, and absorbed in her thoughts, scarcely saw her entrance.

'Mademoiselle Jeanne,' said Mademoiselle Borghese, who remained in astonishment, believing she had discovered a face which was not unknown to her; 'do you know this writing?'

And she presented her the letter with the few words which George had added.

Jeanne thanked her warmly, and said that she greatly regretted the trouble and pains which this lady really wished to take, but that she had no need of assistance.

'Oh, Mademoiselle Jeanne, you can tell that to whom else you please, but not to a friend like me. I like too well to execute my errands conscientiously and completely, to be satisfied with such an answer. My name is Borghese, I am an old friend of Monsieur Wolff. We are all in great trouble at seeing the alteration which has been taking place for some time in the looks, health, and character of George, whom we all love, and who is so honest and worthy a lad.—Now all his trouble comes from uneasiness which he has on your account, and as I have been fortunate enough to render him some services, and as he knows that he can depend upon my devotedness and discretion, it is I to whom he has entrusted the charge of representing him here, and I thank him for it, because I have no trouble to see all the interest which you deserve. Then, if you bear any friendship for this poor George, who, it seems, is prevented from appearing here, though I know not why, you must at least tell him your trouble. If you could see him, the poor child, you would pity him. If you keep him in exile, it is, perhaps, to try his patience and prove his love. I know nothing about it;—but give him at least some way of occupying himself with you.'

And she offered her hand as an evidence of her sincerity.

'Madame,' said Anna, 'we are grateful for your care; nevertheless, how can we, upon a

first interview, recount to a person who doubtless honors us by her presence, but, in short, who is a stranger to us, the secret of our troubles? Is it not exposing ourselves uselessly to a still harder shock?'

'It is very true, Mademoiselle; I have no right to your confidence; therefore I beg for it only that I may aid this poor George, who you esteem without doubt, and in whose behalf I have really the right of interesting myself. And then this trouble which is overwhelming you, it may be some money affair, and in that case with friends there is always some resource; or, from some words which George let me hear in his anxiety, it may be some enmity operating against you; but it can be combated against. I entreat you, Mademoiselle Jeanne, you who appear already to have suffered so much, do not let yourself be overwhelmed by a silence which is the mark of a very honorable pride, but which will bring unhappiness to everybody, if you do not take care. Have I the appearance of an inquisitive person who has introduced herself into your house to disturb its repose? If my sentiments are written upon my forehead, you should read my desire of serving you and of saving George, who can no longer live in this anxiety.'

'Ah, well, madame,' said Jeanne, convinced by Mademoiselle Borghese's frank and kind air, 'I cannot make any one suffer; and if a relation of our misfortune is absolutely something it is necessary for you to know, that your mission may be accomplished, I will submit to this necessity.'

She wiped her blushing forehead, and, making an effort, hesitatingly continued:

'We have lost our mother,' said she, taking the hand of her sister, 'and with her we have lost everything! She owed a sum of ten thousand francs to a relative, with whom she afterward deposited the sum of thirty thousand francs, accumulated in the inheritance from our father. This amount covered her former debt, and left at our disposal in the hands of this distant relative a surplus of twenty thousand francs, which was all our heritage. The receipt was carefully preserved by our mother, who spoke of it every day during her sickness, and said to us: 'My children, I will tell you, when the time shall arrive, where you will find it, for I am afraid of some fraud.' Now we have lost this poor mother, and we are having too much trouble to remember about this unfortunate receipt. We have never found it. Shortly after, this relative died, and his obstinate heirs have come to present us the bill for ten thousand francs which our mother formerly owed.'

'To tell the whole, we have agreed to pay this sum, for we wish to keep in tact the honor and name of our mother; but by the utmost economy, we have yet laid by only a small part of this amount. In vain we claim that there is upon their part a debt of thirty thousand francs, and that twenty thousand francs should return to us; we are not able to produce any other proof than our word, and, by means of the title by which we have accepted the responsibility, they can compel us—'

'But it is an enormity! And have you no one for confidante, for counsel? Now I must first tell you, my children, that the title that you have accepted and signed is the same as null, for you were not of age when you lost your mother, and there is concerned in it some perfidy and some dark plot. It is necessary that I should have the name of the heirs who are tormenting you; believe me, we have reason for it; but, above all, sign nothing.'

Mademoiselle had such an air of frankness, so much energy and conviction shone in all her words, that she commanded their confidence.—Anna looked at Jeanne as if to seek counsel in her eyes, and wrote several addresses, which she gave to Mademoiselle Borghese, with other marks and some stamped documents.'

'You desire it, madame,' said she, 'and we yield to your zeal, and we recommend ourselves to your discretion, for no one yet knows our secret.'

'That wants no explanation,' said Borghese. 'But now let us speak of this poor George. Do you hold him in punishment much longer? Have you at least any consolation, anything to give me for him, that I have received from your hand, Mademoiselle Jeanne, and that I shall place in his own? He is so unhappy.'

'If I dared, madame, I would ask you to take charge of a little picture; it is the portrait of our mother, which George has long desired to copy for himself. It seems to me that this occupation would please him, and that it would be of use at this time.'

And she took down the portrait, which she reverently kissed.

'Give it to me,' said Mademoiselle Borghese, 'it is a good thought.'

'But it will be troubling madame,' said Anna.

'I have my waiting-maid with me,' replied

Mademoiselle Borghese; 'but be composed, I am responsible for this precious portrait, to which you should always hold as a treasure. Adieu, and thanks, dear children, for having permitted me to accomplish my mission. Be of good courage; you will perhaps presently have news from us, and above all, if there is still time, give no signature to anything.'

Mademoiselle, before taking leave, visited with interest and curiosity the apartment of the two sisters. She returned to Madame Blancheman, to thank her for George, and to give her some recommendations. Then, with a special attention, she gave a last look at the front of the little white house, nearly hidden under the rose branches, whose graceful and picturesque appearance she admired.

XXIV.—MANTES THE PRETTY.

At length, here was a field of activity for George, who was wasting away in his loneliness, and powerless condition to assist the two sisters. He touched his lips respectfully to the portrait which Mademoiselle Borghese put in his hands. Perhaps she told him that Jeanne had done the same. He thanked that excellent friend for having so well performed her part, but he had something else to do besides setting himself to drawing.

The high position which he had reached in the house of Wolff left him, in case of necessity, his perfect liberty. He examined the papers which were placed in his possession.

'All is not lost,' said he. And he immediately set out for Mantes, where resided the obstinate heirs, who were the cause of so much unhappiness.

Mantes, which is called the pretty, and which from the report of everybody, is worthy of this name, appeared to him a most detestable place. George wished to act prudently. He was announced at the house of Monsieur Doucet, who pursued the orphans with such relentlessness;—and he presented himself as if commissioned with the management of the business of the Meses Duval.

He found a man already advanced in years, fat and sleek in his exterior, and with an appearance of affability and jocundity. All in his house spoke of ease and comfort.

'Monsieur,' said George to him, 'your kind reception, and your benevolent air, give me hope that you will assist me in drawing my clients from a very painful position.'

'You are right, sir,' responded the fat man; 'honest people always recognize each other;—it is a kind of freemasonry. I am persuaded that we will be able to understand each other. I know all the nobleness of those ladies, who are, upon my faith, very charming; and, although I am temporarily their adversary, ha! ha! I can not prevent myself from complimenting them sometimes.'

'Sir,' said George, 'I suppose that we are here to speak of serious things.'

'True, sir, true. As heir of my excellent uncle, Doucet, whom I shall always regret, and as administrator of the property of that worthy kinsman, I find myself compelled to claim from the Meses Duval, the restitution of ten thousand francs which their mother owed to this good uncle Doucet, with interest from the date of the note. But, be assured, I am a man to render the execution of my charge as free from unpleasantness as possible, and the ladies—'

'But, sir, you know very well that those children possess nothing in the world, and find difficulty in supporting themselves by their labor.'

'Without doubt; but they have friends,' said Monsieur Doucet, laughing; 'they have friends, for everybody is interested in these charming girls, and they well deserve it.'

'And then why do you make them responsible for the engagements of their mother, who has left them no heritage? for they were not of age when they became orphans, and you knew very well that they owe nothing.'

'Ah! my dear sir,' replied Monsieur Doucet, with an appearance of emotion, 'how little you know of these persons of whom you speak. Let me tell you that they possess a very rare trait, and that for this trait there is an account kept in—a better world.'

'And what is this extraordinary trait?'

'Filial piety, sir, filial piety! They remembered and spontaneously confirmed the debt of their mother, as soon as, reaching their majority, they could make themselves personally responsible. There were only slight threats made, nothing of any consequence; we were obliged to seize the furniture, the family portraits, almost nothing; all together was not worth a thousand francs; ah, well, they have acknowledged the debt of the thousand francs. It is admirable, sir.'

'And undoubtedly you have the intention,' said George, indignantly, 'of taking advantage of so irregular a document? for the origin of the debt cannot there be indicated.'

'The document is perfectly in order,' said

Monsieur Doucet, with a benign air. 'But allow me to say, there are various ways of arranging the matter, but they have not intimated their desire to accept of any of these ways.'

'First, if they had consented to be a little amiable—ah, well, in that case, one would see. One is more easily disposed to have some regard when he is treated himself with a certain sort of consideration, and it was, perhaps, for their interest—but they are very proud; very proud they are. They bear their poverty like a diadem, sir, like a diadem, I repeat the word.—Upon my word, it is splendid! But then I say: 'My fine young ladies, return me my money, or let me seize you—as in the opera you know.'

And he laughed uproariously.

'Sir,' said George, arising, 'this business possibly may lead you further than you think.'

'Oh! the right still exists; I can arrest them to-morrow. But I am a good man; it is not without reason I am called Doucet, ha! ha!—Excuse me; even in business I love a joke.'

'Our steps will be following you closely,' said George; and if ever—'

'Ah my dear sir, in business, it is never necessary to get vexed. I have the right, or I have not; it is as plain as day, and in assuming this tone, you forget, perhaps, the true interest of your amiable clients. But, much better, do you find me harsh and unmanageable? You do not know Monsieur Doucet? Ask what is thought in this region of Monsieur Doucet.—The whole city of Mantes the pretty will tell you that I am the most affable of men. I am a member of the board of benevolence, and I have been churchwarden; I would have been it again except some obstacles which— But that will lead us too far; in fine, I do not make a face at misfortune. And, to return to your young ladies, have we not offered them the means of extricating themselves from this business without untying their purse-strings? One cannot be more accommodating than that. The other day again we were upon the point of terminating; but little—How do you call her?'

'Mademoiselle Jeanne,' replied George—'well?'

'Ah well, she has firmness, that little woman. Ah! if ever she is married—After all she is not bad, and—'

'Proceed, sir,' said George, becoming irritated. 'What were these conciliatory propositions?'

'Ah, you knew that strange pretensions of keeping in reserve a receipt for thirty thousand francs, which Madame Duval pretended was owing to her in return from uncle Doucet, and of which we cannot find, as true as heaven, any trace in his papers, which were, nevertheless, well kept; for he was rather close-fisted, the old man. Did you ever imagine such a reason for dispensing with paying one's debts? And where is your receipt for thirty thousand francs? What has become of it?'

'And we do not know. It is somewhere,' and he imitated a female voice. 'Ah, that is not the way to do business. We say: 'You are very interesting girls; you are engaged in the fine arts.' I love the fine arts very much, sir. I have always regretted that Mantes the pretty does not possess a gallery. Yes, sir, arts, literature, poetry, all act upon my imagination; it is a weakness. Ah! well, say to the amiable Jeanne, who is a flower among flowers—ha! ha! I said it to her again the other day: Talk no more about that, we cannot listen to you. We will each maintain our own part. Acknowledge only that you have received the thirty thousand francs which you claim, without reason, without title, and without the least proof; and we will benevolently desist in the claim of the ten thousand francs, to which we have title duly in order with your two signatures, and we will tear up your receipt, and give you the fragments!'

For myself, sir, I said that from the fullness and liberality of my heart. Ah well, you begin to have a better idea of this poor Monsieur Doucet, of whom they have spoken so badly. If you are a well-advised man, and you can arrange this business. It is a simple misunderstanding.'

'In fact, that is what I charge myself to do,' said George, seriously. 'I know what I wished to know; and you will find me yet in your way before consummating this iniquity.—Adieu, sir.'

'As you please, sir,' replied Doucet, in conducting him to the door. 'But, in business it is never necessary to get vexed,' he cried again from the staircase. 'I bid you adieu in all kindness.'

XXV.—THE PORTRAIT.

George went out in a most excited state of mind. He hastened to return to Paris, and consulted a well-informed lawyer, who promised to take the matter into consideration. He was, nevertheless, slightly re-assured from Mademoiselle Borghese having so well recommended the two friends neither to sign nor promise anything.

One day he was in his chamber, seated sadly

before the pledge which had been brought him from Saint Germain. 'Poor mother,' said he, 'how unhappy you would be, if you could see thus tortured the children whom you have guarded and protected, and who are now without defence. But I promise you, dear mother, to take your place.' And opening his secretary, he again said to himself that he had, in any case, sufficient resources to take the terrible receipt from the hands of the unworthy Doucet, if his lawyer could not immediately furnish the means of disentangling the two sisters from their adversaries.

As he was admiring the angelic sweetness of this pastel, he noticed a strange line, slightly varying from the horizontal, which passed under the eyes, and which seemed to give an entirely different tone to a portion of the face. Having observed more attentively, he concluded that a paper must have slipped behind; and as the effect of the color appeared to be changed by the contrast, he undertook to remedy the difficulty.—It was a very easy thing. Six tacks, with bent heads, held the paste-board behind the frame.

He cautiously turned the tacks, that he might not injure the drawing in the least. And then, a folded paper fell at his feet.

He picked it up with indifference; but, shortly, he perceived upon the envelope a word written in a trembling hand. That word, which produced upon George all the effect which the reader can suppose—that word was: 'Testament.'

His face paled, his heart beat violently.—There, then, was the last words of an accused mother; he it was who had been reserved to convey her last wishes.

He attempted to unfold the paper, which bore no seal; but his courage failed. Leaving all in disorder, he ran to his excellent friend, Mademoiselle Borghese, and pressing her hand with eagerness:

'Read,' said he.

'What is it again?' said Mademoiselle Borghese, 'what troubles you? Do you wish then to make yourself ill? Is it thus that you guard the strength which is necessary to you to defend your friends? Ah, well, it is some stamped paper which has reached you again from Saint Germain. It will not kill one.'

And, in fact, she held up a stamped slip which had fallen from the envelope.

She cast her eyes upon it with surprise. Her expressive features were lighted up with evident satisfaction.

'George,' said she, 'sit down there; recover yourself; hold yourself in readiness to hear good or bad news with the firmness which is becoming to a man of gravity. How do you expect to be responsible for the future of others, if you are not master of yourself? See, I will excuse you from the rest of the sermon; I will resume it after a while. Now compose yourself, and listen to the reading of this little paper, which Providence has sent you. But now, I think of it, how was this precious document found in your hands?'

'Behind the portrait of—our mother,' said he.

'I comprehend all: the poor woman! she sought the surest, the most protected place.—'My children,' she said to herself, 'would lose all; never would they be separated from the portrait of their mother.' And illness and weakness came, and she missed the time, perhaps, to show them the place where her treasure was concealed.'

'Her treasure,' said George, 'what do you say?'

'Listen to me, and, if you have any remarks to make, reserve them till I have finished.'

And she read:

'I, the undersigned, Hercules Doucet, living at Mantes, rue des Pres, No. 13, acknowledge having received from Madame Duval the sum of thirty thousand francs in specie, which sum is intended: First, to pay me the loan of ten thousand francs which I made to her; and, second, to constitute a fund in reserve of twenty thousand francs, which I will pay upon demand, after having received notice three months beforehand; he said sum being found moreover defensible without other notice, in case of the decease of the said Madame Duval, with interest at five per cent. from the day of date.'

'Made at Mantes, December 15, 18—'

'Signed, HERCULES DOUCET.'

'Ah, well, George, my child, God has led us by the hand. What say you to that? We have them in our power, George, and your Doucet and his co-heirs shall pay dear for it.'

How can George's joy and happiness be told? He saw repose and security suddenly enter into the little white house, and he could not subdue his emotion.

'Go,' said he, 'dear Borghese; do not lose a moment. Go and carry them this grand news.'

'And this will,' said Mademoiselle Borghese, 'should we not see what it contains? It is not even closed.'

In mercy, do not touch that sacred thing.— It is a secret of which God alone should be witness. You are right, George; you have become wise. Go quickly and inform your lawyer of this, and ask counsel of him. To-morrow I will go to Saint Germain, for you are still forbidden to appear there, and you must keep your vow.— But have patience; your affairs are taking a good turn.

XVII.—THE CONSPIRACY.

Monsieur Wolff was troubled with the change which had taken place in George's character.— He was always charmed with his capacity and with his efforts, but he believed him unhappy.— He had sometimes attempted to interrogate him. George had always eluded his questions, saying that he would be very ungrateful if he did not feel happiness in such hospitality. Monsieur Wolff had even written to George's mother, and notwithstanding all the reserve of the reply, he had guessed that his trouble was some affair of the heart.

By the way of experiment, he had put the ladies in the field, supposing that, by their help, he would make more discovery.

Mademoiselle Borghese presently knew how to read that unsuspecting heart, and then a conspiracy was formed to prepare the denouement. Monsieur Wolff was apprised that George's chosen was worthy of all esteem that her interesting features bore resemblance to the head of Corregio, which was the pearl of his gallery.

Finally, George had had an exhibition in this gallery the charming picture of the symmetrical basket, which had been admired by all visitors.

Monsieur Wolff wished to obtain this picture at any price. But George, who would not part with it for any amount of money, had already disposed of it by sending it to his mother, who had washed his affianced to possess a talent as a resource in prosperity and a resource in adversity. He hoped thus to prepare her more to approve his plan.

Madame Wolff was one of the most eager to succeed her husband in the surprises which they were preparing for George, who had become the child of the house; and the secret, for a party, was well kept.

She is then really cruel, this Demoiselle Borghese, said Monsieur Wolff, in holding her lover in exile for a year.

It is a trial, replied Mademoiselle Borghese; she did not wish to trust to the enchantment of a day; and she will have confidence only in a lasting attachment.

Ah, well, resumed Monsieur Wolff, she thinks herself very prudent, the poor child, and now she has done all that is necessary to drive her mad, the one whom she wished to cure of his impatience. But it is time to put an end to this trial, and to punish Mademoiselle Jeanne for her severity. I know how to compel her to come here even to relieve George from his promises. Who of you, ladies, wishes to join me in this good thought?

The proposition was eagerly accepted.

This is my plan, said Monsieur Wolff.— George has rendered us sufficient services for us to attempt to be a little ingenious in busying ourselves with his future. He does not love extravagance, nor acting. All affectation of this kind is displeasing to him. It is necessary to seek something else. Borghese, you have described to me, like an artist, this picturesque little white house, which charmed you so much, and towards which all the thoughts of our well-loved George are bent. This house, and the one who reigns there, must be transported here.

And will you give us the means of doing it? asked Mademoiselle Borghese.

What is more easy? From the poetical description which you have given me of this villa in miniature, is it not something like the pavilion which is found at the end of our Garden? Make us an exact design of the house, since you have had your entrance there. You must also remember the interior arrangement, and the furniture. We will take charge of the rest.

Summer had returned; the project was very quickly and judiciously executed. Entrance was absolutely forbidden to the garden. The workmen had the pass-word, and came in by a small gate. The little white house was so closely isolated that it might have mistaken itself. The green trellis, the beautiful climbing rose-bush, all in flower, transported, as if by enchantment, raised themselves up even to the ridge of the little edifice. Some furniture, covered with cloth, bespangled with roses, adorned the chambers of the first floor, and faithfully reproduced the apartment of Jeanne and her sister.

Madame Wolff took delight in the thousand details which were to render this interior convenient and comfortable, and she promptly executed all that she was recommended to do by Mademoiselle Borghese, who was architect in chief.

Everything is invented at Paris; the ingenious kindness of Monsieur Wolff had neglected no detail; in a few days the white house would be all ready.

The presses were filled with a complete trousseau; the china, glass and plate, (all, as they thought, simple and in good taste,) were secretly brought and deposited in some well-closed buffets. Wellum, paints, pencils, were upon the table; they tried to forget nothing. There were only the flowers lacking, which they would bring when the moment had arrived. And the conspirators, well contented with themselves, and proud of their work, promised each other to keep secret this innocent conspiracy.

XVIII.—JUSTICE.

On a melancholy day of beating rain, the two sisters, wearied by their incessant struggle, were seated beside each other in their chamber in the white house.

The north wind struck against the window panes with an ominous sound, (tending to feelings of sadness.) The white flowers of the rose-bushes were broken off, and fell like snow upon the edge of the window.

Another bad day, said Anna; I have frequently noticed that disagreeable weather like this brings us new cares.

That is to say, poor sister, replied Jeanne, that you are suffering, and that you attribute to the weather the trouble which tries you.— But you forget that fine weather will come back, and perhaps our good times will return also. You must not lose courage. Have we not friends who are busying themselves upon our account?

And how can you believe, poor Jeanne, that all this readiness in our behalf will extricate us from embarrassment? Have we not an engagement to meet, and some unyielding creditors?

We have already passed through very hard times, said Jeanne; you have also despaired of obtaining work, and you see now that we have more of it than we can do. We should never, then, lose our confidence. All passes, all is forgotten, except the evil, and God, who watches over us.—

They heard a carriage stop before the door, which was quite a rare event, and gave the two sisters some sad forebodings. Jeanne herself could scarcely conceal her fear.

Ah, well, said she, why are you frightened; I will bear all responsibility.

The carriage door was opened, and the carriage, like the mouth of venomous monsters, vomited out before the door four persons of suspicious appearance.

Poor little white house, rest, quiet and amity belonging so really to thy honest appearance! must thou be defiled by the agents of chicanery? for the frightful word appeared written upon the foreheads of these sinister visitors.

They ascended the stairs with heavy tread.— Every step they took struck like an iron hammer upon the hearts of the poor children, who no longer felt the power to resist so many.

The first who made his appearance was a fat man who attempted to give himself an appearance of gravity, to awe the victims whom he wished to fascinate by this judicious display; but his jovial air appeared, in spite of him, upon his large features.

The reader will not fail to recognise Benigne Doucet who was hastening to finish matters according to law.

The person following him was a co-beir, as slender and tall as he was fat and short. He had a hang-dog look which no hilarity could clear away.

The third wore the white cravat and the black costume of legal men of the city. He was one of these business men who are charged with expediting law-suits, distressing families, and drawing from an inheritance all that it can produce in stamped paper, without disturbing what will remain in cash. He was large and lean.— A crown of thin black hair, like the tansure of a monk, surrounded a cranium entirely bald, and shining, yet he still appeared young. A nose crooked like the beak of a vulture, threatened his chin. His eyes were completely hid by a pair of green glasses of a very deep shade. His mouth was small hard, and entirely destitute of lips. His manner was icy, measured, and ceremonious. His name was Monsieur Corbin.

The fourth, who carried a great pocket-book and writing materials, was Monsieur Seraphin, an usher—a gentleman whose business ranges from that of an attorney's clerk, to that of a constable. He was covered with that horrible oil-cloth garment, which makes a man look like a Chinese mandarin. His vulgar figure denoted all the indifference which habit had given him to the most painful scenes.

(To be Continued.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

A meeting of the committee of this association was held on Wednesday at the council rooms, Lower Ormond-quay.

Alderman M'Swiny, in the chair.

Amongst those present were—The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of Cashel; Dr. Kueke, Lord Archbishop of Glogoy; Dr. Gillyott, Lord Bishop of Elphin; Dr. McEvilly, Lord Bishop of Galway; Very Rev. Dr. Woodcock, Rector Catholic University; Very Rev. Dr. Moran, Vice Rector Irish College, Rome; Very Rev. Canon McMahon; Very Rev. Canon Farrell; Very Rev. Dr. Murray; Alderman Dillon, M.P.; R. H. Davitt, P.M.C. Gabe Fay, J. Kennedy, &c.

Professor Kavanaugh made the following statement—One of the most important duties discharged by the Association has been the promoting the forwarding of petitions, provincial and municipal, on the several subjects embraced in our programme to the House of Commons. The success which has attended this portion of our labours may best be understood from the following statistics, abstracted from the journals of the House of Commons:—During the past session there were presented from the Irish members to the British Parliament 516 petitions, with 197,520 signatures, on the land question; 222 petitions, with 153,873 signatures, for the disendowment of the Established Church; 266 petitions, with 73,807 signatures, for freedom of education, and 64 petitions, with 11,751 signatures for the removal of anti-Catholic official oaths, making an aggregate of 1,204 petitions, with 436,951 signatures, far outnumbering in extent of parochial force and in number of signatures the petitioning in any equal number of subjects brought before parliament from any part of the empire.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of Cashel, then said—Mr. Chairman, I have been requested to say a few words on the present occasion. I have to say—I am sure you are with me—that we are holding our meeting to-day under very grave circumstances. The country cannot be regarded with other than painful feeling by anybody who wishes well to her or who is anxious for the happiness of the people. There are two ways of redressing the grievances of Ireland—two ways of acquiring these rights hitherto withheld from us—I mean the employment of physical force and the employment of modern means. Our way is that pointed out long ago by O'Connell (hear, hear). We do not consider an appeal to the sword as the only means of redress. We do not consider parliamentary action as a thing altogether hopeless as some of our countrymen do. Therefore I think we have done our part in endeavoring to procure the return to parliament of a number of good men and true, of honest, and I think we have succeeded. We have succeeded at any rate in the county to which I belong in returning at least one honest and true man, my honorable and true friend Mr. Dillon (hear), and if other parts of the country had done as well we should congratulate ourselves. I think, however, that we may congratulate ourselves on the result of the last election. We are determined, and those who think with us, to employ such means as are placed by the constitution of this country within our reach (hear, hear). Without going into particulars, let us look at this one broad fact, that it is now more than half a century since the union of Ireland with England took place; yet after that long lapse of time, after that long union with the

richest and most powerful country in the world, Ireland is at this moment, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the poorest and most miserable country in Europe (hear, hear). Hundreds of thousands of its people are flying to Australia, to America, and to every part of the world where they can expect to find the necessities of life which are denied to them in the land of their birth (hear, hear). I deplore to have to say that the remainder of our people are discontented, in so much that some of our poor countrymen think there is no resource for the country except by an appeal to arms. I repeat, Ireland has not been well governed. What has the union of Ireland with England been but a union of the living with the dead. The apologetists of the do nothing policy, I will call it, sometimes upbraid the people of this country with a want of self-reliance, but if those who preach us self-reliance to the people of this country were only honest, they would apply the same principle to the matter of government (hear, hear); for self-reliance and self-government are, I take it, kindred one to the other. Now if they are honest in preaching self-reliance to us, why not apply that doctrine to government—why not allow us to govern our own country (hear, hear)? Again, if they are honest in preaching this doctrine of self-reliance, why do they not apply it to the Protestants and Catholics of this country alike? Why not apply it to the Protestants of this country by throwing them on their own resources to support their own Church (hear, hear)? Why not apply the same principle of self-reliance to the Catholics by requiring them to support their own clergy? Self-reliance! What is it but self-reliance that makes the people of this country break all the ties that bind them to their own dear country, and make them involuntarily exile themselves to the farthest part of the earth, trusting that with blessing of God and their own strong arms to be able to extract from the earth wealth, or, at least, that they may be able to work out an honest livelihood? I repeat that this country has not been well governed, it has not been governed wisely, nor in a paternal spirit; therefore it is that bishops and priests have come forth from the sanctuary to raise their voices in behalf of their country and the people of this country. Therefore it is that we have founded an association. I confess that it has not had the success that its friends would wish it to have. There are many good Irishmen who have not thought fit as yet to join our association, but if they will not sail in the same boat with us why may we not move on together in company? If they not choose to remain within speaking distance of us why not different tasks? If we have adopted as our watchword those measures that have been put forward in the programme of the association it is not that we have considered one of them or all of them together to be the panacea for the evils of Ireland. After some further observations his Grace resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Most Rev. Dr. Gillyott said—I had many opportunities within the last two months of ascertaining the opinions and wishes of people of every class in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo, and of many well informed men from other counties, regarding the proposed conference of Irish members of parliament, and I was struck with the perfect unanimity with which all approved of the project, and pronounced such a meeting to be an indispensable condition of future union and concert amongst our representatives. The truth is that amongst people of the most ordinary intelligence it is now a settled conviction that without united preconcerted action in parliament, our members must continue to be mere tools of an English party, utterly powerless to serve this country, and no less disregarded by the ministry they maintain in office than by the ministerial opponents whom they exclude from it. The electors of the country, the laity, and the clergy, by whose influence and exertions our Liberal representatives have obtained their seats in parliament, expect that those representatives will, like Scotch members, apply themselves in an earnest, practical manner to the duties of their trust and as their separate, individual votes can be of no avail against the forces opposed to them that they will unite together for counsel and action, and in a generous spirit sacrifice to the public good all petty party feeling and personal interests. As the parliamentary dress of grievances will be the safest and surest remedy for political dissatisfaction, and the best preventative against sedition and conspiracy—so would the refusal of that redress by parliament, or the neglect of its achievement by our representatives become the fullest justification to multitudes of our people of the wildest revolutionary schemes; and even to the steadiest and most enlightened friends of order it would be a source of profound encouragement, the effects of which in the relative strength of Irish parties would be felt and deplored. The formal, solemn adoption of this rule of parliamentary concert and co-operation ought, in my opinion, to be the first act of the proposed conference; and were the members to do nothing more at their first meeting than to approve and accept this rule, and to determine the means to be employed for its observance, they would not have met in vain. The principles of union once established, they will, like wise and earnest men of business, maturely consider and clearly determine the work they have to do, and the best means of doing it, and they will at once commence to employ those means in such a way as to convince friends and foes of their zeal and ability.— In such cases, they may rely on our active, untiring co-operation with them in their parliamentary labors, and if we all combine to do our duty—they in parliament and we at home—God will, I doubt not, bless our exertions, and make them largely conducive to the peace and prosperity of our poor, distracted country (applause).

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin next addressed the meeting, and dwelt on the grievances from which this country suffered.

Professor Kavanaugh, the Chairman, Mr. Davitt, T. C., and Alderman Dillon also addressed the meeting.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Miss M'Nally, of Dublin, and Miss Marion Grattan, youngest daughter of the late Henry Grattan, Esq., M.P., and granddaughter to the celebrated patriot, to whom Ireland will ever turn with feelings of grateful affection, recently received the white veil in the Drumshambo Franciscan convent. The most Rev. Dr. Kilduff, bishop of the diocese, officiated on the occasion, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Dawson, V.G., the Rev. Father Sheridan, P.P., and the Rev. Father Kennedy, in presence of a large assembly of the neighboring clergy and gentry and a crowd of country people. It was the first religious reception in that part of the country since the days of the Reformation.

On the 18th ult., at the Convent of St. Louis, Monaghan, the interesting ceremonies of Profession and Reception took place. The ladies who made their vows of Profession were—Miss Mary Power; Cunningham, Killenalee, Tipperary, in religion, Sister Mary Louis; Miss Maria Lennon, Monaghan, in religion, Sister Mary Aloysius; Miss Mary Kehoe, daughter of John Kehoe, Esq., Dublin, in religion, Sister Mary Stanislaus; Miss Murtagh, Monaghan, in religion, Sister Anne. The ladies who were received into the community were Miss Mary Finnegan, Carrickmacross, in religion, Sister Mary Xavier; Miss Kate Corcoran, Cork, in religion, Sister Mary Vincent; Miss Helena Matthews, Ouckview, Tipperary, and niece of Father Matthews.

A most important meeting of the National Association has been held in Dublin. Several Prelates of the Church were present, and spoke strongly against Fenianism.

The 73d Regiment has arrived in the city of Limerick, where it will remain during the coming winter.

IRISH CHILDREN.—Irish children of the poorer classes are curiously different from their contemporaries in England. A fair amount of experience in teaching both has led us to the conclusion that the intellectual texture of the Irish child's mind is very much finer and more susceptible of impression than that of the English child of the working ranks. If there were but a little respite from poverty and the too early necessity to stop learning and turn to course field work, it is hard to say what might not be made of such noble stuff as an Irish peasant child, both as regards intellect and moral nature. Irish children are intellectually quicker than English ones; they apprehend ideas more rapidly, and by the natural warmth of imagination form pictures of the events and places described to them, which, whether true or false, are at all events vastly more vivid than would enter the brains of little Saxons. But beside this intellectual quickness there is another, and higher quality, whose presence in the poorest Irish, and whose absence in the corresponding and even better class in England, has been forcibly brought home to us. The Irish are keenly susceptible of the impressions of the grand and the beautiful, physical and moral. Describe to a class of poor little ragged, shoeless boys and girls in a village school in Ireland, a scene among the Alps or in an eastern desert, and their eyes will kindle, and expressions of delight escape from their lips. Go further, and tell them of deeds of heroic virtue, self-sacrifice, and martyrdom, and they will thrill with emotion, and years afterwards, as men and women they will recall to you the story; and sometimes add how they have tried also to lead, in their humble courses, 'lives sublime, of courage and unselfishness. But the same told to English boys, how dull it falls! How the heroic element is lost, or misunderstood? How the cruelty, if such there be, is inquired into with morbid and ugly curiosity!—Foster's Magazine for October.

Mr. O'Swright of Granard Cottage, Limerick, realised at the rate of £28 per acre clear profit above all expenses rent of land, &c., included, out of a crop of flax grown by him this season.

The Poor Law.—We are informed that a deputation from the several Boards of Guardians in Ireland is about to wait upon Sir R. Peel, to urge on the Government the necessity and justice of supporting the recommendation contained in the report of the committee of the House of Commons on taxation—that half the salaries of medical officers, and the whole of the educational expenses of the Irish poor law unions should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, such being the case in England.—Freeman.

RELEASE OF JOHN N. GALLAGHER.—It will be recollected that last Saturday week a man named John N. Gallagher was arrested in the office of the Nation newspaper, where he was employed as a clerk.— The charge against him was that of being concerned in the publication in the Connought Patriot newspaper of certain reasonable articles. The prisoner was the registered proprietor of the Connought Patriot, of which Mr. A. O'Brien was the registered printer and publisher. Since the date of Gallagher's arrest O'Brien has been sent for trial. Inquiries having been instituted by the authorities, the result arrived at was that Gallagher had nothing to do with the newspaper beyond being the nominal registered proprietor, a position which he was induced to assume some months since, in order to save the property from seizure by civil process. Those facts having been ascertained, an order for the release of Gallagher was at once made, and he is now at liberty.—Dublin Evening Mail.

THE LAST PHASE OF SOCIETARIAN.—While the political world is being occupied in comparing the folly of the Fenians with that of the government in its amusing efforts to convert them into peaceable, contented, loyal subjects, the religious world of dear old Connought is being startled out of its seven senses by the astounding discoveries said to be made by the lay contingent of the evangelical army sent some years ago into these parts to convert the natives into Protestants of any shade that circumstances might permit.

These discoveries, according to the Rev. J. T. Fowler—a distinguished leader of Societarianism—consist in the fact, that a Christian ministry is all moonshine; that all believers are equal in the Church; that the lay preachers are 'inspired'; that Protestant ministers 'are a set of impudent pretenders'—their Church a sham?—their ordination a solemn impertinence.

The Tract distributors, Scripture-readers, and Soup-agents, it would appear, have set up for themselves, and we are at a loss to see anything in Protestantism to prevent them. The essential characteristic of Societarianism is unquestionably dissent from authority, and it could hardly be expected that the persons authorised by Mr. Fowler to preach and teach dissent from the Catholic Church would scruple to teach dissent from himself and his order. It will not be an easy matter for the Protestant ministers to show cause why the Dissenters should treat them as they treated the Church they abandoned.—Mayo Telegraph.

Skehana, near Doneraile, in the county of Cork, was lately the theatre of a matrimonial partnership, meriting due prominence in the history of that locality. On the 4th of Oct., Thomas Roche, who has reached the mature age of 84, led to the altar the fair widow, Mary Lane, whose claim to 76 is unquestionable. The not tied, the happy pair drove home in a primitive but convenient chariot (a donkey's cart), to celebrate their auspicious contrast, and were heartily welcomed by a number of guests. As might be presumed, the light fantastic was, after the due consumption of the edibles, the order of the night, and foremost amongst the agile performers was Mr. Roche, his bride pronouncing to the admiration of all. Mrs. Roche has twice already been a bride, and the bridegroom has once before occupied the same honorable position. They are entitled to every sincere wish for their happiness.—Cork Herald.

SUSPECTED FENIAN VESSEL IN LOUGH SWILLY.—On Friday the inhabitants of this city were thrown into much excitement when it was known that the Board of Trade investigation into the late collision in Lough Foyle had been abruptly adjourned to Monday next, in consequence of Captain Fitzmaurice, R.M., having received peremptory orders from Dublin Castle to proceed without loss of time to Lough Swilly, as a very suspicious-looking American steam craft had entered the Lough on Thursday morning, and it was considered from her appearance that she was worth watching. All sorts of exaggerated rumours were afloat that her decks were crowded with Fenians, in green uniform, and that no less a personage than the famous head centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, General Mahony, as he is called, was on board. This, it will readily be supposed, created no small alarm in timorous minds, as no doubt was entertained by credulous folks that all the necessary munitions of war were stored in the depths of the formidable-looking craft, which report stated had a very ugly appearance, being a diabolically black outline, and lying low in the water. Upon investigation we find the horrible suspicions of the credulous dwindled into the following:—The United Kingdom, a very large vessel, engaged in trading between Glasgow and New York, had put into Lough Swilly short of coals, and with her propeller damaged. She had been out from New York for about twenty days, having been delayed by adverse winds. The coastguards thinking her very suspicious looking, at once communicated with the magistrature, who telegraphed to the castle authorities, and the consequence of this was the orders to Captain Fitzmaurice to proceed to Lough Swilly. After having got on board a quantity of coals from Ramelton, and having landed the Irish passengers, the 'ugly looking craft' was steaming out of the Lough when the gunboat Nightingale, having made her appearance, 'rove her to by firing two shots across her bows, and returned with her to the anchorage ground off Rathmullan. The coastguards and a large number of

police were then put on board, and overhauled the passengers and their luggage. Nothing suspicious was found, with the exception of one lady, who was armed with a formidable revolver, and had in her possession certain letters which the authorities deemed suspicious, and from which documents they inferred she might be the wife of one of the leaders of Fenianism in America. A number of the coastguards and police were put on board to accompany the lady as a body guard to Glasgow to ascertain more particulars respecting her. The United Kingdom steamed out of the Lough on her way to Glasgow at five o'clock on Friday evening, very much to the relief of the terrified inhabitants of the district.—Derry Standard.

A man named McCusker was arrested near the village of Grazard, in the county Longford, lately, and marched into Longford jail, for attempting to administer an unlawful oath to a lad about sixteen years of age. It appears that both these were sitting in a house together, when McCusker called him outside of the door, and asked him to join, and that if he had no objection he would tender him the oath. The young man refused, and immediately informed the Constabulary of the circumstance. McCusker was arrested, and will be tried at the Longford petty sessions.

A person named Ulick Burke, a publican, was lately arrested in Kilkree, on suspicion of being connected with Fenianism. In his possession was found a manuscript supposed to be of a treasonable nature. He was brought before Colonel Vandeleur, M.P., D.L., and J.P., who, upon the evidence of the preliminary inquiry, remanded him for further examination until instructions were received from the Castle as to his final disposal.

The Northern Whig has the following:—On Sunday morning (Oct. 15) a man, giving his name as Francis Thompson, knocked at the door of a publican named Brannigan, residing in Ballymacarrett, desiring admission. After some delay he got in, and told Brannigan he was a Fenian, and he (Brannigan) should know him. He stated that he was the paid agent in Ireland of the Fenians from Head Centre in New York. He said he wished Mr. Brannigan to join the Brotherhood, and asked him for a prayer book to swear him in. The man having stated he was very tired and would like a sleep, Mr. Brannigan put him into his own bedroom, and having locked the door, he sent for the police, who took him into custody. He was brought up before Mr. O'Donnell, R.M., and remanded. Later advices state that on the 13th ult., in accordance with instructions from the Attorney General, Thompson was discharged.

Shortly after the Lord Clyde steamer had been secured in the berth at the North Wall on Tuesday evening, after her return from Glasgow, a number of patent revolver cartridges were picked up underneath the bridge on deck. Two small paper boxes of them of about an inch and a-half in breadth were also picked up. The sailors amused themselves by letting off the cartridges, some of which were subsequently handed over to the police. It seems that some five or six of the passengers on the Lord Clyde were Americans who had just arrived in Glasgow per one of the screw steamers, the United Kingdom plying between that port and America. The United Kingdom, before her arrival in Glasgow, was boarded by the officers of a gunboat, who made a searching examination. The Americans appeared to have among their luggage a heavy chest, which, with two others, were afterwards searched by the police, but nothing objectionable was found in them. It is supposed that the cartridges were dropped by some of the passengers referred to.

The search for arms, in compliance with the recently issued proclamation, continues to be prosecuted throughout all parts of the extensive county of Cork. The visits are sudden, at all hours, and in some localities simultaneous, but the results have been absolutely nil. There was an opinion prevalent some time since that the people were fully armed, but, judged by the results of the several searches, they are positively without arms.

A rumour, which appears to be well founded, is that an approver has put in an appearance in Dundalk, and that he is expected here next week to make revelation with reference to Bagnall and Nugent. The person spoken of is the intormer one of the Louth Rifles. He is a Dundalk man, who worked at his trade for some time at Drogheda. To-day a man named John Doherty, imprisoned on remand in the county gaol since yesterday week, was brought before the magistrature for further examination. He was arrested on suspicion, having been found loitering about the streets. It turned out that he had recently returned from America, where he had served two years in the Confederate army. He stated in his conversation with the constable that he had been regularly enrolled as a Fenian in America, and had come over to Ireland to free his country. Since he landed in Cork he lost a large sum of money which he had saved and was obliged to look for any kind of employment that could be procured. He is a fine hardy-looking fellow, and comfortably clad in Yankee-cut costume. After undergoing eight days' imprisonment he undertook to give the court every information as to his antecedents and the part of the country he belonged to if they would adopt some measure to have him transmitted again to the States, remarking at the same time that it would be a judicious course on the part of the Government to send back to America every one who landed on the Irish shore from the United States.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—People were shocked, and many were incredulous, when Mr. Barry, on the part of the Crown, stated that the plans of the Fenians embraced a general massacre of the owners of property and of the Roman Catholic clergy. As no evidence was produced for some time to support this part of the statement against the prisoners, the Crown was strongly censured for gratuitously making a charge calculated to excite so much odium against the prisoners. At length one of the informers in Cork stated that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork was to have been killed, tarred, and burnt. As it was thought a deed so horrible could not have entered into the imagination of any body of men, however wicked, who were brought up as Irish Catholics it was boldly affirmed by the advocates of the prisoners that this evidence was fabricated to support the allegation made on the first day of the inquiry by Mr. Barry. But another witness has turned up, who affirms the same thing, and, if he is not a wilful perjurer, his evidence cannot be said to have been got up for the occasion, because the fact deposed to was noted in a memorandum book on the 26th of August last.—Times.

At a late Dromore petty sessions, John Magee, assistant National School teacher, and James Cosgrove a private in the South Down Militia, were charged by Constable Tutwill with having used seditious language, and declared themselves Fenians, in the public house of a man named Joseph Boal, in Dromore, on Oct. 17th. After investigation, the magistrature, after considering the case in their room, returned into court, and ordered Magee and Cosgrove to enter into recognisances for their appearance at next petty sessions. In the meantime, the evidence which was transmitted to the Castle for the opinion of the law adviser in the matter. The court was densely crowded and the case created great excitement.—Bellfast News-Letter.

The five men first arrested in Dundalk, charged with drilling men at Blackrock, have been admitted to bail.

The Tralee Chronicle states that the peasantry of the county Kerry, impressed by the statements with which certain newspapers are filled, are changing their savings into gold; and in many instances losing by the operation. One poor farmer in Iveragh, so alarmed, took seventy bank notes which he had saved and exchanged them with a shopkeeper for sixty sovereigns, and in Cahirciveen and Valentia notes are changed at 19s. and 18s. in the pound.

We (Saunders News Letter) understand on good authority that it is the intention of the Government to appoint a Special Commission for the trial of the prisoners now committed on the charge of Fenianism, and the presiding judges will be the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Christian. We understand the following counsel have been retained on behalf of the Fenian prisoners.—Isaac Butt, Q.C.; J. Sidney, Q.C.; R. Dwyer, Q.C. and Mr. Waters. Attorneys—John Lawless and Edward Ennis

At Ramelton, county Donegal on the 13th ult. two men, Rodgers and M'Elwee, who were remanded from the previous week, on the charge of being connected with the Fenian society, were brought before the magistrates at petty sessions, and discharged.—Londonerry Sentinel.

The Ulster Observer of the 21st ult., says:—Although no official account of the occurrence has been made, we have authority for stating that several cases of arms have been seized by the Customs officers on board the steamers plying between Fleetwood and Belfast. Some of these cases were consigned to a leading firm in Belfast others were directed to a shopkeeper in Ballymena, and the destination of others was to different towns in the neighborhood. It is not presumed that the arms were intended for the Fenians, as the character of the persons to whom they were addressed, and the course taken by the authorities in reference to them, preclude the idea that they were to be thus disposed of. It is said they were destined for the Orange lodges.

At the late Manorhamilton Quarter Sessions the other day, the chairman of the county, Mr. Charles Coffey, Q.C., addressing the grand jury, said:—He was aware that one gentleman, who used to scouder his pike in the fields, wrote in the morning to several parts of the country, and then deliberately walked to the police office and had these letters copied, and also exposed every single letter coming from the Fenian Brotherhood in America. Every one of the leaders in Ireland were in custody but two, and the government had only to select from, not five or six, but twenty informers.

At the Capel street police-office, Dublin, on the 14th, before Mr. O'Donnell, two men were brought up in custody of the police, charged with having used expressions having a Fenian tendency. The prisoners were James Kelly, of Johnson's court, who was charged by Police Constable 175 C with having stated in Britain street, in the presence of a number of people, that he was an honest Fenian, and that he had seven retrievers and would blow the brains out of the police. The other prisoner was James Shields of Joseph's lane, butcher's porter, who was charged with having, at Bolton street, in the presence of many persons, made use of the following expression,—"We will have a b—— fine rebellion, and we are the boys that will make them jump." The prisoners were remanded.

About twelve o'clock on Sunday night, Oct. 15th, as a railway porter named Laurence Mooney was proceeding past Blin Cliff, at Blackrock, he heard a man shouting for help amongst the trees. He at once gave information to the police, and on proceeding to the place and searching it thoroughly, a man in an insensible condition was discovered lying at the bottom of the river at the base of the cliff. He was immediately lifted and taken to Baggot street Hospital, in which institution he expired about twenty minutes after his admittance. The immediate cause of death was concussion of the brain. The poor man, it is supposed, fell from a height of upwards of twenty feet on to the hard rock. The deceased is not known, nor are there any marks on the linen or clothing to identify him.

On the lands of Capt. Lindsay, J. P. Glasnevin, no less than three horses, while out grazing, were suddenly struck dead by the electric current, and two others were seriously injured from the effects of their running away during the late terrible storm which passed over the county Dublin and its vicinity. At the Claremont Desaf and Dumb Institution two other horses were also killed, and another, belonging to a poor widow of the name of McEvoy, residing at Pinguin bridge, was likewise struck dead.

In Iron-CLAD IN THE SHANNON.—At an early hour on Monday one of Her Majesty's ironclads visited the Shannon. She steamed up to the Tarbert roads, where she now remains at anchor. I believe she will not leave the river till next spring. Her appearance in our neglected but spacious river is majestic. As the time is troublesome, and suspicious craft frequently appearing about the mouth of the Shannon, it would afford us great security to have a companion to the present powerful war vessel which graces our river.

The upper and middle classes of Ireland who are now of the age to be receiving education have before them a very heavy and important duty. The Fenian conspiracy which has just been detected has for the first time made thoroughly bare and manifest the immense breach which separates in Ireland the lowest from the upper strata of society. We have been too much in the habit of confining our attention to quarrels between farmers and landlords, between Protestants and Catholics, and of believing that could we hit upon any scheme for healing these breaches we should have done all that is required to put an end to those social divisions that have so long outlived the cessation of the causes to which they were originally due. The experience of the last month must have been, indeed, thrown away if it has not convinced us of our mistake. We see now that, wide as are the differences and numerous as are the faults, as geologists would say, in the social system of Ireland, the society with which we have hitherto dealing is little more than the thin crust that overlies the burning lava beneath, and that there has somehow grown up, while rival parties have been struggling with each other, a third party sympathizing in none of their objects, and animated with the most bitter and uncompromising animosity against them all.—Times.

THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.—After a long battle fought against long odds by the opponents of the 'Godless Colleges,' and the principle upon which they were founded, and the system upon which they were conducted,—the supporters of mixed education have been obliged to surrender the position which they had so long defended, and to admit that their theory, however specious, has been a complete failure in Ireland.

The excellence of the motives that suggested the National System of education, and the foundation of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, we never questioned or doubted. We believe that Lord Derby (then Mr. Stanley) in creating the National Board for managing the system of lower class education which superseded and, we are happy to say, killed the treacherous proslavery system of the Kildare Place Society and its plan, and Sir Robert Peel, in founding the Queen's Colleges, were influenced by liberal, generous, and enlightened sentiments, and had in view but one object—the elevation of the people of Ireland in the moral and social scale by imparting to the youth of that country the advantages of a good and suitable education. It has not been their fault that the plans proposed by them for effecting their admirable purpose have signally failed, and that the entire system, both of the National Board of Education and of the Queen's Colleges, has broken down. Had not Sir Robert Peel's valuable life been so suddenly and unfortunately cut off, we believe that such alterations and amendments would have been made long since introduced into both as would have made them popular and effective in compassing the desired end of each. The difficulty with the Catholic Bishops regarding the Queen's Colleges would have been reason to feel assured, had been removed during Lord Ely's tenure of the Peel Administration, and brought Lord John Russell into power at the very moment when the Conservative Premier and the Lord Lieutenant were arranging the plan by which the objections of the Prelates would have been satisfactorily removed.—Weekly Register.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Roman correspondent of Le Temps state that the Pope has positively resolved to establish another episcopal see in England, in which case Dr. Manning will receive the title of Primate.

The number of Irish residents in England and Scotland is a million and a half. One-fourth of the population of Liverpool and one-fifth of that of Glasgow is composed of natives of Ireland.

A View of the 'HEAD CENTRE.'—A correspondent of the Times, writing from New York, says:—The head of the order here is a wild-looking young man named Mahoney. He has an office, 'head-quarters' it is styled, in Duane street, No. 22. I called there a few days ago and saw him. He was seadily dressed, and had that familiar slovenly lounging air that distinguishes those hangers on of small politicians and petty courts here who are known by the familiar name of 'bummers.' He told me that the order numbered over 200,000 persons; that they had money and arms; that no religious test was required of the members; that their object was to liberate Ireland; that their great cause of discontent was the laws of entail and of primogeniture, which prevented the poorer classes in Ireland from becoming owners of the soil; that the United States Government knew what they were about and would not interfere with them; that the organization had been in existence several years, but that nothing practical had been done until the late war had induced their men to arms, &c. This was about all I could get out of him. When I interposed objections to the scheme he smiled, and said that he had thought of everything. They would first take Canada, and by that means obtain shipping, &c. All this appeared to me to be mere words, and with that impression I left him. But I ascertained from the neighbours that wagon loads of muskets are driven up to his door every day, sent upstairs to be inspected, and then driven away again. Express men, with remittances of money, are also constantly in attendance on him. Two of them came in while I was talking to him. One package contained 24 dollars and the other 3 dollars.

AFTER DINNER SPECIMENS.—Sir Charles Russell, the newly-elected Conservative member for Berks, took occasion, at the Abington agricultural meeting, to make what the local papers term an attack upon the press. The toast of 'The Press' was proposed, and Mr. Plowman, the editor of the Oxford Times, responded. After he had concluded, Sir Charles got up and said he was one of those who had the greatest respect for the press. But when he heard it greatly lauded he could not help feeling that a man who conscientiously reported that which he was paid to report, and a man who printed that which it was to his advantage to circulate, were not entitled to their especial gratitude on that account. Therefore, though he respected the press, he thought people were inclined to pay it undue deference. It was a great order, and one which he trusted would continue to be free, but it was one which they should not extol too much, lest they should become puffed up with their own importance, with the same result as happened to the frog in the table when imitating the bull.

We cannot, of course, tell in what spirit the Government of the United States are disposed to receive the final and deliberate refusal of the British Government to entertain in any shape the claims they put forward. We can only say, on our part, that we are quite sure our Government may depend upon the support of the nation in maintaining the position it has taken up. If the American Government is determined to seek a quarrel with us, as well this demand as any other. We cannot have one on which our right is clearer and our position more unquestionable. It is not, we shall have saved ourselves by the firm stand we are now making, from a great degradation, and vindicated for the benefit of all mankind that neutral position so seldom occupied by Great Britain in the wars of the past, and so often, we trust, to be hers in the wars of the future.—Times.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The Times contains the following semi-official statement:—

In order to guard against any misunderstanding, we are requested to re-state that the proposal of Earl Russell to the American Government was conveyed in the following words:—"Her Majesty's Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil wars which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commission." These concluding words limit the subject of reference, since it would be inconsistent with the position taken up by Her Majesty's Government, and with the arguments which induced it to decline arbitration, to permit the claims for losses by the Alabama, and other vessels of that character, to be brought before a commission for decision. It must be understood, therefore, that if any such commission were agreed on, those cases would be excluded from its jurisdiction.

RITUALISM AND THE PRAYER BOOK.—The Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer-Book have issued the following address:—"The Romanizing tendencies and practices now openly avowed and adopted in the Church of England have naturally created great uneasiness in the minds of thoughtful Protestants of every denomination. In certain localities in and around the metropolis and in the country a mode of conducting Divine worship in the Church of England has been adopted which bears close resemblance to that of Rome. The mischief gains ground. The danger is from within.—The blame rests with the Romanizing clergy, without whom it could not exist; and they are increasing in numbers or more openly avowing themselves, while acting in direct opposition to the wishes of the Protestant people of their parishes. Symbolical pageantry, gorgeous costumes, altar decorations, lighted candles in open day, crosses, images, and excessive amount of music, unintelligible intoning, processions, incense, imitation of the Romish mass, transubstantiation, though not avowed, recognition of the Papal supremacy and succession, prayers for the dead, sealed confession and priestly absolution; in fact, reliance on outward forms and ceremonies, are usurping the place of spiritual religion and the pure simplicity of Protestant worship. The work of assimilating the services and faith of the Church of England to those of Rome is rapidly progressing, and, while driving the Protestant community from their own churches, is winning over many of the thoughtless and the ignorant to swell the numerical forces of the anti-Protestant party. These innovations have been recently exposed in the House of Lords, admitted by the Government, as well as by the Bishop of London and other prelates, and deplored by them as evils of great gravity. The Bishop of London further stated that while the prelates were ready to do their duty, they could not proceed, except at their own charges, and that, however irregular the conduct of the clergymen might be, the uncertainty of the law was a serious hindrance to their moving at all; adding that he was ready to support any legislative measure for the redress of these grievances. Hence the necessity for an amendment of the existing uncertain and inadequate law, and miscellaneous ambiguity of some of the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer. It is therefore thought that the time has now arrived when all those who are attached to the Protestant faith of this land should cause their voices to be heard and petition Parliament for this object; and to this end the subjoined form of petition is suggested for adoption.—None know how soon the evils, which have not yet reached them, may find way into their churches, since a change of minister may introduce them any day. No true Protestant can see without deep concern the Church of England, with her immense influence, converted into an engine for the dissemination of what Protestants consider to be the dangerous errors of the Church of Rome. The voice of the people has ever prevailed when unmistakably de-

clared, and will prevail now. The measures required are strictly within the province of Parliament the Book of Common Prayer, with its rubric, being by incorporation a part of the statute law of the land, which can only be amended by the Legislature. Such measures have been at various times advocated by some of the ablest and best of our ecclesiastics, from the Reformation down to the present day; and there can be no doubt that, should a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of, both bishops and clergy would be called upon to take part in its deliberations. It is therefore desirable to have petitions to both Houses, numerous signed and ready for presentation when the new Parliament assembles.—By order of the President and Council, Richard Bingham, Clerical Secretary, 17, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, W. C., Sept. 18, 1865.

ANOTHER REFORMATION.—The Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer Book has renewed its appeal to the conscience and good sense of the nation and the Legislature. This it does with an honesty which might be laudably imitated in a few other quarters. It does not disguise that it wants the ambiguous rubric and all other doubtful expressions in the Prayer-book altered to its own way of thinking. That wish, of course, prevails beyond the circle of this Association and its friends, and no doubt it is felt with even more intensity by those who would wish to see the Prayer-book more nearly in accord with our old Missals and Breviaries. But these latter are content to avail themselves of the tolerant spirit or the legal difficulties of their Church; they make no appeal, they solicit no change. They only run in practice as close as they can to the lines of the older communion, and leave indignant Protestants to stop them if it can. Their course is one that has been often tried before, with more or less success, on very different matters. "How far may you go in your country," said a lady at the French Court to Mr. Wilkes, "in abusing your Sovereign?" "That is exactly what I am trying to find," he replied. English feeling certainly does not allow a little enterprise. Opinion with us is not only speculative, it is tentative. Indeed, nobody is listened to till he has given a practical proof of his earnestness and backed up his professions by the earnestness of decided acts. The gentlemen who make the complaint in this instance, starting as they do from the other side of the religious horizon, would never have acquired their present high position if they had not shown themselves good Protestants in deed as well as word, and so done their best to bring round their fellow-Churchmen to their own way of thinking. But there is a limit to this process, and the present question is whether either side has gone too far. Here are two parties of knight-errant professing fidelity to a common Church, a common creed, a common altar, and a common ministry, and apparently jealous for the honor of all they hold in common, but evidently with sympathies that carry them in opposite directions. Of course, they are ready enough to accuse one another, but we presume there must be some common measure by which both may be tried. We hardly know a better test than that which decried supposition—the probable impression of a stranger or bystander now to the controversy and comparatively indifferent. Let us suppose a Continental stranger entering in succession a few of our churches, and desirous to make out with which side of the great schism which has divided the Western Church, England has most attraction. He would enter many churches which would certainly suggest to him that England stands on grounds of her own and occupies a singularly neutral and moderate position. He would enter others in which a German Protestant might feel perfectly at home. But he would also enter a third class, in which he would have to open his eyes wide, and look close, and wait through half the service, and be very clever too, before he could be quite sure it was not a Roman Catholic service and congregation. In this case it can hardly be denied that this is the very appearance intended, and that to deceive such a supposed visitor would be thought a triumph of ecclesiastical art. Another test has no need to be imported into the question, for it is already in operation. The clergy themselves who take part in this initiative style of service are exceedingly apt to pronounce its condemnation, and their own, by suddenly breaking off and taking up with the 'real thing.' They must be regarded as very strong and highly disinterested witnesses in favor of the allegations in the Address before us. When a man has taken part in such a service for many years, and all at once shows by a very painful and self-sacrificing step, that his acts have all that time been inconsistent with his ecclesiastical allegiance, his testimony on this point is not to be despised. It is true that he is less behind him a good many others who feel no such compunctions, and whose strong heads, subtle logic, or easy consciences enable them to continue as they have begun. But even these are not always able to check the spontaneous zeal of their hearers, who are only thought more honest than their teachers if they go a step further. The scandal of a continual dropping of oil to Rome has revived rather than abated of late years, and it certainly supplies the champions of Protestantism with a weapon stronger possibly than their own polemical reasoning. They might almost afford to hold their tongues and say nothing so long as they can point to churches which are, in fact, a thoroughfare to Rome, and from which not only a few impulsive ladies and sentimental gentlemen, but now and then the favorite curate or the incumbent himself is announced to have gone over. If ecclesiastical edifices, with their clerical staffs, severally stood on independent grounds, and had no connexion except a common use of the Prayer-book, in that case all might be content with criticizing neighboring churches as they do everything else in their neighborhood. But there is a good deal more in this case. Every church has a local dominion; every incumbent has a subordinate jurisdiction, and in a certain sense is a spiritual magistrate. Every Churchman is bound to go to his parish or district church and maintain certain filial relations with its clergy. This is not only the theory of the law, but to a great extent and in many places the actual practice. So there arises the question—if, indeed, it be a question—whether an experimental and enterprising mode of conducting Divine service is proper where the people have in the eye of the Church no choice but to take part in it, whether they like it or utterly disapprove it. It is in the interest of all sides that the case should be fully and fairly stated, and the possible contingencies well looked to. A few more complaints, a few more deputations, and a few voices in Parliament more powerful or less feeble than those already raised may just turn the scale, and a single division may compel Government to do what it would gladly have left its successors. A revision of the Liturgy! What horror does it excite in some minds; what hope in others; what anxiety, we should think, in the great majority! A few easy-going people may see nothing more in it than the removal of a few small difficulties, and the settlement of some half-dozen disputed passages. It is true there is a good deal to be done of a purely practical character in this affair. There are the three services in one to be harmonized or disengaged; there is the want of a good vesper service; there is the want of some shorter service for daily use, and of a service which at any hour may be used to precede a sermon, instead of the Litany, now the only expedient.—There are the vain repetitions to be removed, the Lessons shortened, and so forth. But, the work once begun, the occasion would be improved for alterations of a more serious character. If, then, anybody is so perfectly content with the Prayer book that he wants no change, we beg to suggest to him that he had better desist from any attempts at change, and from so using the Prayer book as to provoke innovators and Church reformers. Wise men tell us "quies non movet"; but the movement in the Church chiefly comes from those who take their stand on the Prayer-book and its rubrics, and insist

on carrying England with them to the perilous issue of a certain extreme course. What have they to hope from a Parliamentary interference, unless they think to fish in troubled waters, having renounced all idea of respectable success in these quiet days? He must indeed be singularly sharp sighted, courageous, and sure of his game who expects to gain more in a Parliamentary scramble, or in a grand polemical fight out of doors, than he can in these 'piping times' of peace. Revolution and anarchy raise up their own brood of agonies, and such a brood we should undoubtedly see if the Establishment and its formularies were to be once more thrown into the crucible of reform. For our part, we regard that day with an instinctive dread, inevitable as we are disposed to think it. We would rather stave it off for our time, and for that reason we wish to see old English feeling and Protestant convictions treated with rather more respect and forbearance than they have lately received from the pulpits and altars of Young England.—Times.

A PROMISSORY NOTE FROM THE SEA.—A gentleman belonging to Couper-Anzas, while on his way home from Rotterdam to Leith on the 9th of September, at noon, and when about 100 miles from the mouth of the Rhine, enclosed his card in a bottle, penning on the back of it that he would pay a sum of money to any one who brought or sent the card to his address. The bottle, carefully corked, was dropped from the steamer Holyrood about twelve o'clock noon of September 9, and on Wednesday morning, October 11, the gentleman received per post the identical note from a fisherman, who had picked it up on the shore near Sizwell Gap about seven miles north of Oxfordness, in the county of Suffolk. The bottle was found about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The gentleman at once transmitted the promised reward to the finder. It is somewhat remarkable that a promissory-note placed in such a position should, within a month's time, be presented for payment.—Dundee Advertiser.

DURABILITY OF IRON VESSELS.—A paper recently read before the Scottish Shipbuilding Association, stated a noteworthy fact, that one of the first, if not the first iron built vessel, named the Vulcan, is still afloat, doing duty on the Monkland Canal, on the banks of which she was built, at Fushing, nearly half a century ago. She occasionally makes her appearance on the Clyde, and has a remarkably good-looking hull; but what is, perhaps, a better quality, considering her age, is that she is still quite tight, thus giving another convincing proof of the superiority of iron as a material for shipbuilding.—Manchester Courier.

EARL RUSSELL'S ARRANGEMENTS.—The Queen, in exercise of her prerogative, has been pleased to signify to Earl Russell her wish that he should carry on the Government as first Lord of the Treasury.—In proceeding to execute the Queen's commands, Earl Russell has received cordial assurances of support and confidence from all his colleagues. The meeting of the Cabinet, which was appointed to take place on Thursday, is postponed to Saturday, in consequence of the alteration of the arrangements connected with the funeral obsequies of Lord Palmerston. Until then we cannot specify the changes which must follow the death of the late chief of the Administration; but we believe we are not wrong in anticipating that the country will have the advantage of the ability and experience of Lord Clarendon as Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Globe.

UNITED STATES.

The Roman Churches in Baltimore have contributed over \$11,000 for the benefit of the poor at the South. Next the Protestant churches of the same city will be asked to contribute some thousands of dollars to convert these Catholics to Christianity. But money is plenty, and only about three-fourths of the world are still without the Gospel in any shape.—Christian Inquirer.

FESTAINS BWARE!—We have not heard of the arrest of the agent of the so-called Fenian loan, and yet it is an act which if not done, ought to be done at once. However deeply Americans may sympathize with the people of Ireland touching the injuries received at the hands of the English Government, they are not such fools as to encourage open resistance on the part of the peasantry of the Emerald Isle against the gigantic military power of Great Britain. This Fenian business is not exclusively a question of Irish repugnance to English rule. It is a matter of downright swindling. Every sensible man in this country, and the very people who are engineering this loan, know that every dollar subscribed to it will find its way into the pockets of the rascals who will never account for any money that they may receive. The most noticeable feature of the whole movement is that it is controlled almost exclusively by unknown Irishmen. The attempted revolution of 1848 furnished the world with names which, at least, had a recognized standing, such, for instance, as Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, John Mitchell, Richard O'Gorman, and others which might be mentioned. But the Fenian movement of 1865 is confined to porter-house keepers, briefless lawyers, and a list of characterless nobodies, without respectability, influence, or even notoriety. The subscribers to this loan will be day-laborers, servant girls, and other poor ignorant people who have no means of judging of the chances for or against an attempted revolution in Ireland. To obtain money from these people is swindling, pure and simple, and it is due to the good name of the American nation that the strong arm of the law be interposed to protect them against such an imposition. We call upon our citizens to frown down this whole scheme. We call upon the press of the country to denounce it as it deserves, and, last of all, upon the officers of the law to promptly arrest and properly punish every person who is engaged in directing the loan or in receiving money in exchange for Fenian bonds. While we sympathize with the people of Ireland in their complaints against the English Government, we wish them to distinctly understand that the majority of the American people do not deem them fit for self-government. The same objections to granting the elective franchise to the colored population of the South will hold good with reference to the question of Irish independence. It is true that after being educated Irishmen in this country make good enough citizens, but the experience with them in this and other cities abundantly prove that an Irish republic, if established, would prove a nuisance and a curse among the nations.—Not true friend of Ireland will encourage its people to think of obtaining national independence. Their destiny is involved in that of Great Britain, and all who have at heart their best interests will prefer to have their condition ameliorated under English rule to deluding them with the hope of an Irish Republic, which is sure to be blasted at the first attempt to realize it.—New York Round Table.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—The Tribune of New York has been endeavoring to expose the filthy condition of that city, and put the public on its guard, in view of the threatening pestilence. The streets were found in an exceedingly vile condition, but the exhibit of a visit to the houses inhabited by the poor is no less alarming in a sanitary point of view, and mournful enough in a social aspect.—'It is difficult,' says our contemporary, 'to find language with which to portray the shocking, indecent, and murderous places in which a large portion of our population are crowded together, without the slightest possibility of getting a breath of pure air or a ray of sun light, from one end of the year to the other. Of course if the epidemic reaches such spots there is no escape for these unhappy beings. We fear that the same evil exists to no small extent in this city, where large numbers of families are crowded together in wretched hovels, sometimes in single rooms. Whether there be any special danger or not, it is to such places that the health officers should at all times have their attention directed.—Montreal Herald.

SOBERING THOUGHTS.—From being one of the cheapest countries in the world to live in, taking the ratio of wages into consideration, the United States has become one of the dearest. Five years ago all articles of prime necessity were within the reach of almost every family in the land; whilst taxes of every kind were so light that the burden of them was not felt. What a change has taken place since then. Now every imaginable thing is taxed to its utmost capacity. We are taxed on the food we consume, the fuel that cooks it, the liquids we drink, the clothes we wear, the house we live in, the income that we receive. We are taxed on the raw material, and taxed over and over again on its manufacture and sale. The business we do, the receipts we give, the covenant we enter into, the car we ride in, the watch we carry, the chair we sit in, the window we look through, the nail that we drive, the match that we light, even the very stones of the street and the bricks of the sidewalk are indirectly taxed. Everything, in short, is taxed except the air we breathe.

What have we to show as a compensation for being saddled with these extraordinary burthens? The emancipation of the negro and the vindication of a principle that yet remains open to dispute. These are the achievements that have cost us four thousand millions of dollars, the loss of two hundred and fifty thousand lives, the greater or less devastation and impoverishment of thirteen States, and the creation of a privileged class of bondholders, whose exemption from State taxation increases the charge imposed upon the rest of the community. But the cost to us does not end here. We have yet to take into consideration the utter disorganization of the labor system of the South; the contempt which has been cast in high places upon the organic law of the land, the total want of respect that has been shown for the civil tribunals, the shameless disregard that has been paid to the clearest right of individuals and of States, the persecutions for opinion's sake, the wretched influences exerted upon communities by legions of spies and informers, the syncretical adulteration of every wrongful act, every lawless exercise of power by professional politicians and fanatical partisans, and the bold and unblushing advocacy of the centralization of authority and the crushing out of all opposition, by assuming that the Administration and the Government were one.—Baltimore Gazette.

THE RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION COMMENCED.—In a lunatic asylum in this State (Missouri), with two burglars and a negro rascal for companions, is incarcerated a pious young Catholic priest, for the crime of having preached the word of God, without having first obtained a State license to do so. To obtain this license he should have taken, not merely an oath of loyalty for the past, declaring that he had never thought or sympathized otherwise than the authorities think he should have done during the war.—The oath he might have probably taken, if he would only degrade his manhood and his priesthood, kneeling at the throne of the Governor—a beggar for permission to preach the Gospel of the King of Kings! Another devoted priest is now awaiting his trial at Jefferson City for the same offence. This clergyman has been from the beginning a strong Union man and was editor of the German Catholic paper of this city, which was all but Radical. The Jefferson City Times classes his offence with 'gambling and selling whiskey without license,' and says he will be tried for each offence. In a previous number, the same paper mentions that some persons are of opinion that a religious war is at hand—a war chiefly against Catholics, and intimates that as the war against slavery commenced in Kansas, that against Catholicity will commence in Missouri. The vulgar bigotry of this paper would place it below all criticism or authority, if there were not indications that there is a spirit alive—the infidel and godless spirit of the French Revolution—bold and wicked enough to dare such a persecution. The fact that only Catholic priests have been arrested, though it is notorious that they have never preached politics or rebellion, and never even preached against the New Constitution—points in this direction.—St. Louis Dispatch.

ANOTHER PRIEST ARRESTED.—Father Tucker of Perryville, halted up for preaching.—The hunt after Catholic priests who are found to be guilty of preaching unlicensed. In some part of the state the minions of the New Constitution exhibit as much vindictive and cruel zeal in their search for offending priests as did Oliverhous in his hunt after Scottish Covenanters. Father Tucker, an aged and exemplary Catholic priest, beloved by all who knew him, was arrested at Perryville, last week, for preaching without having filed the new Constitution oath. Hon. Thomas E. Norvell appeared for the defendant, assisted by Col. Newberry and Mr. Deall, while the indictment was defended by Mr. John Robinson, the Circuit Attorney, and Mr. Nulle, of Ironton. The argument was before Judge Carter, who took the case under advisement. The following is the demurrer of the plaintiff through his counsel, Major Nowell:—

State of Missouri vs. Rev. Louis Tucker.—Indictment for preaching the Gospel. When this case was called up a demurrer was filed as follows:—

State of Missouri vs. Rev. Louis Tucker.—Defendant demurrer to the indictment in the above cause, for the following reasons:—

1. Said indictment does not charge defendant with any crime known to the law.
2. Preaching the gospel is no crime.
3. The section of the New Constitution, which proscribes ministers of the Gospel and others, is void, because:—

It is repugnant to the genius of a Republican Government. It violates the civil and religious liberty of the citizens, as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. It is inconsistent with the religious and civil liberty of the citizens of Missouri, as declared in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Missouri.

THOMAS E. NORVELL, Defendant's Attorney.

The country is flooded with counterfeit money of all denominations. So numerous are the bogus notes of fractional currency that people have almost ceased to scrutinize them, but pass them as being equally as good as another. Not that the counterfeit cannot be detected by one accustomed to handle money, but that the bogus stamps are so numerous that people grow careless in the act of circulating them. These wonderful creatures, the detectives, cease announcements to be made frequently of the arrest of counterfeiters and the seizure of large quantities of the 'queer' with, in some instances, the plates from which they are printed. But a few days ago a lot of counterfeit greenbacks and stamps was found in one of the up-town streets of New York. Yesterday another manufactory was discovered at Astoria. All over the country arrests are being made, but as yet we do not see that any one is being punished.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

AN ANTI-MATRIMONIAL ORGANIZATION.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes under date of Nov. 1st:—

An interesting rumor is in circulation this afternoon, to the effect that a society of single gentlemen is forming here, for the purpose of discountenancing the habits of extreme luxury and the extravagance among young ladies. It is well known that the society attempted last year by some ladies, for a similar purpose, failed miserably. No one now wears the badge of the 'Black Bee,' and not more than half a dozen were ever bold enough to do so. Our city, socially, seems to be rapidly approaching the Parisian condition of morals, and the attempt hitherto made to redeem it have resulted in utter failure. Hence the novel method now said to be taken, which is modelled after a similar attempt at Marseilles, France, where six thousand single gentlemen banded together and swore not to marry until the ladies abandoned their present mode of extravagance.

The True Witness.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
 NOVEMBER—1865.

Friday, 17—St. Gregory, B. C.
 Saturday, 18—Dedication of B. of S. B. P. P.
 Sunday, 19—Twenty-fourth after Pentecost. St. Elizabeth, W.
 Monday, 20—St. Felix de Valois.
 Tuesday, 21—Presentation of E. V. M.
 Wednesday, 22—St. Cecilia, V. M.
 Thursday, 23—St. Clement, P. M.
 The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
 Friday, 17—Hotel-Dieu, Montreal.
 Sunday, 19—St. Felix de Valois.
 Tuesday, 21—Convent of Beauharnois.
 Thursday, 23—Convent of Chateauguay.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lord Palmerston was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, on Friday, 27th ult. He is succeeded in office, nominally, by Lord Russell, but this arrangement does not give universal satisfaction, and is not looked upon as anything but a temporary make shift. The words of *Punch* are still held to be true, that "Johnny is not strong enough for the place." The trial of the Fenian prisoners is fixed for the 27th instant; in the meantime fresh arrests of suspected persons are occasionally made. It does not appear that the cholera has made any great progress in England since our last.

Everything is quiet for the present on the Continent; only Austria and Prussia are bullying the free City of Frankfurt, in that its Senate allowed a meeting of delegates from the different German Diets to be held within its walls, to discuss the affairs of Germany, and to criticise the action of the two Great States as towards the Duchies. The Emperor and Empress of the French have greatly popularised themselves amongst the Parisians by their visit to the cholera patients. In Italy the elections hitherto, have given a decided majority to the Ministerial party; the partisans, however, of the extreme Revolution will muster strong. It is supposed that one of the first measures that will be laid before the new Parliament will be a Bill for secularising all Church property, and for a civil constitution of the clergy—that is to say, for converting the ministers of the Church into salaried hirelings of the State. The Italian revolutionists are but copying their predecessors of the French National Assembly.

Captain Wirtz, late of the Confederate Army, was hung at Washington on Friday last, for having, according to the finding of the Court, conspired with Jefferson Davis and others to starve and otherwise ill-treat the Federal prisoners under the charge of the first-named. The unhappy man died protesting his innocence; but from the evidence published it would seem as if many of the cruelties towards the unfortunate Federal prisoners under his care, were but too clearly proved. The late President of the Confederate States is still in prison awaiting his trial, and though the President is importuned in his favor, it is most likely that proceedings will be instituted against him.

The negro insurrection at Jamaica has been put down, and many of the ringleaders have been hung. The sole object of the insurgents seems to have been the extermination of the white race, for grievances of any kind they had none to urge. Actuated by a fiendish cruelty which seems to be almost inherent in their blood, the negroes set to work torturing, mutilating, and murdering the white population; they spared neither age nor sex, and aimed evidently at nothing less than the extermination of all of European origin. These Jamaica negroes, it must be remembered, are not a politically degraded class. They are, as before the law, in all respects the equals of white men; they are voters, magistrates, judges, members of the Legislature, and of the Executive. The highest offices of the State are as open to them as to their fellow-citizens of a different color, and in their case the theories of the extreme Abolitionists of the United States have been carried out to their last consequences, with what results we now see. The convict Barreau will be hung to-day, Fri-

day. He, it seems, as a Federal soldier, had invoked the interference of the U. States President in his behalf for a commutation of sentence. A representation, courteously worded, was addressed by Mr. Seward to our authorities, to learn if there were any grounds for granting to the convict a reprieve. The Canadian Executive replied that in the case of Barreau no such grounds existed, and that the law must take its course. At the hour of execution the holy sacrifice of the Mass will be offered up for the dying man, and that thus through the infinite merits of Our Lord, and His all cleansing blood, the soul of the penitent sinner may rest in peace. The prayers of all charitable Christians are requested for this end.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, AND THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The affairs of this institution are, it seems, in a bad state. It is burthened with debt to the amount of nearly \$60,000, in spite of a handsome Government grant of \$11,200, and an annual income from other sources of nearly \$7,000—in all about \$17,000—and though it administers relief to only about 50 poor patients. Its internal economy is deplorable; and the Grand Jurors of Toronto having visited it about a fortnight ago made a report to the following effect:—

"They were shocked at the poverty-stricken state in which they found it, and at the utter want of proper ventilation and drainage. There is no furniture except deal chairs. The bed-clothes are in rags. Proper food, and necessary comforts cannot be had for the patients, and all for the want of means to conduct an institution that ought in all humanity to be the best cared for in the Province."—*Vide Globe*, 8th inst.

Under these circumstances an appeal was lately made to the public of Toronto, and amongst others to the Bishop and Clergy of that diocese in favor of the funds of the said poverty-stricken, though well-endowed Hospital. Now the Catholics of Toronto support their own House of Providence, "an institution which affords relief to a large number of sick and suffering"—as the *Globe* recognises—"with but a little public aid;" and it must be borne in mind that the Catholic laity of Toronto are also constantly appealed to for other charitable and religious purposes, to which they never fail liberally to respond.

Relief therefore in money it was not in the power of the Bishop of Toronto or of his flock immediately to give: but with that true Christian charity which ever inspires him, His Lordship, when appealed to in behalf of the Toronto Hospital, made instant reply to its Board of Directors, with the following proposals:—

1. That the Hospital be kept under the present Board of Directors.
2. That His Lordship should supply a sufficient number of Sisters of Charity for the domestic management of the Hospital.
3. That under this domestic arrangement His Lordship would engage for less than the present yearly Government grant of \$11,200 to maintain eighty-five poor patients, instead of fifty, as at present.
4. That clergymen, and ministers of all denominations, should have free access to the Hospital, as at present.
5. That the Board of Directors use all the other Revenues of the Hospital, which last year amounted to \$6,588, to pay the outstanding debts, and to put the Hospital in a comfortable position.

The plan that His Lordship proposes is not novel. England, France, and the United States gladly avail themselves of the charitable services of the Sisters of Charity, finding therein not only a great diminution of expence to themselves, but a great augmentation to the comforts of the sick. In the words of His Lordship:—

"The plan that I have the honor to propose to you to benefit the hospital has not been disdained by three of the greatest governments of the world. England, France, and the United States of America, who in great need, in the Crimea, and during the war happily terminated on our borders, called for the assistance of the Sisters of Charity, and Mercy for their military and civil hospitals, and found in them, as the world knows, a host of good Samaritans more permanent than the good and illustrious Miss Nightingale, and her charitable companions."

I propose to you, therefore, gentlemen, to place all the domestic arrangements of the Hospital under the care of the Sisters of Charity; and I will guarantee that you will be able to set apart all the revenues from rents and interest to liquidate your debt, and to pay interest; and with the Government grant and other resources which amounted last year to the total of \$13,113, maintain as at present fifty three patients, and add largely to the number, and have the hospital as well kept, and as clean as it is at present, and the patients as well cared for.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 J. J. LYSON,
 Bishop of Toronto.

This generous offer on the part of the Bishop has not met with a corresponding response from the intensely Protestant population of Toronto. Not that the advantages, in so far as the sick poor of that city are concerned, are obvious. One single item of the expence of the Hospital as at present administered will show what savings would be effected by the adoption of His Lordship's plan. The wages of the persons employed in the Hospital and whom it is proposed that the

Sisters of Charity should supersede amount to about \$2,700. Nevertheless, the Protestant feelings of the majority are more powerful advocates against the adoption of the system—than are the necessities of the poor in its favor. So much the worse for the poor.

But in lieu of the Bishop's plan—what do the Protestants of Toronto propose to do?—for something must be done and that quickly unless they wish to be disgraced by their failure to pay their debts—and their indifference to the cry of their suffering fellow-creatures. The *Globe* in this case, as in general when the services of the hard ridden Protestant horse are in requisition, says that if voluntary contributions sufficient to raise the annual income of the Hospital by several thousand dollars be not forthcoming, compulsory taxation must be resorted to. In other words, Catholics must be compelled by law to support a Hospital which Protestants for the most control, although out of their own pockets the former provide in their House of Providence for the relief of the poor and suffering of their own communion. This is what our separated brethren meant by religious liberty—from which liberty we pray "Good Lord deliver us."

As a precaution against any attempts that the Fenians from the United States might be tempted to make upon Canada, the Government has come to the determination of calling out some of the Militia, and stationing them on the frontier. Some alterations will also be made in the stations of the regular troops, and the garrison of London will be increased.

That there may be no need for these precautions we sincerely hope; but nevertheless the authorities are to be praised for having taken them. There is no saying what the Fenians might be tempted to do if the frontier were perfectly defenceless; and though, of course, we do not suppose that they are simple enough to believe that, unaided by the United States, they could effect any permanent settlement in Canada, yet they reckon not altogether rashly in assuming that, even a trifling raid might, in the present condition of the relations betwixt the two countries, Great Britain and the United States, lead to a war. To bring this about, as the preliminary to an insurrection in Ireland, and not plunder only, not the idea of effecting a conquest of Canada, is, we believe, part of the Fenian programme.

That the Government of the United States connives at, even if it does not do a little more, the designs of the Fenians cannot be doubted. The language of the President the other day, though carefully worded, to a Fenian deputation praying for the release of Mr. John Mitchell, is a clear proof not only that the Fenians are recognised by the United States Government as an organised body, but that their designs against Great Britain are by it approved of, and accepted as constituting a valid claim to special favor. The liberation of Mr. J. Mitchell from the Bastille to which a *lettre de cachet* had consigned him, was simply a compliment or grace accorded to the Fenians because of their known hostility to the British Government.

Our authorities have therefore very excellent reason, not for alarm indeed, but for being on the alert. As an additional motive for adopting timely precautions, it is asserted in the daily press, we know not with what degree of truth, that two men in the Toronto jail have revealed to the authorities a plot on the part of the Fenians to rob the banks; and in other quarters the certainty of a Fenian raid and its prospects are announced, discussed, and amply commented upon. With the precautions now adopted, we may confidently expect that, should any such attack be attempted, the raiders will meet with a warm reception.

"Rest and be thankful." Lord Palmerston's motto, would be, were the Fenian leaders, the "head-centres," or by whatsoever other silly name they designate themselves, wise—the principle they would adopt. These gentry have got themselves into a good thing, and should therein be content. According to the *Monster News*, a Limerick Catholic paper, Mr. John O'Mahony has a salary of £5,000 a year; and Mr. Stevens touches the annual sum of £1,000—very nice rewards indeed for their services.—Patriotism, of the non-combatant sort, is in short a lucrative profession; and we can scarce bring ourselves to believe that our well-paid patriots are very anxious to bring about a crisis, which would inevitably have the result of ruining the business in which they are engaged. They will, we think, "rest and be thankful;" they have got what they wanted; and, if wise men, they will be content to "let well alone." It is only your hungry patriots that are dangerous; sleek, well-fed patriots, patriots in the receipt of a pleasant fixed income, whether as office-holders, under the very Government which they once denounced and conspired to overthrow, or as living upon the gullibility of the public, are invariably non-combatant, and very often the most noisy and the most obtrusive assertors of law and order. Mr. O'Mahony's salary, therefore, of £5,000 a year is pretty good security that he will keep the peace.

FREEDOM OF EDUCATION.—Of the three prominent grievances of Ireland, spoken of as the Land Question, the Church Question, and the Education Question—the last seems in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled. It is at least no unimportant victory that has been already gained by the friends of Free Education, and in the highest quarters of the enemy's camp we find accordingly that consternation; and despair of much longer upholding the present order of things obtain.—When a Protestant Archbishop of Dublin addressing the clergy of his diocese, as was the case the other day—Oct. 20—tells them that the system of "mixed education" which for years the government of which he is the agent has strenuously labored to enforce upon the reluctant Catholic people of Ireland, is a failure; that "already it exists much more in the name than in the reality;" and that the denominational system must be adopted in Ireland as well as in England—the friends of Free Education may congratulate themselves that the battle is almost won, and that it requires on their part but one more vigorous and united charge to complete their triumph, and the overthrow of "mixed" or "Godless" schools and Universities. As the London *Times* admits when criticising Dr. Trench's address, "the obstinacy of the religious bodies is too much for the patience of the State."—*Times*, 24th Oct.

The Education Question settled, and "mixed schools" abolished, the Church Question will no longer present any insuperable difficulties to the Catholic. Hitherto the danger to Catholic interests has consisted in this: That the Church Establishment abolished, its immense revenues would be devoted to propping up, and extending the existing system of "mixed education;" and revenues so applied would be more dangerous to Catholic faith and Catholic morality than they were whilst in the hands of the parsons. But with the overthrow of the "mixed or Godless system," and the adoption in lieu thereof of a denominational system—this danger will no longer exist; and therefore with a safe conscience the Irish Catholic will, when Dr. Trench's recommendations are carried out, be able to insist upon the abolition of Ireland's monster grievance.

We too in Canada should be comforted by, and take courage from the example set us in Ireland. There the obstinacy of the religious bodies—the firmness of the Pastors of the Church seconded by the zeal and liberality of their flocks, has exhausted the patience, or obstinacy of the State. The latter has been compelled to yield, and will have to yield also in Canada, if we but show ourselves as determined and as obstinate in insisting upon our rights, as have the people of Ireland.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THAT.—The Protestant Press is in raptures over the relapse of a Mr. W. G. Palsgrave to Protestantism. The history of the gentleman is curious. A student at Oxford, he became deeply impressed with the "church principles" put forward by the Puseyites or High Church Anglican party.—Carrying out these principles to their logical consequences, he became a Catholic, a priest, and a zealous missionary in Syria, where, as they themselves avowed, the American Protestant Missionaries, were much troubled by his zeal, his eloquence, and consequent success amongst the native population. Suddenly, however, he renounced his duties as priest, and returning to London, once more made profession of Protestantism. In an article in the *Globe*, to which we are indebted for these particulars of the strange career of a very strange man, we find the following pictures given of him—*as he appeared, when a Catholic priest, and as he appears now, to-day, that he has relapsed into Protestantism:—*

"A friend of mine," says the writer of the paragraph in question, "who saw him in the East some two or three years ago, and was shocked at his self-inflicted privations, was not a little astonished at meeting him unexpectedly in a London ball-room, last June, in the ordinary dress coat and light dancing shoes."

We put it to the candid reader, under which aspect, that of the Romish Missionary, macerated by vigils and fastings, "in weariness, and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness;" or under that of the frequenter of "London ball-rooms, in the month of June, clad in dress-coat and light dancing shoes," did Mr. Palsgrave the more resemble the Apostle St. Paul, the true faithful disciple of Him Who, for our sakes, was made man, suffering and dying for us upon the cross? There may be joy in Belgravia over the conversion of Mr. Palsgrave to the pure faith of Protestantism, and his renunciation of the errors of Popery; but how is it with the angels who are in Heaven, and among whom there is great rejoicing over one sinner who repenteth?

In the case of the application made by Mr. Devlin before Judge Monk that the kidnapers of Mr. Saunders be admitted to bail, His Honor replied that he could not set aside the order of the Court for the imprisonment of the accused. The application was therefore unsuccessful; it is said that Mr. Devlin will appeal in behalf of his clients.

We find occasionally in our Protestant contemporaries startling admissions, but we look in vain for any signs of a sincere repentance on their part. Speaking of the prevalence of divorce and the disregard for the sanctities of marriage in the United States, one Protestant paper admits that the peace and good order of society are rather endangered than secured by the laws relating to divorce. More explicit on the same subject is the *New Bedford Mercury*, which says:—

"So long as marriage is regarded as simply a civil contract, and not as a sacred, religious, heaven appointed ordinance the evil alluded to will exist. The time of the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius will be entirely occupied, as it now is, by the hearing of divorce cases."

It is now too late for Protestants to speak.—That marriage is a mere civil contract, and not a sacrament, is one chief point upon which all Protestant sects are agreed; and it is impossible for them again, or without returning to the bosom of the Catholic Church, to raise marriage above the level to which it was degraded by Luther and the leaders of the apostasy of the sixteenth century. These complaints and admissions by Protestants are valuable, however, as they show that in discarding Catholicity, and the Catholic doctrine as to marriage, the Protestant world has sacrificed the interests, not only of the spiritual, but of the temporal order, the things that make for peace and good order; on earth, as well as the things of heaven.

The *Pays* tells us that a certain class of crimes, murder, brigandage, and such like occur only in despotic countries amongst an ignorant population, kept in ignorance purposely by a brutal government. Without pronouncing any opinion on the truth of these premises, accepting them however hypothetically, we ask—what conclusions we must draw as to the intelligence of the U. States, and the character of their government from the following facts—by no means of rare occurrence—duly recorded in a U. States journal, the *Rome G. A. Courier:—*

"On Sunday, Aug. 27th, two citizens of Pickens county, named Gravelly and Nally, went to church during the hour of preaching, and called for two men against whom they had an old grudge. The men refusing to come out, Gravelly and Nally went in, drew their pistols, and commenced shooting.—They fired several times, and killed one man, and mortally wounded a lady, before the desperadoes could be forced to desist. On the Wednesday following, Lieut. Harper, of the 29th Indiana, with three men and three citizens of Cartersville, went to Pickens county for the purpose of arresting Gravelly and Nally. They found Gravelly, his three sons and Nally, all in Nally's house, thoroughly armed and prepared to resist an arrest. Messrs. Smith and Collins, as they were citizens, went to entreat them to surrender. As they approached the door they were both shot and killed. It was about eight o'clock at night. A general fight ensued, lasting nearly half an hour. Two of the desperadoes being then dead and a third one mortally wounded, the other two rushed out of the house and attempted to escape by running. One was killed, and the other saying he would surrender, attempted to shoot one of the soldiers, and was himself despatched with a bayonet."

We commend also the following to the editor of the *Pays* as an appropriate commentary upon his theory as to the connection betwixt crime, and despotic Governments which purposely keep their subjects in ignorance. The illustrations of this Liberal thesis are all taken from one single telegram, dated Oct. 20th:—

ARBAHY, OCT. 20.
 1. A most atrocious murder was committed at a place known as Bread's Tavern, on Saturday night.
 2. The Captain of the Canal boat Allie Clark, and her driver, were assassinated, as is supposed by two men hired by him as deck hands in New York.—The Captain was robbed of between \$200 and \$300 and his body and that of his driver thrown into the Canal.

NEW YORK OCT. 30.
 3. The number of killed by the St. John's disaster now foots up 13. Most horrible robberies were committed during the catastrophe, the dead body of Mr. Brooks being robbed of his watch and pocket book, and Mr. Searles was robbed of his watch while crawling around on the floor of the cabin.

Pretty well this for one forenoon, and strikingly suggestive as to the morality of the Northern States! Eh, good *Mons. Pays*!

The following paragraph is from a paper published at Buffalo, in the United States. It shows in what esteem are held the brave men who fought the battles of the North against the South, and helped to trample out the liberties of a gallant people who demanded only what the Irish demand for themselves—to wit, the right of self-government:—

"All German, and Irish Catholic, laborers have been excluded from all public works in Chicago by the Abolition City authorities, to make room for anti-Catholics and negroes. No Catholic is allowed to work even one day. Think of this German, and Irish Catholic, soldiers!"—*Western New York Catholic*.

If further proof were needed of the feeling of bitter hostility with which Catholics, without distinction of national origin, are regarded in the Northern States, we should find it in the following extract from the *Springfield Journal:—*
 "We killed slavery, now let us kill Popery."

THE RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—It will be noticed that on and after Monday next, the Richelieu Company's Steamers will leave Montreal at five o'clock instead of six, as heretofore.

DOUBLE GUARDS ON THE BANKS.—We are informed that, on account of the recent burglaries, the watchmen of the several banks in this city have received orders which stimulate them to further watchfulness. Their numbers have been doubled, and, in short, every precaution has been taken to ensure the premises at night.—*Toronto Globe*.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON FENIANISM AND ORANGEISM. — The most important document that the Fenian has hitherto provoked, is without exception a letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to his clergy, which in our next issue we shall lay before our readers at length. At the same time the opinion of His Grace upon Fenianism, its origin and its objects, cannot too often or too prominently be brought before the Catholic public, misled as some of them have been by the artful teachings of demagogues so as to believe that there was nothing in Fenianism incompatible with their fidelity to the Catholic Church. Hear what an eminent Prelate of that Church, of one who more especially represents to the people of Ireland the Holy Father, the Vicar of Jesus Christ Himself, says upon this point:—

"As to what is called Fenianism, you are aware that, looking on it as a compound of folly and wickedness, wearing the mask of patriotism to make dupes of the unwary, and as the work of a few fanatics or knaves, wicked enough to jeopardize others in order to promote their own sordid views, I have repeatedly raised my voice against it since it first became known at the time of M'Manus's funeral, four years ago; and that I cautioned young men against promising or swearing obedience to strangers with whom they were altogether unacquainted, putting themselves at the mercy of plotting spies and treacherous informers, and risking their lives and liberty, and endangering the lives of others, in attempting to carry out projects, hopeless in themselves, which, doing no good to any class, might involve the country in ruin and bloodshed. Would to God that more attention had been paid to such friendly admonitions! If they had been listened to, we should not now have to regret that so many young men are suffering the hardships of prison, and their families overwhelmed with affliction, while their seducers are far away from danger, laughing at the simplicity of their dupes, and enjoying the wages of iniquity. But even if no advice had been given—if you, rev. brethren, in your affection for your flocks, had not cautioned them against Fenianism, should not those who were called on to join it have raised the following questions:— Who are its leaders? What public services have they rendered to the country? What claim have they to demand our confidence? Would they sacrifice others to promote their own sordid views? Are they men of religion? Are they men remarkable for their sobriety, their good conduct, and attention to their own affairs? Have they been successful in business? Are they men to whom we would lend money, or trust the management of our property? Were they to succeed, would they be good rulers and good magistrates? Would they better the condition of the country; or rather, as needy and desperate adventurers are always disposed to do, would they not introduce despotism and a system of confiscation, and the spoliation of all property public and private? In the case of the leaders of the Fenians, if these questions had been seriously considered, no men of sense would have joined their ranks. Nay, more, if the charges lately made against the originators of the movement had been known, every one would have been filled with alarm at their introduction into the country; for they are said to have proposed nothing less than to destroy the faith of our people by circulating works like those of the impious Voltaire, to preach up Socialism, to seize the property of those who have any, and to exterminate both the gentry of the country and the Catholic clergy. Whatever it is to be said of such fearful accusations, which we hope are only founded on vague reports, it is too certain that the managers of the Fenian paper, called the Irish People, made it a vehicle of scandal, and circulated in its columns most pernicious and poisonous maxims. Fortunately, they had not the wit nor the talents of Voltaire; but, according to appearances, they did not yield to him in anxiety to do mischief, and in malice. And hence, it must be admitted, that for suppressing that paper the public authorities deserve the thanks and gratitude of all those who love Ireland, its peace, and its religion. But, omitting all reference to persons, and leaving it to the courts of justice to determine what the legal merit of Fenianism may be, I again beg of you, rev. brethren, to act as you have done for the past, making every effort to save your flocks from the contamination of all secret societies. Remind them from time to time that good works are not afraid of the light of day, but that crimes seek to conceal themselves in the darkness of night. Remind them also that the Catholic Church condemns all secret societies dangerous to the State or the Church, whether bound by oath or not. All who join in such societies are excommunicated, and cannot be absolved as long as they continue connected with them. This law is in full vigour in Ireland, and ought to be enforced against Ribbonmen, Freemasons, and Fenians. Some of those who engage in secret societies are rich and powerful; but the Church is not an exceptor of persons; she condemns all who do wrong. Wealth and power, when by their evil deeds they give scandal to the weak, deserve greater punishment and severer censure. However, it is for the weak and the infirm, who are more exposed than others, that we should be especially solicitous, and it is our duty to make every exertion, in season, to save them from the fangs of all ravenous wolves. Fenianism, indeed, seems now to be at an end; a few policemen demolished the structure; not a head was raised in its defence; probably, after a short time, we shall hear no more about it. However, to aid in utterly eradicating it, and to show simple people the folly and absurdity of the system they were asked to adopt, it will not be amiss to review its proceedings and tendencies. While promising to bring back the golden age to Ireland, the great and only policy of Fenianism seems to have been to play into the hands of Orangeism, and to give it a pretext to continue its unholly orgies, to prevent the country from seeking the redress of any grievance, to censure those who undertook anything useful, and to occupy the people in the building of castles in the air, turning them away from all useful and industrious pursuits.—Fenianism made us ridiculous by its boasts, its menaces, and its promises, pretending to overthrow the British Government, and to establish an Irish republic. This was all idle boasting calculated to deceive the unreflecting. Fenianism had no power and no means to accomplish such a revolution; its hopes of obtaining assistance from America were quite delusive; the American Government is hostile to it. The leading Fenians in the great Republic could only assist their brethren at home by talk and promises; any money they had collected was too useful for themselves; they could not send troops without an immense fleet which they could not provide, and unless they armed themselves with swords as long as those of the great Fenian giant of olden times, and struck their enemies across the wide ocean, I do not see what service they could render. Fenianism, however, though powerless to obtain what it proposed, had great influence in bringing about mischief; it succeeded in inducing its dupes to engage in breaches of the law, to disturb the minds of others, and to bring public vengeance on themselves."

The above fully confirms the opinions respecting Fenianism which, a few weeks ago we ventured to express in the columns of this paper. It is neither a religious nor yet a national agitation: it is a Jacquerie, or at all events an intended Jacquerie, and nothing more. It aims at the

establishment neither of religious liberty, nor of political liberty, but of Communism, and it is directed rather against property, than against the dominion of the Saxon.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.—In again calling attention to this Catholic periodical we are actuated by the desire of seeing it widely circulated amongst the English speaking portion of our Catholic population in Canada. We publish therefore as a sample of the many excellent things which it contains, a list of the contents of the last, or September number. I. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew. II. Mr. Oxenham and the Dublin Review. III. Catholicism in Geneva. IV. The Case of Galileo. V. The Formation of Christendom. VI. The Irish Land Question. VII. Calderwood and Mill on Hamilton. VIII. Foreign Events of Catholic Interest. IX. Foreign Periodical Literature. X. Notices of Books.

It will thus be seen that two articles in the above list especially address themselves to subjects on which all Catholics should be well posted up, as these, i.e. the St. Bartholomew Massacre and the case of Galileo—are constantly thrown in their teeth as proofs of the cruelty and the ignorance of their Church. The articles in the Review examine these two subjects most carefully and thoroughly; and they prove conclusively, that the Roman Catholic Church is no more responsible for the atrocities of the St. Bartholomew and the crimes of Charles IX. and his mother, than is the Church of England for the Massacre of Glencoe: and that in the case of Galileo the stories commonly circulated amongst Protestants about torture having been applied to the learned man are without the shadow even of a foundation, and that the Catholic Church never committed herself either as to the truth or falsity of the Copernican system. The other articles are all worthy of a most careful perusal.

The Orangemen of Canada East, as will be seen from a notice which we publish elsewhere, have repudiated Mr. Ogle Gowan's advice to arm, and take upon themselves the task of defending the country against a Fenian invasion.—With much good sense, and good feeling we hope, they condemn Mr. Ogle Gowan's scheme as calculated to increase the dangers against which it is levelled, and to break up the *entente cordiale* that, in Lower Canada, at all events, exists between all Her Majesty's subjects, whether Catholic or Protestant.

We hail this action on the part of the Lower Canadian Orangemen as a good omen; as a sign that the angry passions which alone can keep alive Orangeism in a community like ours, are dying out; and as a proof that, should the necessity arise, Catholics and Protestants, remembering only their common duties as subjects of a common sovereign, will stand up side by side in defence of their common liberties, and their national independence. That for this purpose Orangemen should arm, is but right and proper; and what their Catholic fellow-subjects object to is the exclusive arming of Orangemen—as if the latter alone were loyal, as if to them alone belonged the full status of British subjects.

The letter of Mr. Ogle Gowan cast a slur upon the loyalty of the Catholics of the Province. The address of the Orangemen of Lower Canada is, as far as it goes, a vindication of Catholic loyalty, a simple act of justice. We trust we pray, that it may have the effect of neutralising the evil which the letter of the Ex-Grand Master was but too well calculated to produce, in that it discriminated betwixt Protestants and Catholics, and insinuated that the former, because true to their Church, must needs be traitors to their Queen.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The following correspondence has been sent us for publication:—

LETTER OF MR. DEVLIN.
St. Patrick's Hall,
Montreal, 7th November, 1865.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that, at a meeting of St. Patrick's Society, held in the Saint Patrick's Hall, in this city, yesterday, the 7th inst., their attention was called to an address issued at Toronto, by one Ogle R. Gowan, to the Orangemen of Canada, recommending to that body to arm, under the pretence that their services would be immediately required to repel, as he says, a threatened invasion of this Province by an organization known by the name of the "Fenian Brotherhood."

It was, therefore, by a resolution of the Society—copy of which is here-with enclosed—resolved, that a request be made through its President to the Government for information on the subject, in the hope that you will be enabled to give such answer as shall allay the feeling of alarm to which this inflammatory address has given rise.

The St. Patrick's Society, speaking for the Irish Catholics of Montreal, and, indeed, in this matter, for their Catholic countrymen throughout Canada, cannot admit that Orangemen, as such are entitled to any mark of confidence at the hands of the Government or that they should be regarded as more reliable or loyal subjects of Her Majesty than we and others of a different religious denomination.

Nay, more, we have good reason for saying that our experience has confirmed us in the belief that members of a secret society ought not to be exclusively entrusted with the use of arms under any circumstances, since no precaution upon the part of the Executive can ensure their being used solely for legitimate purposes.

We desire, however, to assure you and the Govern-

ment, of which you are a member, that we ardently desire to cultivate the friendship of our Protestant fellow-citizens; that here, where our lot has cast us together, we should continue to live in peace, harmony and friendship with each other, fully sensible as we are of the fact that the future welfare and prosperity of the country in which we have now the happiness to live demands, as a national obligation, that here we should bury, and forever, all past differences, and only be rivals in works of public usefulness and true Christian charity.

But, Sir, we feel confident that to this happy state of resistance we can never hope to attain, so long as such politico-religious societies are permitted to take root and grow up amongst us, and, more especially, so long as they continue to receive the sanction, patronage and approbation, as they now unfortunately do, of very many of the leading public men of this Province.

But if, after all our efforts to win the esteem and confidence of our neighbors and fellow-subjects, we should find our friendly offers rejected, and an attempt made to reduce us to an inferior and unequal position, then, Sir, you would, I trust, admit that we would be less than men if we did not, in defence of our dignity and self-respect, adopt every legitimate means within our reach to enforce our claims to a more honorable recognition for our position and standing as a part of the Canadian people.

With this expression of our opinion, you will readily understand our object in asking of you, as I now do, (if firstly) it be true, as is rumored, that the Government intend supplying arms to the Orangemen of this Province in the way suggested by Ogle R. Gowan; and (secondly) if it is not true, whether means will be adopted to prevent the arming of Orangemen under the pretence, as has been falsely and wickedly insinuated, that upon their loyalty and patriotism depend the future connection of this Province with the British Empire.

In conclusion, I beg to inform you that the Saint Patrick's Society adjourned till next Monday evening, when they will meet to receive your answer to this communication, and in the hope that, by that time, you will find it convenient to honor them with your reply.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedt. servt.,
B. DEVLIN,
President St. Patrick's Society.
EDWARD WOODS,
Cor. Sec. St. Patrick's Society.
The Hon. Wm. McDougall,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

[ENCLOSURE.]
RESOLUTION.

"That whereas it is rumored that the Orangemen of this Province are to be supplied with arms under the pretence of resisting an invasion, said to be contemplated by an organization known as the 'Fenian Brotherhood,' and whereas this rumor is now strengthened by a recent and public appeal of one Ogle R. Gowan to the Orangemen of this Province to arm themselves, be it and it is hereby resolved, that this Society do forthwith, through its President, address a letter to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary of this Province expressive of their profound regret at this new and uncalculated manifestation of hostility to the true interests of the people of Canada, and also a request that the Government will instantly take means to prevent the distribution of arms to any portion of Her Majesty's subjects to the exclusion of the rest, as such a measure would not only be an insult to Her Majesty's subjects so excluded, but a certain means of creating religious dissensions destructive of the friendly ties that now so happily unite together the citizens of Canada. And this they thus ask the more particularly, knowing as they do, that the Irish Catholics of this Province, in the event of any emergency requiring their assistance, will be found in the future, as they have been in the past, every ready and willing to defend the cause of law and order."

Montreal, 9th Nov., 1865.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., enclosing a resolution passed at a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of this city held on the previous day, having reference to a rumor which is stated to prevail, that an intention exists on the part of the Provincial Government to supply the Orange Society with arms with a view to resist an apprehended invasion of this Province by certain citizens of the United States known as the Fenian Brotherhood, and requesting to be informed whether any such intentions exist.

I am directed to state in reply that there is no foundation for the rumor referred to, and that until the receipt of your communication the Government were not aware that any such rumor had been circulated.

I am further directed to inform you that the laws of the country prescribe the mode by which illegal enterprises may be suppressed, and that Her Majesty's troops and the loyal Militia and Volunteers, organized and armed according to law, are the forces (sustained as they will be by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects) upon which the Government rely to repel armed invasions of our soil, and that these forces, if unhappily there should be occasion for their employment, are deemed ample for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servt.,
W. McDUGALL,
Provincial Secretary.
B. DEVLIN, Esquire,
President St. Patrick's Society,
Montreal.

MR. GOWAN REPUDIATED BY THE ORANGEMEN OF CANADA EAST.

At a meeting of the Council of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association of Canada East, held in Montreal this 7th day of November inst., the Right Worshipful the Grand Master in the chair, it was unanimously:—

Resolved: That we, the Grand Council of the Loyal Orange Association of Canada East, have seen with profound regret that a member of the order has appealed to the brethren, through a letter published in a Toronto paper, announcing that he has information that this country is threatened with an attack by the Fenian organization, and calling upon them to arm themselves to repel it.

That such an appeal is alike uncalculated for and mischievous, seeing that the loyalty of the great body of the people of Canada, of all classes and creeds, is so well assured; that the utmost harmony and good feeling have for many years existed between the members of the Orange Institution and their Irish Catholic fellow-subjects in Canada East; and that to call in question this loyalty, and impel this *entente cordiale*, can only serve the purpose of provoking jealousies and dissensions, when the object of all truly loyal subjects should be to prevent all dissensions and differences, and to unite all classes in bonds of Christian charity, and common obedience to the laws of the country.

That it is the duty of the Government of the country to provide for its defence like against intestine and foreign foes, and Orangemen will bear their appreciation of the present crisis by aiding the efforts of the Government, not in setting up a separate military organization of a class, which, being illegal, cannot have the authority of the Government in its favor, and must therefore, to a greater or less extent, weaken its power to discharge its proper functions.

That therefore, we, the Grand Master and Council for Canada East, now assembled, repudiate and denounce the action of O. R. Gowan, alike as an uncalculated and mischievous usurpation of the functions of the duly constituted authorities of the Order, and

a most unwise and illegal interference with the duties of Her Majesty's Canadian Government.

GEO. SMITH,
Grand Master,
GEO. PEARSON,
Grand Secretary.
Ordered that a copy of this resolution be sent to all the lodges in Canada East.

Mr. OGLE R. GOWAN ON FENIANISM.—There are certain birds of ill omen who are never seen except in times of alarm, and who, in such times, always come out to make the alarm greater, and to convert it from apprehension into actual disaster. Mr. Ogle R. Gowan is an excellent type of busy-bodies of this breed, and we entertain no doubt that the letter, of which we have telegraphic information from Toronto, and which, we suppose, was intended for the *Leader* of Saturday, and probably appeared in that paper on that day, is exceedingly well contrived to make the utmost possible amount of mischief out of the present posture of affairs. There can be no reason to doubt that the British Minister and our own Government are making themselves acquainted with such designs of the Great Head Centre, Mr. O'Mahony, as may be allowed to transpire by a set of individuals, among whom the quality known as blatant is quite as great as the reverse quality called reticent. Yet it seems that by some means the Ex-Grand Master of the Western Orangemen supposes that he has become the depository of the great secret, and he forthwith announces it to the whole world, with his special remedy. We have not yet seen the letter; but we take it that so much at least may be taken as pretty certainly within its scope. The remedy, of course, is that great nostrum, Orangeism, which with Mr. Gowan is as universal a political panacea as homeopathy, the hot or cold water cure, or Morrison's pills. Now, we take leave to suggest that Orangeism, under the circumstances of the complaint for which it is prescribed, will be just about as troublesome as the plague against which it is to be employed. Wherever it has shown itself, and whenever it has shown itself, it has made disturbances and turmoil of its own, and as to its loyalty we know with what countenance it received the son of its Sovereign in her town of Kingston. The fact is that the whole organization is a contrivance for exalting the noble grinds, and other similar dignitaries, into some kind of more substantial offices—substantial in mean not in the way of duties attached thereto; but of pay to be received. If the Orangemen are out Mr. Ogle R. Gowan will be again a live Colonel, and will, we know well, not serve his country for naught, however little that service may really avail her. After all there will be just as much trouble in preventing a row between the Orangemen and the Greens, as between the Fenians and decent citizens. We have every reason to suppose that the authorities of the Catholic Church are not lending any aid or comfort to this rapid, though dangerous movement. Why should their task in the preservation of peace be rendered more difficult by the interested interposition of an unprincipled trader on agitation, who by seeking to identify Orangeism with loyalty, will, by not unnatural inference, associate in men's minds a hatred of Orangeism with sympathy for the Fenians.—*Montreal Herald*.

Had we foreseen all the mischief which the extremely improper letter of Mr. O. R. Gowan is calculated to produce, we should have said more about it than we did. This violent man has alarmed the country unnecessarily; he has presumed danger where none exists; he has taken upon himself the functions of Government arrogating a personal importance that he does not possess; and by presuming to call upon the Orangemen only to arm themselves in the hour of danger, he has insulted a large portion of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, who are quite as ready to come forward in the defence of their homes and liberties, as Mr. O. R. Gowan himself. He has done more than this. He has played into the hands of the enemies of Canada's prosperity at home, through the United States Press, which will take every advantage of his impertinent imprudence, to exhibit his letter, as a token of the presence of Fenianism in Canada, where none can be found. And, moreover, should these Fenians in the United States have entertained any latent idea of invading Canada, this letter of Mr. O. R. Gowan will encourage them; since it has falsely shown to them, that Canada has a divided population, and persons can be found therein to aid them in their Raids.

Here, where Mr. O. R. Gowan is known, his letter can do no greater harm than putting timid people in a state of panic. But whether the mischief abroad may extend, no one can clearly foresee. At Home where, through the recent writings in the *Times*, an incipient dislike increases to the aiding of Canada in her monetary enterprises, it may entirely frustrate the salutary schemes of both the Imperial and Colonial Governments. And in the Lower Provinces, judging by a recent popular election, now that Confederation is daily finding fresh friends, it may have the effect of retarding the movement, and so render nugatory the plans and intentions of Canada's Coalition Ministry. For depend upon it, the people of the Lower British Provinces will not be eager to join Canada in a Federal Union, if they are made to believe that Canada is a country, where an unauthorized inroad from a neighboring friendly State could call for such a letter from such a man.

The Government at Home is kept well informed of all the designs of the Fenians in the United States, and it is therefore certain, that whatever may be contemplated in Canada has long been communicated to the Authorities here. Consequently, if there were any cause for real alarm, measures would ere now have been taken to prevent it. The Military Force, Regulars and Volunteers, here is quite able to cope with any Raid from the United States, and were it not strong enough, is there not the whole Militia of the Province to aid them?

In short, if Mr. O. R. Gowan wished to do all the harm to Canada that one in his position could possibly do: if he desired to play the game of the Grits and stultify his long political career, he could not do otherwise than write this letter. As to the crime of its publication, the *Leader* has that to answer for.—*Kingston British Whig*, Nov. 9th.

The *Minerve* states that it is under consideration to organize a new militia, something definite will be known in a fortnight.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Saturday night, Antoine Morin, 5 years old, and Hervase Morin 3 years, residing with their father near Wellington Bridge, were scalded to death, by the upsetting of a pot of boiling water. The children were sleeping alongside the stove, when Isale Pleau came into the house drunk, and in attempting to light his pipe, upset the stove and a large pot boiling water on the children. They died yesterday; the miserable man who caused their death was also scalded. The misfortune appears to have been the result of accident, and not design, a verdict was returned accordingly, and the prisoner was discharged yesterday morning.—*Gazette Tuesday*.

A Quebec schoolmaster, known to be a Fenian, and holding in that order a high position, has scalded, taking with him £100, the proceeds of a Fenian meeting lately held in the Temperance Hall at Quebec.

PLUMBAGO.—It is stated that plumbago has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Buckingham, county of Ottawa, O. B., and that a large tract of land has been purchased by a company, who intend to go into the speculation.

Smuggling is the rage between Prescott and Ogdensburg. A man comes to the Canadian side in an old suit of clothes, buys a new 'rig out', and carries the old garments back to Uncle Sam's dominions in a parcel. The consequence is that the shops on the American side have lost nearly all their custom for clothes and dry goods.

"A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR."

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir,—Under the heading of "A Mysterious Affair" in your columns yesterday, there has been a grievous wrong done to an innocent party.

Now, I know nothing of the antecedents of the 'lady' you refer to, and shall not speak of her. But of the above affair, and the child that died in her house, I may say that I was called in to see it a short time after its death, in consequence of the child's mother having made charges to the effect that the child had received foul usage.

I examined the position and appearance of the child and saw no indication of any ill-treatment, and would have made a *post mortem* examination at the time, but deemed it best under the circumstances that the Coroner's advice should be taken in regard to it.

The lady referred to, at my suggestion, called on Mr. Coroner Jones, who came and saw the child, and stated after he had made an examination of the body, that there was no ground for any such wicked and false charges as had been made, and that a Coroner's inquest or any further examination of the body was unnecessary.

The rumor of the child having been buried in the cellar I know to be false, and in fact the whole story seems to have originated in the weak brain of the mother, who is regarded by those who know her as rather light-headed.

I may further state that the mother nursed her own child all through its illness, and constantly refused to call in medical aid, although the lady referred to offered her money to meet such expenses.

Hoping you will be pleased to insert the above in justice to a wrongly accused person, I remain dear Sir, your obedient servant,
E. H. TRIMMINGS, M. D.

Montreal, 11th Nov., 1865.

A CARD.

The new Catholic Church at Cornwall, which was overthrown by the memorable hurricane of the 13th of April last, is now completed as to the exterior, with the exception of the spire. In accomplishing this task, the Contractor and the Committee have both made generous sacrifices. It is to aid both, as far as possible, to meet their liabilities in this connection, that the Catholic Ladies of Cornwall are now laboring to get up a Bazaar to be held on the 26th and three following days of December next. Kind reader! your mite, however small, is earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received, on behalf of the good work.
Cornwall, O. W., Sept. 19th, 1865.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

La Presentation, Rev M. Beaugrand, \$2; Granby, M. Gannon, \$2; West Osgood, M. McEvoy, \$2; Joliette, Rev J. O. Giroux, \$4; Hull, P. McGarr, \$4; Valleyfield, Rev J. T. Lussier, \$6.
Per J. O'Regan, Oshawa—G. Farrell, \$2; Brooklin, C. O'Malley, \$2; J. Fitzgerald, \$2.
Per Rev H. Beutargh, Trenton—Self, \$4; T. Hollerin, Codrington, \$2.
Per Rev J. J. Sherry, Clayton, N. Y., U.S.—B. M. O'Carlin, Redwood, \$2.
Per E. McGill, Russelltown—Self, \$2; Charles McGill, \$2.
Per J. Quig, Beauharnois—Self, \$2; M. Bannon, Dundee, \$2.
Per H. Stafford, Almonte—W. Riordan, \$1.
Per Rev J. J. Chibouli, Alexandria—D. P. McDonald, \$1; Lochiel, W. Donovan, \$1.

Birth.
On Wednesday evening, 8th inst., in this city, Mrs. William Wall, of a daughter.

Died.
At Havana, Cuba, on the 27th ult., Nicholas James, eldest son of Henry Murphy, Esq., late of this city. Requiescat in pace.

MONTRÉAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 15, 1865.
Butter—Dairy and Store-packed for exportation at 25c.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$9.00 to \$10.00
Beef, live, per 100 lbs. .. 4.00 to 6.50
Sheep, each, ..\$4.00 to \$6.50
Lamb, .. 3.25 to 4.00
Calves, each, ..\$0.00 to \$0.00
Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$8.50 to \$10.00

WANTED for the Perth Separate School a FEMALE TEACHER; one who holds a First Class Certificate.

WILLIAM WALSH,
Secretary.

A TEACHER WANTED for an Elementary School (Married man preferred); good references required for further information, apply (post paid) to
MICHAEL TRAOEY,
Secy-Treasurer.
St. Columba, 18th Oct., 1865;
County Two Mountains.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 CULL DEALS, cheap for Cash.
J. LANE & CO.,
St. Roch, Quebec.
Nov. 9, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, O. 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 French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance).
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS-DEPT. Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—
Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N. Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Oriental Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le D'eficheur.—The Novelleto, Dime Novels, Dime Pong Books, John Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices.—Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—It may not be forgotten that some time back the Constitutionnel surprised and amused the public by an article on what it called the 'Suppression of the Irish People,' purporting to prove that the British Government acted now and then in a most despotic manner towards the press, and that French journals really possessed a freedom which would lose nothing, by comparison with that of their contemporaries in the United Kingdom... Several of the Paris papers, among them the Debats, contested the facts, and refuted the reasoning of the Constitutionnel; and the more facetious writers attacked it by the small artillery of their wit.

PARIS, FRIDAY, Oct. 20.—The intelligence of the death of Lord Palmerston has been received in Paris with, I may venture to say, sincere and general regret. Some of the evening papers allude to it. La France speaks of him as 'one of the greatest personages of our epoch who has disappeared from the political stage.' It gives a short sketch of his life, and dwells particularly on his recognition of the Imperial Government, which saved Europe from serious complications.

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PARIS, Oct. 21.—The medical papers state that the epidemic remains stationary. The Emperor, wishing to satisfy himself of the care which is taken of cholera patients in the hospitals, privately visited the Hotel Dieu yesterday. The visit lasted one hour, and on leaving the hospital His Majesty was loudly cheered.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Gazette de France of this evening says:—We learn that the Pope has resolved to establish in England a second Archbishopric, of which the see will be either at Liverpool or Birmingham.

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Catherine de Medici was picked up beneath the Pont Neuf, and near the Ile de la Cite was found a large hatched of black polished stone of a singular make. The most curious discovery was, however, a small copper case containing a portrait of Mlle. de la Valiere, painted in oil on metal. This work of art, which had remained for a century and a half at the bottom of the river, has undergone but little alteration; the carmine only had turned black.—Fall Mall Gazette.

The Moniteur du Soir mentions the death at Ornicles, near Tarbes, of an old artillery soldier named Pierre Gaubert, at the age of 113. He was in most of the battles of the republic and the empire, and fired his last cannon shot at the battle of Toulouse. A universal sentiment regarding the progress of Catholicity in America as developed by the war, is expressed by those who are crowding over here at the present moment. It is made a matter of question amongst certain French writers; but it is not qualified in the attestations of those who have personally witnessed it.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Florence, Oct. 25.—The results of 65 elections to the Chamber of Deputies are now known. Upwards of 50 of them are favourable to the Government. Garibaldi has declined the nomination to the Italian Parliament offered to him by Turin, and has recommended Signor Bottero to the electors.

THE NATION OF FLORENCE has been presenting its readers with another wonderful correspondence from Rome dated on the 3rd inst. Should your British journals repeat it, as I suspect they will eagerly do, you may inform them that besides being incredible, the particulars it gives have also the advantage of being impossible. The new Florentine kingdom is at present in the throes of an electioneering confinement.

ROME, Oct. 18.—It is asserted that Monsignor de Merode has not tendered his resignation, but that the Pope has granted him leave of absence for three months. The Liberals feel sure now that the French are really going to evacuate their city, while the priestly party are just as sure that they have no idea of going except on paper.

THE LIBERALS feel sure now that the French are really going to evacuate their city, while the priestly party are just as sure that they have no idea of going except on paper. I would willingly give the Emperor credit for sincerity and good faith, but this plan of concentration in Vierbo, Rome, and Civita Vecchia seems to point to keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope.

THE OFFICIAL GIORNALI di Roma makes the following observations upon the conclusions of some French papers that a better feeling now exists between the Italian and Pontifical Governments:—It is not long since that several journals published articles upon the partial recall of the French troops from the Pontifical States, which seem to have all proceeded from the same source, and appear at first sight to be intended to reassure the public mind, and to tranquillize reasonable apprehension respecting coming events.

THE LAUDABLE maxims of protection and respect; but furnish grave reason to judge far differently of what may be expected as the most probable consequence of the recall of the French troops announced above. Nor do facts appear to be in discord with the maxims which at present continue to guide the statement of the above-mentioned Government. What else signifies the uninterrupted persecution of the Catholic Church in its institutions, the recent closing of the Episcopal Seminaries, and the first obstacles that from their nature have hitherto tended to interrupt the succession of priests in the House of God?

THE HOLY CITY is certainly a place where strange sights are to be seen. A few days ago I happened to be wandering over the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, when my companion drew my attention to a gentleman who was hearing Mass most devoutly at one of the side altars. I must mention that my companion on the occasion was a gentleman who in London is as well known as he himself knows everybody that lives west of Charing-cross.

ALTHOUGH feeling not a little astonished at this new religious phase, I cultivated the acquaintance of this wonderful clergyman, who happened to be at the same hotel with me, and to dine every night at the same table d'hotel. He assured me that there were many amongst what he termed Anglican Catholics who abroad always attended the Mass of the Roman Catholic Church, and never the service of their own faith, although some of them were ministers of the latter.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Letters from Rome to the 18th inst. assert that the Royal family of Naples have determined upon accepting the offer made to them by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico of an asylum on the island of Laronca, near Bagusa. The withdrawal of the French troops from the Neapolitan frontier, which is announced to take place on the 15th of November, is the topic which occupies most the attention of our public here as elsewhere, for all are expecting that the practical value of Napoleon's moral guarantee of the Papal territory will again be tested.

ACCORDING to the New Free Press of Vienna, M. von Hubner will immediately return to his post at Rome, taking with him a memorandum relating to a revision of the Concordat. This memorandum was drawn up two years ago by order of M. von Schmerling.

THE NEW FREUNDENBLATT denies the rumours current in Vienna that a convention had been concluded between Austria and Mexico stipulating that the former Power should, at its own expense, place an annual contingent of 3,000 men at the disposal of the Mexican Government.

PROPOSED EXTERMINATION OF POLISH NOBLES AND CATHOLICS.—The Invalide Russe, the semi-official authority of which is well known, has just published an article which could not pass without producing a certain sensation. The Debts remarks on its contents in these terms:—'That journal simply asks for the extermination of the Polish nobility, and of Latin fanaticism, otherwise called Catholicism. It does not, however, condescend to explain how that measure is to be executed, but confines itself to expressing the charitable desire that it should be accomplished with as little suffering as possible for both Poles and Russians.'

FILLING UP.—England began the present century with four acres of land for every person within her borders. When the century was half through, there were but two acres per inhabitant; and now we are upon a descending scale of fractions between two acres and one acre to each person. Twenty years ago there were in England (including Wales) 2 2/3 acres to every person in the kingdom; ten years ago only 1 9/16 acres; four years ago (at the census) only 1 1/8 acres.

There are 95 submarine cables in the United States and British North America, which measures 68 miles, and their insulated wires 133 miles. The overland telegraph line between New York and the West Coast of Ireland, through British Columbia, Northern Asia, and Russia, will be 20,479 miles long, 12,740 miles of which are completed. It has at length been resolved that this line shall cross from America to Asia at the southern point of Norton Sound, on the American side to St. Lawrence Island, and from thence to Cape Thadens on the Asiatic continent.

UNITED STATES.

THE PAR VALUE OF BRAINS.—Working as an ordinary hand in a Philadelphia shipyard, until very recently, was a man named John L. Knowlton. His peculiarity was that while others of his class were at ale houses, or indulging in jollification, he was incessantly engaged in studying upon mechanical combinations. One of his companions secured a poodle dog, and spent six months in teaching the animal to execute a jig upon its hind legs.

SITUATION WANTED.—We find in a Richmond paper, which is just starting, and so is not yet over-crowded with advertisements, the following which serves to make a show under the head of Wants:

WANTED.—A Situation as Son-in-Law in a respectable family. Blood and breeding no object, being already supplied—capital essential. No objection to going a short distance into the country.

ARTHEMUS WARD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. BY MYSELF. New York, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, Exchange Hotel, Oct. 30.

Dr. Sir—Yrs, into which you ask me to send you some leading incidents in my life as you can write my Biography for the papers, come dooly to hand. I have no doubt that an article upon my life, grammatically jerked and properly punctuated, would be addition to the chaotic literature of the day.

My next venture would have bin succes if I hadn't tried to do too much. I got up a series of wax fingers, and among others that of Socrates. I thot a wax finger of Old Sock would be poplar with eddykated people, but unfortunately I put a Brown linen duster and a U.S. Army regulation cap upon him, which people with classical educations said it was a farce.

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If you see fit to criticise my Show, speak your mind freely. I do not object to criticism. Tell the public in a candid and graceful article, that my Show abounds in moral and startlin curiosities, any one of whom is worth double the price of admission. I have thus far spoke of myself exclusively as a exhibitor.

I was born in the State of Maine of parents. An infant I attracted a great deal of attention. The nabsers would stand over my cradle for hours and say, 'How bright that little face looks! How much it nose!' The young ladies would carry me round in their arms saying I was muzzie's buzzy darlin' and a sweet 'eety little ting. It was nice, tho' I wasn't old enuff to properly appreciate it. I'm a healthy old darlin now.

I have allers sustained a moral character. I was never a railroad conductor in my life. Altho' in early life I did not invariably confine myself to truth in my small bills, I have bin gradually growin' respectabler and respectabler every year. I luv my children, and never mistake another man's wife for my own. I'm not a member of any meetin'-house, but I've been in meeting-houses, and shouldn't feel safe to take a dose of laudanum and lay down in the streets of a village that hadn't any, with a \$1,000 bill in my vest pocket.

I am an early riser, my wife is a Presbyterian — I may add I'm also bald-headed. I keep two cows. I live in Baldenville, Indiana. My next door nabor is old Steve Billins. I'll tell you a little story about Old Steve that will make you laif. He jined the Church last Spring, and the minister said, 'You must go home now Brother Billins, and erect a family altar in your house,' whereupon the eggegrijis old nabs won't home and built a reg'lar Pulpit in his sittin' room. He had jiners in his house four days.

I am (56) years of age. Time with his relentless scythe, is ever busy. The Old Sexena gathers them in, he gathers them in. I keep a pig this year. I don't think of more, Mr. Editor. If you should give my portrait in connection with my Bogtry, please have me engraved in a languishin' attitude, leavin' on a marble pillar, leavin my back hair as it is now.

GET THE BEST.—Never buy an inferior article because it is cheap. Don't get a worthless thing merely because it is popular, or because somebody else has it. Get the Best. Down's Vegetable Balsam: Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take care of your health in season, for health is wealth. Without it the poor man would starve, and the rich have but an indifferent enjoyment of life. Try Down's Elixir.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. November, 1865.

THE CURED TO THE SUFFERING, LIVER COMPLAINT.—Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS in Liver complaints have recently come to light. Adoniram Sedgwick, Esq., of Hartford, announces that they 'cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days.' Richard M. Phelps, the well-known machinist of Pittsburgh, Ohio, writes: 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case when I commenced taking Bristol's invaluable Antibilious and Alterative Pills. They called my complaint degeneration of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the pills has made me a well man, and I recommend them to all who suffer from similar complaints.' Miss Sarah Deming, of Jersey City, concludes a letter to Dr. Bristol thus: 'To your medicine (BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS) alone, I owe the re-establishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months.' These authentic statements the sick should consider as addressed directly to themselves, and act accordingly.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Derins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF AN AGENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD CANADA.

Read the following letter, received by Mr. James Hawkes, Druggist, Brockville:—LYN, C. W., June 13, 1864.

James Hawkes, Esq., Brockville:—Dear Sir—Allow me to make a statement in favor of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which ought to be known by everybody far and wide.

In March, 1860, a Tumor appeared on the left side of my head, which had grown so large by December of that year that it affected my eating very much, and the Doctors thought it best to have it removed, which was done at that time. It partially healed up, and the rest remained a running sore for three years and a-half. I had tried several Physicians, who all came to the conclusion that it could not be healed, and I was told to square up my books for the last time. After using several kinds of SARSAPARILLAS, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S, from your establishment. Before I had used five bottles, I felt it was doing me good, and, as you know, I have continued to use it for the past fourteen months, and the result, after using between thirty-five and forty bottles, (which has brought away several pieces of the skull-bone, one of them measuring two, by one and three-eighths inches,) I am a well man.

Yours truly, G. GRO. WEBSTER, Agent, G. T. R. Co. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to the gentler sex. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America), to the notice of the ladies of this country. Not so the ladies alone indulged to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

KEARNEY BROTHER,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
DOLLARD STREET,
(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)
MONTREAL,
AGENTS FOR LIFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM
GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.
It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent with an equal amount of light.
Jobbing punctually attended to.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:
BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.
Hubert Pare, Louis Comte,
Alexis Dubord, Michel Lefebvre,
Thos. McCready, Joseph Laramée,
André Lapierre, F. J. Durand,
Esquires.

THE Directors of this Company are happy to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the fact, that persons whose properties have been insured mutually, since its Establishment in October, 1859, have saved large sums of money, having generally paid one half only of what they would have paid to other Companies during the same time, as it is proved by the Tables published by the Company, and to which it is referred. Therefore, it is with confidence that they invite their friends and the public generally to join them, and to call at the Office, No. 2 St. Sacrament Street, where useful information shall be cheerfully given to every one.
P. L. LE TOURNEUX,
Secretary.
Montreal, May 4, 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:
1st. Security unquestionable.
2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
5th. A liberal reduction made for insurances effected for a term of years.
The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—
1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
2nd. Moderate Premiums.
3rd. Small Charge for Management.
4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.
6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.
H. L. ROUTH,
Agent, Montreal.
February 1, 1864.

GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Fainting turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H R Gray, J Golden, R S Latham; 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, 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, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried 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 Face, Burning in 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.
READ WHO SAYS SO:
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.
Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.
From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa.
Dr. C. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.
From Julius Lee, Esq, firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia:
February 8th, 1864.
Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.—Yours truly,
JULIUS LEE.
From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.
Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,
JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

Seware of Counterfeits: see that the Signature "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co., PROPRIETORS.
For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 305 St. Paul Street, Montreal O E
March 1, 1865. 12m.

S. MATTHEWS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at
130 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
(Next Door to Hill's Book Store.)
As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen purchasing at this Establishment will save at least Twenty per cent.
A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand.
N. B.—The Friends and former Patrons of Mr. James Donnelly will find him at this Establishment.

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

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

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

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
OTTAWA, C.W.
Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to.
June 22, 1865.

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.

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

MR. F. TYRELL, JUN.,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
MORRISBURG, C. W.
Nov. 29, 1864.

Now ready, price 2s, gilt edges, 9s, Volumes 1 & 2 of
THE MONTH,
Containing Contributions from
His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman,
Lady Georgiana Fullerton,
Very Rev. Dr. Newman,
Henry James Coleridge, D.D
Very Rev. Dr. Russell,
Aubry de Vere,
Aubry Cornwall,
Denis MacCarthy,
Julia Kavanagh,
Ellen Fitzsimon,
Bessie Rayner Parkes,
And other well-known Writers.
Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & C.

"THE LAMP,"
New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1.75. The Lamp in 1865.
It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that "His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken."
Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of His Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realized. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor—publications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is its immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periodicals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority.
The LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, and the first articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the best Artists of the day.
Price—Yearly, \$1.75. In Monthly parts, 9d.
Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Booksellers, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, O. E.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
HELD BY
THE GREY SISTERS,
CONVENT OF OTTAWA.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP
THE RT. REV. DR. GUGIGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English languages.
Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and honorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful.
Among many means employed to develop the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies.
In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages.
It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.
Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, Organ, &c.
A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Poomah Painting, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.
No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.
Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior.
The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. 3m.

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 Whisky, Jamaica Spirits, Syrup, &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, 1865. 12m.

LUMBER.
JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,
corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common—2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1/2-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.

G. & J. MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS
NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him,
CHARLES GOULDEN.
Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864. 12m.

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

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that 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, BROOKERY,
&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 on-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.

CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c.
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 & SOUCHONG.
With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS,
FLOUR, HAMS, PORK,
SALT FISH, &c., &c.
Country Merchants would do well to give him call at
128 Commissioner Street.
N. SHANNON.
Montreal, May 25, 1865. 12m.

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

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
IN LARGE BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood,
Is particularly recommended for use during
SPRING AND SUMMER,
when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as
A DIET DRINK,
by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for
THE PERMANENT CURE
OF THE
MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES
OF
Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors,
Abscesses, Ulcers,
And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.
It is also a sure remedy for
SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD, SCURVY,
It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,
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