

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

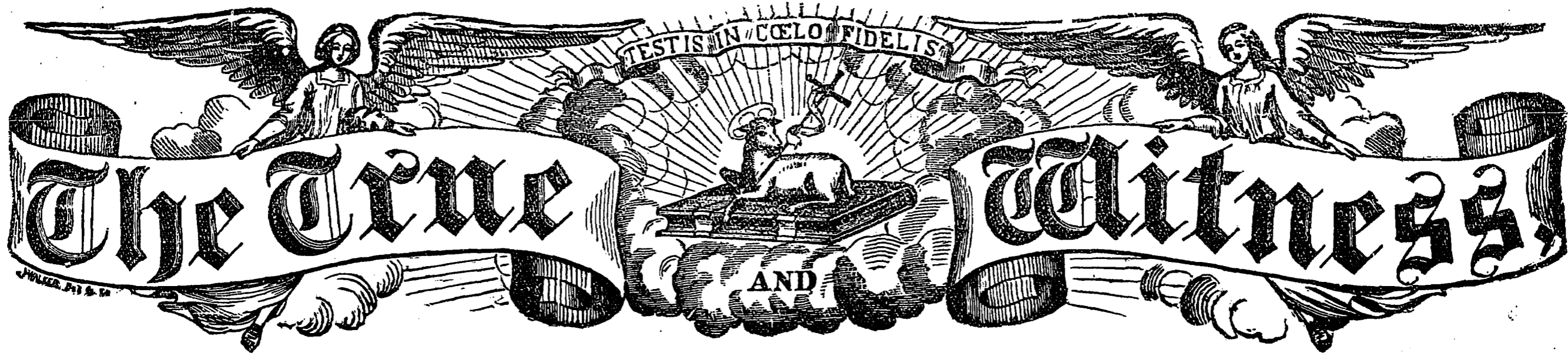
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867.

No. 14.

PHILIPPINE DE DAMPIERRE.

(From the Lamp.)

CHAPTER VII.

A few days after this conversation the sound of trumpets was heard within the silent walls of the Louvre, and attracted Philippine's attention. Ralph was playing near her.

'What is it?' she asked; 'do you know, dear child?'

'Yes,' replied he, gloomily; 'I know well enough.'

'What is it, then?'

'It is a tournament which they are holding below in the great lists.'

'And you are not there to see it?' said Philippine, in astonishment.

'No, lady, the cause of the tournament does not please me at all.'

She smiled faintly at seeing the serious and decided air of the child.

'May one know what it is that displeases you? Come, tell me?'

The boy blushed, stamped his foot, and tears rolled down his cheeks as he replied falteringly:

'If I were big, I would enter the lists, and defy this proud English knight; I would tell him that he is a false knave!'

'And what has this poor knight done to you, my dear little page?'

'I would tell him that he lifts his lance in a bad cause,' continued the child. 'It is you, Lady Philippine, that the Prince of Wales ought to marry, and not Isabelle of France!'

The boy, in his generous wrath, had let out the secret which he wished to conceal; Philippine blushed, clasped her hands, and said—

'My poor Alice foresaw this. May the will of God be done! Is it, then, to celebrate the betrothal of Isabelle and Edward that this tournament is given, tell me, dear Ralph?'

'Yes, lady,' replied Ralph Advenier, bursting into tears; 'I did not mean to tell you. I wish I could kill all those traitor English!'

'Calm yourself,' said she; 'you see I am quite calm, and I pray God to bless their marriage.—All I ask of them is to set my poor father at liberty.'

For a long time the trumpets sounded, they heard the neighing of the horses, and the exclamations of the people. Philippine seemed not to hear, but on that day she passed a much longer time in the chapel than usual. To the prayers which she offered for her dear parents and for Alice, she added one for Isabelle of France, the future queen of England.

From this time she appeared more calm, for all human hope was now cut off at the root.—She prayed much, spun with her weakened hands the flax destined for the poor, and talked cheerfully with Ralph. Sometimes she said to herself—

'Ralph will go away before long; he will be grown up, and will go to serve his king; then I shall indeed be alone.'

But she would smile and add: 'Then I shall be dead; or, if I am alive, will not God be with me still? I desire nothing more, but liberty for my father and brothers.'

The day came when Ralph actually went away: he was fourteen, and went as page to Robert of Artois. 'Ah!' said he, kissing, for the last time, Philippine's hand, 'no school of chivalry will ever be equal to yours, for you have taught me all loyalty and nobleness.'

'Be faithful,' said Philippine; 'faithful to your king; and, above all, to your God.'

'And to you?' said the boy. 'I shall always dress in mourning, in memory of your sorrows, my noble lady.'

She smiled sweetly on him; and when her last friend was gone, she went to pray to God for him.

CHAPTER VIII.

A burning day of July was closing on Paris; the last rays of the sun penetrated the narrow windows of Philippine's room; they stood open, and her panting breast sought the fresh pure air. A remembrance rose in her mind.

'It was thus,' she said to herself, 'that I sat by the window of the castle of Winendale, on the eve of my departure for France. But then my mother was there. I saw the green fields of my own country, instead of this damp court and these gloomy towers. I was free; and that was seven years ago—seven centuries!'

She raised her eyes and looked at the sky, where the first stars were twinkling.

'Thou hast tried me, oh Lord,' added she, 'and hast looked favorably on me! In Thee, oh Lord, have I hoped.'

She made the sign of the cross, and remained lost in thought. The door opened; she looked up in surprise, and was more astonished still to hear a voice say to her: 'Lady, do not fear; it is I, Ralph, your servant.'

The women lighted the lamps, and Philippine beheld Ralph in rusted armour, covered in blood and dust. He was very pale, and seemed worn out with fatigue and suffering.

'Great God!' said she, 'how is this! You appear before me like a phantom from the tomb.'

'I have escaped from death,' said he; 'God has given me my life. I have come from the war, noble lady,—your Flemings are victorious. On the 11th of July, the citizens, artisans, and bourgeois, defeated, near Courtray an immense army, led by the noblest knights of France.—My master, Robert of Artois, fell beneath the stroke of a butcher; and, at the cry of 'The Lion of Flanders!' the chivalry of France were defeated and cut to pieces. The confusion was terrible; the waters of the Lys were red with blood, and the ground was strewn with slain.'

Philippine rose: her pale face was flushed, and, in a voice trembling with joy, she said,—

'Flanders is then free?'

'Who can doubt it after such a victory?'

'And my father and brothers—'

'They will be liberated.'

'And you, dear Ralph?'

'I have done my duty, though I have lived to bear to Paris the news of our defeat. But, though I wept for the loss of my master, and so many brave knights, I was happy when I thought of your joy; and this very evening I obtained permission from my uncle to speak to you.'

'Thank you, dear boy,' said she; 'and now pray God to send us peace; if I am one day happy, Ralph, you shall be so too.'

A ray of hope had once more penetrated that submissive and broken heart, but it lighted only the last days of the poor captive. She believed—and who would not have done so?—that the brilliant victory of the Flemings would at length open the gates of her prison; and that, under the protection of her father and brothers, she would once more see her own country. During many nights happy dreams visited her; during many days she listened for the footsteps of those she longed for; but the wished-for moment never came. Hope, so often deferred, indeed made her heart sick; and though the pious resignation with which she supported her afflictions was very great, yet her body, weakened by grief, imprisonment and solitude, could not sustain this last sorrow.

CHAPTER IX.

A very short time was enough to consume Philippine's young life; the lamp had been too often roughly shaken to burn still gracefully and brightly. She felt her end approaching as autumn came on; and to the last day she dragged herself to the chapel, to the last days she tried with her weak and trembling hands to work at her spinning.

At last her illness was stronger than her will, and she was obliged to allow her women to put her to bed. The chaplain came immediately; for the last time she excused herself of the faults of her short life, sins of frailty so often washed in the tears of sincere repentance; then she said to her confessor:

'I wish to dispose of what little I possess. A short time ago the king, my godfather, returned to me the jewels I had as dowry to Prince Edward: they are there.'

They gave her the little chest; she looked thoughtfully at the ornaments which she had never worn. She took two very valuable rings, and gave them to her women and put aside a gold chain, saying:

'This is for Ralph Advenier, who has always been my faithful friend.'

Then taking a medallion set in pearls:—

'Father,' said she, 'will you see that this is given to Isabelle of France,—to the wife of Prince Edward? Tell her that my last prayers were for her happiness. Take all my other jewels, and sell them for the poor—for poor prisoners.'

She could speak no more. Her confessor promised that her last wishes should be attended to, and asked her if she were ready to receive the holy Viaticum. She made a sign of joyful assent; he left her for a moment, and returned bearing the holy ciborium, followed by the governor with several servants bearing torches.—Before giving the sacred Host to the dying girl, he said to her aloud,—

'My daughter, do you forgive your enemies?'

'Most freely,' said she; 'and I hope that God will unite us all in Heaven.'

An ineffable expression of peace lighted up her countenance when she received the last token of the love of her God. She seemed wrapped in holy thoughts; once only she opened her eyes, and said,—

'None of my relations; but God is here.'

These were her last words on earth; and soon the tower of Louvre held only the mortal remains of Philippine de Dampierre.

Divine justice overtakes the sinner even to the fourth generation. Philippe le Bel died young, hated by his subjects; his three sons reigned but a short time, and died without issue; while his daughter Isabelle, brought into England by her marriage with Edward II., fancied rights to the throne of France. In after days her son, Ed-

ward III., struggled to establish these pretensions through bloody wars, which brought France to the brink of destruction,—a fit retribution for the cruel treachery of Philippe le Bel towards the young and innocent Philippine de Dampierre!

THE END.

THE UNCLE FROM AMERICA.

Translated from the French of Emile Souvestre, for the Metropolitan Record.

BY M. N.

Although at the commencement of the present century the town of Dieppe had declined in importance, its commerce was more wide-spread and flourishing than its present condition would lead one to suspect. The era of fabulous fortunes had not completely passed away. From time to time there returned from distant countries some of those unexpected millionaires so common on the stage; therefore, without being too credulous, one might actually believe in the reality of Uncles from America. There was living then in Dieppe more than one merchant whose ships crowded the harbor, and who had sailed from that port twenty years before as a common sailor. These examples encouraged the sanguine and gave hope to the needy and destitute. They rendered the improbable possible, and the impossible probable, and many an unfortunate consoled himself for present suffering by hoping that some such miracle would happen in his own case.

A miracle of this kind seemed about to happen in favor of a poor family who lived in the little village of Omonville, nearly four leagues from Dieppe. Widow Mauvaire had her own share of trials. Her eldest son, the only support of the family, perished at sea, leaving four children to his mother's care. This misfortune had delayed, and perhaps broken off, the marriage of her daughter, Clemence, and destroyed the prospects of her son Martin, who was obliged to give up his studies in order to take part in the labor of the farm.

But lo! in the middle of the trouble and affliction of this poor family, hope suddenly shone. A letter written from Dieppe announced the return of the widow's brother-in-law, who had left home twenty years ago. Uncle Bruno returned, to use his own expression, with some curiosities from the New World, and fully determined to settle down in Dieppe. During the evening nothing was thought of but that letter. Although it contained nothing definite, yet Martin, who read it, declared he recognized in it the style of a man who was too liberal and too good humored not to be rich. Evidently the sailor had returned with lots of money, which he would not refuse to share with them. Once set agoing, imagination travels fast. Every one had something to add to Martin's supposition. Julienne, the widow's god daughter, who lived at the farm less as a servant than as an adopted child—even Julienne began to speculate on what the uncle from America would give her.

'I will ask him for a cloth cloak and a gold cross,' she said, after Martin had once more read the letter aloud.

'Oh,' said the widow, sighing, 'if my poor Didier had lived, he would have found a protector in Uncle Bruno.'

'His children are here, god-mother,' said the young girl, 'and Mam'selle Clemence, too, who will not refuse a marriage portion.'

'What good would it do me?' said Clemence, shaking her head sadly.

'What good?' repeated Julienne; 'why it would leave M. Marc's parents nothing to say. How quick they sent him to sea to hinder the marriage; but if Uncle Bruno wishes it, he will return just as quick.'

'It will remain to be seen whether he wishes to return or not,' said the young girl in a low tone.

'Well, if you don't get him, you can get another,' said Martin, who thought only of the wedding, while his sister thought of the husband.

'With an uncle from America, one can always make a good match. How do we know but he has some friend and comrade with him—some millionaire that he would like for a nephew.'

'Oh, I hope not,' exclaimed Clemence, thoroughly frightened; 'there is no hurry about my getting married.'

'But there is about a situation for your brother,' replied the widow, fretfully.

'Monsieur le Comte has always promised me the situation of steward,' observed Martin.

'But he has not decided yet,' said the old woman; 'and while waiting time passes, and our means are wasting away. Great lords don't understand these things; they think only of pleasure; and when they recollect the help they promised, we may be dead of hunger. It's live horse and you'll get grass with them.'

'But we have nothing to fear now, when we have the friendship of Uncle Bruno,' said Martin; 'he will not deceive us. His letter says, "I will not arrive at Omonville to-morrow, with all that

I possess. That means that he will not forget us.'

'He must be on the way now,' interrupted the widow; 'he may arrive at any moment.—Have you everything ready, Clemence?'

The young girl, rising, displayed the buffet stocked with unaccustomed profusion. Near a shoulder of mutton just taken from the oven stood an enormous quarter of smoked bacon, flanked by two plates of cheese cakes and a pan of fresh cream, while several bottles of the best cider put the finishing touch to the whole affair. At this splendid sight the children could not restrain cries of admiration and desire. Julienne spoke, moreover, of apple pies and buttered tarts then in course of preparation.

The widow then went to her drawers and took therefrom a table-cloth and napkins sadly discolored for want of use, and the youthful domestic carefully selected the plates that were least cracked, and began to set the table, placing at the upper end the only silver spoon possessed by the family.

These preparations were scarcely finished when one of the children, who was on the watch outside, ran into the house, exclaiming wildly—

'Here he is! here he is!'

'Who? who?' resounded from all sides.

'Why, parbleu! Uncle Bruno,' replied a hearty, jovial voice.

Every one turned to the door, and there saw standing on the threshold and framed, as it were, in the space left by the suddenly opened door, a sailor, holding on his right hand a green parrot and in his left a monkey of a very rare foreign species.

The little children, terrified, hid behind their grandmother, who could not repress a scream; while Martin, Clemence and the servant looked on in silent wonder.

'What! are you all afraid of my menagerie?' said Bruno, laughing. 'Come, good people, pluck up courage and let us embrace; I came three thousand leagues for that.'

Martin was the first to venture, then Clemence, then the widow and her two eldest grandsons, but nothing could induce the youngest boy or the little girl to approach; and so to make up for the disappointment, Uncle Bruno embraced Julienne.

'By my faith, I thought I should never get here,' he said. 'Do you know, Mother Mauvaire, that it is a good stretch to walk from Dieppe to this house of yours?'

Martin looked, and saw the shoes of the seaman covered with dust.

'Why, Uncle Bruno, did you come on foot?' he asked, completely surprised.

'Parbleu! Would you have me come by boat across your corn fields?' replied the sailor, gaily.

Martin turned to the door.

'But your luggage? he ventured to say.

'My luggage! I carry it about me,' said Bruno. 'A sailor's wardrobe, my boy, is complete when he has his pipe and his nightcap.'

Astonishment was depicted on every countenance.

'Pardon me,' persisted the boy; 'but after your letter, I thought—'

'What—that I would bring a three-decker with me?'

'No,' replied Martin, trying hard to laugh pleasantly; 'but your trunks—for a long stay; for you gave us reason to hope you would stop with us a good while.'

'I did?'

'Yes; and the proof is that you said you would bring with you all that you possessed.'

'Well, here is all that I possess,' cried Bruno—'my monkey and my parrot.'

'What! is that all?' exclaimed the family in a breath.

'That and my chest, where there is plenty of stockings without feet, and shirts without wristbands. But we won't grieve for that. As long as the conscience and the stomach are right, the rest is only a farce. Excuse me, sister-in-law. I see cider over there, and my long land journey has made me as dry as a whistle. Hop, Rochambeau; salute your relations.'

The monkey made three hops, then withdrew a little, and began scratching his head.

In the meantime the sailor had reached the table and helped himself to cider. The family were in consternation. Seeing the table set, Bruno drew over his chair without ceremony, and declared that he was as hungry as a hawk. He then helped himself to the bacon and apple sauce, which were in view, but Dame Mauvaire closed the door of the buffet, and hid the rest of the dainties from observation.

As Martin continued to question the sailor, he told him of his voyages—how he had sailed the Indian seas for twenty long years, now under one flag, now under another, without making anything but his pay, which he spent as quick as he received it. In short, at the end of an hour, it was very evident, that the only fortune Uncle Bruno could boast was an excellent appetite and unconquerable good humor.

The disappointment was general, but the manner of showing it was peculiar to the individuals. In Clemence it excited surprise, shaded with a slight sorrow. In Martin it assumed the form of mortified vexation; while in the heart of the widow it aroused anger and bitter grief. The change of sentiment soon became apparent. The ape, having pursued and frightened the little girl, her grandmother insisted that it should be banished to an empty stable; and on the parrot being permitted to peck at the sailor's plate, Martin declared that it was impossible to put up with it. Clemence said nothing, but went on with Julienne to attend to the house, whilst the widow, taking her wheel, went out of doors to spin. When left alone with his nephew, who endeavored to conceal his dissatisfaction under the appearance of absence of mind, uncle Bruno quietly put down his empty glass, whistled a moment, then leaning his elbows on the table, he looked Martin full in the face.

'Do you know, my lad,' he said composedly, 'that it appears to me the wind has shifted a little to the northeast hereabouts? Your looks would chill a man to the heart, and not one of you has addressed the smallest word of friendship. That's not the way to receive a relative you haven't seen for twenty years.'

Martin replied, brusquely enough, that the welcome was as good as they could afford to give; that it was not in their power to give him better cheer.

'But it's in your power to give me a kinder welcome,' replied Bruno; 'and instead of that, parbleu! I'm getting the cold shoulder. However, we have talked enough over the matter, my lad; I don't like family quarrels. But remember, that you will repent of this one day; that's all I'll say.'

So saying, the sailor cut another slice of bacon, and began eating again.

A suspicion flitted across Martin's mind.—'Uncle Bruno,' thought he, 'would not have that self-confident air if he owned only an ape and a parrot, as he says. He has made dupe of us all, that's clear; he wishes to prove us, but that threat has betrayed him. Let us repair our folly and win him back to us.'

He ran immediately to his mother and sister to make known his discovery. Both hastened to return, and they entered the room with faces radiant with smiles and good humor. The widow excused her absence on the ground of attention to her household duties, which had obliged her to leave her dear brother-in-law for a while, and expressed her astonishment at the meagre condition of the table.

'Well! Where is the cake?' she cried, 'where is the cheese and the cream that was put aside for Bruno? Julienne, what are you thinking of, my dear? And you, Clemence, sea if there are not some filberts in the little buffets; they will sharpen the teeth and give a relish to the wine.'

The young girl obeyed; and, when all was on the table, smilingly took a seat opposite to Uncle Bruno.

'Well, all in good time!' he said 'That looks something like a true relation. I see once more the daughter of my poor George. It's not to-day I knew you, little one,' he said, chucking her fondly under the chin; 'I have heard somebody talk about you often enough.'

'Who was it?' asked the astonished girl.—'Before the sailor could answer a quick, loud voice shouted 'Clemence!' She turned round in amazement, but no one was to be seen.

'Ah, ah! you don't know who is calling you,' said Uncle Bruno, laughing.

'Clemence! Clemence!' repeated to some voice.

''Tis the parrot,' cried Martin.

'The parrot,' repeated the young girl, 'and who, then, taught him my name?'

'Somebody who has not forgotten it,' said Bruno, with a knowing wink.

'You Uncle?'

'No, my dear, but a young sailor, who is a native of Omonville.'

'Mark?'

'I believe that is his name.'

'You have seen him, then, Uncle.'

'A little; because you see, I returned in the vessel to which he belongs.'

'Then he has come back?'

'Yes, that he has, and with money enough to marry and keep the pot a boiling without applying to father or mother.'

'And he has spoken?'

'Of you,' said the sailor, guessing her thoughts, 'often enough for Jacob to have caught the name, as you see.'

Clemence blushed with pleasure, and her mother could not conceal her satisfaction. The projected marriage of Clemence and Mark had received the cordial approbation of Widow Mauvaire; and she was sincerely grieved when the family of the young man raised objections to it after her son's death. She was, therefore, pleased to hear from Bruno that as soon as some

necessary formalities were gone through at Dieppe, Mark set out for Omerville, where he would probably arrive to-morrow more in love than ever.

This piece of news delighted everybody, but particularly Clemence, who embraced her uncle in a transport of gratitude.

As Bruno pressed her to his heart he said smiling.

'We will be good friends in life and death, will we not? and that you may not weary yourself too much in listening to an old sailor, I will give you my parrot, it will speak to you of him.'

With many grateful acknowledgments, Clemence, no longer afraid, extended her hands for the bird, which flew towards her, crying, 'Good day, Clemence.' What a burst of laughter followed, and what warm caresses the delighted girl lavished on the precious parrot, as she carried it off in triumph.

'You came to make me happy, brother Bruno,' said the widow, as she followed with her eyes her daughter's retiring form.

'I hope she will not be the only one,' replied the sailor gravely. 'I have something for you also, sister-in-law, but I am afraid of awakening a slumbering sorrow in your heart.'

'Oh! it is about my son, Didier!' she exclaimed, with the quick instinct of a mother.

'You have said it,' replied Bruno. 'When he was shipwrecked we, unfortunately, were not together. If a merciful Providence had only put us on the same vessel, who knows—I swim like any porpoise—I do, and I might have been able to give him a helping hand, as I did at Treport.'

'So you did,' cried the widow, recalling, with a remorseful feeling, that almost forgotten event, 'so you did, and I ought never to forget it to you brother.'

She extended her hand to the sailor who cordially grasped it in his.

'Bah! 'twas nothing,' he said kindly; 'a simple neighborly service. But in India I had no chance, when our ship arrived, Didier had been off the coast fifteen days, and so all I could do was to find out where he had been buried, and mark the spot with a bamboo cross.'

'And you did that?' cried mother, bathed in tears.

'Oh, thanks Bruno, thank my dear brother.'

'That's not all,' continued the sailor. 'I knew that the beggarly Lascars had sold the clothes of the poor fellows who were drowned, and so I searched and searched until I found my nephew's watch, bought it with all I had in the world, and brought it to you, sister-in-law. Here it is.'

And as he spoke he drew forth a large silver watch which was attached to a metal chain besmeared with tar. Eagerly the widow seized it, and kissed it again and again. The woman wept, Martin was deeply moved, and as for Bruno, he strove vigorously to cough down his feelings of sympathy and commiseration.

In silence that was more affecting than words, Widow Mauvare embraced the worthy sailor. All her ill-temper had vanished; all the worldly thoughts that had preoccupied her mind, were gone, and to the exclusion of every other idea she was filled with gratitude for the precious gift that recalled to her memory the son she had untimely lost.

Henceforth the conversation with Bruno became freer and more friendly. His frank explanations made it impossible for any one to be deceived as to his true position—the Uncle from America returned as poor as he went. When he said to his nephew that he and his would repent of their unkindness to him, he thought only of the regret they would experience sooner or later, for having ill-treated an affectionate relative; and the inference was Martin's exclusively.

Although this discovery destroyed forever the hopes of mother and daughter, yet it did not change their manner, for both, won over by Uncle Bruno's kindness, now felt the affection they had before only simulated, and took pleasure in testifying their regard by every means in their power.

The sailor for whom they had exhausted all the resources of their humble housekeeping, had just quitted the table, when Martin, who had gone out a moment before, entered in haste, and asked Bruno if he wished to sell his monkey.

'Rochambeau?' inquired the sailor; 'not I. I have raised him, he obeys me, he is my servant and my companion; I wouldn't sell him for ten times what he is worth. But who wants to buy him?'

'M. le Comte,' replied the young man. 'He was passing by, and saw the animal, and was so much pleased with him that he desired me to bring it up to the house and ask what price pleased.'

'Tell him he may keep his money,' said Bruno filing his pipe.

Martin's looks and gestures implied emphatic dissent.

'What a turn of ill luck,' he said. 'M. le Comte alluded to his promise just now, and said when I brought up the monkey he would arrange with me about the situation of steward.'

'Oh, heavens! your fate is sealed,' murmured the widow, in deed affliction.

Bruno demanded an explanation. 'And so,' said he, after a moment's reflection, 'you hope, by procuring Rochambeau for the Count, to obtain this employment you so much desire.'

'I am sure of it,' replied Martin.

'Well,' cried the sailor, abruptly, 'I will not sell the animal, but I will give him to you.—Make a present of him to M. le Comte and then he must show himself grateful for your politeness.'

The sailor cut short the general chorus of thanks by sending his nephew up to the castle with Rochambeau. The Count received Martin very graciously: chatted with him for a while; satisfied himself that he was capable of discharging the duties of the situation he sought, and at once granted it to him.

We can imagine the joy of the family when he returned with the good news. Madame Mauvare, wishing to atone for past shortcomings, confessed to her brother-in-law the interested hopes to which his return had given rise. Bruno laughed until he was tired.

'By my faith,' he cried, 'but I have played you a shabby trick! You expected millions, and I brought you only two useless animals.'

'You are wrong, uncle,' said Clemence, tenderly, 'you brought us three priceless treasures; for, thanks to you, my mother has now a memento, my brother has employment, and I—I have hope.'

THE IRISH HIERARCHY.

The following is an official copy of the resolutions come to by the Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland at the recent general meeting in Dublin:—

"On the Disendowment of the Protestant Church Establishment and the Application of its Revenues."

"The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, seeing that the Government and Parliament are preparing to deal by law with the Irish Protestant Church Establishment, deem it their duty to declare:—

"1. That the Irish Protestant Church Establishment is maintained chiefly—almost exclusively—by property and revenues unjustly alienated from the rightful owner, the Catholic Church of Ireland; that Irish Catholics cannot cease to feel as a gross injustice and as an abiding insult the continued, even partial, maintenance of that establishment out of that endowment, or in any other way at their expense—an establishment to which, as to their fountain-head, are to be traced the waters of bitterness which poison the relations of life in Ireland and estrange from one another Protestants and Catholics, who ought to be an united people.

"2. That notwithstanding the rightful claim of the Catholic Church in Ireland to have restored to it the property and revenues of which it was unjustly deprived, the Irish Catholic Bishops hereby reaffirm the enjoined resolutions of the Bishops assembled in the years 1833, 1841, and 1843; and, adhering to the letter and spirit of those resolutions, distinctly declare that they will not accept endowment from the State out of the property and revenues now held by the Protestant Establishment, nor any State endowment whatever.

"The following are the resolutions referred to:—

"Resolved—That alarmed at the report that an attempt is likely to be made, during the approaching Session of Parliament, to make a State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy, we deem it an imperative duty not to separate without recording the expression of our strongest reprobation of any attempt, and of our unshaken determination to resist, by every means in our power, a measure so fraught with mischief to the independence and purity of the Catholic religion in Ireland.—Resolution of the Irish Bishops in 1837.

"Resolved—That his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murray be requested to call a Special General Meeting of the prelates of all Ireland, in case that he shall have clear proof, or well-grounded apprehension, that the odious and alarming scheme of a State provision for the Catholic clergy of the portion of the empire be contemplated by the Government, before the next general meeting.—Resolutions of the Irish Bishops in 1841.

"Resolved—That the preceding resolutions be now reissued, in order to make known to our faithful clergy and people, and to all others concerned, that our firm determination on this subject remains unchanged; and that we unanimously pledge ourselves to resist by every influence we possess every attempt that may be made to make any State provision for the Catholic clergy in whatever it may be offered.—Resolution moved by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, seconded by the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, and unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Prelates of Ireland, in Dublin, on the fifteenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, the Most Rev. Dr. McHale in the chair.

"3. That in thus declaring their determination to keep the Church of Ireland free and independent of State control or interference, the Bishops of Ireland are happily in accord with instructions received from the Holy See in the years 1801 and 1805, as well as with the course pursued by the Irish Bishops of that day in conformity with those instructions.

"When a project for the endowment of the Catholic clergy by the British Government was proposed at the end of the last century, Pope Pius VII. gave the following instructions to the Irish Bishops, through the Secretary of Propaganda:—

"The Holy Father most earnestly desires that the Irish clergy, continuing to pursue the praiseworthy line of conduct hitherto followed by them, shall scrupulously abstain from seeking for themselves any temporal advantages; and that while by word and deed they express their unvarying attachment, gratitude, and submission to the British Government, and give still more sensible proof of their gratitude for these favours offered to them, they shall nevertheless decline to accept them, and thereby give a bright example of that constant disinterestedness which so becomes the apostolic zeal of the ministers of the sanctuary, and which confers so much advantage and honour on the Catholic religion, by winning for its ministers, in a remarkable degree, that esteem and respect which render them more worthy of the reverence and love of the faithful committed to their spiritual charge.

"These are precisely the sentiments which our Holy Father has commended the Secretary of Propaganda to communicate to you, Rev. Father, that through you they may be conveyed without delay to the excellent Metropolitan and Bishops of the kingdom of Ireland."

"The same sentiments are repeated, and at much greater length, in another letter from the Secretary of Propaganda dated 25th September, 1805.

"4. That the Bishops are confident that the Catholics of Ireland will receive with joy this repudiation of a State endowment for the Irish Church, and that they will never cease to give, without any legal compulsion, the support which they have hitherto freely and dutifully accorded to their clergy and religious institutions.

"5. That by appropriating the ecclesiastical property of Ireland for the benefit of the poor, the Legislature would realize one of the purposes for which it was originally destined, and to which it was applied in Catholic times.

ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

"1. The assembled Bishops hereby reaffirm the resolutions in reference to education adopted in a general meeting, held by the Bishops of Ireland in Dublin on the 4th and following days of August, 1863, which are as follows:—

"(a) That the Bishops of Ireland, assembled in obedience to the instructions of the Sovereign Pontiff, and having their attention particularly directed by his authority to the National system of education, reiterate their condemnation of the principle on which that system is based—namely, the principle of mixed education,—as intrinsically unsound, and as unsafe in practice, as at variance with the interests of the Catholic religion and dangerous to the faith of their flocks.

"(b) They object to the enforcement on the Catholic people of Ireland of a system in which religion is unnaturally separated from secular instruction; in which the State would substitute its own power for the authority of the Catholic Church in respect to the education of Catholic youth, and, by ignoring the pastoral rights of the Catholic clergy, would deprive education of the only adequate security for its religious safety which the Catholic Church can acknowledge.

"(c) That no change in the constitution of the body charged with the administration of a mixed system of education can compensate for its inherent defects or neutralize its injurious action.

"(d) That the constitution of the model and

training schools, as has been repeatedly declared by the Bishops of Ireland, evidently conflicts with the principles of the Catholic Church; that we again condemn them as specially dangerous; that we again hereby warn our flocks against them; and we rejoin our priests to use their best exertions to withdraw children from them, and at the same time to endeavor to the utmost of their ability, to provide equally good secular education for the youth of their respective parishes; and that we require a punctual observance of the resolution adopted at the last general meeting of Irish Bishops, a copy of which we here submit—viz:—

"That convinced of the importance of Catholic teachers being trained only in Catholic model schools we direct that no priest shall, after the first day of next term, send any person to be trained as a teacher, either in the central or model school, or in any other model school, or in any way cooperate with other patrons of National schools in sending, after that date, teachers to be so trained, and that no teachers who shall be sent to be trained after that date in any model school shall be employed as such by any priest or with his consent."

"(e) That we have learnt, with the greatest satisfaction, that in the dioceses in which the model schools were introduced or upheld against the authority of the respective Bishops, the measures taken to prevent the attendance of Catholic children at them have been most successful; that we congratulate those zealous Bishops on that success, and on the fidelity of their clergy and people."

"(f) That the fiction of a mixed attendance of Catholics and Protestants at ordinary National schools has been so thoroughly exposed in a Parliamentary report as to render it quite easy for the Government to accede to the legitimate claims of Catholics for the reconstruction of those frequented by Catholic children. Those claims are—that the teachers be Catholics, approved of by the bishops and priests severally concerned; that school books such as those compiled by the Christian Brothers, or like them in tone and spirit be used in those schools; that the use of religious emblems in the schools and the arrangement for religious instruction be not interfered with; and that those schools be inspected only by Catholic inspectors, as in England.

"(g) That, as it is expedient to have teachers trained to teach, and as such training, being part of a well-regulated system of education, is acknowledged to be justly chargeable on the public educational funds, an adequate portion of that public money is due to the Catholic people of Ireland for the training of Catholic teachers for Catholic schools receiving aid from the State; and that, as Catholic teachers cannot have recourse with safety to the existing training schools, a separate establishment for Catholics approved of by competent ecclesiastical authority, is necessary, and should be provided at the public expense; or Catholic teachers should be trained and supported at the public expense in existing Catholic institutions approved of by the Bishop.

"(h) That as it is forbidden by the Bishops to send Catholic teachers to the existing training schools, and as it is the duty of Catholic parents, in obedience to the instruction of their pastors, to withdraw their children from existing model schools, Catholic Commissioners fall in the respect and obedience due to ecclesiastical authority if they require Catholic schoolmasters or induce Catholic pupils to go for training or education to those schools.

"(i) That we declare it to be the duty of Catholic Commissioners of National Education to use their utmost endeavours to effect such a fundamental alteration in the system as will allow aid to be granted for schools exclusively and avowedly Catholic, as to teachers, books, and other religious characteristics; and that, failing to effect such change, they ought to withdraw from a position in which they can neither do good nor prevent mischief."

"(j) That we caution our priests against accepting building grants under such conditions as are contained in leases which the National Board has lately prepared, and against concurring in the acceptance of grants on those conditions by others."

"2. The bishops call particular attention to the resolution (d) which declares that the constitution of the model and training schools evidently conflicts with the principles of the Catholic Church, and which enjoins on priests to use their best exertions to withdraw children from them as being specially dangerous. They direct that that resolution be promulgated anew in all parishes from which it may be apprehended that children would go to those schools; and that priests be again instructed, that it is their imperative duty to enforce it to the utmost of their power.

"3. They also direct that the resolution of the bishops assembled in May, 1862, regarding the training of teachers, and of which, in their meeting of August, 1863, the bishops required a punctual observance, be again notified to all Catholic managers of national schools.

"4. The meeting decides that a petition be sent to Parliament praying for such a change in the existing national system of education as may afford to the Catholics of Ireland all the advantages to which they are entitled.

ON THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

"That we call on the people and clergy of Ireland to contribute generously to the funds of the Catholic University, and to use every effort to make the approaching collection as ample as possible.

"On Secret Societies, and on the Means of Establishing Peace and Prosperity in Ireland."

"While we warn our flocks against the criminal folly of engaging in secret societies or open insurrection against the Government of the country, we also declare to the Government and the Legislature our profound conviction that peace and prosperity will never be permanently established in Ireland till the Protestant Church is totally disendowed, education in all its departments made free, and the fruits of their capital and labour secured to the agricultural classes."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31st.—At the session yesterday of the special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners, a motion was made by the counsel for the defence that the accused be tried by a mixed panel composed in equal number of Catholic and Protestant jurymen. The motion was denied by the judges. The prisoner General Warren declined the services of counsel, and declared that he was a citizen of the United States, any refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court in his actions.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—For some time past, after nightfall, the police picket in this town (Drogheda) have been in the habit of patrolling the town under arms, but much excitement was created amongst the inhabitants of Yellow Baiter and Borglass a few nights ago on a party of the constabulary entering the premises of farmers in those vicinities which are about a mile distant, and making diligent searches not only in the residences but the out offices, barns, &c. What the object of the search could be the villagers were at a loss to know; but I have learned the following particulars:—It will be recollected that about two months ago Colonel Leonard, a notorious Fenian leader, who the police have learned attended the rising in this town, in March last, made his escape, under extraordinary circumstances, from the house of a gentleman in this town where, it is supposed, he has been staying since the memorable morning of the 6th of March last. When he fled from the place above-named, and the police authorities lately heard he was frequently seen there. They failed, however, in finding the arch-insurgent. What makes this matter the more remarkable is that there is a rumour abroad to the effect that a second rising

is about to be attempted in this town during the winter, when the Fenians are to be better prepared; and so far has the report been relied upon, that I understand the bank authorities and officials are making, or have made, such arrangements as will render life and property secure, should these establishments be molested.—Freeman.

A correspondent of the Irish Times writing from Askerton (Limerick) says:—'Unmistakably, something is brewing for another outbreak in this country of a far more formidable and determined character than the last. There were some smart fellows moving about at the fair, and I heard one from the City of the Violated Treaty' make some astounding announcements. He was a respectable looking, intelligent young man, dressed as a farmer, and when conversing about the funeral display in Limerick last Sunday, he said:—'There were 700 in that procession, every one of them armed with six-barrelled revolvers, and it was our decided intention to have fired three volleys over Kelly's grave but for the peepers being in the graveyard. We are sorry afterwards we didn't do so, and shoot the peepers if they said a word.' This shows something determined, and hereafter matters of an alarming character will present themselves in this locality from all I have learned about the matter. I may add that it is believed that Colonel Kelly is in Ireland, having taken his flight to a quarter where he has relatives and friends. Allen, who assisted in the rescue at Mauchester, is a native of the county of Limerick, and well known in that city.'

A FENIAN LETTER.—A few evenings since an English resident of Cheltenham received a letter couched in the most vulgar terms, and dated from 'The Branch Depot of a Thousand Fenians at Cheltenham.' Alluding to him as a treacherous Englishman, the letter went on to say, 'If you do not refrain from exposing what you know of Fenianism, we have taken oaths to pop you off with lightning rapidity. We warn you—so beware.' Then follows a lot of blasphemy, and at the bottom is a representation of the skull and crossbones, at each side of the former being a drawing of a revolver and a bullet entering the cranium.

SENATIONAL RUMOURS.—It was extensively circulated through town on Tuesday that on the previous night a military reconnaissance was made in the direction of Tallaght and the Green Hills by a force of cavalry and infantry combined, for the purpose of breaking up a Fenian gathering, which, it was alleged, was stated to the authorities had assembled there preparatory to an out break. We need not say that the expedition never took place, and that there was no necessity for it; but the mischief caused by propagating and circulating such canards is incalculable, and cannot be too strongly reprobated.—Freeman.

COAST PRECAUTIONS.—From whatever cause, there is renewed vigilance on the part of the authorities at this port. The detectives seem to keep a sharp lookout for persons of a suspicious appearance, and the practice of searching steamers calling at Queenstown is being renewed, but as yet without result. The garrisons of the several forts have, we understand, been recently strengthened, and the Trafalgar is expected to be permanently placed on the station in addition to the Mersey, at present doing duty as guardship.—Cork Examiner.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY BY SUPPOSED FENIANS.—Clonmel, Oct. 11.—It appears that since the escape of Osborne, alias Captain O'Brien, from gaol, a gentleman in this town has been employed to draw a plan of the prison, showing the point at which the prisoner had found egress and for the information of the Government. The plan, on being completed, was taken charge of by a high official for transmission to Dublin, but before arriving at the railway station he found that this valuable paper had been abstracted from the pocket. It was thought advisable under the circumstances to say nothing about the matter, but to order a new copy, which was done. The occurrence is similar to what took place during the disturbances of last winter, when an important police despatch was taken at the railway station almost from under the eyes of the guard.

LETTER FROM HUGH FRANCIS BONOBY.—Breskwater, Portland, on Board the 'Hougoumont,' Oct. 11, 1867.—My Dear Mother, — We, the Portland prisoners, were put on board on Thursday, and I am happy to say that I am delighted with the change. The political prisoners are all together in one department—I think between 60 and 70 altogether—and so fine and good a lot of men I never met before. I wish some of our pious slanders saw them collecting one another for morning and evening prayers, or saw them on Sunday or Sunday week, with scarce an exception going to the altar, they would cease to defame any longer the virtuous children of poor unhappy Ireland. May God enlighten and forgive them if I sincerely pray. So far our treatment since we came on board is very good. The rations are excellent; we are allowed a glass of wine a day, and are to go on deck any time we like. In fact, I am told by men who know the difference that we are as well treated as emigrants are on board a well-managed emigrant ship. I meet a great many men I knew before my conviction. They are all well but too numerous to mention by name. Tell Mrs. O'Connell that I never saw her husband looking better or in such good spirits. He got the cartes she sent him. I received Peter's letter on Saturday, and was delighted to hear that you all still continue in good health and spirits. My own is very good, thank God! and I am delighted at having escaped the hardships of the coming Portland winter. I forgot to tell you that the clothes I brought with me to Mountjoy are here and will be sent with me. I got word to day that my box came on board; I was beginning to feel uneasy about it. I am happy to tell you we'll have a chaplain out with us, the Rev. Father Delany, of St. Paul's. So you see everything looks well for the voyage. If you have anything to say you may answer this letter, as the vessel may not sail for a week yet. We did not expect her to sail, but now she is prepared for a few days. Wishing you all at home every comfort and happiness, and hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you soon, and with fond love to all friends, I remain, dear mother, your affectionate son,

HUGH F. BONOBY.

Prompt measures have been taken to bring to justice some of the Orange rioters whose conduct recently brought discredit upon Portadown. At the Petty Sessions of the town yesterday a lad named Joseph Hamill was charged with assaulting the Rev. Charles Weeney, a Catholic priest, on the occasion of the missionary visit of the Passionists. The magistrates who presided were Mr. Thomas Skeffington, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and Mr. William Reid. The rev. gentleman deposed that he was proceeding down the street in which he resided about 9 o'clock on the night of the 25th of September, when he met a drumming party, who rudely pushed him back, struck him in the face and knocked his hat off. He gave no provocation for such treatment. Other witnesses identified the prisoner as one of the persons who assaulted the complainant. The charge was positively denied, and witnesses were produced for the defence, who swore that it was not he, but another person, who committed the assault. The magistrates, however, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months, and kept to hard labour. This is the severest punishment which they could inflict, and they stated that under ordinary circumstances they would pass a lighter sentence but the town had been disgraced by the proceedings in which the prisoner had been engaged. The complainant pressed the Bench to mitigate the punishment, but the application was refused. The prisoner's solicitor repudiated the appeal for clemency, maintained his client's innocence, and gave notice of appeal to the next Quarter Sessions.

DISEASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—That crime is regularly and yet rapidly decreasing in Ireland is a fact happily beyond dispute. We see it proved in official returns from all our judicial and administrative departments; in our convict prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries; now in the elaborate report of the Inspector General of Prisons in Ireland for the past ten years. The commitments of all classes of prisoners to the county and borough jails last year amounted to 39,688 or less by 2,826 than in the year preceding. It is not only a remarkable; but most satisfactory result, that if we include the number of persons committed under the abnormal and exceptional charge of Fenianism—and they amounted to 700—there is still a diminution in commitments of no less than 1,856. If we take the year 1851 as our starting point, we shall be better enabled to understand how the actual diminution has been in sixteen years. On the 1st of January, 1851, there were in prison 10,084; on the 1st of January, 1867, but 2,332, or 7,752 fewer. We question whether the criminal statistics of any country in Europe can exhibit such a result as that. The Commissioners in treating of recommitments of the same individuals, remark the propensity of re-commitment of crime among females, as contrasted with males. Twenty-seven out of every hundred females, committed in 1866 underwent more than one imprisonment within the year, while only nine males out of every hundred relapsed into crime. It would seem that once the higher purity had become sealed, the stain became ever darker until the end. Although the entire number of sentences passed last year amounted to 23,578 yet the comparatively trivial character of the offences is seen from the fact that 26,349, or nearly 84 per cent., were sentences to terms not exceeding one month. Indeed, the average is ten days two hours each. Want of education still is found in connection with crime. Of 39,097 committed but 9,100 could read and write, and of 60,618 the wholly illiterate formed an average of 40 per cent. We may, perhaps, trace the effect of education, as a cause of diminished crime, more strongly in the case juvenile prisoners. A great number of 'illiterate,' and a smaller number of juveniles able to read and write, were committed last year than in the year before.—Irish Times.

fact happily beyond dispute. We see it proved in official returns from all our judicial and administrative departments; in our convict prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries; now in the elaborate report of the Inspector General of Prisons in Ireland for the past ten years. The commitments of all classes of prisoners to the county and borough jails last year amounted to 39,688 or less by 2,826 than in the year preceding. It is not only a remarkable; but most satisfactory result, that if we include the number of persons committed under the abnormal and exceptional charge of Fenianism—and they amounted to 700—there is still a diminution in commitments of no less than 1,856. If we take the year 1851 as our starting point, we shall be better enabled to understand how the actual diminution has been in sixteen years. On the 1st of January, 1851, there were in prison 10,084; on the 1st of January, 1867, but 2,332, or 7,752 fewer. We question whether the criminal statistics of any country in Europe can exhibit such a result as that. The Commissioners in treating of recommitments of the same individuals, remark the propensity of re-commitment of crime among females, as contrasted with males. Twenty-seven out of every hundred females, committed in 1866 underwent more than one imprisonment within the year, while only nine males out of every hundred relapsed into crime. It would seem that once the higher purity had become sealed, the stain became ever darker until the end. Although the entire number of sentences passed last year amounted to 23,578 yet the comparatively trivial character of the offences is seen from the fact that 26,349, or nearly 84 per cent., were sentences to terms not exceeding one month. Indeed, the average is ten days two hours each. Want of education still is found in connection with crime. Of 39,097 committed but 9,100 could read and write, and of 60,618 the wholly illiterate formed an average of 40 per cent. We may, perhaps, trace the effect of education, as a cause of diminished crime, more strongly in the case juvenile prisoners. A great number of 'illiterate,' and a smaller number of juveniles able to read and write, were committed last year than in the year before.—Irish Times.

LORD ERNE AND HIS TENANCY.—The cattle show of the Erne estate at Lifford, which was held last week at Ballindrait, was one of the most interesting that has yet taken place. Lord Erne and several of the gentry of the neighbourhood attended. A striking improvement was noticed in the stock exhibited, and the beneficial results of the inducements held out by the Irish Peasants' Society of London to improve the character of the cottage farms and labourers' dwellings was noticed. In his Lordship's address to his tenantry he announced that next year he would give further prizes for seamstresses and farm servants who have lived the longest time in the same employment. He congratulated the farmers upon the prosperous harvest they had secured, and the prospect of obtaining remunerative prices for their produce. He stated that he had never witnessed more comfort, more cleanliness or a greater appearance of industry and prosperity than during his visit to his tenantry. He was also gratified by their open and friendly reception of him. There was not, he said, a farthing of arrear due on the estate, and the tenants had laid out last year in permanent improvements £490. He referred to a return from his agent, which showed that in nine years the tenants had expended in permanent improvements—such as drainage, soil-soothing, fencing, and building—no less than £5900. His Lordship's plan as regards the society is to contribute double the amount of the farmers' subscriptions, and he strongly urged them to give more liberally to it. He also advocated the necessity of their improving the dwellings of their labourers, if they wished to retain their services. In order to encourage improvements he allows at once 5 per cent. upon whatever is expended.

The Cork Examiner draws this charming picture of the great 'Thunderer,' the Times:—

For a whole month or more its weathercock has never changed, so far as one subject is concerned. It howls a persistent tune against the Pope—it roars an echo to the crosses which Garibaldi is sending from his island prison—it foams and aboos, and rages at the suggestion that the Emperor of the French means to enforce upon the slippery jugglers of the Italian Kingdom the stipulations of the Convention to which they had set their hands. True to its old character, it does not take the most infinitesimal trouble even to appear consistent. While it derides and discounts the efforts of the Hellenes of Crete to free themselves from loathsome grasp of a Moschomonach half-savage—whose existence as a power is the reproach of Europe. It preaches a crusade of blackguards against a sovereignty which is revered by the vast majority of Christians all over the world. It rails against a foreign conspiracy against Fenianism, and it fosters an inroad upon Rome by those who certainly are more strangers to the Eternal City than the Fenians are to Ireland. It has preached up discontent amongst the Roman people, but the Times, like its strange idol, Garibaldi, has failed to find it. There are but twelve thousand men in the Papal army—at least as many Garibaldians have entered the Papal territory, and these latter have at their back an army of fifty thousand men belonging to the Italian Government. If the Romans sigh for the peace and freedom Garibaldi and the Times preach to them—if they write so dreadfully, as we are told, under the oppression of the Pope, why do they not take advantage of this extraordinary juncture of this favourable circumstance. Let the Times put this case: Suppose the British force in Ireland were but twelve thousand all told—suppose there were landed on our shores as many Irish Americans, with fifty thousand United States troops close at hand and looking on with friendly looks and sympathy that only lacked the shadow of an excuse to be converted into help—would there be as much tranquillity on the part of the Irish masses as on the masses of Rome? Even the audacity of the Times would scarce be up to the mark of an affirmative. Yet the Times persists that the Romans are discontented, and that the Irish are not, or at least ought not to be, disaffected; and it preaches rebellion in Rome, while it would hang insurrection in Ireland.

In the four Irish Protestant dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Lismore, and Waterford the entire population is 370,798. Of these, only 13,853 belong to the Anglican Church, and 354,779 are Catholics. In other words the Protestants are 3.7 and the Catholics 95.6 of the whole. The average sum which each Anglican's spiritual welfare and cure of souls cost is £18 15s. 11d. for each man, woman and child. The 'Romanists,' of course, paying for every thing connected with their own places of worship, clergy, &c. In two parishes of this district six Catholics priests administer to the spiritual wants of 14,931 people, which is about a thousand more souls than are cared for by one hundred and fifty-two ministers of the Established Church spread over the four dioceses. And yet we have in England, Ireland, and Scotland hundreds of fanatics who maintain that this order of things ought not to be disturbed, but who talk very loudly of the priestcraft and the priestridden people of other countries. Whoever was the father of Fenianism, says the Weekly Register, its pursuing mother was most undoubtedly the Irish Protestant Church.

PROPOSED STATUE TO SMITH O'BRIEN.—A proposal has been brought forward in the Corporation that a statue of Smith O'Brien be erected in Sackville street alongside that of O'Connell. The matter was on Saturday before a committee of the Town Council, who by a majority decided in favour of the proposal, and have forwarded a report to that effect to the Corporation.

We learn that the Chancellor of the University of Dublin has appointed the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Vice-Chancellor, in the room of the late Mr. Blackburne.—Dublin Evening Mail.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION IN BELFAST LOUGH.—On Wednesday morning a serious steamboat collision took place in Belfast Lough, resulting in the sinking of Messrs. Burns' Royal Mail steamer Wolf, one of the finest vessels of her class afloat.

It appears that the Wolf left Belfast for Glasgow on Tuesday evening at her usual hour of sailing. She is understood to have had a considerable number of passengers. Her cargo consisted for the most part of hay, flax, yarn, and provisions, with a deck load of cattle, but no dead-weight in hold. When the steamer left Belfast the weather was tolerably clear; but she had only proceeded some five or six miles down the lough when a dense fog was encountered. Under these circumstances, Captain Macaulay deemed it expedient to cast anchor, which he did between Carrickfergus and Holywood. Here the vessel lay till half-past five yesterday morning, at which hour, the fog having partially cleared off, steam was got up for the purpose of continuing the voyage. Leaving her anchorage, the Wolf steamed slowly down the lough till about six o'clock, when the steamer Prince Arthur, bound from Fleetwood to Belfast, was observed approaching in a position which seemed to threaten a collision. The engines of the Wolf were forthwith stopped and reversed, but it was too late to prevent a catastrophe. The bows of the Prince Arthur struck her with great force abreast of the fore-rigging, cut her down to a point considerably below the water level. The shock of the collision was described as terrific, and great alarm was naturally occasioned on board of both vessels. By and by it was ascertained that the Prince Arthur, though badly damaged in the bows, was likely to keep afloat. The Wolf, on the other hand, shipped large quantities of water, began to settle down, and no time was lost in transferring her passengers and crew to the Fleetwood steamer. The water, however, gained on her so rapidly that most of the passengers' luggage, as well as the mail bags, had to be left behind. As for the cattle on the deck of the Wolfe they were thrown overboard, and as the collision occurred within two miles of the shore it is believed that many of them succeeded in swimming to land. About half-an-hour after the accident the Wolfe sunk in 30 feet of water. The Prince Arthur then continued her voyage, and, though greatly disabled managed to reach Belfast Quay.

DEATH OF LORD ROSSE.—The death of Lord Rosse, is announced by cable. He was born in 1800, and after having graduated at the University of Oxford, became a member of the House of Commons, and afterward Lord Lieutenant of King's County. In 1845 he was elected to represent the Peer of Ireland, and voted for the Liberal party. Lord Rosse was a passionate admirer of astronomy and optical science, and had an observatory erected on his own estate with a telescope inferior in quality and size to none but Herschell's. As a philanthropist he is entitled to the thanks of the community, and the Academy of Science in St. Petersburg elected him to one of their members. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and became in 1852, Chancellor of the University of Dublin. He leaves a son, who will come heir to his father's estate.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—In the dioceses of Cashel, Ely, Waterford, and Lismore, 15 of the 107 benefices have no churches, and one clergyman has the sole care of five benefices. The Archbishop holds 2 vicarages, the income of which is £1,714, and he hires a 1/2 to perform for £100 a year the spiritual duties of one of the vicarages, for which the people of the parish pay £704 a year. Farming tithe was a good trade in olden times, but farming tithe seems to be better. The Rector of Killeenule, with a gross income of £845 a year, gets the duty done by a Curate, who would strive on £75 a year if he himself were not a holder of sinecure pastoral charges in the diocese. His Curate is Rector of another benefice, and he besides another curacy so far off that even Boyle Roche's bird, were he a 'Rook with my big back' could not say prayers in a 'Rook on the same day'—*Eccecum*.

A Dublin paper of the 19th ult. says:—A 'great public meeting of Protestants of all denominations' is intended to be held at Hillsborough, in Ireland, on the 30th inst., and is to be under the presidency of the Marquis of Downshire. The conveners of the meeting comprise six peers, Lord Downshire, Ernie, Templeton, Farman and O'Riordan, and seven members of Parliament, Major Stuart Knox, Captain Archdall, Mr. Edward O'Neill, Mr. E. W. Verner, Conolly, Mr. Lanyon, and Mr. W. Brown, and the meeting is said to be for the purpose of petitioning the Queen and the House of Parliament against any interference with the principle on which church endowments in Ireland are based, and of adopting an address to the Protestants of the empire.

SHORT-TIME IN THE BELFAST FACTORIES.—According to the resolutions come to at the recent meeting of mill-owners and flaxspinners in the Chamber of Commerce, nearly the whole of the mills in Belfast and neighborhood began to work short time on Monday, 11th inst. The short-time to be worked is forty hours per week, and this change is to last at least six weeks. This is the first time for many years in which the hours of labor have been reduced in the Belfast factories, and it is to be hoped that the necessity for such a step will be of short duration.—*Northern Whig*.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the recent Resolutions of the Irish Catholic Bishops, says that they 'afford, it must be owned, a mortifying contrast to the feeble maunderings of their Anglican brethren. There is no cant or nonsense in plain straightforward business-like language, and what they have to say relates to practical matters of the highest importance.'

BALLYMOCKIN BARRACK.—This redoubtable fortress is being put into a state of defence. Men are engaged, digging it, and making it in other respects an impregnable stronghold. When the architectural designs have been completed it will take more than a dozen regiments, armed with horse-pistols and an antediluvian sword to ensue its future gallant garrison to capitulate.—*Cork Herald*.

Two policemen were shot last night and instantly killed. The murders are directly charged upon the Fenians, and energetic efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANISM IN SHEFFIELD.—The facts of Fenianism, so far as concerns this locality, are these:—The Fenians are numerous. Their organization extends like a network from town to town, and includes even the villages and hamlets where Celtic labor is employed. American- Irish may be seen in our streets from day to day, and in quiet village, strangers slightly bronzed by travel, and wearing the gaudy beads—beloved by the Yankee-fellows—have been observed making their calls in the interests of the brotherhood. These facts are spoken of by shopkeepers, by overlanders, and by large employers of labor. Other facts are known. The funds are collected as regularly as the wages of the men, and in some cases soundly heaped, and in others threatened with violence. One case of assault on non-payment has come before the magistrates at Sheffield, and in Sunderland and its neighborhood several such cases of assault have been brought before the authorities. We do not speak without warrant when we say that the Sheffield Fenians are armed. Their arms consist of dirks and revolvers. Where the arms have come is from is not known, but that they have come is known. The local society has its secretary and its place of meeting; and its members have, if we may judge of their boasts, the most inflated idea of the capabilities of their organization. There are no idle statements. There is not, we believe, one word of exaggeration in what we have named. What we have given is a plain, unvarnished narrative of facts

and of facts which it concerns our readers to know. If such facts are of a nature to make some sensation in the town, we are not responsible for their nature; for what they are, and as they are we describe them.—*Sheffield Telegraph*.

ARRIVAL OF DETROITIVES FROM LONDON.—Aberdeen is still kept on the stretch with regard to the alleged Fenian movements which might have been supposed to affect the safety of the Queen at Balmoral. As we mentioned yesterday, the trains arriving from the south are carefully watched, and every police precaution possible has been taken to prevent even the appearance of mischief. So far as is yet known, only one suspicious circumstance has occurred to give rise to the watchfulness so promptly and completely exercised. The limited mail which leaves London at ten o'clock in the morning is due at Aberdeen at three o'clock the succeeding morning, and yesterday its arrival was waited by the local detective. It so happened, we understand that the conveyance of ammunition for the troops which left the city yesterday was being arranged for with the Queen's Messenger, when he told the guard that there was also in the train a person who had introduced himself as the bearer of an official letter from the Lord Mayor of Manchester to the Cabinet Minister at Balmoral, and who wished to be allowed to share his conveyance from Ballater to the Castle. This person was questioned by some of the officials, to whose inquiries he did not make very ready answers though he showed a large official-like pocket as that which he was charged to deliver. He was ultimately allowed to proceed by the train to Pa later which leaves Aberdeen with the Queen's Messenger after the arrival of the mail (being also advertised to carry passengers), but at the upper terminus he had to leave a conveyance for himself, which it was understood in Aberdeen yesterday that he had done. We were unable to learn whether he had been found to be what he represented himself, or whether he made his appearance at the Castle at all. The detachment of military which left for Balmoral on Monday afternoon found orders awaiting them at Ballater to proceed to Aberfeldie Castle where they are still stationed; it is believed. Aberfeldie is some two miles distant from Balmoral, and was lately vacated by the Belgian Ambassador, who had resided there since the arrival of the Queen for her autumn stay. No more troops have been despatched, but a number are held in readiness to move on any emergency. Of course, the whole alarm may turn out to have not the slightest foundation, but the steps taken by the authorities show that they believe there is reason for adopting every measure to avert danger from her Majesty, and for filling any plot that may have been formed against her person or liberty.—*Dundee Courier*.

THE FENIAN ALARM AT PLYMOUTH.—The Western Daily Mercury supplies the following particulars of this affair. In consequence of some mysterious intelligence conveyed through an equally mysterious source, the police, volunteers, and military were on Sunday on the alert. Extra policemen were during the last night or two, been on duty or in reserve; and the military also have, we believe, been prepared for an emergency, though fortunately there has been no necessity for resorting to their assistance. The armoury of the Plymouth Volunteer corps has been properly locked after, and the arms, or some of them, so manipulated as to render them of little service to any Fenians into whose hands they might fall. During the whole of Sunday night a number of the members were on guard at headquarters, where they remained under arms during the whole of the night. Everything, however, passed over with unobscured quietude. We understand that the cause of these precautions being taken was the receipt by the Mayor on Saturday evening last of an anonymous letter, in which it was stated that a Fenian attack was contemplated on two gunsmiths' shops in the town, in order to secure arms and ammunition to enable them to carry out some projected depredations. In consequence of this intimation the stock of these tradesmen was removed to the Citadel for safety, as were also the arms deposited at the militia depot at Murtry; and, as an additional precaution, policemen were stationed in the neighbourhood for the purpose of guarding the places upon which an attack was contemplated, and raising an alarm if it was found necessary to do so, but nothing has as yet occurred to disturb the usual quietude of the town.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.—About midnight on Saturday as John Saunders, 153 E, aged 24 an officer belonging to the metropolitan police force was on his beat in the Euston-road, he observed a man of suspicious appearance whom he thought it his duty to watch; with that intention he followed him to Appleton-place (a turning leading off of Euston-road) and then into Crescent-mews, where he lost sight of him owing to the darkness of the place. He lost sight of him for some considerable time, but feeling sure that the man was still in the mews, he, at about half-past two, proceeded to the bottom, where several empty cabs were standing. On approaching the last one the man whom he had been watching suddenly rushed from behind it, with a sharp-pointed knife in his hand, with which he struck the constable on the right side of the head. The knife pierced the helmet, and entering the skull inflicted a wound about an inch deep. The force of the blow felled the constable to the ground, and on his attempting to rise the man drew a pistol which he fired at the officer, wounding him in the thigh. The ball went in above the knee, and passed completely through the leg, causing a copious flow of blood. Saunders then sprang his rattle, on which he was again attacked from behind by the ruffian, who struck him several violent blows with some blunt weapon, thus rendering him impossible. The ruffian then made his escape, leaving Saunders apparently dead in the mews where he was found by Police sergeant Wheeler, 18 E who had him conveyed to the Hunter street police station, where he was attended to by Dr. Paul, the divisional surgeon. Late last night we heard that the wounded man was in a very precarious condition.—*London Paper*.

REMOVED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.—The Northern Whig, under this heading, says:—We learn by special telegram that there was yesterday a report current in Aberdeen that her Majesty had been fired at by some Irishmen near Balmoral Castle. Happily the rumour proved to be without foundation and had been ordered to the Castle yesterday. The soldiers had been sent there to form a guard of honour on the occasion of uncovering a statue of the late Prince Consort, which has been put up by command of her Majesty within the grounds of the castle, but visible from the public road.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS TO THE VICINITY OF BALMORAL ABERDEEN.—Until the present season, when it was dispensed with a military guard of honour has always been stationed at Ballater, during the stay of her Majesty at Balmoral. This afternoon, however, a body of seventy five men, with three officers, was despatched from the garrison here to the vicinity of the Royal Highland residence. A strict watch is being kept on all suspicious-looking strangers arriving on the River Dee side.

IRISH IN ENGLAND.—As bearing upon current events a few figures about the number of Irish-born dwellers in England may be of especial interest. The Irish element of the population has, since 1841, increased more rapidly than the English, or rather than the residue of the inhabitants of England, to speak more precisely. The 'Irish element,' however, may be taken to include not only the Irish-born, but the English-born of Irish parents; and of the latter the census gives no account. In 1841 the Irish-born dwellers of England and Wales were enumerated as 289,404; in 1851, as 619,950; and by 1861 this number had increased to 801,635 men, women and children. The migration from Ireland into England was, as everybody knows, greatly accelerated by the potato famine, and more recently by the continued demand for labour in the manufacturing towns of the north.

Since 1841 the total population of England and Wales has increased by 4,152,076, or 28 per cent. But the Irish-born section has augmented its strength in the same interval by 312,230 persons, or 108 per cent.: that is to say, four times as fast as the people generally. A population made up of migrants may naturally be expected to possess a larger proportion of adults than the native people; such is the case with the Irish-born living in this country. Rather more than half the general population are adults—i.e. 'over twenty years'; but nearly five-sixths of the Irish born are twenty years of age and upwards. The last enumeration of the inhabitants of England and Wales born in Ireland gives us these figures:—Males—under twenty years of age, 53,889; twenty years of age and upwards, 244,840; 298,720. Females—under twenty years of age, 50,039; twenty years of age and upwards, 232,376; 302,905. Total, 601,734. The Irish are chiefly concentrated in large towns where there is a great demand for rough labour. Consulting our statistics to male adults, we find that in 1861—doubtless the numbers are greater now—there were 79,783 Irishmen in Laneshire, 40,742 in London, 20,679 in London, 20,670 in Yorkshire, 14,076 in Durham, and 7,201 in Northumberland. Restricting the list to the towns which had in 1861 the largest number of Irishmen, it will be found that there were 19, in none of which less than 1,000 Irishmen resided. The number of Irishmen in the following towns in 1861 was—in London, 40,742; Liverpool, 32,470; Manchester, 18,036; Birmingham, 4,910; Leeds, 4,031; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2,831; Sheffield, 2,753; Preston, 2,042; Merthyr Tydfil 2,029; Bradford, 2,011; Sunderland, 1,925; Bolton 1,910; Plymouth 1,807; Stockport, 1,892; Bristol, 1,634; Wolverhampton, 1,581; Portsmouth, 1,322; Hull, 1,196; Gateshead, 1,054. There are some registration districts constituted of several towns or parishes in Lancashire, where more Irishmen are to be found than in some of the places named in the list above. Thus in the Wigan registration district there were 2,695; Salford district, 2,896; and Ashton district, 3,056 not to mention other districts. Certain parts of the metropolis have, like the provincial towns of the north, their 'Irish quarters.' The under-named districts were marked in 1861, and are so still, by the prevalence of the Irish element. The number of Irishmen in certain districts of London in 1861 was as follows:—In the Western district—Keensington, 1,911; Westminster, 1,430. Northern district—Marylebone, 495; St. Pancras, 1,978. Central district—St. Giles, 1,785. Holborn, 1,081; E. at London, 1,039. Eastern district—Whitechapel, 2,925; St. George-in-the-East, 2,593; Stepney, 1,693. Poplar, 1,461. Southern district—St. Olave's, 1,073; Bermondsey, 1,084; Lambeth, 1,691; Greenwich, 2,845.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MASTERS AND DISCIPLES.—Among the losses and gains of the kingdoms of the earth must be reckoned the total extinction of the national spirit in the people of England. What force and policy have failed to do on subject peoples, has fallen on England, prosperous and unsubdued. If there be any such thing at all as patriotism in England, it must be among some of the old aristocracy—elsewhere it is not. The middle classes are devoted, heart and soul to trade and commerce. They have no country—it is a shop, a whole shop, and nothing but a shop. The spirit of the whole shop is the one that has rid England's councils for generations back—it rules them still. In the late American war, Lord Palmerston proposed the only statesmanlike idea that we have ever known him to originate. When the Trent difficulty arose, he wanted to take advantage of the incident at the time to recognize the South and declare war against the North. He calculated that, by such interference, the South would succeed so far as to establish its independence, that the great American Republic, divided so, would be no longer a subject of apprehension to England. He said, also, that England would have to fight America some time—and that so good a time for England would never come again. There was much in Palmerston's idea. Without mentioning any other assistance, the breaking-up of the blockade might have done more for the South than can be easily conceived now in the time of Northern triumph. If the South had obtained a separate national existence through England's help, England might, on any future emergency, rely on the friendship of the South against the enmity of the North. It would have been more than a mere division of the United States into two nations—it would have secured the active friendship of one of them. Even so the commercial spirit of England prevailed—there was no other spirit to withstand it. The merchant interest would not incur the chance of having their commerce interrupted and endangered. The good time passed away—the bad time is yet to come. In that day there will be no South to take England's part—the undivided attention of America will be given to England. As for the lower English classes they are utterly unacquainted with patriotism. The spirit of nationality has been taught out of them.—The commercial spirit has done ugly work on them, as we find by the recent Trades Union disclosures—but, beyond that, the moral, social, and political teaching of the lower classes has been actively carried out, and is not without its results. They have learned to hate kings and Queens and authority in any shape. They have learned to hate, with their own hearts, their own fellow-countrymen who happen to have wealth as land proprietors or otherwise. They have learned to think not as Englishmen, but as class-men—to send their sympathies abroad (if they have any to spare from themselves) to all revolutionary or class disturbers of the world's peace. They have been taught to respect, as a creed, what they were ready to obey as an instinct—selfishness. Above all, it is from England's dealings with foreign nations, in parliament, newspapers and elsewhere, that the English populace have learned to care for nothing but themselves and their own class. From mere dislike to the Catholic Church the public teachers and rulers of England have undermined every sound principle and good sentiment in the people of England. The principles preached for foreign use might do well, the people thought, for home consumption. They did not forget their characteristic proverb—'What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' And truly the aristocratic English 'gander' has got 'sauce' enough from the English people in late days. He might have painted a zealous English R. Y. list sitting astride on a sign board adorned with a likeness of Oliver Cromwell, and sawing it across, with might and main, between himself and the wall. Of course the operator forgets, in his enthusiasm, that the success of his work will bring himself to the ground. Even so it is with the instructors and governors of England—in their anxiety to destroy an imaginary enemy, they have brought matters to that pass that, when a great European convulsion comes (and come it will), their greatest enemies will be, not in foreign countries, not in Ireland, even, but at home, in the national household.—*Westford People*.

M. von Bothmer contributes an article on the 'Social Aspects of German Protestantism to the October number of Macmillan's Magazine, wherein he draws a dolorful picture of the social status of Lutheran clergyman. 'I was seven years in Germany,' he writes, 'without once meeting a Protestant clergyman in society. It sounds bad, I know; but it is still worse than it sounds—and that is surely saying a great deal! Such an assertion, or confession, as the cue I have made, will fall on startled, possibly on incredulous ears; and yet it is to the latter truth, Protestant clergymen in Germany are nowhere, and their social influence is absolutely nil. It may perhaps be thought that I frequented ungodly men, whose conversation was such as no clericus could well endure, and whose manners might not be sanctioned by the light of a reverend countenance; or it may be argued that I sat in the seat of the scornful, and refused obstinately to listen to the charisms of Wisdom and Piety. On the contrary, I often and loudly expressed a desire to meet some clergyman of

the Lutheran persuasion, and openly regretted the absence of such from society. Neither must it be supposed that I did not go to church. I went thither industriously, patiently 'sitting under' the pulpit-thumping and cation-dusting pastors of various churches, and vainly hoping that, in time, I might acquire a taste for such church-going, and extract some spiritual consolation from the eloquence of these holy men. But it was not so. I found no rest to puzzle, and but little to comfort me in the dreary services and half-empty churches; and so, by slow degrees, my patience began to wane, my hopes waxed faint, and, finally, I abandoned the pursuit of piety altogether.' This writer's account of the interior of the Lutheran churches is scarcely less cheering to his fellow Protestants. 'Go to the churches,' he says, 'of Protestant Germany, and what will you see? A sprinkling of female worshippers, and one man to every forty women. Every forty? Perhaps, though it is Sunday, there will not be above three times that number in church. Then do your little sum, and see how sad the result will be. Even the three men who are there look infinitely bored and weary. There is no poetry, no passion, no grace, no attraction in a Lutheran service. It is cold and utterly formless. It is bare with an almost indecent bareness, and it seems as though the gifts of nature and art were thought to be too good to be used for its adornment; or rather, perhaps, that no hearts can be found loving enough to take delight in beautifying the holy places, or to rejoice in the task of making God's temple 'all glorious within.'

At the recent meetings of the Congregational Union a good deal of attention has been given to what was called 'the Romish tendencies of the age.' Indeed that formed the subject of a separate lecture by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, which evinced a considerable amount of acute observation on the part of that dissenting clergyman. Speaking of the Ritualists he said:—'They repudiate the doctrine of transubstantiation because the Articles expressly condemn it, but they are very anxious to maintain that the dogma rejected by the Articles was never held even by the Church of Rome, and would certainly convict our Reformers of great stupidity in taking such elaborate pains to mark their denial of an error which, in fact none but a few zealots ever held.' If we were to accept their teachings, our estimate of the morality of the compilers of the Articles would be extremely low, for they would have us believe that they took care to give them as much as possible of anti-Romish appearance, and yet so to shape their language as to admit of the retention of the very dogmas which to the unlimited they seem to reject.' Mr. Rogers considers that 'the strength of the party lies not only in the very doubtful language of some of the formularies, but in the fact that, even where the ritualists may be convicted of opinions inconsistent with their subscription, they may take shelter under the equally anomalous position of other sections, and the general belief which has grown up that the clergy of the Anglican Church may believe anything or nothing.' (See the *English Independent*, Oct. 17.) There is a wide and marked difference, which outsiders can hardly fail to notice, between the attitude of Catholics and Anglicans, when they approach such doctrines as Transubstantiation and the Real Presence. A Catholic says himself, 'What language can I employ to express distinctly and emphatically a doctrine and belief which I have deeply at heart? We are an Anglican's inquiry is rather, 'How near may I get to error without actually committing myself to it? What, in fact, can I subscribe to? In the one case it is a religion of the heart and head together,—in the other of the head only.'

The high price of food is beginning to attract remark. Oysters are not the only dear things in the market. Corn has risen so rapidly that an advance of 10s. a quarter has been established since this day last month, while wheat, notwithstanding the known cheapness of the cattle market, has by no means fallen in proportion. It is true that the actual price of wheat is not yet alarming to those who remember the rates of former times; but 70s. is a high figure and the market still rises. On the 10th of last month wheat ranged in Mark Lane from 58s to 72; the quotations this week are from 67s to 82s. This gives an average of 74s.—a higher rate than has been known since the summer of 1856. For the last ten years the average has been under 60s, and in six of those years it was under 50s. Wheat, in fact is at this minute half as dear again as it was last year, and almost twice as dear as it was in 1864. That it must be owned, it is a bad look-out for us, after what seemed to be the encouraging realizations of the late harvest, nor is it very clear how the fact is to be explained.

At Midsummer last the prospect was very unfavorable, and if, indeed, the weather of July had been continued through August, it is thought the whole crop might have been lost. Happily August was one of the warmest and sunniest months ever known, the aspect of the fields was changed as if by magic, and a harvest described as almost, if not quite, an average was housed in admirable condition over all the midland and southern counties of the kingdom. There remained the crops of the north still to be got in, but in those parts the gathering upon the whole was favourable, and nothing except some ugly symptoms in the potato crop appeared to darken the food prospects of the year. Barley and oats were reaped in excellent condition and great abundance; root crops were highly promising, and the hay crop had been productive beyond any late example. Suddenly, in the midst of all these hopes, the prospect became clouded. It was not denied that the harvest had been to all appearance such as it was reported to be, but it was said the corn did not thresh out well. Under the sickle every thing seemed right; under the flail there was found to be a deficiency. A similar phenomenon, it was rumoured, had been observed in France, and the harvests of western Europe generally were described as more or less defective. Then the accounts from America, which had at first been exceedingly promising, were gradually modified, and either from an ascertained deficiency or some less direct cause, the New York markets as long ago as the beginning of last month, began to rise. Of course all this told upon our own markets, and the result is wheat at 70s. instead of 60s, and a fresh rise in the last week after week.

THE WAY TO ROME.—Several correspondents, having written to ask which is the cheapest and nearest way of going to Rome, with the intention of entering the Papal service; the following which we find in the Roman correspondence of the *Tablet* may not be unwelcome:—

If any of your readers should be hesitating as to joining the Zouaves the present moment is that in which their services will be most needed. All that is necessary is to bring a letter from the Bishop of the diocese or the parish priest and arrive in Rome, the quickest route being by Paris and Marseilles and as a direct service for bringing the volunteers is organized it is only necessary on reaching Marseilles to ask at the railway station of the Chief de Gare the way to the Bureau d'Expédition du Zouaves Pontificaux, and every facility of speed and price is immediately given. The Pontifical Consulate is of course in direct communication with Rome; and will furnish all directions on arrival at Marseilles.

OVERLOOKING EMIGRATION SHIPS.—The magistrates at Liverpool are at last taking measures to put down the dangerous and illegal practice of over-crowding. Under the 316th section of the merchant Shipping Act, steamship owners carrying more passengers than they are licensed for, are liable to a fine of £20, and 5s. for each passenger in excess. Under this Act, the owners of the Isle of Man steamer Svesfell have been fined £70 and costs for having carried nine hundred and twenty on passengers, the legal number being six hundred and fifty-four. Parliament has been called to meet on the 19th of the present month.

IRON SCREW COLLIES.—A considerable number of iron-screw collies have been fitted out in the north eastern ports, and have proceeded to the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff to load grain for Great Britain at very high rates of freight, some of them getting as high as 105s. per ton (allow for grain from the Sea of Azoff). All the available steam tonnage in the north has been taken up for this trade. Some of the London gas companies have entered into arrangements in the County of Durham to have their coals brought from the collieries by railway into London, and discharged immediately in the works. One of the companies has made a contract with the owners of Usworth Colliery on the Wear to be supplied with coals by rail for five years. About nine trains of 300 tons each are despatched in ten ton waggons weekly. The journey to the metropolis and back home with the 'empties' is made in 24 hours.

It cannot be denied, and we have ever maintained it, that the very appearances are bad in Ireland, and that it is scarcely possible, in the face of them, to maintain justice to the full rigor when there is so much to be said in extenuation of crime. Order collapses, and justice vacillates, in the presence of scandalous anomalies. In the public opinion of the civilized world, the greatest of all religious scandals is a Church Establishment which provides for one-eighth, and leaves seven-eighths out of the question. As all events, here is a house to be set in order one way or another, and the question impending is not so much what is best to be done as what is the wisest course to anticipate the more disastrous consummation that may some day come of itself.—*London Paper*.

UNITED STATES.

We take from the *Liberal Christian* the following letter, written by Dr. F. W. Holland in relation to the Sister's Hospital of Rochester, New York. It is seldom that we have ever read an article in any public journal with so much unfeigned pleasure as the annexed.—A mile from the Rochester Court House, on Buffalo street, is a noble pile of stone, the expression of a woman's pity for human suffering.—Ten years ago, this month, a Sister of Charity came upon this spot and occupied a stone stable, with three companions of her order, for the purpose of opening a public hospital for any kind of infirmity. The first priest that visited her in that year of financial trouble advised her to 'pack up and be off; she brought but fifty cents in her pocket, and if she started a real hospital, he was certain that it could not be sustained. She mildly but firmly replied that Providence had given her a work to do, and with his help she would do it. After a while the Bishop visited her from Buffalo, and proposed to set up an altar. 'What, said she, 'in a stable?' 'My daughter,' he replied, 'our religion began in a stable.' 'By all means,' was the answer. Little by little she went on, collecting the money by begging and extensive travel, and inexhaustible patience.—In the summer of 1861 the present stately edifice was completed and was filled with patients before it was finished. During the latter part of the war it accommodated a thousand persons, over eight hundred of whom were soldiers. The tendance now averages two hundred and fifty. A farm of one hundred and thirteen acres supplies the establishment with milk, butter and vegetables. Though there are defects in the building as a whole, such as the want of water in the wards, and a debt of fourteen thousand dollars out of the one hundred and fifty thousand laid out, still, for one Miss Sister, I think it a more interesting evidence of woman's power than Miss Dickinson's best lecture.

RELIGION IN CINCINNATI.—Address of the Rev. W. T. Moore. The Rev. W. T. Moore addressed a considerable audience last night, in the Christian Church, at the corner of Eight and Walnut, upon 'The Present State of Religion in Cincinnati.'

He said there are fewer Protestants now in Cincinnati than there were twenty years ago. Allowing 200 persons to each of the 90 churches, we shall have 18,000 against the 20,000 we had at that time. Such being the case, Protestantism may be considered as at present a failure. The causes of this may be briefly stated as—First, a loss of earnestness—a decline of enthusiasm. Formalism has taken the place of spirit. The Methodists, years ago, made immense progress with little means. To-day they have in Cincinnati resources ten times as great, but make not one tenth the progress. The same is the case, to a great extent, with our own Church. We were weaker in this city than we were twenty years ago. We once had all the country in South-west Ohio in our hands. But we, too, have been verging toward formalism, and we have lost ground in consequence.

The second cause of the failure is indifference—indifference as to whether the cause of Christ succeeds or not. This proceeds partly from formalism, and partly from the absorbing love of money getting, which pervades all classes of the community.

The third cause is the divided condition of the Protestant Church in this city. This destroys our influence; paralyzes our efforts, and substitutes sectarianism for true Christian zeal. In union there is strength—in disunion, weakness. These divisions prevent the world from believing that we are Christians.

The speaker took the Bible in his hand, and said if all branches of the Church would lay aside their sectarianism, and take that for their platform, the tide of infidelity would be stayed, the world would be attracted to the Church, vice and wickedness would lose their power in community, and Protestantism would renew its waning power.

Some of the Radical Congressmen, in Washington, on hearing of the immense Democratic majority in New York, professed to be glad of it, and others in Richmond, instigated by their party leaders in Washington, are favouring a re-franchisement of a large portion of the Southern non-disfranchised for the purpose of their claim, of preventing the return of negro representatives to Congress.

Further returns of the elections indicate a majority for the democracy in New York of probably thirty thousand. The next Legislature, on joint ballot, will comprise a majority of twelve for the Democrats. The next Legislature of New Jersey, as the result of the late election, will be comprised of eleven democrats in ten republicans in the Senate and forty five democrats to fifteen republicans in the Assembly. In Massachusetts, twenty eight of the Senators elected are for license and six for prohibition, while of the 105 representative 155 are for license. Bollock's majority is probably 21,000. John Quincy Adams, his opponent for Governor, was elected representative from the Quincy district. In Maryland every position was filled by democrats.

The report of the United States General Land Office Commissioner shows, among other things, that the United States is three thousand miles in advance of England on the routes to China, Japan and the Indies. There are fourteen hundred million acres of public land undisposed of, in which is included the Walrusian purchase; and there are thirty seven thousand miles of railroad already completed, which, counting from the time of commencing to build them, averages one thousand miles a year. There are 17,860 miles of them in course of construction.

Charles Jelane is the man who said that 'a New Englander's idea of hell was a place where everybody had to mind his own business; which is as crisp as Macaulay's saying that the 'Parisian hated bearing, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.'

The Herald's South Western Virginia correspondents say: Every negro cabin contains a rifle or revolver, and in deserted churches, barns, &c., the negroes are rightly drilled. The whites are fearful of negro outrages, and appear to be in great terror.

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 896, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES, G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1867.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER—1867.

Friday, 15—St. Gertrude, V. Saturday, 16—Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 17—Twenty-third after Pentecost. Monday, 18—Dedication of B. of S.S. P. P. Tuesday, 19—St. Elizabeth, V. Wednesday, 20—St. Felix de Valois, C. Thursday, 21—Presentation of the B. V. Mary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In our last we told how the Garibaldians were encamped in the vicinity of Rome—how a detachment of French troops occupied the Holy City—and how the troops of Victor Emmanuel had likewise crossed the frontier, under the pretext of enforcing the provisions of the September Convention. At the date on which we wrote it was also expected that an attack on the Garibaldian raiders would be made by the Papal troops.

That expected attack took place on the 3rd, and the details, some of which were subsequently modified with respect to the participation of French troops in the fight, were transmitted to us by telegraph:—

This (Sunday) morning Garibaldi, with 3,000 men and two guns, moved for Tivoli, to join Nicotera one of his officers. Meantime the Papal Zouaves advancing, had taken Tivoli without noise, at the point of the bayonet.

Garibaldi's force did not know this, and were marching towards the same point, singing national airs. When they arrived at Metano, they were surprised by seven battalions of the Papal army, supported by 12 guns, who attacked them in front and on both flanks. The battle ground was among hills, with a country road on both sides. Fighting continued fiercely for over an hour.

In the hottest moment of the engagement, Garibaldi had to be dragged away from the battle. His troops suffered much loss, and retreated towards Monte Rotondo, pursued by the soldiers of the Pope. Here the fight was renewed and continued over two hours, when the Garibaldian retreat became an utter rout.

It is believed that Garibaldi had 900 men killed and 1,000 made prisoners, and many wounded.—Menotti Garibaldi was slightly wounded. The loss of the Papal force was not so heavy.

Arriving at the frontier, the retreating Garibaldians gave up their arms, except weapons which were their own private property, to the Italian regular troops stationed on the lines.

Garibaldi left here this morning by a special train for Florence. He made no parting address and looked old, haggard, and disappointed. The revolutionary movement is broken down all over the territory.

Subsequent telegrams, probably mendacious, and apparently invented to rob the Papal Zouaves of their well won laurels, attributed the victory to the active co-operation of the French: but as to the fact of the thorough defeat of the filibusters, and of the capture of their leader there were no two accounts. The first act of the raid upon Rome is therefore over; and by diplomacy rather than by force of arms, will it next be tried to rob the Pope of his sovereign rights, and to accomplish the ruin of the Catholic Church.

Passing from Italy to England we find that the Fenian panic still rages. Allen and two others have been found guilty of the murder of the policeman Brett and sentenced to death; but the other prisoners accused of having taken part in the rescue of Kelly will be proceeded against on a minor count. There have been serious food riots in the south and west of England, occasioned by the high prices of bread and meat. The last named article is a luxury altogether beyond the reach of the poorer classes of society in England, and the great want of the present day is the want of means to discharge a portion of the superabundant beef and mutton of Australia and South America, into the manufacturing districts and large cities of the British Empire. In the first named there is abundance of animal food of the best description, but no bellies to receive it: in the other there are the starving bellies, but no beef to put into them. The food problem that modern science is called upon to solve, is, how to bring the meat and the bellies into a mutually profitable communication.

In the United States there are evident signs of a reaction against the extreme radical policy of the last two years. The tide though weak as yet has turned in favor of the Conservative party, and it is thought that the President will be thereby encouraged to take a more decided stand than ever against the unconstitutional ac-

tion of the rump Congress. We hear also ugly rumors to the effect that the negroes excited by the doctrines that have been dinned into their ears by their pretended friends from the North, are arming and organising as if for a war of extermination upon the whites.

The Atlantic Cable has been remarkably reticent during the past week. It seems that there had been riots, excited by Mazzini, at Milan, but these had been suppressed by the government. Garibaldi was still a prisoner in the hands of the Piedmontese authorities. A demand for the release of the prisoners made by the Papal troops from amongst the raiders on the Territory of the Sovereign Pontiff, had been presented by the French, but this request has been refused. The situation is very complicated, and the best view thereof that we have seen is that given in Punch. The French Emperor is represented as holding the Pope suspended over a precipice, and around stand a lot of red-shirted revolutionists crying out "Let him drop!" No—rejoins Louis Napoleon, "it will make too much noise. I will let him slide." This we believe truly depicts the intentions of the French sovereign as towards the Sovereign Pontiff: he will keep up appearances a little longer for fear of giving scandal, and provoking the hostility of the entire Catholic world: but it has been long ago arranged between him and the revolutionists that the Pope is to be sacrificed. This is the human solution of the Roman question: there is perhaps another different and divine solution of the same question, for the enunciation of which we will do well to wait with patience and confidence.

The Eastern question is again forcing itself on public notice. The Sultan is said to have replied to the last note of the European Powers, and to the effect that he declines to accept their advice—and is responsible for the consequences. France, Great Britain, and Austria are said to have come to a common understanding on the Eastern question.

From Dublin we learn that in the case of the prisoner Costello charged with Fenianism, the jury could not agree. The bread riots in England had been put down.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The first session of the central legislature of the united Colonies of British North America was opened on Wednesday the 6th inst. at Ottawa by His Excellency the Governor General. The first step was the election of a Speaker for the Lower House or Commons; and on the nomination of Sir J. A. Macdonald, seconded by M. Cartier, Mr. Cockburn, an Upper Canadian member, was chosen to fill this important position. Some objections were raised on the grounds that Mr. Cockburn did not understand French; but these were met by M. Cartier, who remarked that, though Mr. Cockburn might not indeed be able to speak French fluently, he understood it sufficiently for the position which he was called upon to occupy.

On Thursday the 7th, the Speech from the Throne was delivered by Her Majesty's Representative in the following terms:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing for the first time the Parliamentary Representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my privilege to occupy an official position which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this great Confederation.

I congratulate you on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a new Nationality, that I trust and believe will ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

In the discussion which preceded the introduction of this measure to the Imperial Parliament, between the members of Her Majesty's Government on the one side and the Delegates, who represented the Provinces now united, on the other,—it was apparent to all those who took part in those conferences, that while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and nessed the subject of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial Representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied.

In a similar spirit of respect for your privileges, as a free and self-governing people, the Act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, impresses the duty and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government, which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions—harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution, in some respects novel, a full, fair and unprejudiced trial.

With the design of effecting these objects measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the Laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs, Excise and Revenue generally—for the adoption of a uniform Postal System—for the proper management and maintenance of the Public Works and Properties of the Dominion—for the adoption of a well-considered scheme of Militia Organization and Defence—for the proper administration of Indian affairs—for the introduction of Uniform Laws respecting Patents of Inventions and Discovery—the Naturalization of the Aliens—and the assimilation of the Criminal Law and the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

A measure will also be submitted to you, for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada, under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately constructing the Interprovincial Railway.

This great work will add a practical and physical connection to the legislative bond which now unites the Provinces comprising the Dominion, and the liberality with which the guarantees for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial Parliament is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity.

Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our Fisheries and Marine interests.

You will also be asked to consider measures defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to Elections, and the trial of Controverted Elections.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government.

The expenditure since the first of July has therefore been incurred on the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown.

The details of that expenditure will be laid before you and submitted for your sanction.

I have directed that the estimates for the current and succeeding Financial Year shall be laid before you. You will find that they have been framed with all the attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The General organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last Year, and the whole volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec is already by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the Breach-loading Rifle.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country and on the general prosperity of the Dominion.

Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support—the material aid—and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country. Within your own borders peace security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be inspired with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of Union, which has been achieved blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral political and material advancement of the people of Canada.

It was resolved that the above Speech should be taken into consideration on the following day: and after some routine business, and a few questions as to Ministerial changes from M. Dorion, to which a speedy answer was promised, the House adjourned.

The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved in the Lower House on Thursday 8th inst., by Mr. Fisher, seconded by M. Desaulnier. Mr. Howe spoke at some length, moving an amendment expressive of regret that the people of Nova Scotia had not been consulted prior to being forced to a political union with Canada; he contended that the people of Great Britain had been grossly deceived by the false statements put forward with respect to the feelings of the Nova Scotians with regard to that measure. Dr. Tupper replied, and was followed by several other members from the same Province.

Sir J. A. Macdonald gave explanations as to the retirement from the Ministry of Mr. Galt, and was followed by the last named gentleman: his motives in resigning were of a private and personal nature.

The several paragraphs in the speech from the Throne are being discussed, one by one. It does not seem that any amendments to the Address will be proposed by the Opposition.

Protestant objections to Catholic doctrines and Catholic practices, when made in good faith, as no doubt they often are—are for the most part based upon popular fallacies, upon a misconception of the real teachings and practices of the Church, and upon a loose or slipshod use of words. Indeed so many of the popular objections to Catholicity arise from this ignorance of the meaning of words, and their consequent misuse, that, to dissipate them, little more than a good dictionary of the English language is needed.

Thus "idolatry" is one of the objections urged commonly against us, because of our Invocation of the Saints; because of the respect which we pay to their images, pictures, and relics; and particularly because of our devotion to Our Blessed Lady, the Mother of God. But this objection implies a misconception, either of the *cultus sanctorum*, as taught and practised by the Catholic Church, or of the word "idolatry"—perhaps of both: and a mere explanation of the one, and a strict definition of the meaning of the other, will always suffice, with intelligent and unprejudiced Protestants, to work in them the conviction—not of the truth of the Catholic doctrine indeed, but—of the absurdity of the reproach of "idolatry" when urged against the practices which are the necessary results of that doctrine.

Idolatry consists, essentially, and exclusively, in attributing to creature, that which belongs exclusively to God the Creator: in worshipping, in short, any creature or anything that is not God, as if it were God. Now does the Catholic, when he invokes the prayers of the Saints, when he honors their images or relics, or when he commends himself and his necessities to the prayers, and patronage of the Blessed Virgin, attribute to those Saints, or to the Holy Mother that which belongs exclusively to God? does he, in short, worship any one of them as the supreme God? This is the question at issue. If he does, he is an idolater: if he does not,—no matter what his error, offence or sin, it is not, cannot be idolatry, any more than it is burglary, or arson, or forgery. And here again we would pause to observe that, just as the charge of "Mariolatry" urged against Catholics always indicates on the part of him who urges it, a low, a very low estimate of the person and dignity of the Son of Mary, so the charge of idolatry frequently urged against us, indicates a low, very low estimate of the nature of the Godhead.—

Could we bring our calumniators to book, we should always find in last analysis, that they formed no higher conception of God, than that of a highly magnified man; that with them, at best, the infinite was only a multiple, or extension of the finite; and differing from the latter in degree only, very much perhaps, but still only in degree, and not at all in kind. Because in the inmost recesses of their hearts, most Protestants conceive of Jesus Christ only as of an exalted creature, a very exalted creature, the most exalted by far perhaps of all creatures, they call us "Mariolaters," because we think quite as highly of Mary as they do of her Son. Because they entertain but low and grovelling ideas of the Absolute and Infinite Godhead, they tax us with idolatry, because we give to His creatures, and the work of his hands, honor and worship equal to that which they for the most part give to Him whose work the Saints are. Because they give to God, and to Christ, too little, therefore is it that they accuse us of giving to His noblest works, too much.

The difference betwixt the *cultus* of the Saints, even at its highest, even of that which we render to Her whom we honor as the Mother of God, Whom we love and cherish with tenderest affection as our own dear Mother—and that which we daily render to God as the worship alone worthy of Him Whose creatures the Saints are, Whose creature Mary is—is infinite: a difference of kind, not of degree: so that the one is not a multiple of the other; so that the former, when raised to its highest power, cannot make the slightest approach even to the other. In a word, the worship which Catholics offer to God, as the only worship worthy of Him, but which indeed is fully worthy of Him, great as He is, and infinite as are His perfections, is sacrifice, the sacrifice of the Mass: but no Catholics ever did, or ever will, offer sacrifice to the Saints or to the Blessed Virgin: and therefore even if that devotion which they pay to the latter be superfluous, and superstitious, it does not trench upon, it can never make the remotest approach even towards, that worship which they pay to God: for the finite cannot by any process of addition, or of multiplication become the infinite.

We honor the Saints as, and solely because, they are God's works, and therefore infinitely beneath Him Who made them. We ask their prayers and intercession on our behalf, and therefore implicitly assert that they are not quite equal to the Absolute Infinite God. But that which is not quite infinite, is altogether finite: and that which we recognise as in the least less than God, we recognise as infinitely less than God. But how can any act of honor or reverence which we pay to those whom by that very act we recognise as infinitely beneath God, be construed into the attributing to them that power and dignity which belong to God? or in other words, how can that act be idolatrous—since idolatry consists essentially in giving to something that is not God, that which is due to God alone? Superfluous, superstitious the Catholic *cultus sanctorum* may be—but that is not the question—but it is not idolatrous: for it does not give to creature that which is due only to Creator: but it does not rob the latter of anything that is His due; for to offer to God that worship which we offer to the Saints, and to the Blessed Virgin, would be a sacrilege, would be an insult and an outrage on the Divine Majesty, and would be blasphemy against the Most High God.

Only one word as to the charge of idolatry, and violation of the (Protestant) second commandment, in that we make images of the Saints, of the Blessed Mother, and of Our Lord Himself. We cannot condescend to chop Scripture, because our rule of faith is, not a dead book, but a living Church; and because we cannot recognise implicitly, the right of private interpretation. We do not claim it for ourselves, though we are fully as competent to interpret the Scriptures as is any Protestant; and we do not admit its existence in any one. Besides, but for the authority of the Catholic Church, we should not recognise any more supernatural authority in the collection of writings called the Bible, than we do in the Talmud, or the Koran. The Bible is of supernatural value in our eyes, because, and only because, the Catholic Church which we believe to be the infallible exponent of God's mind to man, has authoritatively declared that it contains in part the Word of God. Take away this authoritative declaration, shake our faith in the infallibility of the Church proclaiming the Bible to be an inspired work, and though we might still admire its poetry, and recognise the excellence of many of its moral precepts, we should feel as little inclined to reverence it as in any sense supernaturally authoritative, or as a rule of faith, as we are to reverence the old pagan mythologies and cosmogonies which we read at school, or to accept as a divine revelation the Metamorphoses of Ovid.

But with this proviso—we would respectfully beg our objector against the Catholic practice, to study grammatically, the twentieth chapter of Exodus, and the fourth of Deuteronomy, and to ask himself this question—Was the precept against making any graven image, or likeness of

anything in heaven or in earth, absolute, unqualified? or merely directed against making an image of the Godhead, or of representing the Creator under the similitude of creature, as the Egyptians in particular did?—and that, because, on the day when the Lord spake from Horeb, out of the midst of the fire, the people saw no manner of likeness to anything in Him Who spoke: only they heard a voice. If so, and as Catholics do not represent the Godhead under any material form or likeness whatsoever, except under that of "God made man," Who dwelt amongst us, so that we not only heard His voice, as did the people of Israel, but actually beheld Him, which the people of Israel did not—then indeed, neither in the letter, nor in the spirit, do we violate divine law when we make to ourselves images of the Lord Our God, Who for us was made man,—of His Mother, and of His Saints. But Papists bow the head when they see an image of Christ: but many Protestants bow the head when they hear the name Jesus: and if there be no idolatry in the one act, neither is there in the other. The image is a sensible sign which through the medium of the optic nerve evokes the same idea that another sensible sign, the spoken word Jesus, evokes through the medium of the ear. Why should not one elicit the same outward, and sensible signs of reverence as the other?

The speech of Mr. Howe, the leading statesman of the Province of Nova Scotia, must have disappointed those who expected that he was about to assume in the central legislature of the united colonies, the attitude of organiser and leader of an uncompromising and factious opposition to the new political order, and the party in power. Deprecating the manner in which this new political order has been imposed on Nova Scotia, as in his opinion impolitic and unjust, Mr. Howe nevertheless disclaimed the position of leader of the opposition; and declared his intention to deal with all measures that might be laid before the legislature, on their intrinsic merits, and not in the spirit of a partizan. He accepts the situation, and proposes to make the best of it.

There is we think much in the actual position of Nova Scotia, that is analogous to the position of Lower Canada some quarter of a century ago, when against the wishes of her people a legislative union with Upper Canada was imposed upon her by the Imperial Government; and we should not therefore indulge in harsh and uncharitable opinions of the Nova Scotians, because of the quasi hostile attitude which they have adopted towards the political measure known as Confederation. That measure presents itself under very different, we may almost say under contradictory aspects, to the Lower Canadian, and Nova Scotian respectively.

To the former it presents itself not so much as a measure of union, as of political separation, or dis-union. It is, or at all events, it appears to them as a measure which to a considerable extent relaxes the political bonds which hitherto have bound, or united them to Upper Canada: as a measure which in some degree restores to Lower Canada that autonomy, that right of self-government, and of control over her own affairs of which she was harshly, not to say unjustly deprived by the Act of Union which politically incorporated her with Upper Canada. And it is this element of dis-union, or detachment from Upper Canada: it is this quasi restoration of political independence to Lower Canada which Confederation contains, that causes that measure to find favor in the eyes of Lower Canadian Catholics and Conservatives. To them it presents itself as a means for the conservation of their national peculiarities—their laws, their language, and their religion. We speak with diffidence, and under correction, but such seems to us the explanation of the favorable reception that Confederation has met with in Lower Canada.

But to the Nova Scotians that measure presents itself in a very different aspect indeed. To them it is a measure of union, and nothing more, with a people with whom they do not at present feel that they have any commercial, fiscal or political sympathies, and whose political preponderance they dread. To them the measure carries with it no promise or prospects of a greater amount of political independence in the management of their own affairs than that which they have hitherto enjoyed; but on the contrary, it threatens to curtail considerably their former liberties, and to transfer the control over their taxation, and the expenditure of their revenues, to a body in which they will be but feebly represented. It is, we think, because of this two-fold aspect of Confederation—which presents itself as a measure of union and nothing more, to the Nova-Scotian; but as a measure of political separation, or quasi dis-union to the Lower Canadian heretofore bound by the bonds of a legislative or incorporating union to Upper Canada—that it has met with such a very different reception in one Province, from that which it has met with in the other. In the one case it implies the exchange of one kind of union for another, and looser or less stringent kind: in the other case it implies neither more nor less than the putting on of new and onerous yoke: and if the Nova-Scotians are anti-Unionists in 1867,

We should bear in mind that the Lower Canadians were no less anti-Unionists in 1839 and '40.

Yet as the latter by then frankly and loyally accepting the situation, and in good faith endeavoring to make the best of it, saved their country from the danger with which it was apparently menaced; so by adopting a similar line of conduct now, will the Nova-Scotiains, we are confident, succeed in making for themselves a good and influential position in the new political order.

Now as in the U. States this hereditary or congenital proclivity to disease lay in the imminence of a collision betwixt Federal Rights and State Rights, and the destruction of the balance or harmony betwixt them, so under Confederation there is the danger of the too great political preponderance of Upper Canada or Ontario as it is styled.

This is the danger that the Nova Scotians dread, and in this too lies the danger for Catholic Lower Canada. Both therefore have a common interest in resisting the danger accruing from the political preponderance of U. Canada in the councils of the Dominion; and this common interest can only be subserved by an entente cordiale, or harmonious political alliance betwixt these two Provinces.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF SANDWICH

Yesterday, the consecration of the Rev. John Walsh, lately nominated to the Catholic See of Sandwich, took place in St. Michael's Cathedral in this city. The event was marked by all the that usually centres around the red letter days of the Catholic calendar.

Bishop Walsh, the newly elected prelate of the Church, was born in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1828, and is consequently in his 40th year. His classical education was acquired in that country, but his theological course was passed at Montreal.

It was arranged that the consecration services should be inaugurated by a procession, and this organized in St. Vincent's Chapel, attached to the residence of the Bishop of Toronto, at 9 a.m. Led by the band of the Christian Brothers' School, the party marched to St. Michael's Cathedral, taking a route down Church street and west Shuter street to the main entrance of the building.

procession wended its way to the church, these with large numbers of the congregation of St. Michael's, formed on the either edge of the sidewalk, as a guard of honour to the prelates and clergy about to take part in the ceremonial. The bishops, in mitre cope and crozier, headed the procession—the lately consecrated Bishop of Rimouski taking the lead, the rear being brought up by the newly elected of Sandwich—Bishop Walsh—having on either side the assistant consecrators, and following them the Archbishop of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec.

The Most Rev. C. F. Bullergeon, Archbishop of Quebec, Consecrator. Assistant Priest—Vicar-General Jamot. Deacons of Honour—Dean Cinan, Straitsford, and Rev. F. P. Rooney, St. Paul's, Toronto.

The following bishops were present, in addition to those named:—Right Rev. Joseph E. Guignès, Bishop of Ottawa; Rev. John Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton; Rev. Ed. J. Horn, Bishop of Kingston; Rev. L. Ladèche, Bishop of Three Rivers; Rev. J. Longevin, Bishop of Rimouski; Rev. John Joseph Conroy, Bishop of Albany, New York.

Father Morris acted as master of ceremonies, and the Very Rev. G. R. Northgraves as notary to the consecrator. The bishops, as we have said, were all attired in the rich costumes which distinguish their appearance at important ceremonials of the church. The three degrees of jewelled, gold and silver mitres were worn conspicuously throughout the ceremony while the cope or vestment which decorated each gave a brilliancy to their appearance, strangely in contrast with the poor, uncomfortable, dingy looking vesture which constitute the furnishing of the body of the cathedral. In the church, two chapels were prepared, the greater one for the consecration, being at the high altar, and the lesser one for the elect at the altar of the Blessed Virgin. The greater chapel had alterations similar to those usually appearing on imposing ceremonials.

The church was filled before the procession entered, although admittance was by card. After the arrival of the dignitaries, the concourse crowded the isles and corridors to such an extent that standing room was scarcely available for the crowd—fully 3,500 were present.

The church was filled before the procession entered, although admittance was by card. After the arrival of the dignitaries, the concourse crowded the isles and corridors to such an extent that standing room was scarcely available for the crowd—fully 3,500 were present. Many were compelled to leave for want of room, while, of those present a large number belonged to other religious denominations, and prominent citizens were included among this number.

The consecrator took his seat at the altar, and the elect in addition to the garments named, wearing his biretum, a small purple cap, was led to him by the assistant bishops, who were also clothed with a cope and wore the mitre.

This latter, in the Catholic church, is intended to represent the helmet of salvation, a kind of armour with which the bishop it is presumed should be specially protected. As the services subsequently proceeded this was frequently removed from the head of the Archbishop, on account of the variety of offices which he performed throughout the ceremony—when administering the oath to the elect and interrogating him as to his faith, he sat with the mitre as his superior; when addressing God his head was uncovered. The ceremony was throughout in Latin, and as prescribed by the rubric of the church, a portion of the mass being interspersed at intervals throughout the ceremony.

ceremony commenced by the consecrator demanding the Apostolic Commission or Papi Bull for the consecration. This was presented and then the consecrator administered the oath in Latin, of which the following is a translation:

'I, John Walsh, elect of the Church of Sandwich, will be from this hour henceforward obedient to blessed Peter the Apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to the most blessed Father Pope Pius IX, and to his successors canonically chosen. I will assist them to retain and defend against any man whatever, the Roman Popedom, without prejudice to my rank. I will take care to preserve, defend and promote the rights, honours, privileges and authority of the holy Roman Church of the Pope, and of his successors, as aforesaid. With my whole strength, I will observe, and cause to be observed by others, the rules of the Holy Fathers, the decrees, ordinances or dispositions, and mandates of the Apostolic See.

After the administration of the oath the consecrator and assistants proceeded with the form of examination, and afterwards the ceremony of anointment and laying on of hands, when, after laying prostrate for a time in front of the altar the bishop elect was vested with the emblems of his office—the crozier, mitre and ring, after these had been duly blessed by the consecrator. The Kiss of Peace was afterwards distributed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Father Dowd, of Montreal, from the 23rd chapter of Matthew, the 18th and following verses. At its close, the newly consecrated bishop proceeded to deliver his blessing on the assembled congregation which being done, the assemblage dispersed.—Globe.

DEATH OF MASTER JOSEPH TUCKER.—We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Master Joseph Tucker, the eldest son of our respected fellow townsman, James Tucker, Esq., M.D., and nephew of the very Rev. Monsignor McTucker, universally esteemed Pastor of Boyle. From infancy up, the lamented deceased gave promise of being 'every inch a man;' with a clear intellect, a thorough acquaintance with, and a deep devotion to, his holy religion; with a gentlemanly bearing and kindness of heart calculated to make sincere friends had he been spared to his affectionate and now deeply afflicted parents. Master Joseph Tucker has not left many behind him who gave such early and unmistakable promise of carving his way to an honorable fame had it been permitted to him to enter the 'battle of life.' We are sure that the announcement of his demise will be received with sincere regret by all classes in Sligo, and also by the many friends of his excellent family in other counties.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE.—We have to acknowledge the reception of the November issue of this very judiciously conducted periodical, and we give below a list of the contents:— Exposition Universelle de 1867—Rome et les Catechismes—H. de Raney. Ses Bines et Chais de Paris aux Tuilleries.—Sociétés des Familles. La Chasse aux Gorrilles—Henry Revol. Les Jardins.—L'Union. Du Role et des Devoirs de la Critique dans les Sociétés Modernes—Journal des Villes et Campagnes. Une Chretienne (Suite)—Revue d'Economie Chretienne. Pensees Diverses. Introduction au Dogme Catholique, Conférences par le R. P. Monsabre. L'Armée Anti-Chretienne—Les Materialistes.—Les Nihilistes—La Revolution—La Morale Independante—C. F. Chevre. Fior D'Alzi (Suite)—Entretiens par M. de Lamartine. Le R. P. Lacordaire—Sa Vie Intime et Religieuse (Suite)—Mad. de Marcy. Correspondance d'Italie—Le Centenaire de St. Pierre—Revue Belles-Lettres. Lettre de L'Evêque D'Orleans sur les Menées de Garibaldi en Italie. Concours General des Lycées et Colléges de Paris et Versailles—Discours de M. Darcy. Beau Arts—Exposition Universelle de 1867.—Ecole Française—Peintres R-Lieux. Exposition Universelle de 1867—Peintres Religieuses. L'Italie et le Patrimoine Ecclesiastique. Paris Amuse le Monde—La Situation Politique.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—October, 1867.—The present number opens with a new tale Linda Tresselt, evidently from the pen of an old acquaintance. The second article treats of the Incarnations upon English made by the introduction of Yankee slang phrases. A third article is entitled "At the Alps Again." The fourth is on Monetary Reform, followed by one on the late outbreak of cholera in Albany, and headed City of the Plague. Part X of the Brouillets comes next—but reads rather heavily and as if too much spau out. Work and Murder, an essay on Trades Unionism, with a Postscript on American Finance complete the number.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE—We publish a list of the contents:—

- 1. Scenes de la guerre de l'indépendance du Mexique. 2. Etude sur le moyen-âge. 3. Le Concours de Poesie a l'Université Laval. 4. Rapport du Jury nommé par la Faculté des Arts de l'Université Laval pour l'examen des pieces de poesies francaises presentées au concours de l'année 1866-67, lu en séance solennelle le 11 septembre 1867. 5. Causerie Artistique.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SOIREE, Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Roman O. Bishop of Montreal in behalf of the DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, IN THE ACADEMIC HALL OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ON FRIDAY EVENING the 15th Instant.

- MUSIC—Choir piece. Mimic Prayers—By the Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. Le Christ aux pieux cœurs—By Ernest Desjardins. Address (in French)—By Mr J. Royal. Chorus—By the Pupils of St. Mary's College. Martyrdom of St. Agapitus (pantomime). By the Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. ACT I. Duo, Piano and Violin—Mr Torrington and A. Brail, his pupils. ACT II. Duo, Clarinette and Piano—By Messrs Thorbahn and Torrington. ACT III. The Forewell of the Martyr—By Mr P. N. Lamothé. Address (in English)—By Dr. Hingston. Duo, Piano and Hautboy—By Messrs Bricelli and Torrington. Fables in Pantomime by the Deaf and Dumb: The Fox and the Grapes. The Fox and the Raven. Romance, Tenor—Mr L. Milet. The Miser and Monkey. The Frog and the Ox. The Fox and the Stork. Chorus—By the Pupils of St. Mary's College. Admission, 25 cents; Performance to commence at eight o'clock.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

BLACK TEA. Common Congon, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45 cts; 50c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do., 60c; Very Fine do., do. 75c; Japan, Good, 50c; Very Good, 55c; First 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twankay Common, 35c; Fine do., 45c; Young Hyson, 50c and 60c; Fine do., 75c; Superior and very Choice do., \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra superfine do., \$1.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS. LIFE OF THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D., First Archbishop of New York, with extracts from his private Correspondence, by John R. G. Healy. Cloth, \$1.50. CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS; OR, SKETCHES OF EDUCATION, from the Christian Era to the Council of Trent, 2 Volumes, 75 Cts. THE HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the earliest period to the English invasion. By the Rev. Godfrey Keating, D.D. Translated from the Original Gaelic and Copiously Annotated, by John O'Mahony. 12mo, 30c. THE HEROES OF KILGORGAN; OR, EVENINGS WITH THE OLD GERALDINES, by Mrs. J. Sadler. Cloth, \$1.124. THE BOHEMIANS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. Translated from the French of Henri Guonot, by Mrs. J. Sadler. Cloth, 50 cents. BLESSED MARGARET MARY. A Religious of the Visitation of St. Mary, and of the Origin of Devotion to the Heart of Jesus. By Father C. H. Daniel, S. J. Cloth \$1.75. THE REAPTURES OF FAITH; OR, POWER OF MARY'S PATRONAGE LEAVES FROM THE AVE MARIA. Cloth \$1.50. LIFE OF CATHERINE McAULY. By a Member of the Order of Mercy with an introduction, by the Reverend Richard Baptist O'Brien. Cloth, \$1.75. DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN NORTH AMERICA. By Rev. Xavier Donat Macleod with a Memoir of the Author, by the Most Rev. John B. Purcell, D. D. Cloth, \$3.00. MATER ADMIRABILIS; OR, FIRST FIFTEEN YEARS OF MARY IMMACULATA. By Rev. Alfred Moulin. Cloth \$1.124. LA GORDAIRE LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN. Edited by the Count de Montlembert, Translated by Rev. James Trenor. Cloth, \$1.124. CHRISTIANITY AND ITS CONFLICTS AN- OIENT AND MODERN, by E. E. Marcy, A. M. Cloth, \$1.50. LIFE OF FATHER IGNATIUS OF ST. PAUL, by the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer. Cloth, \$2.50. D. & J. SADDLER & CO., Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS BERTHAUME, Trader, of the Parish of Boutherville, District of Montreal, Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, the value of it; and if none stating the fact: the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 4th November, 1867.

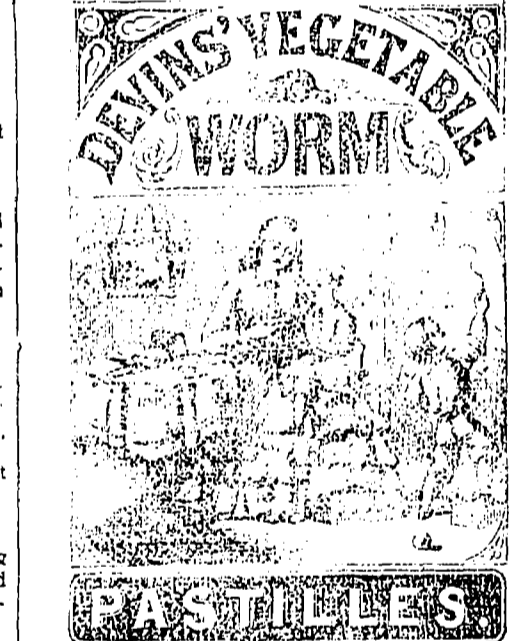
WANTED, FOR the Separate School of Prescott, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first-class Certificate. Testimonials as to moral character required. Address by letter (post-paid) stating salary, to the Rev. R. P. Rocbe, P.P., Prescott, Ontario. JOHN FORD, Sec.-Treas., R. C. S. S. November 14, 1867.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

TO BE SOLD, A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before. For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, PURGATORY OPENED, To the Piety of the Faithful, OR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, Consecrated to the Relief of the Souls in Purgatory. PRICE, THIRTY CENTS. For sale by D. & J. SADDLER & CO. Montreal.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POUSSY OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most efficacious preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, uncollected, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.

The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P. Q.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

The above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Fee of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOURTH INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

There are not many in Paris who declare they believe that the Italian Government is really desirous to prevent the invasion by the Garibaldians of the Pontifical territory, and as for the Press, this incredulity is not confined to that portion which defends the temporal power of the Pope.

For instance, the Journal de Paris has a strong article from the pen of its chief editor, M. Weiss, against M. Rattazzi; and the grounds of the charges he brings against him are thus set forth:—M. Rattazzi, he contends, has during three months allowed Garibaldi to publicly enrol volunteers for the invasion of the Roman States.

On the other hand, the subscriptions in aid of the Pontifical army are increasing in the number of subscribers and amount. Yesterday the Univers gave a tenth list of 503 subscriptions from 150,000 down to 500.

The Bishop of Orleans' appeal to Catholic France.—The Bishop of Orleans has just published a second letter to M. Rattazzi; he says:—Let calumny, plessantries, and threats fall thick upon me; let even honest men tire of the struggle, or irritated adversaries, urge me to silence; let my voice be exhausted—I will speak, and to my last moments I will implore my country to save her honour, and not to abandon the Pope.

On the other hand, the subscriptions in aid of the Pontifical army are increasing in the number of subscribers and amount. Yesterday the Univers gave a tenth list of 503 subscriptions from 150,000 down to 500.

It is strong enough to keep within bounds the party of action, and arrest any fresh incursion of Garibaldians into the Pontifical States—if these two conditions are realized—and this we shall soon know—we must admit that it would have been easy long since to prevent the aggressions and invasion of the monarchy of Savoy—easy at least to have prevented the invasion of the Marches and Umbria, and the annexation of the Sicilies.

A contest between France and Italy, were it to become inevitable, would be a short one and of no doubtful issue. France is a compact, warlike empire. Italy is a distracted, half-bankrupt State, a thing of yesterday in a great measure France's own creation.

The Bishop of Orleans' appeal to Catholic France.—The Bishop of Orleans has just published a second letter to M. Rattazzi; he says:—Let calumny, plessantries, and threats fall thick upon me; let even honest men tire of the struggle, or irritated adversaries, urge me to silence; let my voice be exhausted—I will speak, and to my last moments I will implore my country to save her honour, and not to abandon the Pope.

The new Prussian (Cross) Gazette publishes an article in which it repudiates the idea of Prussia intervening in Italy, and declares that there is no analogy between Italy and Prussia as regards French intervention.

The Gazette de France says:—The young Duke de Chevreuse, grandson of the Duke de Luynes one of the richest landowners in France, heir to the fortune of his father, and on the point of marriage with Mlle. Yolande de la Rocheboucaud, daughter of the Duke de Bisaccia, has just quitted his chateau family, and betrothed, to go to Rome.

We believe that the statu quo of the September Convention having been maintained, the Cabinet of the Tuilleries is about to call the attention of the Great Powers to the recent events in the Roman States, and to seek by means of a Conference the means of averting the recurrence of a crisis which might so profoundly disturb the tranquillity of Europe.

COURT OF ETIQUETTE IN FRANCE.—A court lady, the Countess de Bismarck, has published a book, telling people who go to Court how to walk, talk and behave themselves.

It is not exclusively the clerical journals that urge the Government to undertake a fresh expedition to keep back both Garibaldian and Italian troops from occupying the Pontifical territory; the Presse, for instance, and the Journal de Paris are strong in their reprobation of the invaders, and of those who are believed to support them.

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

and that these had come from the far distance, to assume full many a form, one of which I was now looking upon.

I cannot continue to give, in order, all the scenes presented at what I may call the public exhibition, let it be sufficient that I have given one or two of the feats such as were and that from them I came to the positive conclusion that, so far, at least, there was no preternatural power needed—that what was done was effected through sleight of hand, joined with a little ceremonious humbuggery, the better to deceive.

A dead silence! Mr L—speaks: "Gentlemen, the performance takes place in the dark."

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

I had returned from a short visit to friends in Illinois. It was the winter of sixty-three, and within a few days of Christmas.

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

I must be there, I said, instinctively; must see for myself and investigate. I had read not a little about table turning, spirit communication, and the like; would it not be reading only another chapter—some what more interestingly written, perhaps—to witness what they promised to display?

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

and that these had come from the far distance, to assume full many a form, one of which I was now looking upon.

I cannot continue to give, in order, all the scenes presented at what I may call the public exhibition, let it be sufficient that I have given one or two of the feats such as were and that from them I came to the positive conclusion that, so far, at least, there was no preternatural power needed—that what was done was effected through sleight of hand, joined with a little ceremonious humbuggery, the better to deceive.

A dead silence! Mr L—speaks: "Gentlemen, the performance takes place in the dark."

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

I had returned from a short visit to friends in Illinois. It was the winter of sixty-three, and within a few days of Christmas.

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

I must be there, I said, instinctively; must see for myself and investigate. I had read not a little about table turning, spirit communication, and the like; would it not be reading only another chapter—some what more interestingly written, perhaps—to witness what they promised to display?

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

gleams in upon us. The mediums are furious, and articulate in broken syllables; they declare their determination not to proceed till he who has broken the circle retires from the hall.

My kind friend asks my leave to betray me, as he says, for the sake of so many others who have gathered to be entertained, and who will lose their money and sport so long as I remain.

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

I had returned from a short visit to friends in Illinois. It was the winter of sixty-three, and within a few days of Christmas.

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

I must be there, I said, instinctively; must see for myself and investigate. I had read not a little about table turning, spirit communication, and the like; would it not be reading only another chapter—some what more interestingly written, perhaps—to witness what they promised to display?

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

I had returned from a short visit to friends in Illinois. It was the winter of sixty-three, and within a few days of Christmas.

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

THE MEDIUMS AT FAULT, OR THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.
 THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commission Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BEHNS, DRIED PEAS, DRIED APPLES, SALT BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.
 He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.
 Orders are respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
 443 Commission Street,
 opposite St. Ann's Market.
 June 14th, 1867.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
 "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."
 Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
 "For Throat Troubles they are a specific."
 N. P. WILLIS.
 "Contain no opium, nor anything injurious."
 Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist,
 Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."
 Dr. G. P. BIGLOW, Boston.
 "I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
 Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
 "Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
 Rev. S. SIOGRIED, Morristown, Ohio.
 "Very beneficial when suffering from colds."
 Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma."
 Rev. A. C. EGLESTON, New York.
 "They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
 T. DUCHARME,
 Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.
 As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.
 September, 1867.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—"We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever."
 Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.
 Be sure and call for
 "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
 All others are base and dangerous imitations.
 Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.
 September, 1867.

THE GREAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED—Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not one will answer No. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague and bilious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable.

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

ERUPTIONS CURED!
 137 Sanguinet Street, Montreal, C.E.,
 June 17, 1865.

Gentlemen,—Permit me to add another testimonial to the number you have already received relative to the curative powers of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Last September an eruption appeared on my nose, which alarmed me very much, and was also very annoying. I could not account for it, but attributed it to some medicines taken during my sickness in the spring of that year. I had heard and read of the wonderful properties of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and concluded to try it. I purchased a few bottles of Messrs. Devins & Bolton, and the result was, after taking three bottles, a complete cure, and no symptoms of its return since. Trusting that others who are afflicted may test its healing properties, and find as good a result.
 I remain, very truly yours,
 R. W. BOYD.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A PERFUMED DELICIOUS—Flowers have their time to fade, says a favorite poet; but in MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER their sweetness is made perpetual. The odor of their toilet-water becomes faint and insipid after a brief exposure to the air. It is not so with this exquisite floral preparation. Its perfume is fixed and permanent. Hang a handkerchief that has been moistened with it in the breeze for days, and the aroma will be as delicate and refreshing at the end of the time as if the fluid had just fallen upon its threads. This is not the case with any other foreign extract, nor with any other American perfume.
 Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.
 Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

FRANCIS GREENE,
 PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER,
 54 ST. JOHN STREET,
 Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Street
 MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865.
 Ma. J. BENOIS,
 Sir,
 After the use of two bottles of your Prof. Velpain's Hair Restorative, I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.
 Yours truly,
 THOMAS MCCOFFRAY.
 Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
 BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents.
 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO.
 FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE.
 All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.
 OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET
 (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)
 At McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment,
 MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.
 From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and lately I. L. Budge & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
 Repairs will be punctually attended to.
 OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,
 AT
 McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment.
P. MOYNAUGH & CO.
 Montreal, 13th June, 1867.



A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY
 OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world.
 They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.
 The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepins, and so-called Patent Levers—which soon cost more in at-tempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, push and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered—whether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. I. Tobias, of Liverpool" (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep very good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE.
 The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials—the brass, the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust a hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watch-maker would adjust to his position.
 The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system. They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronometer for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warranty is good at all times against the Company or its agents.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
 182 Broadway, New York,
ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,
 158 Washington St., Boston,
 General Agents,
ROBERT WILKES,
 Toronto and Montreal,
 Agents for Canada.

WANTED,
 A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation.
 Address with particulars to,
TEACHER
 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED,
 BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial or Mathematical School.
 Address,
A. K.,
 TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

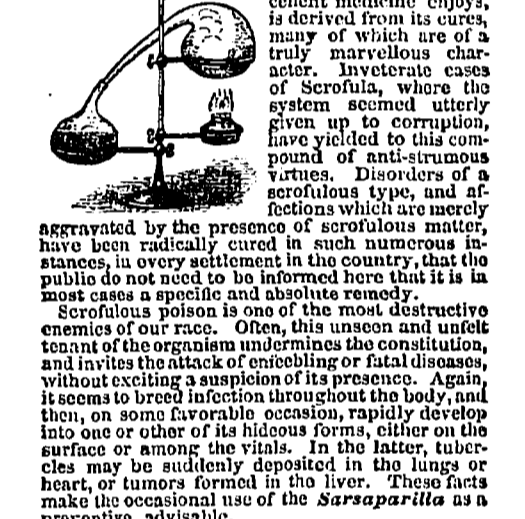
SARFIELD B. NAGLE,
 ADVOCATE, &c.,
 No. 50 Little St. James Street.
 Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
 A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a layman and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada.
 Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better—by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHANNON & CO.
 GROCERS,
 Wine and Spirit Merchants,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
 102 AND 104 MCGILL STREET,
 MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisional Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
 Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.
 May 19, 1867. 12m.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
 FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inevitable cures are derived from its use, in Scrofula, where the system, somewhat rarely given up to corruption, has yielded to this compound of anti-scorbutic virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been cured in such numerous instances, in every section of the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.
 Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt taint of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of encircling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it tends to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the viscera. In the lungs, tubercular poison is slowly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital force of the body be so reduced by a slow agency, as necessarily to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but it is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it. It is reasonable to suppose that, as the body is gradually renovated, and the system purified, the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.
 The *sarsaparilla* root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of health giving, and other purgative or visible forms of the disease caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nephritis, Catarrhs, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.
 The *sarsaparilla* root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of health giving, and other purgative or visible forms of the disease caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nephritis, Catarrhs, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
 For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, and Malarious Affections, Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Distention, Nervous Prostration, or Pains, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have been cured, and its use is highly recommended by the medical profession, which has deemed it worthy of their highest testimonials.
 Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all around the world.
 PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,
 Montreal,
 General Agents for Lower Canada.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public, that he has just received his full supply of Drugs & Chemicals, all of the finest quality, and purchased in the best markets.
 Physicians, prescriptions carefully dispensed.
 Country physicians supplied with pure Drugs, and carefully prepared pharmaceutical preparations, at the lowest prices for Cash.
HENRY R. GRAY,
 Dispensing and Family Chemist,
 144, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.
 (Established 1859.)



Sewing Machines.
 BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class sewing Machines in the city.
 N.B.—These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the *Etina Lock Stitch*, Noiseless Sewing Machine, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and O; the genuine Howe Machines; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; the Franklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12. All machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY.—J. D. LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving; Sole Cutting and Sidewalk Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
 398 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.
DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt.
DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Condy's Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c.
CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.
 Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.
J. A. HARTE,
 GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.
 A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE
 MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF
DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.
 MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen— I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results.
 Yours truly,
 A. HUNTING, M.D.

I regret to say to any that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.
REV. CHARLES HARDING,
 Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.
REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.
 Messrs Perry Davis & Son:—Dear Sirs— Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.
REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.
 Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:—
 At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.
 Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes in this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.
 N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.
 The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers.
 PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts., and 50 cts. per bottle.
 Orders should be addressed to
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
 Manufacturers and Proprietors,
 MONTREAL O E

G. & J. MOORE,
 IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
 OF
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS
 CATHEDRAL LOCK,
 NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET
 MONTREAL.
 Cash paid for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS
 ATTENTION!
THOMAS RIDDELL & CO.,
 54 & 56 Great St. James Street,
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS,
 A Large and Varied Assortment of
WALL PAPERS,
 CONSISTING OF:
 PARLOUR,
 DINING ROOM,
 BEDROOM
 AND
 HALL PAPERS,
 OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRIORS
 TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.
 (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S),
 54 and 56 Great St. James Street,
 May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING
 DEPARTMENT,
 At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street,
J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate.
 The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters arc constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted.
 Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer.
 Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from.
 The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S
Ready-made Department,
 Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
 Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed, for \$16, \$18, and \$20.
 Particular attention is paid also to Youth's and Children's Dress. Youth's Suits \$5, \$8, and \$10—Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.
TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT.
 Dec. 1865. 12m.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,
 BETWEEN
 MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,
 And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, St. Roch, Betsier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Ports.
 On and after MONDAY the 30th of Sept., and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows:—
 The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labella, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Six P. M. precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batican. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge.
 The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Six P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batican.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviers du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lanoraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Ohmplain.
 The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel.
 The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returning, at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, St. Sulpite, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P. M.
 The Steamer CHEMBLEY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Twelve P. M., and Wednesdays at eleven noon, for Montreal.
 The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sundays excepted, at Three P. M., for L'Assomption, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de L'Isle, St. Paul l'Hermitte, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres Bout de L'Isle and L'Assomption. Will leave L'Assomption every Monday at Seven o'clock A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and Friday at Five o'clock A. M., and from Terrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.
 This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuable Bills of Lading having the value expressed or signed therefor.
 Further information may be had at the Freight Office on the Wharf or at the Office, 29 Commissioners Street.
J. B. LAMERE,
 Manager.
 Office Richelieu Company,
 28th Sept, 1867.

