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CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER XXV. - Continued. Clara's mind was too much exhausted for a single effort; she merely leaned her head forward, and silently suffered the agonizing sersations of those moments. She was consciously nothing; death, judgment, heaven, hell, all seemed alike to her wearied mind. At times an almost reckless feeling possessed her; all she could do was to listen to that incessant whisper, which fascinated her with its very agony. Listen she must; resist it or argue with it she could not .-Time passed on unperceived, and again Father Raymond's gentle touch aroused her. She looked up. They had all left the church, and he was standing alone beside her, in the pale light of the sanctuary lamp. She guessed he had come to bid her sign the act of renunciation, and a shudder again went through her frame. She rose and followed him, however, immediately without a word. Two or three people were in the sacristy. She approached the table : there lay the paper. It was short, merely renouncing the errors of the 'sect' (Father Raymond read over the formula in a low voice to her, and that word went like a dagger to her heart: 'Mr. Wingeld had said right, by her own private judgment she was unchurching the Church of England') in which she had been born and brought up, and promising to take for the future the Holy Roman Church as the guide and arbitrar in all matters of faith. She took the pen; her hand did not tremble; slowly and carefully she traced each letter, as if signing her own death-warrant; and when she looked round for the first time, and saw the subdued but deep and heartfelt joy that beamed on the features of each of the assembled group, she felt as if they were imitating the fallen angels of darkness in rejoicing over her fall. She turned away sick at heart, unable to utter a word, and leaned against the wall for support .--Catherine was the one witness, as she had acted as her godmother; and when the second came forward. Clara saw what she had not perceived

'You said we should meet again,' said he, in the bosom of our mighty Mother; and will rine gently touched her, and she saw her rise you allow me to be the first to welcome you and go towards the altar. The priest was al-

in the dim light, that it was the same person in

the dress of the Oratory whose glance she had

met at the moment of her bapfism, and another

look satisfied her that it was indeed Mr. Morris.

And now he came forward, and in his own gentle

tone greeted her exactly in the same way as he

used to do in former days.

her hand in his, and said.

long, like Charles; but I am come at last, and and bent down over the altar-rails. The feeling

may my rest be like his!" 'Amen,' said he, still more gently.

He had laid the other hand over the one she had given him, as he was wont in old days to do. His manner spoke more than his words, and Clara felt comforted, and able to answer, with more appearance of composure, the kind words and looks that were now showered upon her on

And now the chapel of the Oratory Fathers was beginning to be lighted for the midnight office. and Clara, absorbed in the thought of what raised above her in the sign of blessing, -and in was in store for her within so short a time, longed for quiet, and again stole into the chapel with Catherine. Her place was beside the altar she had knelt at before her reception. She could scarcely realize her new position; her mind was still dark and bewildered. She followed not the beautifully chanted office; even the well-known, long loved, and thrilling notes of the 'Adeste fidelis' could only awaken a passing thought, a momentary gush of delight. Her book lay unnoticed, after a very short time, before her; and rapt in that one thought that ere long Jesus Christ would really, and without a doubt, come to abide within her, she knelt motionless, her face buried in her open hands, almost unconscious of anything around her. She did not see the gorgeous procession that made its way down | convert's eyes, and Clara still knelt untired bethe chapel; she scarcely heard the ringing of the bells, or the loyous notes of the beautifully modulated Te Deum, though Alan's voice seemed of this night of excitement, could not disturb to rise in that majestic strain of Catholic thanks- her; and, absorbed in the sweet recollections giving above all the rest in its glad sweetness; that crowded upon her mind of that very night she saw not the clouds of incense that filled the the year before, would have been very loth to air, nor the beautiful vestments of the officiating tear herself away. As to the young convert, priests; there was no joy to ber thoughts, but she indeed realised that the tempter could not all was still and silent awe, like the solemn quiet stand the presence of the Lord of Hosts.' Overof some mighty forest before the coming of the whelmed in the mutterable sweetness of that whirlwind. At last the hour of midnight rolled hour, she saw and heard nothing but the presence forta from all the bells of that great city, and of 'Him Whom her soul loved.' We will not o'clock service on all sides awoke Clara next the midnight Mass commenced. Clara had intrude into the mysterious rapture of those mo- morning. She started up, threw open the winstudied that wonderful service many and many a ments; these are things to be experienced, not dow-shutters and curtains, - which Catherine had time, but she could not at that moment attempt | described. Prostrate in adoration before Him, to follow it. She merely looked up for a mo- she seemed to hear Him whisper to her heart, ment, and then was again absorbed in her ewn O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou realising where she was, or what had happened. utterable grief, that it brought on the illness that 'how did he manage that?' ment, and then was again absoluted in the manage that? and tears of silent ecstacy, as Clara had She could scarcely believe it all,—it seemed one terminated his life. Regardless of common de- 'He met me in the street,' said Clara, 'com-

most solemn moment of her life was at hand; but slowly down her cheeks. One thought absorbed still the dull weight of doubt hung over her; the her and held her captive, as by a spell. She Soe of God was really coming to dwell with her; had found Him; she held Him, and she would but how would He regard her? Would He now not let Him go; she possessed Him, not spirit-think she had lest the place in His vineyard that ually, but really in truth. The race was over, he had allotted to her? impaliently fretted at the goal was won; she had sought, and she, too, a meagre system, and sought for herself what had found. She stirred not; she feared to He did not intend her to possess; and then how break the chain that bound her to the Feet of could He love to abide with her? She heard the her risen and present Lord. All the past was Gloria in excelsis' intoned, the Creed chanted, and then the solemn moment of silence that followed the rich strain, Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth ; pleni suat cœli et terra, majestatis gloria tua.' Still it was all pageant and outside show; it spoke not to her heart .-Suddenly that moment of silence was broken. Clara telt that every head was in the dust, and, roused for a moment, she quickly raised her eyes. The pure white form that had once, and once only, met her eyes, was held aloft by the bending priest-the veiled glory of the Lord of Hosts was revealed, and every heart and head was in adoration. 'To him that overcometh I will give the hidden manna, and will give him a white counter; and in the counter a new name written, which no man knoweth but he that receiveth it," seemed whispered to Clara's heart; and that moment of unspeakable delight (given as a foretaste of what God was about to shower upon her) when she had once before gazed on the hidden presence of the Lord of Glory, rushed on her memory. She could not bend her head; she could but gaze till It disappeared from her eye., while the beautiful words of one of those very Oratory Fathers rung on in her ears:

CATHOLIC

Ring joyously, ye solemn bells; And wave, oh, wave, ye censers bright;
'Tis Jesus cometh, Mary's Son.
And God of God, and Light of Light!

O earth, grow flowers beneath His feet! And thou, O sun, shine bright this day! He comes! He comes! O Heaven on earth! Our Jesus comes upon His way.

And then the choir took up the strain, and chanted forth the glorious welcome of the Jewish children- Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domine. Hosana in excelsis!

She was again absorbed; but the mystical moment was at last come, and Clara Leslie was to be the temple of the Holy Ghost. For the first time that dear Lord, Whom she had so long sought and loved, so long 'felt after' and not found, was to take possession of His own, and to Domine, non sum dignus, and perceived that he ready standing, with his face towards her, on the A thousand thoughts rushed into Clara's mind, altar-steps, and several had already left their and the color returned to her cheek as she placed seats. She hastily followed, and as hastily knelt by Catherine's side; her heart fluttered, and her 'Yes; our mighty Mother. I have waited hands trembled as she clasped them before her, of intense awe was almost overpowering. Nearer and pearer came the officiating priest; once, twice, thrice, did the low voice fall upon her ear - Corpus Domini Jesu Christi custodiat animam tuam in vitam eternam. Amen.' It was Catherine's turn. She felt the slight movement that accompanied the reception of her Lord: but the first five words had been pronounced ere Clara raised her head. Once more she caught a glimpse of the vast Creator, reposing, infant-like, in His creature's hand,'-the pure, round, white Form another instant it was resting on her own lips .-All was accomplished. A flash of light seemed to pass instantaneously through her soul; and, vanquished and dismayed, the tempter fled.

He comes! He comes, the Lord of hosts, Borne on His Throne triumphantly, We see Thee and we know Thee, Lord, And yearn to shed our blood for Thee-Our hearts leap up; our trembling song Grows fainter still; we can no more. Silence | and let us weep and die Of every love while we adore. Great Sacrement of love divine All, all we save and are, be Thine.

High Mass had been long over; Low Mass after Low Mass was being celebrated. It was not a night when sleep could easily visit a new fore the altar. She was so perfectly still, that Catherine Temple, though fearing for the effects

tations had indeed ceased, and she felt that the never shed, chased one after another softly and long dream; and the idea that she was really a cency, Mr. Alan Leslie did noteven wait for the one long painful dream, the present the only reality; the veil that hangs before the unseen world was withdrawn, and even in that moment of unspeakable delight she seemed to feel the form of her guardian angel veiling his radiant face before the glory of Him who dwelt within her, and to see the tears of angelic joy that he shed over the lost one found,-the poor wandering lamb restored to the one Fold.

The sweet and well known tones of Alan's voice at last aroused her. He was standing at foot of the altar of the Blessed Virgin in his sacerdotal garments, and the first word she heard him utter were these:

'Emitte lucem tuam et veritatem tuam ; ipsa me deduxerunt et adduxerunt in montem sanctum tuum, et in tabernacula tua!'

Et introibo ad altare Dei; ad Deum, qui lætificat juventutem meam,' replied the voice of the kneeling novice who was serving at Mass by

How many times had Clara repeated those beautiful words in days gone by, when, 'saying Hours,' with Alan! She turned to follow the Mass; and it would be difficult to describe the feelings with which she realized thus, for the first time, the tremendous office of a Catholic priest. Her thoughts wanderd back to the days of her childhood, the love that had grown with their growth and ripened with their ripening and opening minds, the agony of that break-up of their earthy happiness, that long and terrible separa-tion, and now their reunion! But how changed! -one consecrated in reality, the other at least in will and desire, entirely to God, and Him alone! She looked at the pale sweet features of the young priest, his earnest look, the lowliness of his attitude at the 'Confiteor,' gradually brightening into a look of subdued joy and heavenly awe, as the service advanced, and in his turn he held up the Lord, Who had just obeyed his creature's invocation for her adoration; and then she heard the deeply humble, quickly succeeded one another, she felt that it was indeed a great act that was going on; words were only the medium by which that act must necessarily be performed. She did not follow the service, she was too much excited; too absorbed in the one thought that her Lord was appearing and disappearing before her, to attempt

it. At last Catherine felt that it was ne cessary to take her away. She saw that she was not tired at that moment; but the excitement once over, she knew the reaction that would follow. The carriage was waiting, and Clara laid her tired head on Catherine's bosom with an overflow

of grateful emotion. Catherine pressed her gently and fondly again and again to her bosom. ' And you are now quite happy now, my sweet

O Catherine,' replied Clara, 'this is indeed the reality; I am no longer an outcast; the excommunication is withdrawn; I have sought, and I too have found.'

child?

'And 'your mighty Mother' is what you expected her to be!' said Catherine tenderly .-Ah, Clara dearest, even this is but the foretaste of all that God has in store for you. This day year only, your joy will be full, and you will know what the rest of a Catholic is.'

'I can believe it,' replied Clara, 'I have had but my first draught of the cup of joy, my first glimpse of the beauty of Christ's Immaculate Spouse! Oh, the king's daughter is indeed all glorious within.

CHAPTER XXVI.-MALTA. " Bride of Him that is for ever, Low we bow before thy shrine,-Bending knees, that never, never Bent at altar save at thine; Offering hearts, that ne'er will falter In thy darkest hour of woe, That will perish ere thine altar Be polluted by the foe; Offering hands, that would fulfil All those hearts have power to will. Dread we death?-in such a strife Death were but the door to life!" British Magazine.

The clang of the bells ringing for the eleven carefully closed to exclude all the light, when she ed so completely to pervert the mind of his sister had left her in bed a few hours before,-scarcely

Catholic, and was never more to obey the summons of those Anglican bells-that what she had seen the night before was not a rich treat never more to be enjoyed, but a thing to be, for the whole rest of her life, of daily occurrence and duty,-rushed upon her mind, and gave her such abundant alacrity to her movements, that a few minutes sufficed her to dress; and then, having poured forth in a few ardent words the grateful emotions of her soul, with a light step and unhappy young lady have remained in the bosom sparkling eye she sought the breakfast par-

HRONICLE.

What saw ve. O shepherds? Tell it unto us. Who has appeared upon earth? she chanted nursing in her bosom. Under the pretence af in her low, sweet voice, as she came silently behind Catherine's chair, and flung her arms round ed her into all the mysteries of that hot-bed of ber neck without being perceived.

'The Saviour is born, and choirs of Angels praise the Lord. Alleluia! alleluia!' responded in the same sweet tones, a person whose presence girl actually confessed to him, and treated his she had not remarked; and she turned from one every command as if it came from God Himself. so very dear to receive the morning greeting of This clergyman, it is said, has many more of one dearer still.

'Alleluia, indeed,' she replied, as he looked in her face, and said tenderly: 'I see I need not poor wandering, weary one.'

'And now we may as well have breakfast,' said Catherine, as she assumed her post at the head of the table; 'I am sure, Father Aidan, you, at any rate, must be in want of it.

'Clara looked quickly up, and Father Aidan met her eager look with a smile. 'Am I to call you Father Aidan, Alan?'

'I hope you like my new name, Clara,' was the rejoinder.

'I always loved St. Aidan, you know, Alan, she replied: 'and I think it very appropriate to one who means to devote himself to the conversion of England; but it will seem strange to call you Father.

'But I shall be always Alan to you, Clara,' was the answer.

'Tell me. Alan,' said Clara suddenly, 'what possessed a Passionist Father to take the name of Raymond. Why, it carries me back to the been striving to impress on her mind ever since days of old romance, and knights and heroes, not his brother's apostasy. All this, it is said, is saints. When I was first introduced to him, done under Mr. Wingfield's sanction, who only I thought that I never heard such a romantic

'There are two saints in the Calendar of the first to admire him, Clara.'

'Was it not he that was sold for a slave at Algiers?' said Catherine; 'and one of theitortures inflicted upon him by his masters was to domestic peace and happiness of every family fasten his mouth with a padlock, to stop the torinfidels to the true faith.'

' You are right,' replied Father Aidan, while Clara sighed forth half to herself, 'I sometimes wish they would do the same to me, or that I had St. Francis de Sales' button and buttonhole, to keep me from talking so much.'

Father Aidan and Catherine exchanged smiles across the table, and the subject dropped, or was exchanged for another, i.e. the quickest means of getting abroad. They did not perceive for a little while that Clara was not joining in the conversation, but was deeply absorbed in a newspaper that lay on the table. The article that had attracted her attention was as follows:-

PERVERSION TO POPERY: WARNING TO PARENTS .- We have already dedicated several articles in our late numbers to the task of warning parents, and any one else who has the charge of children, against the insiduous attempts now being made by clergymen professing to be of the Protestant Church of England, who, like wolves in sheep's clothing, have entered unawares into the fold, and are eating out the vitals of the Church, by teaching doctrines which they have foresworn, and misleading the young, imaginative, and ignorant into the path of perdition and the jaws of Antichrist. Another deplorable instance of this kind has just come under our notice, and we basten to add it to the daily increasing number of palpable warnings as to the mischievousness and depraving influence of the Puseyite system, more especially on the female mind. We regret to say that the victim of these wiles is the daughter of the late lamented Rector of Ashtonle-Mary, Mr. Charles Leslie, and the sister of one of the most respected of our London clergy. As early as five years ago, before the death of who has just arrived in England under the absurd title of Father Aidan, had been imbued with these principles, destructive of every family affection, at the University of Oxford, and managduring the Long Vocation, to Mr. Leslie's un-

funeral of his father; but after seeing the effort he made around his death-bed was perfectly fruitless, hurried off to London to be received into the Romish Church. His sister would then have followed his example, had not the persuasions and entreaties of her elder brother and sister-in-law prevailed upon her to go with them to London, and return to a better state of mind.-Things would probably have ended thus, and the of her family, had she not been brought under the influence of one of these reverend perverters of youth whom the Church of England has been keeping ber in the Church of England, he initiat-Popery, and contrary to her brother's known and express commands, claudestinely obtained such an influence over her mind that the poor deluded these fair penitents, whom he holds in equal thraldom; and we do not hesitate to denounce his name to the public, that other parents and ask if all is well. God has given you rest, my guardians may take waining. Mr. Wingfield (for this is the reverend seducer's name) is the Rector of Lumley, which brings him in a large income, wherewith he attempts to undermine the Established Church. Miss Leslie subsequently took a vow of celibacy, and, neglecting all the ordinary decencies of life, insisted upon a liberty which her brother very naturally thought improper for so young a person. Till the age of twenty-one she was by law under her brother's control; but no sooner had she attained the legitimate age, than, throwing off every appearance of decency, which till then she had worn, she boldly demanded her property, publicly left her brother's house, and was received into the Romish Church a few days ago at the Passionist's Church, by the very Mr. de Grey who years ago perverted her brother's mind at college, and since has, by clandestine meetings, succeeded in overthrowing all that Mr. Douglas Leslie had remains himself a little longer in order the more surely to entrap others into his net. What are the prelates of the English Church about, while name of Raymond,' replied Father Aidan ; 'St such disgraceful scenes are enacted under their Raymond de Pennafort, and St. Raymond Non- very eyes? Is the many-headed monster that, abide in that heart, cleansed and purified from too was eating the bread of angels,—'omne deevery stain for His approach, for ever. Cathelectementem in se habentem!' Her eyes filled
rine gently touched her, and she saw her rise with tears; and as Mass after Mass quickly very well known saint; but when once you

very bosom of our own Church, unnoticed and know his history, I am sure that you will be the uncrushed? We would advise such men as the Bishops of London and Exeter to beware how they tamper much longer with the best feelings of the English nation, and destroy for ever the within these realms. Englishmen! will you alrent of eloquence wherewith he converted the low yourselves to be touched in your dearest point, and have the very sanctuaries of your families rifled and violated, and yet remain inactive spectators of the advance of the spoiler ?'

'Had you not better finish your breaksast,' Clara?' said Catherine at last. 'What can you find so very interesting in that paper ?'

Clara handed the paper without a word of rereply to Father Aidan, and then quietly recommenced eating her breakfast.

'Poor Mr. Wingfield,' said he, as he finished the edifying paragraph; 'I pity him, because he is the only one that will suffer from it.'

Catherine could not resist laughing, as, in her turn, the paper was handed to her.

They are a little beforehand in their assertions,' said she; 'if it were worth while, I should like to count how many downright falsehoods this paragraph contains. Never mind, Clara, she added, as she saw that the latter sat silently eating her breakfast, and looked rather finshed and excited, 'we will soon be beyond the reach of such foolish tittle-tattle. You will forget all this when we reach the dear little island, that

Catholic.' 'I was thinking of Douglas and Mildred,' said Clara, sighing; they must be rather sad this morning, with that paper for their Christmas breakfast.

Protestants complain about as being so intensely

'It is wonderful,' said Father Aidan, 'how you have escaped so completely, Mrs Temple.-Why, you and Morris are the ony ones who have come off without getting bespattered.'

'The absurd title of Father Aidan,' reneated Clara. 'Ab, Alan, it seems every one knew you were coming home except me. And what her justly revered father, her second brother, a surprise to find Mr. Morris in London. He far more deserves the title of 'reverend perverter' than poor Mr. Wingfield. You do not know how he wanted to carry me off at once this day year down to the Oratory, to make my renunciation. and I wouldn't go.'

'ludeed!' said Fatter Aidan, greatly amused

should be glorified on earth. Jesus had not yet

bought by his death the spirit by which the soul of

man was to be regenerated. But He was hung on a

cross, and it was, to use the words of St. Jerome,

from the sepulchre of Christ the Church has sprung.

ng up from Margaret Chapel I suppose looking very miserable; and he told me in his simple way, you know, of his conversion; and by the time we had reached the New Road he had nearly persuaded me to become a Catholic on the spot, and he was just on the point of calling a cab wherein to convey me to the Oratory, when I stopped him. Poor Mr. Morris! he was evidently so disappointed; but I am a great deal too fond of my private judgment to yield it so easily.

' It is all gone now,' said Father Aidan, play-

'All gone,' said Clara, looking up. 'Yes; all gone, every bit of it,' proceeded

he; 'you have given it every bit up; there is none left. You signed it away in that dreadful little bit of paper there in the sacristy.'
Well, let it go,' replied Clara. I wish I

could see Mr. Morris again, for I think he saw more of what was passing in my mind last night, when I signed that dreadful little bit of paper than I exactly wished.

There was a knock at the door as she spoke and the very person they were talking of was ushered in, and happy Christmases were exchanged, while he inoked round in his usual happy, warm-hearted manner, and said to Clara, as he retained her hand for a moment in

'You are happier than you were this day last year.

Clara looked her answer; 'You told me I must follow you, when I said each new conversion was a wrenching away a portion of myself; and I was just telling Father Aidan how I would'nt be carried off to the Oratory, and I would remain and make myself miserable for another whole year.'

'Yes, I thought I had you at that moment,' he replied, smiling; but I was comforted by the thought that, sooner or later, you must come, and then, when I returned to London, I found

you were out of town.' But we will not weary our readers by details

of this kind, which though insignificant in themselves, were deeply interesting to those whom they concerned, but quickly pass over the next few weeks (during which Clara again almost constantly kept her bed, as her cough and weakness returned with greater violence than ever), and introduce them at once to the interior of the splendid Cathedral of St. John's at Malta, on the afternoon of the 3rd of February, 1850. It was one of those warm winter days in which sunny Malta abounds, and the clean, well-kept streets of the picturesque town of Valetta were thronged with people hastening in their best costume to attend the great function in the cathedral-church. Within, all was silence, hushed and reverential awe; and as each dark form in its black faldette stealthily stole along the matted floor, and silently made the sign of the cross, every eye was raised, and every knee bent in adoration towards the brilliantly lighted up high altar. At the west door, just within the screen, stood a tall English figure, whose look of reverence was yet mingled with too much curiosity to betoken him a Catholic, and the tightly-fitting black coat and white neckcloth indicated him at once as an Arglican. The service had not begun: but the nave was thronged by a kneeling ministering prelates and priests, and the smoke of multitude, every eye turned towards the blaze of the incense rose before the tabernacle, and the mean light that burned round one part of the altar, sacred and solemn of all rites was being celebrated, where the Blessed Sacrament stood exposed,the men to the left the women to the right; though in some parts a few men's figures might ennoble our nature and raise man to a close and be seen mingling among the dark faldettes of the loving communication with his Maker. Maltese, the flowing veils and white capotes of the sisters of St. Joseph, and the gayer costume of the European ladies. From time to time confraternities, with their banners borne in front, and their costumes of red, or blue, or white advanced up the middle isle, and, kneeling for some minutes before the Blessed Sacrameut, went forth as they came, drawing their white hoods over their faces. The 'coup d'œil' was splendid, calculated to excite feelings of devotion and reverence in one far less likely to give it than the Englishman who stood with folded arms looking on, on that eventful day, when every Catholic heart was pouring forth its most earnest petitions for the 'exiled Pontiff,' - their 'Father and their Lord,'-who had asked their prayers in the hour of his utmost need. For then no help seemed nigh, save His Who sitteth at the helm of the ship of St. Peter, and though He seems to slumber will ever awake at the call of His chosen ones, and bid the storm cease and the angry winds and waves be still. A small light figure passed close beside him, wrapped in English shawls and furs, and leaning on the arm of another older person. He looked in surprise as they both in their turn took the holy water, and slowly and reverentially making the sign of the cross, glided up the side aisle towards the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament; then following them with his eyes, he saw them make their way into the nave and lose themselves among the crowd. He, too, advanced in his turn, and presently found himself, as every one made way before him, near the marble railings of the choir. Here he, too, took a chair, and knelt down like the rest; and, close to him, he again caught sight of something that attracted his attention. Just in front of him was kneeling a young Englishman (with that delicate complexion and noble features that distinguishes the young scions of our ancient English nobility) without even the support of a chair, and so completely wrapped in the contemplation of what was before him, that even the fervent Maitese around could not but be attracted by the spectacle.

(To be Continued.)

DEDICATION OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH. WISIT OF THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN TO BELFAST.

(From the Weekly Register.)

The Feast of the Dedication of the Churches of Ireland (Sunday last), was appropriately chosen for the solemn opening of St. Peter's Belfast. The event (says the Ulster Observer from which we quote most of what follows) may be regarded as marking an epoch in the history of Catholicity in the North

heart of this busy town, where commerce is supreme, and where, in the pride of its success, commerce claims superiority in virtue to its divorcement from Catholicity-Catholicity rears its head, and boldly assumes the rank of an acknowledged and revered Power. Not only that, but it appears in the character of an invader. As if no part of Ireland should be deprived of the glory to which, more than a thousand years ago, the country was consecrated, Catholicity is winning back all it lost. Ulster was once made a barren soil. The hand of persecution fell heavily upon her. From her bosom proceeded the waters of regeneration; and at her heart were burled the blows which made her afflicted, and reduced her to prostration. Providence, however, takes His There is a own time for the rectification of evil. strange mystery in the ebb and flow of the tides which He directs, and those who in this province keep watch over passing events, can easily discern that the flood is coming back with an argosy that will give full compensation for all the trials and troubles of the past. Who could have imagined fifty years ago, that in this year of grace a Cardinal of the Roman Church would have assisted at the dedication of a building which was erected for the purpose of perpetuating the religion which so many bitter and potent enemies endeavored to destroy Who could have imagined that the bare tree, seared by the lightning, and all but riven in twain by the storm, would have put forth its leaves and blossoms, and given, in the hour in which it was least expected, the rich fruit, which is so admired? Truly, the Winter has passed away, and the Spring time has come, and the spouse called from Lebanon, has been crowned from the tops of Sanir and Hermen, from the dens of the lions, from the mountains of the leopards.'-The diocese in which St. Patrick first sowed the seed of Christianity has not been severed from him. His successors have repeated his triumph; his spirit is still represented in victories which he would have loved to claim. And, indeed, the ceremony of Sunday was a victory, or rather it was in all its bearing ar event which symbolised a remarkable triumph. A new church standing upon a site, which a few years ago was a waste-that church, beautiful in design, noble in its preportions, and eminently worthy of the sacred purposes to which it is devoted -erected, too, by the contributions of those who have to fight the hard battle of life against desperate odds-is of itself a wonderful testimony of the vitality of the faith which, in so many difficulties, has accomplished such great results. But there was more than this to attract attention and suggest serious and consoling considerations. Many of the bishops of Ireland were present at the ceremony; and they came not in the dark, not in terror, not in trembling, but in the pomp and confidence which the measure of liberty that we now enjoy enabled them to manifest. For, to the credit of our Protestant fellowtownsmen, it must be said that they were not only represented in the church, but their general feeling was one of thorough amity. They appreciated fully the occasion, and, with a generosity that should be remembered and returned, they lent their valuable assistance to the success which was achieved. And a great success it was. Long before the hour announced for the commencement of the ceremonies, the spacious church was filled to its utmost capacity by a most respectable congregation. Orowds of people, who were unable to obtain admittance, lined the streets outside; and it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage could be obtained to the porch, from which so many eager applicants were dismissed . . . When the procession entered the church,

and the long file of bishops and priests knelt before the altar while the Litany, which besought the intercession of the saints, was being sung, it was impossible to represe the memories and ideas which the scene suggested. The memories were all of glory, the ideas were all of triumpn; and, as the heart expanded and grew glad, the scene itself seemed to correspond with its elevation. I: culminated when the Cardinal, in his scarlet robes, entered the church, and dispensed to the devout and reverent congregation his blessing. Then, when the sweet strains of music burst forth, and the lights upon the altar reflected the varied hues of the rich vestments of the even those who were strangers to the ceremony and the place (elt the influence of the majesty and the reality of the power which have done so much to

The Bishops present were-

Conner, Prelate Chlebrant.

Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick. Most Rev. Dr. Ullathorge, Lord Bishop of Bir-

Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Lord Bishop of Clogher. Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore. Most Rev. Dr. Gilloolev, Lord Bishop of Elphin. Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff, Lord Bishop of Ardagh. Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Lord Bishop of Derry. Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, Lord Bishop of Dromore. Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Lord Sishop of Raphoe Most Rev Dr. McEvilly, Lord Bishop of Gaiway. Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay. Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of Down and

The procession having made the circuit of the church and arrived again at the high altar, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian proceeded to the great western door to receive his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, who was alighting, in his crimson robes and cap, from his carriage, accompanied by the Very Rev. Monsignor Moran and Very Rev. Dr. Conroy. His Eminence imparted his blessing to the vast multitude outside, who gave a hearty cheer at the sight of the Irish Cardinal. His Eminence hav. ing entered the church, proceeded up the nave, imparting his blessing as he went along, and the choir singing the ' Ecce Sacerdos Magnus,' to the eplendid throne, draped with white and crimson satin, and cloth of gold prepared for him at the gospel side of the altar. His Eminence having vested, grand Pontifical High Mass commenced, the Cardinal celebrat-

ing as Prelate Celebrant. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Lord Bishop of Birmingham, who, having ascended the pulpit, took the following text:Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona; because flesh and blood bath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in Heaven; and I say to thee that thou ar: Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.'-The Ulster Observer gives the following account of the Bishop's discourse :- 'Most Eminent Cardinal. Right Rev. and Rev. Bretaren, and dearly beloved Brethren,-Our blessed Lord did not build His Church whilst yet He abode with us in His mortality. He promised that He would build it; He prepared the foundation for it; He prepared the grounds by which it was to be erected; out our blessed Lord did not whilst yet He was on this earth accomplish the promise which was to be fulfilled afterwards. If we look into sacred history we will find that all He did up to the time of His death seemed to be a failure. His preaching was almost a failure in human eyes; His miracles seemed to be little short of a failure. -In fact the course of His life seemed like a failure His adversaries-the statesmen, the Scribes or literary men, the chief priests—seemed to have accom-plished their end. They hung him on a gibbet, and seemed to have got rid of him for ever. Moreover, it is a truth full of Divine depth, that our Lord him. self plainly indicated to His followers that His success should not be during His life. There two profound sentences uttered by His sacred lips, and it is almost impossible for the human mind to fathom their profundity. He said to His disciples-'It is fit I should go away from you. If I go not, the Spirit

The Church dates its origin from that day of Pentecost. Let us go further into the depths of this second text- There are two principles which run through God's providence in the course of creation and of grace. These two principles are clearly visible in the whole history of the Church of God. The first principle is that every creation of God is begun at the remotest distance from His Divine Majesty, and he begins every creation in the remotest and puniest germ. His Lordship proceeded to illustrate this principle at some length. The second principle is that God begins every great work in Every work which has the grace of God begins in unity and tends to unity. The human race began in Adam, and is but a multiplication of the body of Adam, as Christ, the second Adam, miraculously multiplies His body for our spiritual life.-The entire human race is reducable to one root, Adam. Again, Noah was the germinating principle from which the human race began. Later still, God calls a peculiar people, with a peculiar priesthood and laws. He selects one man, and leads him into a strange land. Abraham was the root from which the regeneration of the human race then began. The Prophet Isaiah says of him 'Look at Abraham, vour rock.' He was the rock and the root of the people of God. Again, Aaron was the rock from which the priesthood sprung. In every great work of nature or of grace the beginning is humble, and God puts the stamp of nothingness on it, so that man cannot glory in it. The right rev. preacher recalled the memory of his audience to the girst vision of the empires recorded in the Prophet Daniel. The people of Israel were in exite, and God revealed to Nebu-chodonozor a vision of the four great empires which were to spring up, each on the ruins of its predecessor-the Babylonian, the Assyrian, the Greek, and then the Roman. They rose like a great statue on the face of the earth, but a stone, out out of a mountain falls down the hill side and breaks the statue. That rock, cut out of the mountain of eternity. which was to shatter these great empires, prefigured the smallness at its beginning of another great germinating principle-the Church of God. Small as it was, it broke that great statue, and it grew and grew until it filled the whole world with its greatness. When the prophet was called on to explain the vision, be told them that a kingdom should arise which should destroy those others, but itself should stand for ever. That kingdom so prefigured, is the kingdom of God, placed on a rock cut from the eternal mount-a kingdom against which the Powers of earth shall never prevail, and which shall stand for ever. He had twice already said our Blessed Lord did not found the church, while yet he was in this mortal fish-not until he had paid the great price of His sacrifice did He send His Holy spirit down on earth and established His Church. Abraham had been the third rock of the human race, but still he acknowledged one greater than himself-Melchisedech, the priest of the Most High God, to whom he paid tithes of all he possessed. Now Peter was not called first-Andrew and John were called before him. Even so Judah was not the eldest of the sons of Jacob. Our Lord wanted to show that his position was not due to merit but to election. On the banks of the Jordan Andrew and John bastened to call Peter and tell him that they had seen the Messiah. He went with them, and Jesus cast His eye upon him. What did He find in this man? He saw one who had a great and leading infirmity; for He selects only the lowest germ. He selects one conscious of his infirmity. But Peter was distinguished for his marvellous responsive obedientiality-the readiness with which he responds always to the calls truly strong in man which is strong in God.' When he proclaims His divinity, Christ says to him, ' Thou art a rock, and on this rock I will build my church.' Christ will build it not Peter. To draw an illustration from the science of geology, Peter is the igneous, passes from the bottom rock to that which is supermountain which grew until it filled the whole earth; of the Church, that all those kingdoms will fall and He says He will give Peter the keys of that of large size, and they were borne before those in authority as symbols of their power. It was in this sense that Christ gave this kingdom to Peter. Later things shall not come to pass,' and our Lord who had just before called him 'blessed' now says 'Get thee behind me Satan' and calls him a scandal .-Why? Because Peter has not yet comprehended that Christ's kingdom is to be founded on suffering. He has not yet comprehended that the spirit cannot be given until Jesus has sanctified all things by His death. The Passion of our Lord was approaching, and he tells Peter 'I have prayed for you that your faith fail not, and when thy faith is confirmed, confirm thou thy brethren.' This was another charge given to Peter-to confirm the brethren. After the miraculous draught of fishes, three several times our Lord asked him, 'Simon, son of Peter, lovest thou me?' Peter tells him be does on the first two askings, and Christ replies, 'Feed my lambs.' On the third asking, Peter replies, 'Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee.' Christ then says, 'Feed my sheep.' The right rev. prelate said there was a force in the original Greek in this passage which could not be retained in the translation. He could not expect every one to follow him into a minute train of reasoning, by which he could best show the full force of the questions and the answers : but he would attempt to elucidate it in a homely way, by way of anecdote. His object was to show how Ohrist had trebly proved Peter's fidelity, each time in a progressive degree. He then said that the father of a clergyman, now in his own diocese, who was for twenty years an Anglican minister, was in-timate with the late Archbishop Whately, of the Established Church in Ireland, and on one occasion, while they were conversing, his father took a Greek Testament, and pointed the Archbishop's attention to the passage of which the translation is given above. Then the Archbishop showed him the graduated and progressive force of the Greek version. Christ asks, ' Agepeis me?'-' Hast thou affection for me?' And Peter's answer is, 'Philo te'—I love Thee. Then using the dearer term, 'philo,' and not 'apegis.'— Christ repeats the question in the same words as at first. Peter returns the same reply. But Christ adopts the stronger and more enduring and endearing term 'philo' from Peter's mouth, and the form in which the question is put the third time is, 'Phileis me?' Thus it was that Dr. Whately convinced the clergyman's father of the rising force of the three questions, the answer to the last evoking the enlarged jurisdiction of 'Feed my sheep'-- the whole adult world within the kingdom of Christ. The clergyman to whom I have referred (said his lordship) pointed out the phrase to me and said 'I examined it, and the effect it had on me when a boy of of Ireland, and all the associations, as well as the actual circumstances, combined to invest it with unactual circumstances, combined to invest it with unasual importance and significance. Here in the the earth; but it was plainly indicated that it would be forgotten, and highest honour of his profession, nor any Irish Carolicans, as well as the will not come; but if Igo I will send Him unto you. twelve years of age could not be forgotten, and highest honour of his profession, nor any Irish Carolicans, as well as the will not come; but if Igo I will send Him unto you. twelve years of age could not be forgotten, and highest honour of his profession, nor any Irish Carolicans, as well as the will not come; but if Igo I will send Him unto you. The promised that a certain power would descend on our Lord tells Peter of His own sufferings, and if

Pontificate, it is suffering; for when our Lord gave the keys of His kingdom, and the charge of His flock to Peter, He every time indicated to him that his should be a life of suffering, and that he should die on a cross. Referring again to the building of the Church, it was Peter who brought the Gentiles into it and built them on the rock itself, for when the Apostles appeared in the streets of Jerusalem, they are found speaking with the tongues of all nations. Peter speaks to them of the Christ whom they have put to death, and charges them with the sacrilege of his death. Three thousand were then brought into the faith. The apostles were brought before the priests and told to preach no more, and Peter asks them will they not rather obey God than man? On the second day of their preaching, when Peter cured the lame man at the Beautiful Gate, he spoke again, and raised the Church from three to five thousand. From the schism of Samaria he brought over subjects to the Church, and begun his work amongst the Gentiles by the conversion of the centurion Cornelius. Thus Peter brought the Jews into the Church, then the Samaritans, and finally the Gentiles; and from that day to the present Peter and his successors have been building on the same rock. To sum up briefly

Onr Lord has fulfilled his promise, and on Peter, as the rock, He has built his Church. As St. Chrysostom has well said - Why does he speak of Peter alone? Because he is chief amongst the Apostles. Even Paul, when he had been for some time in the Apostleskip, goes to see Peter, least he may be in error. It may be asked why James's see was fixed in Jerusalem and not Peter's. It is because Peter was appointed to the chair and doctorship of the world, and, therefore, it was that he at first estab lished his seat in Antioch, and after twelve years hastened to Rome, then the greatest city in the world, where he labored twenty five years. The other Apostles died and left no successors. Peter's exists ti-day. Indeed, in the old Norman and Anglo Sexon laws the Pope was also called 'the Apostle.' It was predicted that that kingdom-that Church built on a rock, would last for ever. Such was the will of our Divine Lord. Look at her for the last 1,800 years. Wave after wave of persecution has beaten against that rock, and all in vain. Her enemies have melted away, and she still stands as firm as ever. The first attack came from Judaism, not only at home but in Rome, where the Jews used the influence they possessed about the Imperial Court to crush the infant Ohurch of Christ, Next came the great tide of Imperial persecutions which lasted 300 years. They were followed by the great Arian heresy, which devastated the Church for many years, till it was finally subdued. After it came the wave of barbarism. Nine times has the city of the Sovereign Pontiff been sacked. Still the Pontiffs went forth with the mitre on their heads and the power of God on their brows, to meet the barbarian chief, and awed them into retiring. The Fontiffs sent forth in their turn missionaries to convert to the faith these savage hordes. That great work accomplished, the flood of Mahometanism broke loose, and the Sovereign Pontiffs banded together the great Powers of Europe to drive it back from the West. Later still, the Church itself was distracted by schism and internal divisions. They passed away, and after them, some three hundred years ago, another great error arose; but we now see it every day melting away, for it has no unity. It can have no unity when each and every one of its followers has the right to follow his own private judgment in matters of faith. They are as the sand on which the foolish man built. Never, on the other hand, was our own Church as united as it is now. Never have its high prelates aud its chief pastor been so united; and never has there been a time when they looked forward with so much hope and confidence as now. If we look round as it will be seen that there never was so marvellous a time as the present. We will find the kings and statesmen of the earth coming to a state of our Divine Lord. He had nothing but that dis-position which pre-eminently made bim fit for the are simply guided by accomplished facts. Nations are simply guided by accomplished facts. Nations work allotted to him. He had that great capacity are guided by the principle of 'might makes right,' ot always responding to the call of God. Still, he had not that courage which and Gallicanism, and rulers and statesmen have would give him stability. Nevertheless, he was to seemed to think that all was clear gain that they be the first. As St. Augustin says, That is only could take from the Church. But where now are could take from the Church. But where now are the Stuarts who ruled us? Where are the Bourbons? No fewer than forty sovereigns have been deposed from their pomp and power within as many years. Look, on the other hand, to the Sovereign Pontiff, the successor of 300 others. He stands alone in his not the aqueous, rock. The strength and power difficulties, and the sovereigns of the earth look on with indifference or are openly hostile to him. He kingdom was that? It was the one predicted by the now a great fight going on between the spirit of the Prophet Daniel, which was to come after the four world and the spirit of the Church. We may soon great empires had passed away. It was that king- see the Pontiff reduced to great straits, but we dom which began in the small stone falling from the may rely on it, for it has been proved by the history while this one-God's own Church-stands for ever kingdom. Now, what are these keys? In olden A good writer has truly said, 'The Poatiff is a man times keys were not made of metal but of wood, and placed at the head of the Hierarchy, but placed there placed at the head of the Hierarchy, but placed there to be a Holocaust for the people.' His lordship concluded-I have concluded. This building is dedicated to him who gets the keys from Jesus Christ. our Lord began to tell His disciples how He should But, when I look around me at these walls, there is go up to Jerusalem, and He should suffer many one thing that strikes me most forcibly. In former things and be put to death. Peter says, 'Lord these days churches were built by the kings and the one thing that strikes me most forcibly. In former nobles, by the high and mighty for the people, and they were their offerings to God. But look now. Here is a church spacious and beautiful; and how does it rise from the ground? Stone by stone, it has arisen, and each stone is a monument for ever of the faith and the charity of one or other amongst you-the laborer, the rich man, and the widow. I would aimost say it is not so much built of stone as of charity and of faith, and they will always call out to God for you He will say to you on the last day what St. Peter himself says in his Epistle-' If so be, you have tasted that the Lord is sweet. Unto whom coming, as to a living stone, rejected, indeed, by men, but chosen and made honorable by God. Be you also as living stone built up, a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up sa-crifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.' Amen.

The sermon having been concluded, the usual form of Indulgence was proclaimed and was then pronounced by the Cardinal Archbishop. A collection was then taken up by a number of Protestant and Catholic gentlemen, and a very handsome sum was realized, the amount of which will be officially an. nounced in a few days. Pontifical High Mass was then resumed, and at its termination his Eminence gave the Pontifical benediction.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

Tho Ulster Observer says that on Wednesday week, the good people of Glanavy witnessed on the Chapel-hill an unusual and, to them, at laest, a memorable event, for on that day the first stone of St. Joseph's was solemnly blessed by the Catholic Bishop assisted by the parochial and a large concourse of the neighbouring clergy, and surrounded by a devout and delighted throng of the faithful,

Unprincipled legislation is the curse of Ireland even to the present day. We use the words in their simple sense; instead of laws resting on some principle, we have had a. patchwork of concessions and charters, dodges and decrees, based on the expediency of the moment or the political necessities of the day. The evil is of old date. Pitt, instead or enfranchising the Roman Catholics and endowing the priests, made a paltry grant to Maynooth. When, in 1829, we repealed the religious disabilities, we retained as 'security' a few insulting oaths, so framed that no Irish Catholic lawyer could ever hope to attain the highest honour of his profession, nor any Irish Ca-

not come down from Heaven until the Son of God there is one special characteristic in a chief of the What scorn we should heap on the Emperor of Aug. tria if he issued a decree declaring that no Protes. tant should ever be Viceroy of Hungary, and if he almost invariably nominated Germans to the post The old vice clings to the recent reform in the Queen's University of Ireland. The manner of granting it had the old hesitation and timidity in.

variably displayed even by the statesmen who per ceive the real wants of the sister island. Thosa statesmen, however wishful to redress the grievan. ces of that country, are still afraid of the latent English and Scotch bigotry which is ever ready to burst out when 'Irish Popery'-the 'red flig' for John Bull—is in any way connected with the affair of the moment. If the Earl of Kimberley and Mr. Ohichester Fortescue had taken their niews of Irish wants from Exerer Hall, they would have had an easy time of it as regards Parliamentary opposition, No Scotch Radicals wouln have threatened to stable Liberal Government in the back; no half informed Protestants would have accused them of coquetting with Ultramontanism. But when a cool, sagacious English statesman, aided by an Irish gentleman distinguished for his insight into the social wants of his country, discovered that in Ireland there were els. ments other than howling Orangeism and rapid Ultramontanism - discovered that there were reason. able men of both creeds who will welcome simple justice as if it were a personal boon—the difficulties of the Liberal Cabinet began. Bigotry of all kinds was aroused—the fierce fervour of Exeter Hall, the pastorial' violence of Dr. Cullen, and the excessive zeal of those professors who make the mistake of denouncing all religious teaching, and are 'nothing if not' secular. Yet the concession made to the conscientious Roman Catholics of Ireland in the supplemental charter granted to the Queen's University, was so fair, so simply just, that the opposition to it only shows that intolerance is not always religion, and that law teaching can be as narrow and exclusive as the doctrines of the worst priests.

Now, we will not stop to say one word as to the theory of united education. It may be the best theory in the world. It may be best to bring up Catholics and Protestants in the same class, and make them listen to the same lecturer, who manages, mirabile dictu! to teach history without touching on religion-what a wretched,; colourless 'history' it must be! Still, in Ireland the plan has failed to attract the bulk of the Roman Catholics. In defiance of it they have founded a university of their own, and Irish fathers and mothers of the national creed have the unnatural desire to entrust the education of their sons to lay and clerical teachers who profess that creed-an improper feeling which is also shared by every father and mother in the upper and middle ranks of English society. Some say, and there is great force in their remarks, that it is not the united educa-tion to which the Irish so strongly object, as to the undeniable fact that the great majority of the protessors in the Queen's Colleges are Protestants, and that the Senate of the University had, un'il lately, an immense preponderance of Protestant votes. In this circumstance we note the wisdom of the English Government to found academies in Galway and Cork-towns where seven-ninths of the people are Roman Catholic—and then appoint Protestant professors to conduct the education, is certainly a strik. ing example of legislative sagacity. It may be contented that Protestants teaching of mathematics, jurisprudence, or natural philosophy can give no offence : but we all know that intercourse between teachers and pupils is not confined to the lectere room and a Roman Catholic parent is well aware that the man from whom his son learns some neutral branch of knowledge, occupies his leisure hours in denouncing with his pen 'Romish bigotry and intolerance.' But whatever may be the causes, the facts are clear; the Queen's Colleges are not what they were intended to be - places to which the Roman Catholic middle classes would generally re

What, then, was the step taken by the late Government?-a step misrepresented and denounced in many English newspapers. In the first place, i did not in the smallest degree affect the Queen's Colleges; it left their endowments, their privileges, and their rights entire and intact. But the Queen's University-a distinct but connected institutionwas so enlarged as to admit to affiliation other colleges and schools besides those of Galway, Beifast, and Cork. That is all. A simply permissive measure-a step towards free trade in education-has been attacked as if it were a terrible concession to Popery-a sop to the Ultramontane party. Hitherto the Queen's University, with all its powers of Examiimposed on it. 'To thee,' says our Divine Lord, stands alone, expecting his cross, as Peter did. But nation and granting degrees, has been a preserve for I will give the keys of the kingdom.' What whenever the Sovereign Pontiff so stands, there is three colleges only. Henceforth it can, at its discretion, affiliate to itself any institution. or, like the London University, grant degrees to individual pupils educated at home and examined by itself. Sir R. Kane, whose name justly carries great weight, opposes such an extension of university degrees to candidates not trained in regular colleges. He contends that academic life and habits confer moral advantages as well as afford scholastic opportunities; and that though the university should open its doors to the Catholis College in Stephen's-green, or the Magee College at Belfast, or other places of the kind, it should not imitate the London University, which grants degrees utterly irrespective of the place or the manner of education. There is something to be said for this side of the question; but the point is after, all, of minor importance. The Senate of the Queen's University can do what they like upon this head, since the Supplemental Charter is not mandatory, but permissive. The main question is, Shall the monopoly of the three colleges in the privileges of the university be continued or not! The Supplemental Charter says, 'No;' its opponents say, 'Yes.' The Roman Catholic clergy said to the late Government, Aoolish the Queen's Colleges, and let eath sect educate its own members; but give us a charter, so that we may confer degrees on Uatholic students.' The Government replied, 'No: we maintain the Queen's Colleges for such Presbyterians and Roman Catholics in Belfast, and for such Protestants and Roman Catholics in Galway and Cork, as may prefer united education. We refuse to grant you a charter; but if you educate your students so well that they can pass the Queen's University examination, the senate of that body will give them degrees We decline to give the State stamp without the State test.' Yet this act—at once just, tair, and manly—is misrepresented in England, and awakens in Ireland that dissension which is the re echo of English partisanship. If we wanted a personal illustration, proving that there is nothing Ultramontane in the we might find it in the fact that one of its chief advocates has been Sir Dominic Corriganman who, to learning and protessional eminence, adds the higher claim of having been for years the frank and fearless leader of the independent Roman Catholics of Ireland, and the staunchest opponent of Ultramontane aggression .- Daily Telegraph.

New Peerages .- The title to be borne by Mr McClintock is, we understand, Lord Drumear, the name of his seat in the County of Louth. What title Sir William Verner takes, we have not heard .-Would not Viscount Dollys Brae and Baron Battle of the Diamond be appropriate and euphonious? Weekly Register.

The report that Mr. Butt, the well-known Irish Q.O., had joined the Catholic Church is contradicted Hercules M'Donnell, Esq., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Dub-

It is gratifying to observe that the operations of the Cork Flax Company have been attended with well merited success. The working of their new mill for little over three months, at half power, real ized a profit of £3,607, out of which the directors recommend a rate of 6 per cent. per annum, leaving balance of £2,051 to be carried to a reserve fund.

The Newcastle and Rathkeale railway is at las complete.

Canada is not insane, she will yield it to us, - religion, rose from their seats and left the hall in a cause we are more competent to rule Ireland than seat in the Senate, reserved for the election of Conlaters, prosperity smiled on the land, and commerce jority, and Sir Robert Kane's motion condemnatory and manufactures flourished in an extraordinary of the Supplemental Charter was passed nem. con., manner Then we did not lose £20,000,000 a year the secession of the Catholics having left the male of our earnings, for our landlords, with few exceptions, lived in the country and assisted in increasing its prosperity. Now they are a drain on the nation and instead of serving it, they assist England in keeping us down. It must be plain to every one that under such treatment we must proceed from bad sole legal writ and means of obstruction, are to be to worse, and Ireland, insulted and plundered in this manner, instead of being the right arm of the empire, constitutes its weakness, and may lead at no distant day to a state of affairs which England will bave reason to deplore. The wisest course, then, for English statesmen to pursue, is to hand over the government of this country to her own people. It ill relieve Englishmen from the performance of a task for which they are quite incompetent, and give to Ireland a power which she will use to restore the prosperity she possessed when she was a self-ruled nstion .- Dundalk Democrat.

A NEW PROJECT FOR IBELAND .- The national wealth of Ireland is not confined to her soil Though her sunny slopes and fertile valleys contain the elements of untold riches, the waters that leave her thousand miles of coast are not less productive in this way. Fish, sufficient to supply the markets of the world, abound in them, and not of one or a few kinds either, but of almost every variety known .-Cod and ling can be taken during ten months of the year; herrings frequent the coast both in summer and winter, and in such numbers that a traveller has described himself as literally rowing through banks of them; turbot are so plentiful, especially in the western waters, that a lad wading out a few yards, and armed with a small spillet-line, can take fifteen or twenty young ones at a single cast; haddocks are found on all sides, and are described by a gentleman acquainted with the fisheries of the North Sea, as being the finest, in his opinion, that the world produces. The soles equal those of Torbay, and can be taken in immense numbers at Dingle and other places; hake are so plentiful, that in Galway Bay from five hundred to a thousand are usually captured in a haul of five or six hours in a trawl net; brill, halibut, mackerel also abound. As regards sprats the quantity that may be caught is unlimited. A writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica, describing what he saw at Galway one year, says, that 'from August to Christmas they may be said to have existed in a solid mass both within and outside the dacks, and on several nights they rose to the surface in such numbers that the people took them up in hampers which they filled to the brim at a single dip. A person totally unacquainted with the trade was induced to expend £250 in the purchase of them, from which four thousand gallons of oil were made, worth about two shillings per gallon, or £400.-After extracting the oil nearly three hundred tons were sold for food, the produce of which covered all expenses.' Lobsters, the same writer tells us, are so anundant along the north and north-west coasts, that ten thousand per week may be easily obtained at many of the stations, and oysters we know can be raised in prodigious quantities. An official report of the Fishery Commissioners states that, on the west coast there is one unbroken stretch of 79 miles, where the cultivation of them could be advantageously carried on. Sun fish also exist and in such numbers that the fishermen have not dared to venture out to lift their cod-lines in case of accidents to the boats, yet though the liver of one of them will yield a couple of tons of oil as line as spermaceti and worth £50, no systematic efforts have the employment of capital do the Irish fisheries prewas admitted before a committee of House of Commons by an English gentleman engaged in them, that he was making thirty per cent on his money; and we know for a fact that others are making still more. Ofster culture, it is officially stated, pays a thousand per cent in France, and if so would certainly pay as much in Ireland.— It is with no little pleasure that we see an effort now being made to work the Irish Fisheries with a capital provided by a joint-stock company, and with all the energy, skill, and appliance, which that capital can command. The originators of such a scheme deserve the thanks of every friend of our hitherto Monday last are not of so favorable a character as mend the British and Irish Fishery Company's project to our readers. As an undertaking it will be beneficial to Ireland: and as an investment it cannot fail to be highly profitable .- Universal Express.

Catholic was permitted to enter the corporation of Dublin. From the Revolution of 1638 down, the Mansion house had been the temple of Protestant ascendancy. During all that period no Irish Tory could conceive the possibility of the event which is to take place there next week any more than he could conceive that the Sovereign of England and the President of America could speak to one another through a cable stretched along the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. On Wednesday next the Lord Mayor of Dublin will give a banquet in the Mansion-house to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and will have at the civic board to meet His Eminence, seven Catholic judges, and a host of the Catholic nobility and gentry. The Cardinal is not a member of one of those old aristocratic families who managed to preserve their estates and their titles through the era of the Penal Code. Like his respected host, Mr. Mackay, who now so worthily fills the civic chair, he has sprung from the outcast race, whose very existence the Ocnstitution for a long time ignored as British subjects, and treated only as the Irish enemy.' The meeting will be an impressive illustration of the effects of the penal laws. It will show that a great revolution has been slowly accom-plished in Ireland; and it is difficult to imagine that Mr. John Judkin Butler, or any other venerable alderman of Skinner's-alley, will remain in the coun try after 'Ichabod' has been thus written on the walls of the old Mansion house. A reunion of a different kind will take place at the Mansion house on the 21st of next month. On that day the Lord Mayor will give a banquet to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to which will be invited the heroes of the Atlantic Telegraph who have received honors from the Queen, and other gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in the cause of scientific and social progress, which has been so often anathematized by the Pope. Yet every one will admit that on both these occasions the Lord Mayor will be acting in a manner highly creditable to a Catholic chief magistrate of the metropolis of Ireland .- Times Cor.

Dublin, Oct. 18. - It is only a generation since a

called Union Education, in St. Patrick's Hall, upon the occasion of the Vice Chancellor's conferring degrees upon the alumni of the Queen's University in Dublin, last week, became a tumult a day or two later at the first meeting of Convocation under the Queen's Letter, giving a wider scope to their powers: The presence of the Viceroy on the first occasion did not restrain the coullition of party feeling or keep the open verdict. The constabulary under County-In-United Educationists within the bounds of gentle. manly demeanour, but the Vice Chancellor had the stable Sherdian, are untiring in their exertions to power of enforcing something like order, by the threat trace the murderers, but up till the present we did of an adjournment, which would have been a pun-not learn of their endeavours being attended with shment upon the successful candidates for honours, any success. The following is the evidence deposed and which he need with effect. At the meeting of at the inquest:-Convocation, however, the Vice Chancellor was Grace M'Cormick was the first witness examined. powerless, and a scene was enacted which would She deposed as follows:—I live in the townland of lusion to the Supplemental Charter called forth hisses, shouts, and yells. Copious abuse was poured coming into my house on that morning about the him. Another Conservative candidate is spoken of upon the Catholic Hierarchy, and the Queen's Act in hour of ten o'clock. Some of the family were at appointing new senators was denounced. At last their breakfast. I gave him a bowl of milk, and Derbyites. They are too prudent for that.'

The only remedy for our ills is that which made the Catholics, unable any longer to endure the vitue asked him to eat some potatoes. He filled a pipe We want a native parliament, and if | peration of their clergy and the insults offered to their England is not impact, one will just it to us, roughly, rose from their seats and left the hall in a want the management of our own affairs, be- body. Dr. Mapother, the Catholic candidate for the the English. Whilst we had an independent legis- vocation, was, of course, beaten by a sweeping macontents a clear stage. But as the vote of the majority can have no effect whatever upon the Charter or upon the Acts of the Senate,—the United Educationists threaten all manner of legal proceedings. Injunctions, quo warrantos, and every other imaginapplied immediately after the opening of term, and. failing all these, there is Parliament and Mr. Robert Lowe to fall back upon. The member for Caine, if we may judge by an article in the Times of Tuesday, is ready to take up the cudgels for them; and they will not want warm supporters among our contemporaries diurnal and hebdomedal; but the seal they cannot with their united force rail off the bond. If Ministers back them, the Ministry will be very short. lived; and without that aid, the onelaught of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Lowe, will be but a spent thunderbolt. If Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were to charter and endow the Catholic University, they would get rid of the turmoil of this business and establish a strong claim to the cofidence and support of the Irish people They could do it, if they had the mind, for the opposition would be confined almost wholly to the representatives of Irish Orangeism, Scotch Calvinism and the fanaticism of Expter Hall who are providentally a minority in Parliament. -Weekly Register.

The nomination of candidates for the seat for Tipperary rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Dillon took place on Wednesday at Clonmel, Mr. Waidron was proposed and seconded by Mr. Pennefather and Mr. O'Ryan-and the proposer and seconder of the Honorable Captain White were Mr. Bagwell, M.P., and the Rev. J. Scanian, PP. The show of lands was, beyond comparison, in favor of Captain White, whose reception throughout the county has been enthusiastic. Mr. Waldron on the contrary was favored with abundant proofs of popular dislike. The excitement is very great and an imposing display of military and police gave warning that it would he imprudent to break the peace. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Waldron, and his new friends professed to be sanguine of carrying his election against his old supporters, by means of the energetic support of the Tory landlords, who have been putting strong pressure upon the tenantfarmers. Their power is undoubtedly great, and they will use it unscrupulously, we rest assured; but as Mr. Giil has not come forward on this occasion to divide the Liberal interest, we have an impression, and not a faint one either, that the neophyte Tory will not be returned .- Weekly Register.

Later intelligence brings us the news that Mr. White was declared elected by a majority of 554 over Mr. Waldron.

The Limerick Chronicle of Oct. 13th says:-Reports from the country districts describe the blight in the potato as being most extensive in its ravages, and as the acreage this year is less than that of the previous year, there will be such a falling off in the supply of this vegetable as to cause the prices in the different markets to rise considerably before Christmas.

The government do not consider tranquility to be sufficiently restored in Ireland to permit of any further withdrawal of troops, especially cavalry. The 4th Dragoon Guards, who were expecting the route for Scotland, have been detained, and will remain in Ireland for the winter. One result of this will be to leave the city of York, which the 13th Hussars rebeen made to capture them. What a field then for cently left for Canada, for the present without a cavalry regiment.

> A correspondent writes from Athlone County Westmeath: - 'On Sunday morning, October 14th, some boys found a quantity of pikes in a place known as the Big Meadow, adjoining the town of Athlone. Their sympathies were evidently with 'the cause' as they began to throw the pikes into the Shannon. The police however, came up, and secured more than a dozen. A considerable number had been previously thrown into the river.'

The Dublin Freeman of Friday, October 19, says of neglected country, and the scheme itself demands | we would wish. In some of the city districts, howpublic support. On every ground we can recomever there is a marked improvement, the cases ocmend the British and Irish Fishery Company's procurring being of an exceedingly light nature, and addition, the weakest executive in the world. That found to be easily evercome by timely medical aid, which owing to the perfect organization now in existence, is never difficult of access. Some districts, however, especially in the south side, show an in-crease in the disease; but on the whole, we do not consider that there is ground for apprehension that the disease is spreading. Seventeen persons are re-ported to have succumbed to the disease in the districts on both sides of the river during the past few days, and of this number twelve occurred in the districts of the south side. No death was reported from Donnybrock, yesterday, but we have just !earned from a resident in the locality that two deaths have occurred from an attack of a very virulent nature in the village of Rathfarnham.

THE RECENT MURDER IN DONEGAL .- In our last publication it was our painful duty to record the most heartless and horrid murder that has in out memory disgraced the county in which it was com-It is one of those mysterious tragedies that fortunately are of unfrequent occurrence, and which seem for a time at least to baffle the endeavours made to discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the foul deed. The unfortunate victim, M'Kelvey, was about thirty-three years of age, and was a favourite with the people amongst whem he resided, while his jocularity of spirit, for which, we believe, he was remarkable, won him the friendship of all who came in contact with him. He was proficient in the geography of his native highlands, and intimately acquainted with the wilds of the wild mountain rauge on which he, with his brothers, resided. In consequence of his superior knowledge of the co. he was often employed by his neighbours-who for the most part graze great numbers of sheep on the mountains—to look after any that occasionally stray... ed away from the flocks; in fact, this was what he principally depended on for a livelihood. In the recovery of the animals he would be for days returning to his home, which explains the reason why the search, which resulted in the discovery of his mutilated remains, was not sooner instituted. Deplorable as the event is, we feel a sickening gratification in correcting and an erroneous Impression that got a hold of the people's mind, that the outrage was marked with that agrarian element that characterised the murder of Adam Grierson, on the property The disorderly conduct of the abettors of what is of J. G. Adair, Esq. This time the private spleen of alled Union Education, in St. Patrick's Hall, upon some ruffianly sheep-stealers seems to be the most likely cause for the brutal murder. The place where the bloody affair took place is on the property of Thomas Connolly, Esq. M.P., and not, as the rumour spector Hill, Sub-Inspector Failon, and Head Conany success. The following is the evidence deposed

hardly have beeen tolerated in a cockpit. Every al- Bengorm. I remember this day week. It was Tues day. " I recollect James M'Kelvey, the deceased,

and immediately walked out. Some time afterwards I drove the cows up the road, and I looked up the mountain in the direction of the Slieve Snaghtha. I saw a man, and to the best of my opinion it was James M Kelvey. I took it for him anyway.

Condy Herran was next called. He said-I live in the townland of Coolvoy. I remember last Sunday. I went with other people up to Slieve Snaghtha, looking for a man named James M'Kelvey, who was missing. We were all searching for him, and I found him lying on his back dead in a place called Orockbrack. His face was covered with blood, and was all like strokes. I saw a little blood on he ground, about two yards from where he was lying. I saw a stone, over five pounds in weight lying on the ground near his head, I looked at the stone. There was a little blood on it. No person left a hand on the body until the sergeant came. We carried the body down on the road, and it was taken home in a cart,

Henry M. Clarke, M. D., after a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, James M'Kelvey, gave it as his opinion that he died of extensive fractures of the skull, caused by some blunt instru-

Constable William Crilly, said -I remember Sunday morning, the 30th day of September, 1866. I went to the mountain of Slieve Snaghtha with three of the constabulary, accompanied by a number of country people. We searched the mountains from about ten o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the evening. One of the police called to me from the top of the hill that the man whom we were looking for was found. I proceeded then to the top of the mountain, and saw there the body of a man whom I believe to be James M'Kelvey. He was lying on his back. His face was partly covered with blood. I saw a cut on his head. I saw a quantity of blood on the ground near where he was lying. I saw a stone, about eight pounds weight close to his head. There was blood upon it, and hair attached to it, and particles of white matter. I saw a place about five yards from the body from which a stone had been removed. I put the stone which was found near his head in the place, and it corresponded. The body was afterwards removed to his dwelling house. This is the body on which the inquest is now holding.

At the close of the evidence the jury found that the deceased had been murdered by a person or persone unknown between the 25th and 30th day of September .- Derry Journal.

Dunlin, Oct. 17. - A meeting of Liberal electors was held in Cork on Monday, which was largely attended, for the purpose of expressing opinion upon Irish questions. The Mayor of Cork presided, and among other things referred to the banquet to be given to Mr. Bright in Dublin. The meeting was addessed by Sir William Hacket, Mr. D. O'Sullivan, Mr. Murray, and Mr W. Shaw, who argued that Lord Derby cannot carry on the Government of this country on Liberal principles, and therefore cannot satisfy a country Liberal in thought and sentiment. Mr. N. D. Murphy, one of the city members, spoke at much length on the state of public affairs. Alluding to what their respected chairman had said on the subject of the Bright banquet, he said that the misrepresentations of the Conservative and Orange organs were part of a systematic plan for the purpose of disorganizing the Liberal party and particulary the Irish Liberal members, per fus aut nefas, every exertion being made to produce that effact. The hon, member explained that the invitation to Mr. Bright originated with a few gentleman in Dublin, who having accidentally learnt that Mr. Bright was about to visit Ireland for recreation thought it would be fitting opportunity of paying that great man a compliment. The misrepresentation of the Conservative and Orange organs had rendered what was intended as a personal compliment now an absolute Liberal necessity. Phose organs were afraid that the opportunity would be taken advantage of for an intercommunication of ideas between Irien and English Liberals, and they desired to prevent that Liberal demonstration. The hon, gentleman said he could not better describe the anomalous position of the Established Church than by quoting an extract from the speech made by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1844:-

'That dense population in extreme distress inhabited an island were there was an Established Church which was not their Church, and a territoral aristocracy, the richest of whom lived in distant capitals. Thus they had a starving population, an was the Irish question. Well, then, what would honourable gentlemen say if they were reading of a country in that position? They would say at once the remady is revolution. But the Irish could not have a resolution; and why? Because Ireland was connected with another and a more powerful country. Then, what was the consequence? The connexion with England thus became the cause of the present state of Ireland. If the connexion with England prevent a revolution, and a revolution was the only remedy, England logically was in the odious position of being the cause of all the misery in Ireland. What, then, was the duty of an English Minister? To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would do by force. That was the Irish question in its integrity..... The moment they had a strong executive, a just administration, and ecclesiastical equality they would have order in Ireland, and the improvement of the physical condition of the people would follow.'

They would see that the Church Establishment was not merely a sentimental grievance if they went into an agricultural district—to a parish of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants, of which, perhaps, 80 were Protestants, and observed the contrast between the relative conditions of the richly-endowed rector and of the Catholic clergy of the parish. He was for removing all artificial barriers of that kind, and for forming a clerical and lay committee under the State, who should provide the clergy, Protestant and Catholic, with glebe houses and grounds, and then leave the rest to the voluntary devotion of the people. He concluded with the following compliment to Mr. Maguire, his colleague in the representation of the city, who has gone to America with the intention of writing a history of the Irish in the new

'Before I sit down let me thank you most cordially on the part of my learned colleague and myself for the approbation you have expressed of our exertions. I am perfectly satisfied that when he sees the reports of these proceedings, as he will, at the other side of the Atlantic, it will give him most unfeigned satisfaction, and add, if possible, greater impetus to the strong mind and vigorous intellect which he will apply to the work that has sent him there, and will enable him to return with new laurels, adding another gem to the coronet of fame which encirclesand deservedly encircles—the head of John Francis

Maguire.' - Times Cor. The Dublin Freeman, speaking of the representation of the county Wexford, says - 'Mr. Kavanagh, of stated on the Glenveagh estates. An inquest has Borris House, has addressed the electors of Wexford been held by Dr. Long, the district coronor, and a on Conservative principles. It is refreshing to have number of persons examined. The jury returned an a man in the field who plainly avows what he is, and does not try to sail under false, or fraudulent, or even fadingly indistinct colors. Mr. George was an avowed Tory, and his personal popularity won him the seat. Mr. Kavanagh will not find the seat so accessible, and in the event of a sound Liberal coming forward-a man who can raily the county and justify confidence—rest assured Wexford will assert her independence. Mr. K. is said to be a lineal descendant of one of the Irish Princes, and to be a man of remarkable intellectual ability, but he is not the man for Wexford, and Wexford will not have

GREAT BRTAIN.

PROGRESS OF RITUALISM. - This is illustrated by a letter in the Times in which the writer bitterly complains of the close approach to Catholic doctrine on Law Established:-

#### · To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,-I attended, Sunday, September, 20, the afternoon service at St. Albans Church, Baldwir's gardens. The service consisted of the Litany of the Church of England, catechising of the children, and another Litany, entirely unauthorised; this was 'sung' as the first Litany, the congregation being on their knees, and formed in all respects a part of the gervice.

The catechetical instruction given to the children was upon the five last answers in the Church Catechism, which few of the unconfirmed children, boys or girls, seemed able to repeat. They were taught that the 'continued rememorance' in the Lord's Supper had reference, not to man, but to God. That so it was with the Jews. God had promised Christ from the beginning, and the Jews 'reminded' Him of His promise by offering sacrifices - first killing, then burning part and eating part. They are to get the good of the sacrifice.

Our memorial is also a sacrifice, and our sacrifice is the body and blood of Christ, which was first offered to God by Jesus Christ Himself, who commanded us to continue it. 'This do' (it should be translated) 'as My remembrance.' The whole Old Testament worship was sacrifices- i. c., remembrances of God's promises. Our sacrifice remembers the fulfilment of the promise. Bulls and goats cannot take away sin, but our sacrifice can. Our sacrifice is a continuation of Jesus Christ's, which was begun the night before His crucifixion, and is continued till the end of the world. The priest offers the sacrifice because he is appointed to do so and stands in the place of Jesus Christ, who said, 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.' We (priests) stand at the altar, but He is the real offerer. The offering is under the form of bread and wine, but really of much more-the body and blood of Christ.

This is 'the great sacrifice.' When the Church wants any special grace from God it offers the great sacrifice, e. g., in the cholera it offers the great sacriace for a propitiation. Also it offers it for thanks-giving, e.g., when St. Paul bids us offer 'thanks-giving' for kings, &c., he means the Eucharist, and the same occurs often in the New Testament. It is at the time of the great sacrifice that we read in Ohurch the names of those who are prayed for. It is also done in the evening, but that is only for lay people, it is not ordered by the Church for the eve-

The great service of the Church is 'the great sa-crifice.' If you can only attend one service, come to If you can only attend one service, come to a Celebration. The great service is the offering of the daily sacrifice of Christ. Some say the Holy Communion is only instituted for those who receive it, but this is not the first object of it. The first object is for God. We can put Jesus Christ before us by offering the sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

I have been careful in the above notes to use the words of the catechizer. Notwithstanding some occassional logical confusion, and cometimes an indefiniteness of expression, the meaning of the whole teaching is unmistakable, and I am sure that had I been able to take down every word the tone of the instruction would be more definite even than it appears in my notes. I should add that the catechizing clergyman repeatedly stated that this was the doctrine of the Church of England.

I thought the teaching almost as remarkable by what it did not contain (considering the apparent state of knowledge of the children) as by what it did. There were, I should suppose, about 700 children present. The congregation on the men's side consisted principally of roung men from 18 to 30. I had heard one caterhizing before in this church in the month of June or July. It was conducted by another clergyman, but in the same strain as this.

remain, Sir, your obedient servent,
C. C. Oct. 12.

An Open Bible - There is a peculiar flavour to a Unversity man about undergraduates' ignorances. Judicious selections from Little-go papers are a favourite source of laughter. Mr. Don mentions the unpublished addition to the parable of the Good Samaritan. After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the innkeeper, 'When I come again, I will repay thee,' the unlucky examinee added, 'This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more. Our author gives us a candidate for his degree stating the substance of St. Paul's sermon at Athens, to be crying out for the space of two hours, ' Great is Diana of the Ephesians, and another when called upon to trace a connexion between the Old and New Testament referred to the circumstance that Peter with his sword cut off the ear of the prophet Malachi. But of those which we have heard tell ourselves one of the neatest for its conception in this plain style of unheartating faith is the description of the ascent of Elijah into heaven:-' And then came two she-bears out of the wood and said unto Elijah, Go up, thou baldhead, and he wentup. The fullest development of the combination of a good memory with an inferior sense of the traditional order is the account of the death of Jezebel. The examined, feeling sure of his ground, prefaced the account with the statement 'it is most important to preserve the exact words of the sacred narrative' and proceeded:

'And as he passed through the gate of the city, there looked out unto him two persons appointed for that purpose. And he said unto them. Throw her So they threw her down. And he said, it a second time.' And they did it a second time. And he said, 'Do it a third time,' And they did it a third time: and they did it unto seven times; yea, even unto seventy times seven. Last of all the woman died also. And they took up the broken fragments that remained, seven basketsfull.'.-

THE REVENUE. - The Times says that the return for the quarter just ended show that the revenue is in an eminently satisfactory state. In spite of great and almost incessant reductions year after year, this country raised, during the twelve months which yesterday, £21,621,000 by Customs, and £20, 255,000 by the Excise. These stupendous amounts are made up wintout imposing any intolerable burden on individuals, and nowhere, with the exception of the flourishing American people, are forty millions sterling so lightly and cheerfully paid.

IMPORTANT TOLL CASE. - A case of some importance was brought under the notice of a full bench of borough magistrates at Bideford on Tuesday, and the Guildhall was crowded by farmers and others interested in the decision. The collector of tolls at the Northam turnpike gate was charged with illegally taking a toll of 6d., from a Mr. Down, merchant. Complainant passed through the gate with his horse and waggon, and paid 6d. Later in the day he passed through with the same horse and a phaeton. The collector demanded another toll, as the phaeton had been substituted for the waggon, and the amount was paid under protest. The clerk to the trustees said the question had, he believed, never been raised before, and the practice of demanding toll under similar circumstances had been generally adopted for some time past. The Bench ordered the toll to be returned, and the defendant to pay costs.

THE CROPS OF 1866 .- Mr. Turner, of Richmond, Yorkshire, in reference to the yield and quality of the agricultural crops, says, we have had very little sunshine in the North, and a very late harvest over all the country north of Derby, has been the consequence. Even the more southern counties have had lingering harvest, and at this very time many fields of grain, especially barley and oats, may be his enemies have an Atlantic Cable which they can seen standing out in most of thom. I have by me use against him .- N. Y. Times,

samples of wheat from most of our best counties and all those secured early are excellent in quality and condition. There is, unquestionably, much of wheat that is more or less unsound, while a considerable part of that which has been carried into the the part of some Anglican ministers of the sect by stackyard will certainly not be fit to grind befor next. spring. It is painful to see wheat standing some cut and some uncut, in what might justly bedescribed as a. great lake. But although such floods have been disastrous to individuals, the area of land so affected is comparatively small, and the effect upon the general question of our food supply would have scarcely been. perceptible had it not been joined with the great loss in quality on the whole crop over a very large extent of country. In a former letter I stated my belief that the wheat crop was a little below an average one. That opinion was of course formed under the hope and expectation that the crop would be secured sound. Unfortunately, that hope has only been partially fulfilled, and we are now to try to get some general idea of our present condition I consider that the grain over one half of the kingdom has been exposed to the heavy rains of the last month, and according to the best evidence I have been able with much diligence to obtain, and from extended and close personal observation in several counties, I think that one-fifth of the crop so exposed has been rendered useless for human food. If I am right in these data it follows that one-tenth of the wheat crop over the entire kingdom has been lost. This is a serious deficiency. It is right, however, for us to remember that it was quite a forinight later than usual before any of this year's crop could be brought into use, and should next year's harvest be at the ordinary, period, we shall have only 50 instead of 52 weeks to provide for with this year's produce. Barley and oats have suffered much in colour and in quality, and have been and are being, stacked in very soft condi-; but owing to the cold nights, and high winds, actual sprouting is not so general as might, from so much, rain, have been expected. The root crops generally are good, but the humid season is in some producing a great deal of disease among potatoes.

There are now thirteen steam packet companies running steamers between Europe and the United States. These steamers make 420 found trips every year, and the gross annual revenue they yield is about four millions sterling. The Italian Government has just subsidied a line of steamers to run between New York and the Mediterranean ports, touching at Madeira, the Azores, Cadiz, and Marseilles, and it is expected that a bill will be passen by the United States Congress next session, authorising the subsidisation of American mail steamers to and from Europe at the rate of 2 dols, per mile.

RELIGION OF THE PRINCESS DAGMAR. - The Standard dilating somewhat enthusiastically upon the splendour of the lot that awaits the sister of the Princess of Wales, -- says: -- 'In this approaching event we perceive a curious exemplification of the course which Russian dynastic history is taking relatively to the crowned circles of Europe. The marriage of Nicholas with the daughter of King Frederick Willism III. of Prussia was an incident of no common importance to the Imperial house of Russia. It was the first time that a Princess of the lineage of Hohenzollern had consented to renounce her faith, and to leave her country for the stern grandeur of the Court of St. Petersburg. Frederick the Great used to boast that he did sufficient honour to the Muscovite Princes when he allowed them to marry the daughters of his generals in Oldenburg and in Anhalt. Princess Dagmar of Denmark also leaves her country, but does not renounce her religion, because she has never been confirmed in the Lutheran faith. With her a new alliances of blood may be erected; yet want are alliances of blood worth to our generation, which sees one side of a kindred upsetting the other with no more compunction than if they were members of a Tarter horde?'

Our contemporary here pays, surely, a doubtful compliment to the Princess. In embracing the Greco Russ or Russo Greek religion to gain an imperial match, Her Royal Highness does not renounce her religion, because, according to the Standard, she never had a religion to renounce. Never having been 'confirmed' in the Lutheran faith, her conecience, as well as her heart and hand, were en disponibilite.' We have heard before of German Princesses being educated creedless until marriage, but we have hardly expected to see the system so calmly avowed.

AMERICAN CHEESE. -American cheese has not the best reputation in the world; but the Mark Lune Express thinks it is only the produce of private diarles which is 'doubtful.' The Americans have The Americans have taken a leaf out of the Swiss book by establishing public cheese factories, to which the all their milk, receiving their due proportion of cheese when the season closes. 'The American Dairymen's Association' has just published its first annual report. The society comprises 300 dairies, and receives the produce of 130,000 cows. Great advantages are supposed to result from mixing the various kinds of milk, though this seems hardly fair to the members, unless those who send in the richest milk get the most cheese. Even then a Cheddar farmer would hardly like to mix his choice milk with that of some of the 'lean kine' belonging to his less favoured neighbours. The great thing is, that the cheese is always well made, and the expense of making is reduced to a minimum. In Switzerland, where the plan has been long in use, the cheese from the public dairies always fetches the highest price. Butter is made on the same plan, and with success, in New York State. 'We are not so sure,' says the Mark Lane Express, but that it would pay our own dairymen in the cheese and the butter counties to form similiar establishments . . . Even where they sold some of their milk it would be better and cheaper to have the rest manufactured in a public dairy than at home.' This is what we shall pro-bably come to at last; butter and cheese factories, 'dairy mills' in fact; but where then, will be the poetry of country life? The flail is almost gone, and now the churn is threatened .- Pall Mull Gazette,

# UNITED STATES.

A British vessel has been seized and condemned at Charleston, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, for violation of the revenue.

The editor of a country paper says that he felt called upon to publish Father Lewis's sermon on the Locality of Hell,' as it was a question in which nearly all his readers were deeply interested.

Head-Centre Stephens has told a hundred times in his speeches during the last six months that he would be in Ireland at the head of an ermy before the close of the present year, and that the revolution against English power would by that time be in full progress. He found it necessary to reiterate this so often in his speecch at St. Louis on Monday last, that it would seem as if he were almost beginning to doubt its truth himself. 'I am here,' he said, 'to procure arms and war material for the people, 2: we are bound to take the field before the firsto January.' 'Let no man,' he repeated, 'have any doubt about this.' 'I repeat,' he reitersted, 'I shall be on Irish soil this year, and raise the flag of Ireland in battle.' And still a fourth time he repeated the assertion. Now, the year is so near its close, that Mr. Stephens will be compelled, if he keep his promise, to take a steamship from this side of the Atlantic to the other; for the arival of a sailing vessel in Ireland in season to begin the work by the time specified would at least be doubtful. The numper of steamships that leave American ports in the next sixty days is limited, and the English spies who dog Mr. Stephens's footsteps will certainly not have hard work in picking him out of the passengers—whether he be in male or female attire, whether he wear a wig or his natural hair. We therefore beg his friends, not to say himself, to look out for his safety on the ship, and to remember, moreover, that

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, TED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. C. E. OLERK, Editor.

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PREME YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of to a system all that is bideous in art, all that is unthe year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

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

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 "Joen Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 16.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER-1866. Friday, 16 - Of the Feria. Saturday, 17-St. Gregory, Thaum. B.C. Sunday, 18-Twenty-Sixth after Pentecost. Monday, 19-St. Elizabeth, W Tuesday, 20-St. Felix of Valous. Wednesday, 21—Presentation of B. V. M. Thursday, 22—St. Cecilia, V. M.

#### ROMAN LOAN.

THE PONTIFICAL LOAN BONDS are now being delivered to holders of receipts; and Subscriptions will be again received, and Bonds for \$25 may be taken at \$16.50.

ALFRED LAROCQUE.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lord Derby's Cabinet is, it is affirmed, preparing a Reform Bill to be laid before the next Session of Parliament. The measure is said to be very liberal, that is, it proposes to give a great extension to the franchise. We learn also that some precautionary measures with reference to disturbances in Ireland are being taken by the Government. The European Continental news as of little interest.

The elections in the United States have certainly given a victory to the extreme Radical party, and the Conservatives are now left in a weak minority. The Irish vote being no longer needed, as the N.Y. Times tell us, the agitation with respect to the fate of the convicted Fennans in Canada has much subsided. It is now well ful avoidance of all things likely to provoke a known that the smpathy of our neighbours for these unhappy men was purely fictitious, teigned for the purpose of bringing the Irish voters to the polls. The service of the latter being no longer required, they are very cooly dropped by both parties.

the solemn promises made by M. Cartier to the fatal results. effect that in the event of Confederation, the Catholic minority of U. Canada should, in the matter of Education, be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the Protestant minority of L. Canada to whom also the most ample guarantees were assured. Wherein these guarantees are to be found? by whom they are to be given? and whether amendments for the purpose of assuring them are to be made in the scheme of Union agreed to by the Provincial Legislature? are questions to which no one pretends to be able to give an answer. The Minerve, the Ministerial organ, is oracular, but unintelligible, and we must be content to wait for more light until after the return of the delegation from Ireland. We are not sanguine, but we will hope for the best, for we cannot believe that M. Carwould publicly pledge himself on the U. Canada School Question unless he were confident of his ability to redeem his pledges.

UGLY SYMPTOMS. - Amongst the many symptoms of the "Romish Fever," by which Evangelical Protestants are at the present time so cruelly exercised, there are two, that are looked upon with particular dread by all frequenters of the conventicle, as indicative of a far advanced, and almost incurable stage of the disease in question. Of these symptoms, one is known as "Ritualism." The other declares itself in acts of charity, self-denial, and mortification; and when the malady assumes this last form, the case of the patient is generally looked upon as desperate, as hopeless as is that of the Cholera-stricken in the stage of collapse. All hopes of recovering him, or her, or of warding off a fatal termination, in the form of Popery, are then abandoned; and with many muttered imprecations on the spread of Romanism, and the evils of celibacy, the Protestant turns away in disgust from the sad spectacle of a fellow-mortal devoting herself in the bloom of her youth to the service of God, and her suffering fellow-creatures. So long as the love of the world is strong in the patient, but no longer, are there grounds for hope.

Nor are our Protestant friends much astray in their diagnosis of the case. A love of "Ritual-

known that everything which tends to cultivate, or develop the æsthetic faculties, militates against Protestantism—betwixt which and the beautiful, God knows, there can be no other connection than there is betwixt heat and cold, light and darkness, life and death, or betwixt any one thing and its opposite. Whatever may be its spiritual claims, of this no one can doubt: that, gainly, all that is repulsive to the refined and cultivated taste. In architecture its highest feat is the red-brick meeting house; what in music it has accomplished, let the mirth-provoking nasal psalmody of the conventicle declare: and if we quality its poetry as ribald doggrel, we certainly do no injustice to the Protestant muse. True amongst Protestant individuals there have been many great artists, architects, musicians, and real poets; but the genius of these men was essentially alien to their religion; it was a pale reflex of the Catholic sun, to them alas! below the horison; and it will be found, on examination, that all the great things that have been accomplished in art, that is to say religious or Christian art, by Protestants, have been accomplished by men in whom the true Puritan spirit was weakest, and least developed; by those who in sentiment and sympathies approximated most closely to the Catholic type, and who, conscious of the inability of Protestantism to originate anything, have wisely contented themselves with copying, as closely as possible, from the old models. By a natural and intallible instinct, therefore, the low-churchman or evangelical Protastant, looks upon any development of the æsthetic faculty, and upon the display of a taste for, and hankering after, the beautiful in religion and worship, as a most "parlous symptom," as a sure and unerring sign of the beginning of a falling away from what he calls Godliness, which with the children of the conventicle is the synonym of ugliness.

But "Ritualism," though a bad symptom, is rather symptomatic of a tendency to disease, of the existence of a peculiar Catholic diathesis, or predisposition to Romanism on the part of the patient, than of the disease itself. Unaccompanied by other symptoms, it need excite but little alarm; for until the disease spread from the intellect to the heart, and attack the spiritual as well as the natural organs, there is no certainty that the true "Romish Fever" has declared itself. It is merely a premonitory symptom, which should excite certainly to vigilance, and to a carespirit of asceticism, or contempt for the things of this world: but which after all, by a rigid adherence to the laws of Protestant bygeine in other respects, by proper regime, and by a studious avoidance of meditation, self examination, humilty, and generally speaking all "superstitious prac-The Canadian papers are warmly discussing tices" may be counteracted and got over without

> Not so, however, when the second symptom by us adverted to, declares itself. Then indeed the disease is far gone, and generally a fatal termination is not remote. As the appearance of the netechia, or spots that, in aggravated cases of typhoidical disease, declare themselves on the patient's body, is generally the forerunner of death, so in the terrible "Romish Fever," the breaking out into acts of charity, purity, and self-immolation, is a sure sign that the malady has made fearful progress, and has as it were tainted the very blood of the person affected. Delirium, as evangelical Protestants conceive it, soon sets in ; the unhappy patient begins to babble of poverty, chastity, and celibacy as acceptable in the sight of God: but at this stage of the disease, the Protestant physician usually retires in disgust-so offensive to him are the sick person's ravings, and leaves the victim to his rapidly approaching and apparently inevitable fate.

> This dread symptom has, as we learn from our Protestant exchanges, lately declared itself in New York, and great in consequence is the dismay amongst the Godly. The disease has declared itself amongst several young ladies of the Episcopalian sect of Protestants; and these having run through its "Ritualistic" stage, have displayed unequivocal symptoms of the second, more dangerous, and what we may call the "ascetic" stage of the dread complaint. They have-it will be seen how desperate is their state—they have devoted themselves to a life of celibacy, and acts of charity towards persons of their own sex; they have renounced the world, and its charms; and, sad reflection, have given themselves up, and consecrated themselves to the Lord Jesus Christ. It is evident, then, that unless a speedy change occur in their moral condition; that unless this evil spirit of chastity, charity, and asceticism can be exorcised or cast out of them, and they themselves be won back from the bed-side of the penitent outcast, to the ball-room, and from the worship of God, to the service of Mammon-their fate is sealed. If they continue as they are at present, Rome must have them; for in a Protestant atmosphere such a life as that which they have elected is morally impossible.

There is, therefore much consternation in the

is a bad sign, a very bad sign; for it is well sexes, loudly cry out and clamor for the adoption of preventive measures, to check the further spread of the pest, even if in the case of the young ladies actually attacked, it cannot be stamped out. Two classes of New York society are especially excited and indignant—the evangelical ministers! and the young ladies!!-We can only imagine how the former must feel; sesthetically considered, Protestantism has reduced | World, copied by the Echo, an evangelical journal of this City, as " a significant fact" that :-

> "Some of the young lady members of St. Luke's Church were the first to question the orthodoxy of the services which introduced temporary celibacy among their sex. At a recent pic-nic of an Episcopal Sunday School, one of the ladies who witnessed the ceremonies denounced them, and the new Sisterhood before a minister whom she knew had taken the hand of Sister Agnes to cheer her in her isolated work."—Echo.

The same paper adds:-

"In the present troubled state of church matters, there is something most cheering in this extract."—Ib.

This protest of the young ladies of New York against even the temporary celibacy of their own sex, must be looked upon as a general declaration of principle, addressed to eligible young New Yorkers of the other sex with a satisfactory balance at the bank; and as an encouragement to the latter to pay their addresses immediately without any fears as to the existence of any preference for a celibate life amongst New York young ladies generally; but neither in that protest, nor in the stern denunciation by another lady of the minister who gave words of encouragement to Sister Agnes in her arduous and " isolated work" of charity, do we see anything cheering to the Christian, whatever may be the case with our evangelical contemporary. As Catholics ourselves, rather do we feel inclined to bid God-speed to the movement in favor of Religious Sisterhoods now declaring itself so strongly in the United States; for we are convinced in the first place that they will be the means of giving material relief to many a poor sufferer; and in the second place, they are indicative of the working of a spirit which, faithfully followed and obeyed, will lead many a one into the bosom of the true Church, within whose fold alone works of charity can become permanent. It is certainly strongly "significant" of the essential difference betwixt Catholicity and evangelical Protestantism, that the latter finds something cheerful in the bitter denunciation of works which, however imperfect, do bear a strong family resemblance to those that we read of as recommended in a certain book or Bible; and which certainly were extensively followed in the entire Christian world until such time, as through the intercourse of a lewd monk with an incontinent nun, the Gospel according to St. Paul, I. Cor. vii. passim, was practically set aside or repealed by St. Luther and his followers.

The Echo indeed pretends to find an argument in the Bible against regular efforts made by virtuous unmarried ladies to raise up and restore to the paths of virtue, their fallen sisters. He admits that woman are just the persons to do such work, and to deal with the "daughters of shame:" but married, not unmarried women should undertake the task, because St. Paul says I. Cor. xv. 33, that "evil communications corrupt good manners." On the other hand. St. Paul also shows us that married women can do no great Christian work, because they have got their husbands to obey, and their families to mind; and that there is this difference betwixt the married and unmarried woman; that the one careth for the things of the world, how she may please her husband; the other careth for the things of the Lord, that she may be hely both in body and in spirit-I. Cor. vii. 34. There is a decided difference of opinion on this point then betwixt St. Paul, and our evangelical con-

It is the celibacy, however, that is the rock of offence to Protestants; though the experience of ages should have convinced them that, without celibacy, without freedom frem the cares and anxieties of this world, and the burdens of a family, it is impossible that men or women should permanently and exclusively devote themselves to certain kinds of work-work which would certainly be most unfitted for any young unmarried woman, not engaged to lead a celibate life. But this engagement is the stumbling block to the evangelical. Of Sisterhoods, whose members are at liberty to jump at an offer of marriage, if made to them, and to accept it "as a manifestaion of God's will," even the Echo can speak in terms of very mild censure; as of a Sisterhood at Baltimore, whose members devoted themselves to their work with the saving clause "subjects to the manifestations of God's will." The Echo adds:--

"This is understood to mean that if she had an offer of marriage, she might enter into that state without let or hindrance.

These Baltimore Sisters of Charity, ever on the look out for "a manifestation," must indeed have been a queer lot. What has become of them? Are they still in existence? or have they not rather all met with those "manifestations of God's will" which other young ladies look for in the ball-room perhaps, or at the picnic, or other secular occupations?

will," in what light should she look upon two such offers? She cannot accept both, without being guilty of bigamy; and she cannot refuse either without, in practise, recognising that an ofter of marriage is not necessarily a "manifestation of God's will." The question is a very delicate one, which would puzzle, we think, but of the latter we read in the New York a whole Synod of Baltimore young ladies to

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HOW PROTESTANT MISSIGNARIES PREACH having the spectacle of the luxurious mode of living of the Protestant missionaries before its their right names has, it appears been speaking its mind rather too freely; insisting that the heathen people of India can never be christianized, till the Protestant missionaries renounced their accustomed mode of life. The argument of the Calcutta Review was reproduced by Macmillan's Magazine, and excited of course much attention and some rejoinders: amongst others, one from the Protestant Bishop of Calcutta, who not only gives the said Protestant missionaries an excellent character, but instances cases of heroic self-devotion amongst some of them, which he has himself witnessed .-They have actually, on some great occasions, been known to rough it out for the night in native buts and to eat native food-though, even their apologist recognises that these are extreme cases; and that the normal condition of a Protestant missionary is that of the proprietor of a comfortable European house. We will let the Bishop speak for himself:-

"Thev-the missionaries-do not shrink, if need be, from the duty of sleeping in native huts, living on native food \* \* \* but they believe that they on native food \* \* \* but they believe that they are also preaching Christ practically, if they exhibit in a half converted village the pattern of a Christian home, and the parsonage of a Unristian pastor."

This is well put; and certainly of the two modes of preaching Christ-that adopted by a St. Paul, or a St. Francis Xavier, and that which our Protestant missionaries adopt by predilection, there can be no doubt as to which is the sad tidings that, rotten with disease, like sneep the more comfortable, the more in harmony with the lusts of the flesh, and the cravings of the belly. We know lots of fellows, no great saints either, and without much "janius for work" who would ask nothing better than to " preach Christ practically" through the mediam of a comfortable well conducted home, furnished on the model of an English parsonage, provided only that some one would furnish them with the necessary arguments in the shape of funds.

We like the doctrine put forth by our Protest ant Bishop of Calcutta. Far more acceptable to flesh and blood is it than the asceticism of Popery. "To labor is to pray;" and so our Catholic missionaries, toolish fellows! "preach Christ practically as they think, by constant self-imposed austerities, by fastings, and by denying their bodies the least indulgence. Wiser by far in their generation are the missionaries of Protestantism They have found out the secret of combining the service of God, with precious good care of themselves. They too "preach Christ practically." not as did a St. Francis Xavier or a St. Paul, in poverty, and hunger, naked, buffeted, and as having no certain dwelling place,no comfortable home, no parsonage of any kind; but well clad, well-fed, with every thing rich and handsome about them they, as it were, show forth the power of the Gospel unto salvation in their own sleek and portly persons, in their patent leather boots, in their elegant domestic arrangements, and in the amplitude of the crinolines, with and through which also do their wives and daughters " preach Christ practically" to the beathen. What a comfort to the missionary it must be, what an additional zest to the pleasures of his table must it give, to reflect, after a good dinner, well cooked, well served, and discussed with appetite, that he has been bringing into play something far higher than his digestive organs: that whilst eating and drinking, the grace of God as well as the gastric ruices have been active and at work within him : and that even in the filling of his belly and the gratification of his palate—he too had been preaching Christ practically" to the benighted beathen.

The Bishop of Calcutta is right, perfectly right on Protestant principles. The best, the very best way of practically preaching Christianity - that is what Protestants mean by Christianty-is that which, according to his showing, the Protestant missionaries in India and everywhere else adopt. Christianity, as Protestant themselves delight to represent it, is of the earth earthly, of the world wordly. It is a religion of broad cloth, and linen goods, of Brummagem hardware, Sheffield cutlery, and material prosperity in general. Meet then is it that its professors and its apostles should exhibit in their own well fed, well clad persons and in their comfortable homes, the blessings which their religion brings with it, and promises to its votaries; meet lish parsonage should, to the Hindoo, be held up One other question would we like to have saving faith by pastors whose doctrine it is that ism," or of the beautiful in the worship of God, evangelical world. Young and old of both answered. If a young lady is to look upon one trowsers are akin to Godliness, and that, arisen.

offer of marriage as "a manifestation of God's with the savage, the putting on of the bifurcated garment is the moral equivalent of what the Apostle means, when he speaks of the "putting on of Christ."

The Protestant theory of missions is in short this:-That to Christianise the heather, you must first civilise them, meaning thereby that you must first wean them from their native customs, and inspire them with a taste for European modes. of living. The Catholic theory on the contrary is-that to civilise the savage, you must first Christianise bim: that you must first of all bring him back to God in Whose image, not in that of CHRIST PRACTICALLY.—The Calcutta Review | the brute or savage man, he was originally constituted, but from Whom he has gone astray and has therefore become a brute or savage. It is to the restoration of the divine image in man, eyes, and not being restrained by fear of the sadly defaced if not obliterated as that image has wrath of the conventicle from calling things by been by the devil, that the Catholic missionary first addresses himself: for though he has no objection to printed calicoes, or Manchester dry goods, he does not believe that it is in these that the divine image consists-or that by the use of these, fallen and therefore savage man, can be brought back to his God, and consequently to civilisation.

And it is a remarkable, but undeniable fact that, whilst Protestant missions have utterly failed even in civilising the heathen—using the word in the Protestant sense, and as denoting a fact purely in the material order, Catholic missions, which deal with civilisation of this sort as a matter of very secondary importance, have invariably, when not interfered with and impeded by the State, succeeded not only in bringing the heathen within the pale of the Church, but in assimilating their material condition to that of the non-nomadic, and civilised races of the world. Seeking first and above all things the kingdom of God and His justice, the Catholic missionary has witnessed the literal fulfilment of the promise of Our Lord, that all other things shall be added: whilst on the other hand, the Protestant mis. sion of which the first object is to ameliorate the material or physical condition of the savage has, invariably, been the immediate cause of his destruction or improvement off the face of the earth. All the worst vices, and plagues of so-called civilised society follow close upon the heels of the Protestant missionary: hideous nameless diseases, the consequences of unbridled debauchery soon sweep away his flock: and when we hear by one mail of a nation born to Christ, we may be sure that the next will, as in the case of the Sandwich Islanders, bring us they are fast dying away."

. In the last number of the Protestant Westminster Review, we find that the native population of the Sandwich Islands, the one bright spot of Protestant missions, has diminished 75 per cent. in 45 years.

PERSONAL. - We understand that a pressing invitation was given to Mr. Maguire, M. P. for Cork, to remain for a Grand Public Banquet, which was to have been given in his honor on Monday last. This compliment however, he had to decline, as engagements in Kingston and Toronto prevented his acceptance of this very flattering testimonial from his countrymen here, who justly appreciating his public and private worthwere desirous of acknowledging in some way his great and valuable services in the cause of Ireland, and much regret is felt at their not having had an opportunity of so doing. Mr. Maguire left on Saturday for the West, where we are sure be will receive a warm reception from his countrymen. Mr. Maguire made particular enquiries while here into the position occupied by his countrymen in this City; their numbers (now about 30,000); their respectable and influential position, &c., were all subjects that interested much. He visited, on Thursday last, the foundation of St. Patrick's Hall, examining with much pleasure the plans and drawings of this great national undertaking; he admired much the magnificent and imposing appearance of the Buildings, and was surprised at its vast extent and magnitude, a convincing proof, if such were necessary, of the wealth and patriotism of his countrymen here, who, unaided, are erecting this national monument.

We have purposely abstained from comments of our own on the trials of McMahon, the reputed Catholic priest, and Lumsden, the Protestant minister, respectively, and the very different verdicts given by two different juries, lest we should seem to be stirring up " sectarian" strife as it is called, and because we had such confidence in the good sense of the public as to fee! assured that the latter would draw their own conclusions. We can however have no scruples in reproducing the utterances of some of our Protestant contemporaries on the subject; and here for instance is one from the Montreal Herald of Monday last :--

THE ACQUITTAL OF LUMSDEN. -- We see that severel of our cotemporaries are expressing surprise and dissatisfaction at the ver lot of acquittal in the case of the Fenian Lumsden, the clergyman of the Episcopal Churbh of the United States. We believe that their condemnation of that verdict is perfectly well founded. In the quality of the actions proved to have been done by Lumsden and McMahon, there was no appreciable difference. Neither of them were made out to have had arms; still less to have used them, though both of them were in company with the raiders, under circumstances which could not be regarded otherwise than as calculated to aid and encourage the raid. But the proof against Lumsden of a regular official connection with the nefarious gang was infinitely stronger than that against Mc-Mahon, inasmuch as Lomsden's own handwriting countersigning a Fenian military order was put in, while McMahon's complicity was after all only inis it, that a saug home on the model of an Eng. ferred—rightfully inferred. we believe,—from circumstances. We do not say anything against the lish parsonage should, to the Hindoo, be held up intentions of the jury; but it is certainly a subject as the outward and visible sign of a true and of regret that there should be such apparent differences. in the treatment of two clersymamen of different churches, frem whatever cause the difference has

Acquittal of Lumsden.—The third of the Fenian trials, that of the Ray D. F. Lumsden, has resulted in an acquittal. Judge Wilson very well said, in in an acquires. Sunge wilson very well said, in discharging the prisoner, that the jury had taken a merciful view of the evidence. The evidence made it as clear as possible that the prisoner was with the Fenisos, that he had claimed in a written to be a chaplain in their force. document to be a chaplain in their force, and that they recognised him as one of themselves. In the strict letter of the law this was enough to make him guilty of the crime which was committed, and for which he was put upon his trial. But it was also shown that he did and said things hardly consistent with his association with the Fenians, that he was a man of intemperate habits, and that he was intoxicated during his stay in Fort Erie. Neither drunknsss nor inconsistency excuses a criminal in the eye of the law. A man is legally responsible for offences committed by him while under the influence of liquor, and his crime is not condoned by his having done something inconsistent with it immediately before or immediately after the perpetration of the offence. or immediately after the perpetration of the oneside.

His connection with the raiders having been proved,
there was nothing shewn in the evidence on his behalf, which made that connection legally excusable. But the jury remembered that his intemperate habits were undoubtedly the cause of his crime, and that. for a part of the time at last, he was apparently acting under impulses of a commendable rather than a criminal character, and therefore they rendered a verdict of acquittal. We find no fault with this leaning to mercy; but had the verdict been a different one, the prisoner would have no fair ground of complaint.—Globe, Nov. 5

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO FATHER GRAHAM.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., a deputation from the Ocagregation of St. John's Church, Perth, waited on the Rev. Father Graham, and presented him with the following address, and a purse of a hundred dollars.
The Rev. Mr. Graham has been in charge of the Parish of Perth for some months, and the presentation took place on the occasion of his appointment to West-

port, Leeds County :-Rev. and Dear Sir,—Your numerous friends in Perth having learned, with regret, that you are about leaving them, cannot permit the opportunity to pass without endeavoring, in some sense, to testify their respect and affection for your personal qualities, and appreciation of your labors as their Priest for the time in which the Parish has been under your care.

During the comparatively short period of your stay in Perth, the onerous duties devolving upon you by the illness and death of the late lamented Vicar General, has won'the respect and admiration of the Congregation; whilst the kindness of heart and delicacy of feeling exhibited in personal and social intercourse, have secured the lasting esteem and affection of the community at large.

Uniting with a well-cultivated mind, a sound un derstanding and rich and vigorous imaginatian, a in the pulpit have charmed and edified the people, and greatly enlivened their zeal for religion and the

Believing that much good has resulted from your ministry, and that much more would flow from a continuance of your stay among them, they regard your departure with feelings of sorrow and regret; but would fain take comfort from the hope that you are going to a sphere of usefulness where your talents will be of greater service to the holy cause in which you are engaged.

Wishing you God-speed in your career, they beg your acceptance of the accompanying triding testimonial of their regard, and earnestly assure you that their good wishes and prayers will accompany you through life.

Father Graham replied as follows to this address,-Gentlemen,-I feel deeply your kind and affection. impressions of this day. I know well that your eulogies poured rather from your own kind hearts than from any praiseworthy quality in their object. Affection is proverbially blind; it exaggerates fancied perfections, while it diminishes real defects.

But, if this be so as far I am concerned, I can return in a tenfold degree your praises. If you deny it, your acts will speak more loudly than your modesty; for not only in the Diocese of Kingston, but far beyond it, the noble qualities of the good principles, their charity to every deserving creature beir succour. Their adm the voice of their Church-are well known.

of which it is an evidence.

And now, gentlenmen, in bidding you fare well, allow me to thank you again for the many mark of true kindness I have received at your hands. I a/a, that I shall never forget you when I stand at the altar of God. I beg the blessing of God upon you, your families and all the faithful of this parish.

Yours, &c., J. M. J. GRAHAM. Perth, Nov. 8, 1866.

REQUIEM MASS FOR FATHER MoDONAGH. On the 7th inst., a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the Inte Vicar-General McDonagh, was celebrated at Perth, the large number of twenty clergymen taking part in the solemn service.

Father O'Connell, of Richmond, officiated as celebrant; Father O'Brien, of Brockville, as Deacon; Father O'Connor, of Cornwall, as Suo Deacon, and Father O'Kean of the Cathedral, as Master of Cerepropriately draped in mourning for the occasion, and was crowded with people from town and country, the principal ones, have been laid out with a all of whom were anxious to assist at this tribute of praiseworthy regard to health, beauty, and con-Rev. Father Kelly of Peterboro, delivered an able liscourse on the life and virtues of the deceased, in which his many services to Church and people were done ample justice to. Thirty years ago, he said, when Father McDonagh came to Perth, the Missio 1 Upper Canada; and but one small building was de-dicated to the Almighty in the wide district commited to his care. The fruits of his zeal now numbered five Dhurches, lucluding the stately edifice in which they then worshipped, and which was no less a credit to religion than an ornament to the community. All these Churches were the direct result of Father McDonagh's exertions, and also the School House in which the Catholic children of Pesth were instructed may readily and cheaply gratify the tripple desire morality and learning. Their good Priest was at the establishments of Messrs. Chubb, Robinnever tired of encouraging his little ones, whose idvancement in learning formed one of his most requent topics of conversation, and whose spiritual and temporal interests he did everything in his power o promote. His great love for his people was exemplified on every possible occassion; whilst his effection for the land of their, and his, birth, was meh as a patriot might love to see-pure, generous, and noble. Whilst deeply sympathising with the inha ppy lot of Ireland's people, he always counselled orbearance towards those who were held to be the mmediate cause of this misery; and if one drop of blood would lessen their bonds, he would refuse to thed it. Obedience to the laws was always his principle: if they are good, support them; if bad, cek their repeal; but never spill blood as a remedy or political grievances. Such were his views of Sacred Heart, both of them flourishing schools be duty a people owed to their country, and he of learning and piety. Among the numerous which the Society has to its credit, for its revenue which the Society has to its credit, for its revenue

the affection of the Congregation rested; for although always anxious for the temporal good of his people and countrymen, yet as a Priest his chief concern was necessarily with their spiritual welfare. In promoting this be never wearied, never flagged, and never gave up until the Angel of Death stretched forth his hand and transported his pure soul to that bourne from whence no traveller returns,' where sorrow is known no more, where tongue never speaks nor heart ever icels the tead farewell of parting friends. The Very Rev. gentleman wound up his fine discourse with a beautiful picture of the joys of heaven and the happiness of the faithful Christian on entering the presence of his Redeemer.

And so ended this last public manifestation of re-

spect for the memory of our beloved and lamented

M. McN. Perth, Nov. 8th 1866.

NOTES OF TRAVEL THROUGE NEW BRUNS-WICK, NOVA BOUTIA, &c.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,-Assuming that we are on the eve of Confederation, popularly called the "the threshold of Independence," and thinking that any news, however meagre, from any of the Maritime Provinces might not be altogether void of interest to many of your numerous and widespread readers-I venture to request a corner in your excellent paper for the following hurried beauty of design, has no rival throughout the sketch of the more prominent objects which at-tracted my notice during my recent busines tour Flesh markets are, for a city like St. John, much

About the middle of last month, I ventured on board one of the Grand Trunk cars at the depot ing day, after a pleasant voyage of some 46hours up the lovely bay of Fundy, on whose wide and flowing bosom nestle some beautiful islands. of Partridge Island, which had a pretty, coquetish appearance, and contains a light-house, signal station, battery, and quarantine bospital. A few revolutions of the wheels of our noble steamer brought us in close contiguity to the "Beacon," the opposite side of the entrance, we gratefully Captain for his kind attention to the passengers who crowded the deck.

Eastward of the barbor, which is open "all the year round," is a broad and shallow estuary separating the town of Portland from St. John; between which and the former a small steamer crosses and recrosses every 15 or 20 minutes. the vast numbers that patronize this mode of travel, this ferry boat must realise large profits. abounding at all seasons, in Cod, Halibut, Pollock, &c. while in spring, salmon are caught in people of Perth-their devotion to true Catholic by public auction in lots which realise from £50 on either side of the Atlantic. to £100." At high water the tide rises to 30 For my own part I can truly assert, from feet, thereby affording safe anchorage for vessels experience, that in no city, town, or hamlet, For your substantial offering I thank you, not so of the largest tonnage. Owing to the ebbing either in Europe, the United States, or Canada much for its intrinsic value as far the kindly feelings and flowing of so vast a volume of water, and the have I met with more cordial granting, polite counter-current of the river St. John, which is attention, and kind hospitality than in the genial very rapid, the water, in certain parts of the city of St. John. Speaking of the intelligence harbor, is almost constantly fretting and foaming of its people reminds me that the city has no lack in conclusion your pious prayers, and believe me and wildly circling in gargy gyrations. Con- of newspaper publications—among which I would nected with the harbor are some docks or "slips" where vessels are repaired, painted, &c. Of News, Journal and Telegraph. The Freeman these, by far the largest, prettiest, and best is is owned and edited by the Hon. T. W. Anglin, that owned by Mr. Lloyd, who richly merits an ex-M.P. As an editor Mr. Auglin has no rival extensive patronage. Leaving the wharf and in the Province; his style is lucid, fluent, facile, country. The influence comes from the floating the bustling porters and Cabmen, (a very indus- chaste, logical, and always to the point; as a rascality behind, which makes a stalking horse of the bustling porters and Cabmen, (a very indus- chaste, logical, and always to the point; as a trious and obliging class and far less exorbitant citizen, he is highly and deservedly esteemed, in their charges than their classmates in Mont- even by his political opponents. His bearing is real) let us make a hasty tour of the city, the gentlemanly; his devotion to the political cause he Military.—The steamship St. Lawrence, Capt. greater part of which is elevated above the beauti- has espoused, and which he so ably advocates, is James, sailed from Gravesend on the 20th ultimo. real) let us make a hasty tour of the city, the gentlemanly; his devotion to the political cause he ful sheet of water which almost entirely engirds it. the theme of universal admiration. In a word, as St. John is built on a rocky peninsula of very a profound scholar, a gifted writer, an incorruptiuneven ground, that slopes in opposite directions ble politician, a practical but unostentatious Cafrom a central ridge, and much time, labor, and tholic, few gentleman rank higher than the Hon. money must therefore have been expended to give T. W. Anglin. Fearing to abuse your patience, modies. Mrs. P. Ryan presided at the organ, and this fine city its present flourishing and attractive I will conclude this hurned sketch with a promise Father Graham led the choir. The Oburch was appearance. Most of the streets, certainly all to resume it in the season, should you deem it appearance. Most of the streets, certainly all the principal ones, have been laid out with a respect to the memory of their deceased pastor. At venience, being wide, straight, and intersecting your very sincere and obedient servant, the conclusion of the impressive service, the Very each other at right angles. The houses, chiefly of wood, though not equal in size, solidity, beauty and costliness, to very many of those which begrace Montreal, are, withal, comfortable and respectable erections, not at all " to be sneezed was a wilderness. There were but ten Priests in at;" and the well-filled shops you frequently meet Upper Canada; and but one small building was de-dicated to the Almighty in the wide district commit. Streets bespeak the skill and taste and affluence of their energetic occupants. Par parenthesis, should any of your numerous acquaintances hereafter visit St. John, and feel a craving for literature, physic, or "ne plus ultra" garments, they son, Bros., and McDonoughs, Prince William Street. The population is over forty-five thousand—the city and surroundings contain a Custom House, Court House, Alms Honse, Jail, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, two Hospitals, a fine and costly Skating Rink, a Mechanics' Institute, a Theatre, a Gymnasium, and many pretty churches. The most substantial, cosily, lon. and imposing religious edifice is the Catholic Cathedral, Waterloo Street, flanked by the Bishop's Palace, a superb and spacious building, and by two large brick buildings, one the Sisters'

ripe scholar and a perfect gentleman); the Catholic Academy in rear of the Cathedral; the Christian Brothers' School, lately opened and in a most flourishing condition. Great praise is due to the untiring efforts of the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeny for the ample provision he has made for the educational wants of all classes and sexes of the Catholic children of St. John, as well as of Carleton, Portland, and Jadiantown. This City has two pretty squares (King's and Queen's), three Banks, as many Insurance Offices, three breweries, file, axe, pail, planing, saw and cotton factories; several foundries, and numerous Shipyards.

In addition to the numerous steamers which communicate with Eastport, Portland and Boston, it carries on a brisk trade with the West Indies, and Great Britain. There is a good supply of water conveyed by pipes from the reservoir, some four miles from the city. The fire engines, being pumped by steam, are very effective and kept in good condition. The Barrack Squre is spacious and airy; and that part ot it fronting the water and facing "Red Head," bristles with cannon of large calibre, and all in position. Of the private buildings, next to the Bishop's Palace, incomparably the finest are those built by Messrs. Caroll and McTavish;-the store of the latter, in point of material, size, and through certain portions of New Brunswick and below par; but no doubt they will ere long give place to works more in harmony with its rapid improvements.

Of the four or five hotels, properly so-called, near the hotel of Terence Moore, your enterprist there is certainly not one possessing greatering fellow-citizen, and whirled along with the attractions for the "way faring traveller" than characteristic rapidity of the iron steeds on that that under "Royal patronage" - I mean the line, I was speedily deposited at Portland, now, Waverly House (78 King Street), kept by Mr. alas! a shapeless mass of unsightly ruins .- John Gutherie, a most courteous, obliging and Anxious to reach as soon as possible the "Ultima attentive gentlemen, whose paramount desire Thule' of my labors, in about eight hours after seems to be to contribute to the accommodation my arrival at the dismal wreck of what bad, a few and comfort of his sumerous patrons. Not to months ago, been a beautiful and flourishing city, mention its "prestige" as the quondam resort of 1 found myself snugly ensconced on board the their "R. H. S. the Prince of Wales and Prince "New England," and steaming away for St. Alfred, of all the British and American Governors, John, the commercial capital of New Brunswick, English nobility and gentry whose business brings where we arrived in the afternoon of the follow-them to St. John," the house itself is a fine enpacious brick building, has a large frontage and a spacious and substantial balcony which commands a fine view of the Bell Tower, a porpower of expression rarely equalled, your discourses | On approaching the harbour, we had a good view | tion of King's Square, the whole of King's Street (the "Broadway" of St. John), the Market ships, a considerable portion of the harbour, and beyond it the Acropolis of Carilton, or the "Nigger Point Battery." The interior of the building is commodiously laid out, the funca substantial erection on the "bar," and "crown-tionaries most active, polite and attentive, and ed by au excellent light;" while on a shoal on the viands and liquors of the most varied and these two singular trials, terminated in a manner so choice description; and in order to the full ennoticed the graceful undulations of several buoys Joyment of "feast of reason and the flow of nodding and bowing as if congratulating our noble soul," the Reading Room is amply stored with newspaper literature England, Ireland, the U. States, Canada, and the Maritime Provinces .-In a word, it is not less an act of justice to "mine host," than a benefit to such persons as may have occasion to sojourn at St. John, to ate wishes for my fature welfare. Be assured that and fronting the latter is Carleton, a pretty town, thus publicly record the superior accommodation neither time nor distance shall ever obliterate the between which and the former a small steamer and comfort of the Waverly House, whose and comfort of the Waverly House, whose leaning to severity. The indictments against the spirited proprietor "spares neither pains nor ex- prisoners were drawn with three principal counts, spirited proprietor "spares neither pains nor ex-The fare is 7 cents per head, and judging from pense to render it still further deserving of patronage." And now permit me to say that, in my humble opinion, for industry, shrewdness, busi-"In the offing are several valuable fisheries, ness tact, intelligence, propriety, morality and kind-heartedness, the citizens of St. John may (paris comparibus) favorably contrast with large quantities. These fisheries are sold annually | those of any other of equal extent and population

note the Freeman, Evening Globe, Morning to resume it in due season, should you deem it worthy your notice.

Meanwhile, I have honor to subscribe myself

VIATOR.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of this Society was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 1st, at which the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing six months :-

President: Myles Murphy, re-elected; First Vice-President: W. B. Lineban; Second Vice-President: M Bergin. Secretary: D. Harvey, re-elected; Assistant

Secretary : P. Newell, re-elected. Treasurer : Thomas Jones, re-elected ; Collecting Treasurer: S. Cross, re-lected; Assistant Collecting Treasurer: James Murphy, re-lected. Marshal: Thomas Bowes; Assistant Marshals: James McElroy,-Samuel Gorman, re-elected.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

St. Ann's Ward : John Drew, John Ryan, and Arthur Jones. St. Antoine Ward: M. Feron, A. Grant, and P. Doran.

St. Lawrence Ward : Ross M'Cabe and P. Dil-

St. Louis Ward: A. Purcell and W. O'Brien. St. James Ward: G. Burns and M. Nolan. East Ward: F. M'Iver.

At this meeting the Treasurer submitted a financial report of the Society for the last six months, from which it appears that for that period the sum of lways enforced them with the vigor of an earnest sind. But it was principally to his untiring disharge of the duties of his office that his claims to

We would direct our readers' attention to Mr. P. Rooney's advertisement, which will be found in another column. Mr. Rooney has been for many years connected with the Dry Goods business; and we feel assured that all those who will call on him will find that his long experience has enabled him to offer goods at prices which will compete favorably with any other establishment of the kind in the city, and secure to him a continued run of patronage by the public of Montreal. Country merchants will also find it to their advantage to favor him with a visit.

A NUT FOR ANNEXATIONISTS TO CRACK .- The following statement respecting the taxes levied dur ing the past and present year in Massachusetts for state purposes only, is in part an illustration of the price paid by our neighbours for the restoration of the Union, by the subjugation of the South, and in part of the boasted cheapness of republican government, about which we have heard so much in times past. Undoubtedly Massachusetts is best governed - the very model of all the states - the state where men have been best fitted by education and in other ways for a pure democracy. There \$3 per head is raised for state purposes sione, by direct taxation, besides about \$5 per head for interest on the federal debt. Taese two items alone are therefore just about double the taxation per head of the people of Canada. The Advertiser says :-

The State tax of Massachusetts for the present year is three millions of dollars. That amount has never been surpassed or even equalled except in the year 1865, when our tax was four million seven hun-dred thousand; but large as it is there is no doubt that it should have been at least four millions instead of three. Next year we need not expect to escape even on such terms as we have this year. The amount will andoubtedly be largely increased and five mil-lions is probably the least sum which we can expect to see levied, unless indeed the ruinous policy is to be pursued of shirking actual necessities and postponing the day of reckoning. Town taxes may not as a rule be much increased, but there is every prospect that individual burdens will be made heavier thon now by the acrumulated wants of the State Treasury, without counting upon any beginning towards final redemption. Already the taxes in some places are laid at a rate of from two to three per cent, on the valuation-a rate unheard of a few years ago. Nothing but the most prudent management can now save us from seeing this infliction made permanent.

THE FENIAN TRIALS .- Another of the Fenian prisoners, William Heyden, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 13th December.

THE FRNIAN TRIALS-MCMABON AND LUMSDEN.-We should have scrupulously abstained from all comment on the verdicts in these two cases, if the newspapers belonging to the creed of the acquitted prisoner, and, which, therefore, cannot be accused of fanaticism in this matter, had not already taken up this strange kind of judicial contradiction. But since terrible for one of the accused, and so fartunately for the other, thus impose themselves on the notice of the press, we shall frankly express our thoughts on the subject. Let us say first of all that the jury which condemned McMahon was composed entirely of men who did not belong to his religious faith, while the jury which acquitted Lumsden was composed of Catholics and Protestants. Several journals have remarked that in acquitting Lumsden, the jury showed a strong leaning to mercy. To be just, we must add that in convicting McMahon they exhibited a strong . . . and it may be said that on neither of them was the proof against McMahon stronger than against Lumsden .- Minerve.

MAKE RAIDING INFAMOUS .- A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing from Obicago, gives the following valuable suggestions in reference to the Fenian prisoners.

'I shall give you in brief the view taken by the better class of Americans on the subject of the punishment of the Fenian prisoners. They say 'send them to the penitentiary, where they will consort with their like, and thus take the romance out of their position, and make raiding infamous instead of famous—make criminals instead of martyr: of the vagabonds. This is what the orderly portion of the people of the United States would prefer on their own account. They are anxious that the filibustering elements should not have a cry to stir up strife between the two countries, and ground for this cry will be taken away, and both countries, saved endless trouble, if Lord Monck will send the condemned to the penitentiary instead of hanging them. The Fenians proper are not a feather weight in this the Society, and of this same rescality the orderly people of the United States are in as great constant apprehension as you are in Canada.

bound for Quebec, after shipping 3,887 boxes of ammunition and other military stores from Woolwich. Too St. Lawrence is sister vessel to the Thames, which took out a full cargo of stores last month, and is the last ship which will attempt the north America voyage this season.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 13, 1866 Flour-Pollards, \$3,50 to \$4,00; Middlings, \$5,75 \$6,00; Fine, \$6,25 to \$6,35; Super., No. 2 \$6,60 to \$6,75; Superine \$7,02\frac{1}{2} to \$7,10; Fancy \$7,40 to \$7,50; Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,00; Superior Extra \$8,00 to \$8,25; Bag Flour, \$3,80 to \$4,60 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 18c to 19c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Butter, per lb. — Choice Dairy, 23c to 27c., according to quality. Middle Dairy, 22c to 26c.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,10:

Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.45. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$6.85 to \$6,90 Seconds, \$6,20 to \$6,25; First Pearls, \$7,25 to \$7,40.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Nov. 13, 1866

			В	, а		8.	α.
į	Flour, country, per quinta	l,	21	0	to	.21	3
	Oatmeal, do		14	6	ta	15	0
	Indian Meal, do		9	0	to		
Į	Wheat, per min.,		0	0	to	Ô	0
1	Barley, do, (new)		3	0	to	3	3
1	Peas, do.			0			3
I	Oats, do.			10			0
J	Butter, fresh, per lo.			3			6
Ì	Do, salt do		0	10			11
I	Beans, small white, per mi	n	0		to		0
İ	Potatoes, per bag					3	
ļ	Onions, per minot,		0	0	to	4	0
ĺ	Lard, per ib		0	8	to	1	O.
١	Beef, per 1b		0	5	to.	0	9
I	Pork, do		0	, <b>T</b>	to	0	8
Ì	Mutton do		. 0	5.	to	. 0	6
ĺ	Lamb, per do		0	5.	to:	0	6
1	Eggs, fresh, per dozen		. 0	10	to.	. 1	0
I	Turkeys, per couple		7				0
l	Apples, per brl		- \$2	50.	to	\$4	00,
l	Har, per 100 bundles,		\$6	00	to.	\$9	50
•	Straw		\$5	,00	to	\$6	00,
				•		- '	



GRAND

AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT; FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ANN'S BAND.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, NOV. 15TH, 1866,

IN THE

# MECHANICS' HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. March-'Exile of Erin,' arranged by Signor Bari celli-St. Ann's Band,

Song by the Orpheonists. Clarionet Solo - Selection of Irish Airs: The Valley Lay Smiling Before Me, 'The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall,' with varia-

tions-Mr. Ackerman. 4. Song — 'You'll Soon Forget Kathleen, — Mr. Hamall.

Cornet Solo- The Last Rose of Summer, Moore with variation by Bernard Lee-Master J. Wilson.

C. Song-'Erin Weeps Forsaken,' by J. G. Maeder-Miss Mary Jane Wilson.

Hautboy and Cornet duet - Has Sorrows the Young Days Shaded-Moore, with variations, arranged by Baricelli-Signor Baricelli and Master James Wilson.

8. The Irish Emigrant-arranged by Baricelli-St. Ann's Band.

ADDRESS-by the HUN. T. D. McGEE, M.P.P. PART II.

1. Pat Malloy-March-arranged by Baricelli-St. Ann's Band.

2. Song by the Orpheonists. Clarionet Solo-Carnival of Venice, with varia-

tions-Mr. Ackerman. Song-Eappy Be Thy Dreams - Mr. Hamall.

5. Viclin Solo, from Somnambula—Bellini—Master John Wilson. Song—Norah The Pride of Kildare—by John Parvy

-Miss Mary Jane Wilson. 7. Hautboy Solo-Coulin-Signor Baricelli.

8. Home, Sweet Home-St. Ann's Band.

Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to comnence at eight o'clock, precisely. Tickets, 25c. Mr. Torrington will preside at the piano.

# P. ROONEY,

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS,

IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. S2, St Peter Street,

MONTREAL. Nov. 8, 1866.

OWER M'GARVEY. IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and lelivered according to instructions, free of charge.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Stockolders who have not yet paid up the Instalments called for are requested to do so forthwith at the Office of the undersigned, No. 121 Great St. James Street, next door to Nordheimors' Hall, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M., or at my residence, No. 152 Wellington Street, from 7 to 9 in the evening.

(By order.)
R. MoSHANE.

# MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION.

PROFESSOR SWIFT.

(Lately filling the chair of Elocution and Modern Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indi-Having opened Winter Evening Classes, for in-

struction in Elocution, and in the French, Italian and

Spanish languages, hopes to receive a fair share of public support, assuring all his patrons that nothing shall be omitted on his part that will conduce to their rapid advancement. Professor Swift's claims to public notice and encouragement are backed by the strongest recommen-dation from H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman, the

Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent gentlemen both in this City and the United States, whom it would be indelicate to name publicly, but whose written testimonials he possesses, and to whom he is kindly permitted to refer.

Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as purity of acceut, are guaranteed, and form an integral part of the Professors system. The Rev. Olergy, Barristers, and all public speakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr.

Communities, Colleges, and Schools attended .--Private Lessons given, and members of Debatin and Dramatic Societies very greatly improved. Dramatic Readings for Catholic, Charitable and Literary objects given on the most moderate terms. No. 309, Mignonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street.

Montreal. October 25, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe 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 educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to th French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Papils.

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

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

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 18. - The Patrie of this evening says, -We have reason to believe that the Marquis de Moustier, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular note to the Catholic Powers relative to the Boman question.

M. Thouvenel is dead. The Paris correspondent of the Post, writing on Tuesday, thinks that the idea of issuing a loan is

simply a fiction. He writes: -There are a variety of false reports in circulation,

as usual; viz:--1. It is said that the French Government contemplates issuing a new loan, but not in anticipation of war; quite the contrary, the loan is for domestic and useful works. This is not true. It is not the intention of the French Government to call upon the Chambers to authorise a loan under any circum-

stances whatever, since none is required. The French journals boast that, in spite of Lord Stanley's remonstrances, Lamirande will be brought to trial with all possible speed, and that the court of Poitiers is going on with the instructions discussed at London, New York, and Montresl; and that the prisoner will be brought before a jury at the next Vienne sessions, somewhere between the 15th and 30th of November.—Daily News.

The Figure gives the following sketch of the laborious and fully occupied existence of the Bishop of Orleans :--

Monsiegneur Dupanloup's enlightened love of letters is well known. He defends and cultivates that study, and no one more keenly enjoys its charm. He knows nearly the whole of Virgil and Horace by heart, and frequently in conversation he makes felicitous quotations from these authors. His memory is so prodigious that he distinguishes clearly and in its place, as in an inward library, every detail of his extensive knowledge: and in dictating to his secretaries he refers them without hesitation to such a page of Fencion, or such a line of the Encid. He is not less precise in matters connected with his apostolate; names, circumstances, dates, all are in order in that immense storehouse of the brain whence he draws with perfect certainty. His activity is indefatigable. A painter, to whom he sat for his likeness, was asked, - Why have you not placed him in an armchair, such as bishops usually occupy?" ' Monseigneur Dapanloup seated. Nobody would recog-Up at 5 every morning during the year, he works without relaxation until midday, and after a short promenade and giving a few audiences he resumes harness until 7 o'clock. While walking he makes rapid pencil notes of fugitive ideas and heads of sermons; during his drives he is similarly occupied. When he travels by rail he has as constant companion a large portfolio of green morocco, stuffed with papers—the real one that belonged to Talleyrand -and he revises manuscripts and corrects proofs. His correspondence is as extensive as that of a Minister of State, and he sends not fewer than 6,000 letters yearly. There is only one moment of the day that does not find him at work; it is that succeeding the evening's repast. He is obliged to condemn himself to that period of repose and to forego writing and reading at night in order not to injure his eyes, which have been already severely tried during the

Paris, Oct. 22.-The Emperor was expected to leave Biarritz yesterday afternoon, pass the night at Poitiers, and arrive at St. Cloud in the evening. He has, it is said, derived so much benefit from his sojourn at Bia-ritz that he would willingly stay there a month longer if public affairs allowed him to do so ; and I believe that nowhere does he feel happier.

Collections were made at each mass in all the churches of Paris yesterday for the benefit of those who have suffered by the inundations.

Paris. Oct. 23.—The obsequies of M. Thouvenel were performed yesterday in the Church of St. Sul-The coffin, which had been lying in a chapelte ardente of the Palace of the Senate, was placed in the hearse at 12 o'clock, and the cortege proceeded from the Palace of the Luxembourg to the church. On the coffin were laid the insignia of the various orders the deceased-Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour of Italy, Turkey, and Greece. M. Walewski President of the Legislative Corps, and M. de Royer, President of the Cour des Comptes, were the pall-bearers. Two aides de camps and two chamberlains of the Emperor and of Prince Napoleon marched at the head of the procession. All the Ministers now in Paris attended in official costume; and M. de Persigny, as member of the Privy Council, accompanied the Ministers. Nearly the whole of the diplomatic body or their representatives were present. The deputation of the Senate who attended consisted of 51 persons. As the funeral was a public one, at the cost of the Treasury, pursuant to the decree of the Emperor, deputations from all the hodies of the State were present. A battalion of 43d Regiment of the Line and two companies of Dragoons formed the escort. The carriages of the Emperor and Prince Napoleon followed the hearse. The approaches to the church and the larges pare in front were crowded to excess, A smart shower of rain, which came on soon after the cortege reached the church, soon dispersed them.

The Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial lett Biarritz yesterday morning at half past 9 amid the warm acclamations of the crowd who thronged the vicinity of the railway station. The health of their Majesties and of the vouthful Prince appeared to be excellent. The Imperial party arrived at the Palace of St. Cloud in the middle of the night. As the Empress and the Empress and the young Prince went to Biarritz on the 2d of September their stay there was about 50 days. The Emperor having remained some time in Paris afterwards, has been at the watering place about a month,

It is announced that a new musket which was repeatedly tried at the Camp of Chalonsis definitively adopted by the War Department, It is somewhat shorter than the weapon now in use in the French army, It weighs only three kilogrammes, or 6lb. 10z., carries a sabre-bayonet larger than the old one, and the barrel is rifled. It can be fired, it is said. 50 times in four minutes; in the ranks, on an average, ten a minute; and the soldiers fire with ease seven or eight shots a minute.

A letter from Cherbourg states that two men.of-war, bearing the flag of the United States, have just anchored in the roads there. One is the armourplated ship Augusta; the other is the well-known monitor, the Miantonomoh, last from Kiel. The number of American vessels now at Cherbourg is four, as for the last fortnight the despatch sloop Frolic and the frigate Colorado, carrying the flag of Admiral Goldsborough, have been in that port .-

# ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - What has the boasted consolidation of Italy come to there? 40,000 men have been disembarked in Sicily within the last three days, and the island is the scene of conflicts in every part. The hombardment of Palermo has left the city a mass of bloodstained and smoking ruins; the people risen to a man, an armed body of 30,000, headed as is now fully ascertained by their natural chiefs, the nobility of the island, rose on the 15th September against the foreign occupation.

The struggle had been long foreseen, for the society called the Maffia was known to be in full and effective organisation for the extirpation of the Pied montese troops within the city itself, and citizens of every class were affiliated in great numbers. - Tablet.

ROME. - The Roman official journal states that a telegraphic despatch was received on the 9th inst. at 3.50 p.m., which had been sent from Baltimore on the same day at 11.30 a.m.

the ancient and sacred rights of the Holy See.

'Signed, Martin John spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore and President of the Council.

The official journal states that the Empress of Mexico, before her departure, offered her grateful thanks to the Holy Father, for the kindness and paternal solicitude with which he had honoured her during stay in Rome.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO. - All access to the garden of Miramar, where the Empress of Mexico is now staying, has been prohibited. The Empress is attended by Dr. Blanche, of Brussels, who came with her brother, the Count of Flanders, and one of the most eminent Austrian doctors. Count Bombelles, an old follower and friend of her husband, is also in constant attendance upon the unfortunate lady, he being the only person who has any influence over her, and in whom she has full confidence. It appears that her monomania consists in a distrust of all those around her, and that she fears they are going to poison her. For this reason she will take no food of whatever description which has been prepared for her, but has been living on chesnuts, eggs, and cold water, which she partakes of in solitude, allowing none of her attendants to be present. It will be recollected that the symptoms of this monomania first showed themselves at Rome, and that she believed that the Holy Father alone could save her from the poisoners. According to latest reports, no signs of improvement had yet taken place. - Daily Telegraph.

A correspondent, writing from Rome to the Gazette du Midi on the 9th insttant, says : - Although it had been announced that the Convention would be carried out by the end of the present year, no direccarried out by the end of the present year, no disconstant the United States is all but suctions had been given relating to the evacuation of the Pontifical territory till the arrival of the last scribed. While a great crisis is thus drawing on in the Pontifical territory the order has just the South, symptoms of as serious a nature are notiarrived for the French army to quit the Papal states entirely, on leaving Rome, and not to make any halt at Civita Vecchia, as it had been reported they would do. By the 1st January next, not a single French soldier will be left within the pontifical territory. It is difficult to foresee what course the Holy Father will take. Diplomatists assert they have it from his own lips that he will remain at Rome; but among the high dignitaries and prelates the idea prevails that he will repair to Malta as soon as the French shall have evacuated Rome, and that he will take this step as a protest against a position which he would otherwise appear to accept. There is no knowing, however, how his decision may be influenced by unforeseen occurrences.

The Moniteur says : - ' Certain journals have onnounced that the Roman Legion formed at Antibes by the efforts of the French government, and placed by it at the disposition of the Pope, bore the French tricolour cockade. This information is quite in-The new legion, like all the other corps of the Pontifical army, displayed the cockade and the flag of the Holy Father.'

L'Itlaia of Naples publishes a private despatch an nouncing that the Spanish Government has offered the Pope as a residence the Palace of Alhambra, at Grenada, and to place at his disposal other Royol palaces at Seville, and in different towns of Andalusia. Queen Isabel II. has addressed an autograph letter to the Pope to this effect. The Spanish steam. er 'Vaticano' has been sent to Civita Vecchia, and, if the Pope accepts this offer, a Spanish war frigate will follow,

NAPLES, Oct. 19 .- The reports from Sicily are not of an encouraging character, and that which gives them the colour of truth is the fact that a Commission has been sent to Florence to urge the Government to adopt more energetic measures. Yet Palermo is in a state of siege, and is occupied by 35,000 men. Notwithstanding the presence of such a force, several assassinations in the streets were committed last week, suggested by private rengeance, and the communications with the neighbouring towns are interrupted by the bands which are on the increase. Two mails en route to Misilmeri were attacked and robbed a few days since, and everywhere throughout the province there exists a general sense of insecurity. A person writes from Palermo :-

As you go along the road to Misilmeri, you see the labourers at work quietly enough, especially if a patrol is passing, but after it has passed, should a diligence or a carriage heave in eight, they are all up and armed ready for an attack from behind a cacor zappone, as ignorant as babes of what has passed'

The bands, it is said, are increasing, and a considerable number of the insurgents are hidden in the wood of Ficuzza, which is 20 miles in circuit. Of course they will be hunted out; but when the nature of the country is considered, in many parts deserted, without roads, or so narrow and difficult as to be scarcely of any value, intersected by large woods or inaccessible rocks, it is easy to perceive that the work of restoring order must be long oud difficult. Sanguinary engagements are spoken of but little is known about them.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .-- A bad impression has been produced here by the incessant persecutions to which the P. polo d'Italia, the representative of the party of action, has been subjected. The Italia, a very moderate journal, and zealous for the Constitution, says, The war against the Popolo d'Italia exceeds every limit of justice and impartiality-two gerants in prison, a third sought for to be imprisoned, and, it may be added, continual seizures. At Florence, the Diritto sequestrated without any legal order. At Palermo the director of the *Precursore* imprisoned and not yet liberated.' Other journals are equally strong in their denunciations of these persecutions, and ask where is the boasted liberty of the press? -From the Abruzzi, Terra di Lavoro, as well as from Salerno, the reports of brigandage are as frequent and sad as ever. In the last named province instead of eight, as was stated in my last letter, 14 persons were captured recently in the Oircondario of Campagna, 11 were afterwards liberated and three retained, one being a child of three years of age, for whom a ransom of 3,000 ducats, or £500 is demand. ed. The Pica law did much to keep the evil within bounds, but since its abolition, thanks to the spurious humanity of Italian legislators, it has greatly increased. One would imagine that with the large disposable force which Italy now commands, those reptiles might be swept from the earth; nothing, however, is done effectually, and so brigandage flourishes in the country districts as well as in the administra-

tions of towns. Serious actions are reported to have taken place at Partenico and Alcamo, through which places the bands passed in their flight from Palermo, through Monreale, and many wounded soldiers, it is said, had arrived in Palermo. Of course the insurgents, who are driven to the last extremities, will sell their lives dearly, and the Sicilians are not deficient in pluck. There has been an alarm, too, at Catania in consequence of an attempt on the part of some of the fugitives to enter Aderno, a small town to the north. west, but they were repulsed, or at all events fired upon, by the citizens. It is impossible to speak with precision of what is going on beyond the large towns, for roads there are few, and communication, therefore, difficult; it is clear, however, that the elements of disorder abound in the large and hostile clerical body, lay and regular.— Times Cor.

The Sicilians fought desperately for three days and three nights, during which the Italian fleet had landed 15,000 men, surrounded the city, and commenced a furious bombardment from the sea. The vanquished of Lissa were, to a certain extent, the victors of Palermo; they spared nothing, neither pub-

Seven Archbishops and forty Bishops assembled a mass of smoking rains, perforated with the proin council unanimously salute Your Hollness, wish jectiles of the Italian fleet, and quenched with You long life, and pray for the preservation of all streams of Italian blood. The town was at length stormed and carried. Bentivenga, Miceli, and 4,000 of the Sicilians of the mountain districts cut their way through the Piedmontese forces and reached the heigots of Trapani. Two hundred of the armed inhabitants were taken, and forty-six shot in cold blood on the spot, and arrests made in every noble house in Palermo, and necessarily among the clergy. Of course, the public security required the imprisonment of a Jesuit, and finding one, old and sick, the Padre Carscapo, the authorities imprisoned him, and instantly expelled all the religious from their convents, though there is not the elightest reason to believe they were accessory to the disorders, and though the Benedictines of Monreale saved the lives of 175 Piedmontese soldiers, who took refuge in their venerable monastery from the fury of the people. The Gazetta di Firenza says, that only the follow-

ing classes are enemies of Italian unity in Sicily, and that to them it attributes the entire disorders: -- lst, all the clergy; 2nd, all the noblesse; 3rd, all the working class; 4th, all the great bourgeoisi; 5th, all the apper employes; 6th, all the women; 7th, all the farmers. - Cor of London Tablet.

PRUSSIA:

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—It really seems as though the events of the summer had been too momentuous to allow of the autumn becoming what it usually is—the dead season. About a week ago General Montebello, the French commandant at Rome received formal orders from head quarters touching the evacuation of the Holy City. At the same time, the Pope was promised the more than diplomatic assistance of Spain in case of desertion by France, and moreover heard the gladdening intelligence from America that the loan which Messrs Blount and Rasen have been ceable in the North and East. It is now pretty clear why Russia has suddenly countermanded the departure of her troops from Poland. Not only her press has assumed a menancing tone towards Austria, on account of the avowed intention of the latter to Polonize the Ruthenian (or more correctly Russinian) peasantry of Eastern Galicia; but the language employed by the Russian papers in furious unison has been heard also in the council hall of the Czar, and found a ready echo in the more moderate but no less significant utterrances of his diplomatists both at Vienna and St Petersburg. The effect of this un-disguised hostility upon the minds of Austrian statesmen has been strong enough to cause them to appre-hend something more than words being contemplated by the Russian Government. I believe I am correct in saying that the expediency of occupying Galicia with some considerable force has been already discussed by the Ministers of Francis Joseph. Berlin politicians on their part closely watching the cauldron of Orental affairs, and observing a new phenomenon in the visible eagerness of the Czar to make the Russinian grievances a cause of quarrel, cannot help speculating upon his ultimate intentions. Is it not possible, they ask, that the Ozar, dreading a European attack in case of his interfering with Turkey, should be preparing to forestal the blow? Does he, perhaps, think of attacking Austria who would be one of his worst antagonists in such a metec, and disabling her single handed before the more comprehensive conflict begins? Is he only waiting to strike until the apprehensions undoubtedly awakened in his breast have been confirmed by unequivocal signs of coming trouble? Or does he, in reality, not mean to fight, but only wish to prevent the formation of a ingne he fears by showing himself up and doing? Such are the considerations current in political cirin this capital. People, you see, are apt to ascribe a good deal of pluck and initative to the Russian Government, and their conjectures are naturally strengthened by the fact that Austria, were she now taken by surprise, alone, and so soon after her recent defeat, might find it no easy matter to hold her ground. Yet it is undoniable that the deep designs attributed to Russia, if they really exist, would not be without some legitimate cause. While on this subject it will not be superfluous to remark that the Swedish press so far as its organs can lay claim to political weight, has without any apparent immediate reason, suddenly raised an outcry at the Russian lust of conquest, and insists upon the country's entering into alliance with Prussia. The Liberal Goteborg Guzette and Malmo Journal harmonize on its head with the Liberal Conservative Nya Dagligt Allehanda, and the Pan Scandinavian Aftonbaldet, though it arms and plunder concealed, the patrol on his return finds them agein hard at work with the zappa Danish quarrel, seconds the common action of its contemporaries by sounding the alarm against the Whatever may have occasioned these warning calls, Russia has manifested no present hankerings after Swedish territory .- Times.

The 'semi-official North German Gazette of this evening says:-

Certain journals have published a statement that the British Ambassador in this city, during a recent conversation with Herr von Thiele, the Prussian Under Secretary of State, had either demanded that the private fortune of King George of Hanover should be given up to him, or protested against its sequestration by the Prussian Government: With regard to this intelligence we are enabled to declare that the British Minister on the occasion in question confined himself to asking what course the Prussian Government intended to pursue relative to the private fortune of King George, and that his remarks by no means partook of the nature of a demand.'

The statement published by the New German Gazette that Prussia had despatched an ultimatum to the Government of the Netherlands relative to Luxembourg is a complete invention.

It is semi-officially announced that the relations which subsist between Prussia and the Netherlands are of the most friendly character. Berlin Times

Co., Oct. 18.

The total sum given by the Central Government of Prussia in aid of education of all kinds, except military, is about £400,000 per annum. But this sum bears a very small proportion to the sum expended from local rates and voluntary sources.

The Germans were formerly of opinion that Polish insurrections, if successful, would result in establishing in their rear a permanent ally of France. Too weak to have an independent policy, too impetuous not to like the excitement of war, and too poor to be restrained by the ordinary motives of industrial society, a new Poland, it was thought, would be a thorn in their side. But of late German views on this head have undergone a marked modification, and, with Russia ever increasing in power, they would not object to aiding in the restoration of Poland, provided the event was accompanied by the rise of a united Germany. The German Generals, it is true, that contend to secure the safety of their country no territorial change ought to be permitted to take place in those open and not easily defended regions, unless the point of confluence of the Nareff, Bug, and Vistula rivers is awarded to Prussia. They remember that the Polish Parliament, in the last days of their independence, solemnly enacted a chivalrous, but to neighbors not very pleasant, resolution to the effect,- Turbulontam malumus livertatem quam quietam disciplinam,' and they have ever advised their Government to possess themselves of one of the finest strategical positions in the world, which they think all the power of Russia and Poland combined would find it difficult to wrench from them.

# RUSSIA.

On the 10th instant General Berg and the leading Generals of the Russian army in Poland were summoned to St. Peterburg by telegraph, to attend a

lead has been ordered of a Warsaw commercial

According to intelligence received from the eastern shore of Siberia, the works for the construction of the Russo-American telegraph are progressing satisfactorily, but will not be completed for three years. The Sibirski Vyestnick, an Irkutak paper, contains an explicit report upon the late rebellion of the Polish political prisoners and its tragical issue.— If this paper can be trusted (which we shall soon learn from Polish sources), 717 out of the 721 who were captives in the neighborhood of Lake Baikal and joined in the insurrection, have been either killed or fallen again into the hands of the authorities .-The slain amount to 34. In another official report it is stated that 38 exiles have succeeded in making their escape from Nertchinsk. Poor fellows, their only road to freedom lies through Japan or Tartary. And yet success has in one remarkable instance attended even such a desperate venture as this. M. Bakunine, if I am not mistaken, years ago returned to the world from Siberia via Japan.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN CANADA.

The following official message has been received by Reuter's Telegram Compony (Limited) from the Cousufate General of Greece in London. We need hardly add that it must be received with caution :-ATHENS, OCT. 18, 8 P.M.-Mustapha Pasha, with the Turkish army, had advanced as far as Sourba' (Surva in the Admiralty maps). The Christians, after a desperate resistance of four days-from the 9th to the 12th of October-forced the Turkish army to withdraw to Keramia, within three hours from

#### THE SITUATION OF EUROPE.

(From the Dublin Irishman.)

To say that the state of Europe is very unsettled, would be to give a poor idea of the condition of things. Rulers walk upon volcanic ashes, yet hot, and presaging red rains to follow. Take first the circumstances of Rome: correspondence from that centre of Christendom in the Paris Catholic organ, says that M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador, before quitting Rome on leave of absence suggested to the Pope that he might, perhaps, retard the de-parture of the French troops by decreeing the political reforms the French Emperor has always recommended, or by 'imploring a respite from Napoleon III. of the total rain of the temporal power,' in order to allow of the grand convocation of bishops at Rome in 1867, which the Pope has ordered, and by recognising the convention between France and Italy .-But his Holiness refused to act on either suggestion and in consequence in the present state of things there is nothing in the world, humanly speaking, that can give us (the Court of Rome) the hope of an adjournment of the convention, or of a radical modification of policy, and nothing consequently which can calm our apprehensions, and prevent the consequences of the confidence of the French. Government in the uprightness of Italy. The letter moreover intimates that, after the departure of the French, disturbances are to be expected. The Pope, from respect for his Royal Majesty,' will make one attempt to repress them by force, and that done, 'the swords by his order will be sheathed,' for he will not maintain his authority by violence.

The next fount of uneasiness is in the Austrian dominions. A short time ago when pressed by what seemed an unsurmountable series of catastrophes,— Austria shows itself willing to make every concession to the various nationalities agglomerated around it. And, indeed, it has given to its share of Poland a Polish Lord Lieutenant—much to the alarm. indignation and disgust of Ruscia and Prussia. It has likewise made other changes favourable to its other peoples. But with regard to Hungary, the Government it is said, is less disposed to make concessions to the Hungarians now than it was a short time back. The chief obstacles to the settlement of the question, says the Pall Mall Gazette, lies in the demand of the Hungarians for a distinct and responsible Ministry, which the Government is now convinced can alone lead to a satisfactory conclusion of the debates of the Diet. The fact that no mention of the Hungarian question is made in the letter of the Emperor to Count Belcredi has caused a great deal of remark in connection with the unfavourable turn which the Hungarian negotiations have taken. The determination of the Deak party no longer to support the Austrian Government, which we learn by telegraph, excending importance. The Deak party, our readers must know, is the party of moderate Nationalities; who have been inclined to concede something to the manifest difficulties that surrounded the Austrian Government in dealing with this question. Deak kept up negotiations when a large portion of the Magyar magnates wished to hold themselves aloof, and to refuse everything in the shape of concession, unies they got all they wanted.

Perhaps, it would not be giving a bad idea of the position of things, if we said that the Deakists were omewhat like our Federal party in '48, whilst the others represent the strict Repealers. The comparison is not quite accurate, but is sufficiently so for our purpose. Now, for these to break off all nego-tiations, believing themselves trifled with, is just as if Federalists and Repealers had gone over bodily to the opinions of O'Brien and Mitchell. This cannot be a comfortable condition of things for Austria, more especially as it is notorious she intends to fight Prussia again on an early opportunity. For this she has given up Venetia, and is trying to bind close the bonds of friendship between herself and Italy. For this she has been conciliating her provinces, and for this are her magazines now incessantly at work to produce arms of the newest and best description.

And, in fact, pacific as she may wish to be, she must go to war with Prussia before long-and it will be a war, which, like the great Maelstrom whirlpool, will draw in power after power, till all the great armies of Europe be clashing against each other in the vast and whirling vortex.

For Prussia is bent on self aggrandizement at any cost, and she will soon be irresistibly carried onward at every risk—on, as the French were whirled on after their revolution, as Napoleon the Great was borne over Europe on the resistless tide of the ocean of new ideas, hopes, sentiments, and passions just let

So it will be with Prussia. We do not say the attempt will be successful like Napoleon's-we believe it will be burled back, an avalanche of blood and corses. But it will be made, for the fountain is broken open, and the waters are bursting forth; a finely-dressed gentleman to a beggar boy, who had threatening to rise and submerge all around like the waters of the fountain of Loca Neagh. Even were Prussia disposed to rest and limit mat-

ters, it will be impossible for her to do 30. The spirit that carried her on is stirring in other parts of Germany-instigated, it may be, by sedulous agents. Take the case of Bavaria, the great Kingdom of Southern Germany. Had it a Man at its head, it would be the great centre round which all the States of the South, and all those opposed to Prussia, would rally. It could be another Prassia. Well, how is it? The King is a musical ninny—who is led by his friendship for Wagner, a music composer, to play the traitor to his own dynasty and kingdom. Read this intelligence :--

The Ministerial crisis in Bavaria, which has paper.
resulted in the withdrawal of Herr Pfistermeister from Man office, has, as was anticipated, greatly increased the influence of the Liberal party, who are secretly favoured by the King. Herr Neumayr, the successor of Herr Pfistermeister in the King's Cabinet, is a series of military councils to be held there. At the same time it was ordered that large quantities of rest of his party, strongly supports the policy of the pepper boxes. The following is a copy of the telegram:

To His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

preceding war: An uncommonly large quantity of a word, Bavaria, as was said by a well known ambassador at Berne the other day, 'has already been caught in the Prussian net.' In Wirtemberg, on the other hand, the Liberals are strongly opposed to Prussian aggrandisement, as they showed in the address of the Chamber to the Throne, while the Government is now as zealous a supporter of Prussia as it was formerly of Austria and Frankfort. The same opposition of feeling between the ministers and

the people prevails in Baden.

Now, all this means war, and nothing but war! Austria cannot remain to see herself completely at the mercy of an Emperor of Germany; Napoleen cannot permit of such an occurrence without a Revolution in France; Italy will be forced into the quarrel, and Russia is already intriguing. In a conflagration so universal England cannot stand back without utter ruin, for the success of Russia and Prussia means the absorption of Turkey, the command of the Mediterranean, and the loss of India.

#### UNITED STATES.

Those who estimated at the true extent the sufferings and disabilities which afflict Ireland, but who could not approve the visionary schemes of invasion which have been indulged in, nor the collection of money which could ill be spared by the humbler members or adherents of the order have said what they thought. We have done so, as every Fenian knows. But there are others who have been disin. genuous enough to affect a sympathy which they did not feel, and offer counsels which could lead but to ruin. At present two men are under sentence of death in Canada. There is no use in blinking the fact, the law under which they are condemned is explicit, and that the Canadian court of justice has not been strained in any way to the injury of the prison. ers. If mercy is shown, as we have not the slightest doubt it will, it will be shown voluntarily by the Colonial Executive, acting under good advice from the British Government and not in consequence of threats on the part of the so-called friends of the prisoners. The candidates for public office now so intensely interested for the Fenians, do not stop to reflect that, by angry resolutions and denunciations of the Canada authorities, they are putting the case in a very bad light. Why say to the people of the provinces that retaliation shall follow execution, whey the threat canlhave no other effect than to render execution a matter of principle? If the Fenians really wished to have their unfortunate friends hanged they could not go a surer way about it than by trying to force the Provincial Government to exscute their prisoners rather than incur the charge of having released them under compulsion. We should be sorry to see more lives sacrificed in connection with American Fenianism. We therefore counsel moderation on the part of the Fenian leaders and orators. Those who do not accept moderate cousels are no friends of Lynch and McMahon, and may even become morally responsible for their death .- New

It is stated as a singular fact that counterfeiting the currency of the United States has reached such a perfection that counterfeit fractional currency is regularly redeemed at the United States Treasury and cancelled and destroyed with the rest of the mutilated currency.

The Boston Voice says a Benedict who has taken a wife recently was driven to the extreme measure by the treatment he received in a boarding-house where he was sick recently. He said he ordered the servants to bring him some gruel on Monday morning, but which he never got till Wednesday afternoon. During his confinement not a single soul visited him save the young gentleman who cleaned the knives; he came not for the purpose of consolation, but to inform him that 'Missus would be much obliged if Mr. -- would do his shaking on a chair so as not to got the bedstead apart.' This was the feather that broke the back of his bachelorship .-From that moment he resolved to connect his fortunes with a piece of dimity.

Philip, King of Macedon, having heard of the virtues of Phocion, the Athenian, ordered his deputies to Athens to offer Phocion a large sum of mpney.-Surprised at the gift, Phocion inquired why was not a similar one made to the other citizens. The ambassador replied: 'Philip has heard of your renown, and is anxious to enable your children to support the credit which your conduct has obtained for them.'-Vain, then, is the gift of the King of Macedon,' was Phocion's memorable answer: 'If my children resemble me they will be able to support themselves contentedly upon the small bit of ground which has sufficed for me while acquiring the fame of which you speak.' Alexander, the son and successor of Philip, sent to the distinguished Athenian one hundred talents, with the complimentary message that he 'considered him a most just and virtuous man. But Phocion's integrity was not to be shaken. Let Alexander, then, take back his present, was his reply to the deputy, 'and suffer me to retain that character by deserving it.'

When is a house not a house?—When it is a-fire. When you pay a compliment, always take a re-

The surest way to rise in the world is to rise in a

When you give a piece of your mind, take care its not the biggest piece. Women never truly command till they have given

their promise to obey. Milliners' Bills are the tax which the male sex has

to pay for the beauty of the female. An old maid, who hates the male sex most venomously, cut a feamale acquaintance recently who complimented her on the buoy ancy of her spirits.

The reason why people know not their duty on great occasions, is that they will not take the trouble of doing their duty on little occasions.

The first of all virtue is innocence; the next modesty. If we banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it.

The truly generous are truly wise; and he who loves not others, lives unblest. It is said that, as a rule, favours ought to be re-

turned. But to this rule clearly there are some exceptions. Who, for instance, ever dreams of returning wedding-favours?

You had better ask for manners than money,' said asked for alms .- ' I asked for what I thought you had most of,' was the boy's reply.

DID YOU EVER .- Did you ever know a builder whose estimate of cost was not exceeded by his bill? Did you ever know a speaker promise only a few words,' and not utter a great many? Did you ever know a waiter at an eating-house whose arithmetic would bear a pen and ink analysis?

When asked how he got out of prison, a witty rogue replied : - I got out of my ingenuity, ran upstairs with agility, crawled out of the back window in secrecy, slid down the lightning-rod with rapidity, walked out of the town with dignity, and I am now basking in the sunshine of liberty !'-American

Many a rascal is like a bell; he was made on purpose to be hanged.

A good farmer is known by his fences and a villain by his offences.

Scolding is the pepper of matrimony-ladies are

Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first stir-

CHILDROODS' HOME. - Nowhere is there a greaternumber of infants reared than in Lap-Land.

A Francisco Comment

Why is a young lady with a neat head of hair likely to take an affectionate leave of you?-Because she knows how to make a nice parting.

If a disagreeable fellow insists on sharing your house with you, take the inside for your share, and give him the outside.

It is useless to bid young men and women bear bravely up; they are always losing heart.

TROPICAL SKIN DISEASES .- In hot climates the skin stimulated to excessive action, and an almost infinite variety of cutaneous and dermal distempera are the results. Prurigo, or constant external itching, without much apparent inflammation, spotted aone, caused by sluggishness of the skin, scaly eruptions, pustulous pimples, pemphigas, or water pimples, Roseola or false measles, crusted tetter, and rashes of almost every stade, from light pink to the deepest crimson, may be mentioned among the number. These, with all other external eruptions caused by heat, are safely and speedily removed by BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the most wholesome of all vegetable detergents. In all skin diseases, the bowels should be kept laxative by using BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS at the same time as the Sarsa-

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Oct. 15, 1866.