FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

I hear that two delegates—one civil, the other military - have been sent by the French Government to America, for the purpose of ascertaining by personal inspection the real state and prospects of the belligerents, and to report thereon to the Emperor. It is also stated that overtures have bear anin made on the part of France to the English Guvernment with a view to devise some means of putting a stop to the frightful and useless carnage Federals and Confederates. I do not say that these overtures have been made through the usual official channels, but I have some reason to believe that the main fact is correct. What reception they have met with I cannot say.

The trial of a criminal in the Bas Rhin the other day, and whose life was saved by the jury finding extenuating circumstances,' the execution at Versailles a day or two ago for murder, and the appeal of La Pommerais still pending in the Court of Cassation have revived the question of the abolition of capital punishment. I hear that a petition, signed by 30,000 of the working classes, in favor of aboliis to be presented to the Emperor. The remark of Alphonse Karr some years ago is as appropriate as ever. Karr did not at all object to doing away with the infliction of death, but he said that in his humble opinion the assassin ought to begin first (Que messicurs les assassins commencent les premiers). Madame La Pommerais had an audience of the Emperor yesterday. The hopes of saving his life if the Court of Cassation decide against him are very faint particularly after the execution at Versailles - Times

Panis, June 3. - A letter has been published from Professor Renan declining the post of Assistant Curator of the Imperial Library. M. Renan declares that it is his wish to retain the title of Professor of the Hebrew and Syriac languages, which he holds upon the double presentation of the College of France and as a member of the Institute. He says that he will continue to fulfill without salary the duties which this title confers upon him by lectures at his own house, and labor for the development of stu-

dies intrusted to his charge.

M. Renan may or may not be profoundly versed in the ancient literature he professes, but the suspension of his lectures at the College de France does not necessarily deprive him of the means of imparting to those who want them the treasures of his erudition. His romance La Vic de Jesus, has had wonderful success; success not so much owing to the skilful reproduction of the arguments of German metaphysicians as to the graces of its diction. It has gone through 11 or 12 editions, if not more, and so anxious is he that his doctrines should be propagated among the uninstructed masses than an abridgement, containing their pith and essence, has been put forth at a price which, while it increases the pub lisher's profits, makes it accessible to the meanest. Probably M. Renan sincerely believes in the doctrines which he is so zealous in propagating; and the writer who rejects all supernatural agency in the creation and economy of the universe, and denies the miracles of the Saviour, may not be without the hope of bringing about what is perhaps as great a miracle as any-permanent and universal infidelity. The decree which virtually removes him from his Chair at the College de France does not impose upon him the obligation of belief or of silence, nor does it deprive him of the pleasure of trying to convert others to his dreary dogmas.

ALARMING ACCIDENT .- As the fele of the first Communion was being celebrated in the church at Argentan (Orne) a few days since, a spark from a taper fell on a child's dress, and set it on fire. About eighty young girls wearing white dresses and long veits were present, standing closs together, and the panic among them was fearful. The dresses of several became ignited, and three of the young girls were slightly burnt before the flames could be extin-A number of persons were also thrown down and trampled on in the confusion. The trouble was, however, not yet at an end, for a child in its terror let fall a lighted taper it was carrying, and set fire to an erection before the great altur, bearing a statue of the Virgin in honor of the month of Mary, and which was covered with paper orna-ments and drapery. This second disaster was also overcome by the flames being extinguished before they had spread far, and the Clergy by their calm. ness and presence of mind, soon restored order among the congregation.

NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL .- The works for the re | of direction . storation of the Cathedral of Notre Dame being nearly finished, the consecration of the building has been fixed for the 31st inst. It may appear singular that the venerable building should have existed for so many centuries without having witnessed this solemn ceremony Such is the fact, nevertheless .-- Galig-

A curious plea was set up, but overruled this week at the "Exhibition of Living Artists." An old soldier demanded to be let in for half price, as be had only one eye. In spite of the palpable justice of this request, the one eyed amateur was charged a franc; be will probably appeal to a court of cassation, and get the decision reversed. - Paris Letter. BELGIUM.

Brussels, May 31 - In the provincial elections the Catholic Conservative party have carried the day gloriously and gained thirty-five votes by their majorities in five out of the nine provinces, -viz, in the two Flanders, East and West, Antwerp, Limbourgh and Namur This success will exercise great influence in Parliament at the meeting of the Chambers which takes place this afternoon at two o'clock. The battle in the House will be severe and obstitute. The Droite seems determined to master the crisis and oblige the Gauche with its Royal patron to cease from temporising any longer, to listen to reason at the eleventh hour and return to the constitution, which has been grossly violated by their unjust and oppressive measures.

Since the King by his late proceedings in particular has openly avowed himself the partisan of Freemasonry he has increased his unpopularity tenfold with nine-tenths of the population, who begin to regard him as an imbecile doating old man with-out vigor or judgment, whose hobby in his second childhood is to play at soldiers and build fortifications which cost millions of money, which are of no possible utility whatever, and his hardworking, peaceably inclined industrious subjects must pay by the sweat of their brows for such Royal expensive puccilities. From the sublime to the ridiculous small is the distance. From the most popular and appreciated of monarchs H. B. M. is become a bycword and a reproach. His vacillation and want of judgment and principle in the present ministerial crisis have changed the esteem and affections of a free and independent people into antipathy and contempt. Since the conclusion of the last and the commencement of the present century, experience amply shows what crowned heads have to expect, if they run counter to and come in cellision with the vested rights and liberties of the nation. Experience makes even fools wise, if the proverb be true, but it seems entirely lost upon Royal idiosyncracies. as we learn from both ancient and more modern history. Our present ruler here, with his Masonic tendencies, is sowing the wind, and according to the infallible inspired word he must reap the whirlwind. The storm is brewing, the tempest is gathering, the horizon is blackened with ominous clouds, the volcano threatens, the beasts seek shelter, the birds are mute, all is quiet, all is still in silence deep, profound, awaiting nature's coming burst of awful wrath of indignant ire; the distant thunder rumbles, rolls in mood of menace and in hoarse accents impending woe. A new spirit has been unchained, a'new race of people now inhabiteth the surface of the globe who will shiver the sceptre into pieces and crumble

their rights imposed upon, or their sacred and expected; and the constant recurrence to the subcherished religious feelings and practices ridiculed and trampled under foot.

ITALY.

Turin, June 3 .- In the Chamber of Deputies today the Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question of Signor Bazzio, assured the Chamber that he had no information whatever of any enrolments or concentrations of Italian emigrants. The Government was, however, still resolved to prevent every

movement in contravention of the laws.

With regard to the meeting which it is supposed will shortly be held at Palermo, under the presiden-cy of Garibaldi, the Government will act in accordance with the principles it has reneatedly enunciated in Parliament.

The Europe, of Frankfort, state: (Garibaldi has contracted in England for large provisions of arms and ammunition for the month of September. The manufactories are named by our informant, who also states that the visit of Garibaldi will cost the Duke of Sutherland no less a sum than twenty thousand pounds.'

The news in the Europe sounds much too good to be true, but that some movement is in preparation under the auspices of Lord Russell and the long vacation [when inconvenient questions are impossible] there seems little doubt. As for its result that is another affair; we at least have but one watchword, one war-cry-'God defend the right'—a cry the

Church need never fear to raise. - Cor. of Tablet.

A letter from Venice of the 27th ult. states that General Benedek had just reviewed 22 000 troops on the Campo Marzo. The population looked on in mournful silence. General Benedek arrived at Mantua on the 21st, and thence he proceeded to Legnano, and Peschiera, and inspected the entire line of the Po. Great act vity is displayed in completing the fortifications. The General examined all that is doing with great attention, for although Italy is perfectly tranquil the Austrian Government does not trust to appearances. It is feared that the death of Pope Pius IX, will be the signal for great events. The grand square of St. Mark at Venice is constantly filled with strangers, but the Venetians remain at home.

There was a time, as I have said, when Order was the basis of Eugland's greatness. Now, however, Liberalism seeks to destroy that order; and create amongst the people the false idea of the philosophers. if they succeed it will be England's ruin. Its advocates, the Liberal party, the Party of Progress, lately invited a notorious devotee of the Goddess of Reason to this country, hoping, no doubt, to propagate these doctrines. But hardly had be landed, when the experiment was found to be a petard which would hoist its own engineer. He was sent off. The English apostle of science then made a speech in the House tor the extension of the franchise. This again was too rapid, too much against good order, so much so, that even Punch had a caricature of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as race-rider making a false-start. Mr. Bright is a philosopher of this school. He wants all to have free-holds however small, and vote accordingly. Mr. Cobden, whose political capital (if I am correctly informed) has been the doctrine of free trade, which did not originate with him, but is due solely to the brain and talent of an eminent timber broker in Liverpool, long before Mr. Cobden enunciated it-sustains Mr. Bright's views. And now political power seems to be a prize to be won by a popular vote. For this Liberalism is bidding high. It is to be hoped, and it is believed, it will be frowned

down. Would that the English people could see the horrible abuses attending the free extension of the franchise of voting, and the use of the ballot, until it had to be checked by law in the manner I have mentioned.

I have but to refer your readers to the money article of the Times of Monday, 30th May, to show the practical workings of Liberalism -- yes! English

Liberalism in Italy at this time:
The International Financial Society, in conjunction with the Anglo-Italian Bank, have issued a prospecius of the Italian Land Company, with a capital of £1,500,000, in shares of £50, with a view to the purchase of lands, and their subdivision by resale, and also to assist landowners by loans for the development of their estates. The chief operation contemplated is to make arrangements for buying large tracts from the domains of the Government, upon terms which, even at the rentals they at present yield in their unimproved condition, will return from 5 to 6 per cent. upon the outlay. The Baron Ricasoliand Sir James Hudson are members of the board

The meaning of this is plain enough, especially from the endorsement in the last sentence. What Royal domain has Victor Emmanuel to sell? None, except the monastries, the convents, the ornaments, and furniture of the Basilicas, and the villas, the homes, the vinegards of those who, true to their faith, would never submit to Piedmontese rule, and whose estates were therefore confiscated. Englishmen are invited to finish the speculations their Government initiated.

Is this order or disorder? There is a commandment, ' Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods. This is an appropriation by force and sale thereof perhaps - I hope not - to willing purchasers.

Will your readers simply ask their own consciences, what would be the state of things in England if Liberalism produces its own legitimate result at home?

Rome .-- The Pope has received M. de Sartiges, the French Ambassador, who offered his congratulations upon His Holiness's restoration to health.

The Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda has expressed to M. de Sartiges his satisfaction and gratitude for the constant marks of solicitude given by the Emperor's Government for the interests of the Catholic Church in the East.

Baron de Meyendorff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Rome, has been instructed to deliver to Carlinal Antonelli M. detKisseleff's letters of recall, by which the mission of the latter, as Russian Minister at Rome, will be terminated.

Le Nord says that Russia will not send a new Minister to Rome, and that the connection between the two courts will be confined simply to the de-

spatch of business, having no political character.

The Moniteur announces that the Pope has resumed his receptions; that his health is, to all appearances, quite re-established; that on the 30th he conyersed for some time standing, with the persons admitted to his presence, and his features bore no trace of his recent illness. The papers of to morrow or next day will probably bring us different news, to be followed in turn by the same assurances that the Pope has never been better. On no question of the day, not excepting the Danish, does more uncertainty prevail than on this. If the Holy Father were in the state described by some he should have died many months ago. Were his heath as robust as maintained by others there would be nothing to prevent him from attaining an extreme patriarchal age. Over zealous friends are those who endow him with undecaying health and uncommon vigour; adversaries are they who have killed him on paper oftener than 'Philip's warlike son ' slew the Persians, and who still speak as if he were completely proken in health and spirit, and indeed not likely to live many weeks. The same discrepancy is observed in the testimony of eyewitnesses. I have conversed with persons, ecclesiastics and laymen, who have spent the winter and spring in Rome, with frequent opportunities of judging for themselves, and, strange to say, their accounts can be no more reconciled than those you find in the Parisian or the Italian press .-Archbishop Whatelys historical doubts as to the existence of Napoleon Bonaparte were not more plausible than the reasons which might be alleged to prove that Pio Nono is, after all, but a myth. The truth seems to be that His Holiness is certainly afflicted with a malady which, in spite of robust the mitre into dust, ere their liberties be invaded, Lealth or otherwise, may carry him off when least spoke.

ject, with all the contradictory circumstances, shows how general is the belief that serious complications would follow from his death.

In the present condition of the Papal States it is supposed that the choice of the Sacred College is already made, and that the future Pontiff will be proclaimed instantly on the death of Pius IX. without any meeting in Concluve or the usual forms of election. This would be contrary to all previous usage; but were Rome at once invaded by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, with or without the permission of France, or were an insurrection to occur, the Cardinals would not be bound to assemble in the Vatican; for wherever they assemble there is the Con-

There can be no doubt that the Governments of Austria, France, Spain, and the other Catholic States would cheerfully allow the Pope a sum equivalent to the revenues of the Holy See before Piedmontese robbery and usurpation if His Holiness would accept it. But as became the Hend of the Church npon earth, Pius IX declined the offers which were pressed upon him, being determined to keep his sublime office free from all human restraint and clear of all entanglement in the influences and actions of the Princes of this world, and to depend upon the flook of Christ for the pecuniary aid which he may require until it shall please God to convert or smite the robber and restore its Estates to the Church. Though plundered, as we have said, of nearly nine-tenths of his revenues by the King of Sardinia, the demands upon the Papal Treasury have not been in the least diminished. There is still to be paid the interest upon the debt which the Pontifical Government, both before and since the accession of His Holiness, was obliged to contract, and it is paid punctually. There is still the never-ceasing call for aid to foreign Missions, which must be promptly responded to if the first object and duty of the Holy See-the propagation of the Faithare to be accomplished and discharged. For the supply of these wants there is at present but one fund—the charity of the Faithful. From no other source will the Pope accept the pecuniary ussistance of which the Holy See stands in need, through the sacrilegious crimes and impiety of the Piedmontese Government. Nor will that source fail him. Gratitude and duty make the payment of Peter's Pence an obligation upon every Catholic on earth; and that obligation they will cheerfully discharge. It is a tribute to the Holy Father the payment of which would never have been discontinued if the public feeling had been in a sound state; and, now that it has been resumed, will not, we trust, be ever again neglected. The sum is so small that it cannot be an inconvenience to individuals, and yet its aggregate if all who have the means do their duty - will be so large that the means thus placed at the disposal of the Holy See for the discharge of his primary duty would amply suffice for the great end in view. Besides, the regular payment payment of Peters Pence is the recognition of a great Catholic obligation, and will be a bulwark to the Sovereign Pontiff as evidencing the unity of the Church, the reverence of the great mass of the Christian world for the Uhair of St. Peter, the fidelity of the flock to the Supreme Pastor, and the devotion of all Catholics to the Holy See as the mother and mistress of all Churches. Even the Piedmontese have retained grace enough to crush the attempt of the recreant Passaglia and other revolutionary agents in the Turin Parliament to prevent the collection of Peters Pence in the territories subjected to the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel. Of course the bitterest enemy of the Church on the occasion was the Apostate Priest. While soldiers and laymen without any special respect for religion were content with a mere prohibition, Passaglia demanded pains and penalties upon all contumacious Bishops and Priests, and showed himself in every respect a worthy confrere of Achilli and Gavazzi. But while the wretched renegade was proving himself worthy the esteem of the Shaftesburys and Whallers and of the praises of the Protestant Alliance, he made himself odious even in the latitudinarian Parliament of Piedmont,-and quailed before the eloquent censure of the deputy, Signor Cantu, whose speech in support of the national collection of Peter's Pence was so effective that the Government, well aware that there is a large preponderance of true Catholic feeling in Italy, and that the orator was but the exponent of this feeling, shrank from a vote in favor of the Pas-

here, though the absurd assertions of M. Jules Favre and the Italian Deputies on the protection afforded by the Pontifical Court to the Neapolitan Reaction have excited the contempt of every one cognisant of the facts. The accusation has been so often refuted that it is now scarcely worth replying to, the strict neutrality of the Government being carried to the point of offending many of its own adherents rather than give ground for the baseless calumcies of the Revolution. The truth is, that the Piedmontese army, finding its task of grinding down the Neapolitan population utterly beyond its capacity, acts like the wolf in the fable, who accused the lamb of troubling the water, and is too ready to seize any excuse for aggression on the Holy Sec. With regard to M. Favre's epithet of brigands, the term has lost its force by too frequent misapplication, and it far better fits the hordes of Revolutionists who swarm the territories of a friendly sovereign without previous declaration of war, than men who, Neapolitans and Royalists, are fighting on Neapolitan soil for the independence of their country and the restoration of their King .- Cor. of Tablet.

GERMANY AND DENMARK. The Augusturg Gazette publishes the text of the proposal made by England. It concludes by suggesting that, if Denmark consents to the sacrifice demanded, justice requires that the independence of the kingdom shall be granted by the great powers. England has also proposed that South Schleswig should not be annexed to Rolstein, without the consent of the inhabitants.

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1864. To the Editors of the Irish American:

Gentlemen-Our great 'Central Sanitary Fair' was idaugurated on the 7th inst. Since then, General Grant's great 'flank' movements created but little excitement compared to that growing out of the Great Fair.' There are many worthy citizens among the Committee of Arrangements; but I regret to say, more than a majority of them are seedy politicians and proselyusing fanatics, whose connection with any cause, no matter how worthy, would ensure for it misfortune and ruin. A few weeks ago called the attention of your readers to the proselytizing purposes of the Philadelphia branch of the Sanitary Commission, and re-published a copy of the following advertisement for men to nurse our hospitals, which appeared in the Public Ledger of January 29, 1864 :-

WANTED - SEVERAL AMERICAN MEN, as Nurses in a Hospital. Pay, \$25,00 a month and board. Must be members in good standing of some Protestant church. Inquire back of No. 151 North Fourth street, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

Among those who applied for such situations was the army on account of wounds received while defending the flag he had sworn to protect-a flug which protected him when driven an outcast and an exile from his native land. Entering the office at 15; North Fourth Street, the disabled soldier inquired,

'If the situation was yet filled.' 'Not yet,' answered a long-necked sprig of evangelical piety, scraping the mails of his fingers as he

· I've served two years in the army, five months of which I spent in hospital before I received my discharge; and during that time I've had considerable experience in nursing the sick and wounded. I'm not yet able to work at my trade, and have no means whatever to support my wife and three small children, except what my wife can earn washing clothes. I feel myself fully able, and I believe I'm competent, to nurse the sick and wounded. The amount of wages you pay per month, added to that which my wife can earn, would be sufficient to sup-port my family comfortably until such time as I may be able to work at my trade. If you would be pleased to give me employment, you would confer a great favor upon me, and at the same time protect my family from hunger.'

'Are you an American?' asked the enob. 'Yes, sir,' replied the soldier.

'I would take you to be a foreigner,' continued the

By birth I'm an Irishman; but an American citizen by adoption,' said the soldier. He added, 'Your advertisement does not say Americans by birth.

'No, not exactly by birth; but, then, it is the rule of our Board to employ none but Americans: that is, men born bere.'

'My place of birth was not asked for when I enlisted as a volunteer two years ago,' interrupted the soldier. 'I have no doubt but that our Board will give you

employment when they hear how you are situated. What is your name?—where do you live, and who is your pastor ?' inquired Lanky, evidently anxious to get rid of the soldier.
'My name is Patrick Sullivan; I live at No. 15 - street, in St. Paul's Parish; and Rev. Father Sheridan is my pastor,' replied the wounded soldier.

Oh! then you are a Papist, sneeringly exclaimed the agent of our Sanitary Commission. 'Yes, you cowardly, speaking Un-American; I am a 'Papist'—an 'Irish Papist'—a citizen who left all the comforts of a happy home, a wife and helpless family uncared for behind, to defend the glorious Star Spangled Banner which floats over such crawling creatures as now sits before me-creatures call-

ing themselves Americans." Lanky, rising to his shanks, exclaimed, 'I will not allow any man, much less an Irish dog, to insult me in this office. Here, Sam, calling to an escaped contraband, 'put this man out.'

And so ended Mr. Sullivan's interview with the agent of the Sanitary Commission in this city. A statement containing the facts here related was sent to the Surgeon-General by Mr. Sullivan in February last, but received no attention from that officer. The Public Ledger, of May 26th, contained the fol-

lowing advertisement from the same source :-WANTED-SEVERAL RESPECTABLE MEN, as Nurses in a Hospital. Must be members in good standing of some Christian church. Pay, \$30 a

month and board . Inquire at the Pecora Lead Office, No. 15; North Fourth street, between 9 and 2

The above was published on the eve of the opening of 'The Great Central Sanitary Fair,' which accounts for the substitution of the words 'respectable for 'American,' and 'Christian church' for 'Protestant church.' And this is the Commission who are to distribute the funds which the Catholics of Philadelphia are so often and earnestly requested to subscribe. There is not a newspaper in this city independant enough to publish Mr. Sullivan's statement. He has requested me to send it to you, and I told him that ere two weeks are past one hundred thousand of his exiled countrymen would read it in the Irish-American.

BLISSFUL IGNORANCE. - According the late Sir Astle, Cooper, no man ought to know, from any physical sensation, that he has a stomach. Let those who are daily reminded of the existence of the organ, by pain, and all the concomitants of dyspepsia-whose stomache digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member-try, merely try, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. As surely as they do so, their living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for ease. They will forget that they have stomachs, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic reminds them that the reinvigoruted organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating, pain in the saghan views and induced the House to pass to the order of the day.—Weekly Register.

right side, nightmare, or constipation. The cures effected by this pure and incomparable vegetable KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The debates in the French alterative are complete and radical. They are put and Italian Chambers have caused little sensation in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. It al cases arising from or aggravated blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp. bell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE. - The greatest wonder of the age is that celebrated remedy for diseases arising from a debility of the digestive organs-HOOF-LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. The power exercised over diseases of this class by the Bitters is indeed miraculous. They cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Want of Appetite, with the greatest facility. For eale everywhere by druggists and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada.

303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Besides its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign

compeers, this delicious floral essence forms a deligh ful tooth-wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest nervous headache, and ladies, who value a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunburus, and all those external eruptions and discolurations which militate against the purity, transparency and filexibility of the skin. 192 Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &

BE IT KNOWN

WHAT IS SAID BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Messrs Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal :-Gentlemen, - It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of BRISTUL'S SARSAPARILLA bought from you. A severe and painful Rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm almost useless, and, extending across my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called liver disease, Mr. Kennedy, my neighbor, on whom the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so, taking, at the same time, as directed by you, a couple of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS occasion-

I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of an Irish-American citizen, honorably discharged from every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the SARSA-PARILLA and the PILLS to any one suffering with the same troubles.

MRS. CROSBY. Dry Goods Store, St. Mary's St., Montreal, Agents for Montreal : - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H:

How very Assonishing. - That so many people annually die with consumption. Do you know that a slight cold is often the foundation of this insiduous disease, and that a single bottle of Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir will cure a dozen slight colds.
Delay is death! Procrastination is more than a thief, it is a murderer. The worst cases may be cured by the timely use of the Elixir. Keep a bottle on hand for family use.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.

Montreal C. E. June 20.

THE POWER OF MEDICINES OVER DISEASE. - We know of no better illustration of this fact than the wonderful effects of the Oxygenated Bitters in eradicating from the system Dyspepsia, and all functional diseases of the stomach, as well as restoring impaired.



THE Publisher respectfully invites the attention of the Catholic Clergy and Public to this magnificent Edition of Rev. BAYERLE'S great Work-

ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR,

Its Festivals and Holy Seasons,

To which are added the LEGENDS, or the LIVES

of the SAINTS, by REV. DR. ALBAN STOLZ. Translated from the German, by Rev. THEODORE NUETHEN, Pastor of Holy Cross, Albany, N.Y:

> THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR CONTAINS:

I. The Explanation of all the Sundays and Festivals, divided into three parts — Christmas-Cycle, Easter-Cycle, and Pentecost-Cycle.

II. The Legends, for every day during the Year. The public will easily understand that a work will be given to them, which contains more matter than

any similar work that has yet been published.

The following extracts from letters received by the translator, Rev. Th. Noethen in Albany, prior to Feb, 1864, abundantly prove the high value of this

Cincinnati, O.-Most Rev. Archbishop J. B. PUR-CELL :- " It is a most timely and valuable addition to our library of Catholic instruction and literature. beg to give the publication my hearty approval." Albany, N.Y.-Rt. Rev. Bishop J. M'CLOSKEY. -"I commend it warmly to the patronage of the Catholics of my Diocese." Alton, Ill .- Rt. Rev. Bishop H. D. JUNCKER .-

"It is certainly a praiseworthy work It will be to every family a source by which to obtain knowledge. Burlington, Vt - Rt. Rev. Bishop LOUIS de GOESBRIAND:—'Should the subsequent numbers be equal to this, I consider the work very useful.'
Chicago, Il.-Rt. Rev. Bishop J. DUGGAN: 'I

wish we had many works of this kind in our language.' Cleveland, O .- Rt. Rev. Bishop A. RAPPE : 'I

huve been much pleased with it.' Dubuque, Iowa-Rt. Rev. Bishop CL. SMYTH: I desire to see it widely circulated throughout my

Eric, Pa.-Rt. Rev. Bishop J. M. YOUNG: 'It seems to combine in one, the excellencies of several other works in devout use.'

Hartford, Ct.-Rt. Rev. Bishop F. P. M'FAR-LAND: 'I am much pleased with it. The style is good, simple and earnest, and such as cannot fail to speak to the heart. You have my best wishes for the success of the publication.'

Kingston, C. W .-- Rt. Rev. Bishop E. HORAN: 'I know of no work, recently published, calculated to produce so great an amount of good. Louisville, Ky .- Rt. Rev. Bishop M. J. SPALDING

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