The past week has been all that; could be desired farmers for the completion of potato planting and corn oulture; which has been most -vigorously attended, since the weather afforded, opportunity for afficultural pursuits.

farmers to get in their crops in a most satisfactory manner. The young pats look very healthy and promising. Grass is springing freely. There is a large breadth of potatoes planted. Next year may solidized to as one of plentiful provision supply.

Monighum Standard all or the standard that county and the county a

The weather continues delightful; and the couniry, in consequence everywhere presents a most prosing, appearance. The crops show the benefits they are doriving from the genial rain and hot sun of the present most glorious season. The continuance of so highly prized a visitation will ensure us n bounteous harvest. - Waterford News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CA RETURN TO THE FAITH. We have pleasure in publishing the following letter, for the authenticity of which we are enabled to youch:--

(To the Editor of the Weekly Register.) lesir An announcement was made in the Dublin Evening Herald and various other papers of Easte. Monday, 1851, that "John Daniell, late Ecclesiasti-dal Student of Carlow College, had renounced the errors of Popery, and was received into the Church by Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A., Secretary to the Priests' Protection' Society." Will you, Sir, permit me to solemnly and publicly declare, that I was not sincere in that act of apostacy, that I never doubted, as I could not doubt, by reason of the Divine authority, upon which they all rest, a single Article of the Catholic, Faith, that the wretched and blasphemous act I committed was through revenge, and for miserable lucre; and worse hopes? I hereby publicly retract all that I have ever written or spoken against Our Holy Mother The Church; and humbly implore pardon of all to whom I have given scandal, at the same time that I invoke their prayers, and the prayers of the Faithful, before the Throne of Heaven, in my behalf. I bless God that in His infinite mercy He has enabled me to be reconciled to His Holy Church,

I am, Sir, yours, &c, J. VINOT. DANIELL.

Brompton, London, May 2, 1864. Broging Nuns.-Not long since allusion was made to a silly and amusing exhibition of folly and intole-rance in reference to a Roman Catholic bazaar and lottery in Lanark, against which a Protestant Crusade was being preached. Some farther absurdities have since been committed in that matter, especially by the parish minister of Lanark, who seems to be a singularly preposterous person; but it is scarcely worth while farther to discuss that despicable yet melancholy topic. It seems better to look this time s'little nearer our own doors. And as in this quarter the latest development of the same evil spirit happens to be rather a ludicrous one, we take leave a little to be merry on it, instead of weeping, as we might and perhaps ought, over the whole deplorable subject. Two little printed papers have reached us per post, with a note in a fine female hand, asking us for our own sake to read them, our principles being so dreadful, and possibly by perusal to be improved. One of them is a reprint from the Bulwark, and is headed, "Begging Nuns." Certain "Little Sisters," it seems -as they somewhat oddly call themselves—have been going about from door to door, begging small crumbs of bread and such scraps of meat as may have escaped the maw of the house-dog, with the view of brewing a soup of them for some eight or ten poor, old, starving, decrepit and helpless creatures, picked up from the gutters of the Cowgate. And the rage of the "Reformation Society" is excited by this-the rage, and apparent-

ly the fear-for to the eye of the writer of the Bulwark (obviously Dr. ____, in Christian charity we suppress the name) the phenomenon seems not only sad, but terrible and even appalling, as suggestive of most awful issues; unless, indeed, this 'new form of Papal aggression' can be summarily put down, and this it is which the writer is eager to effect. He is not, we think, likely to succeed; and this for several reasons. Imprimis, this awful 'new Papal aggression! is properly only an aggression on the Protestant house-dog, whose perquisites of meat-scraps may perhaps more or less be touched by it. The house dog is, in strictness, the one and only Protesttle c'nights now and then to amuse himself, and pro-hint of a growl against the Pope. Moreover, if anybody but the house-dog at all could care about its

subject, the article is in itself so wretched, weak and

foolish that it can move only laughter and scorn in

its readers. One or two points we may note for pur-

poses of idle but innocent amusement. The writer's objection taken at starting, to this 'Begging Nun' business is, that it tends to bring back the 'pest of idleness, which was one of the earliest curses of the Church, and still to some infests it. It is certain that a man had far be better idle than driven by such an insane impulse to be active, as results in the circulation of drivel like that before us. Having eased himself of this preliminary protest against the idleness it must develop in the Church, the writer goes on to show at great length-1st, That such begging is contrary to law; 2nd, That it is contrary to public propriety. Of his first argument, it is enough to say that it rests itself throughout on that great manual of civil law known as the Scotch first Book of Discipline.' long extracts from which are given; and we confess them exceedingly to the purpose—some centuries; since. Under his head of 'public propriety,' - makes only one point to speak of; and it is not very much to the purpose whatever-not even to his own somewhat silly one. "It is folly," he says to believe that these Nuns, as they profess, live solely upon the mere crumbs which their inmates

may leave. This is contrary to all the lengthened experience of such sisterhoods. They live on the very best they can get, or the land produce.' This is a gentlemanly Protestant manner of giving these Christian ladies the lie, on the ground of their differing from the writer as to certain theological dogmas. And supposing these ladies do live on the very best they can get,' might not the in quoque apply here? Our own very 'lengthened experience' of the Protestant Clergy, has convinced us that they, too, like sensible men, as they are on most points, 'live on very, best they can, and that they never eat a bad dinner, except on the deep moral ground that a good

one is not in the circumstances attainable. A Protestant Olergyman ascetically indifferent to the charms of meat and drink is seldom met with, and. perhaps, might not be desirable to meet. To like a good glass of old port, is for a Olergyman just, hon orable, orthodox, professional and even pious. Only let him not be too severe as to any small luxuries beyond, bread-crumbs which may fail to the lot of his Little Sisters, whether of the Protestant or Ro-

man persuasion. with and laudably beg for its little schemes and things, why not the !Little Sisters! for theirs ?... That the Church, or rather all Churches, beg money-with an expressed preference of, sliver, to copper and of gold or of bank notes to both while the Sisters are rapacious of bread crumbs, merely, is, a distinction, we apprehend, of de-

wil rather than principle, hear multon and washing. There is a good deal in this strange brockure about proselytism. H. It., is not made out to the satisfaction of persons who have a little looked into the matter, for themselves that these Catholic women do all attempt to proselytise the poor helpless old creatures He felt it unworthy of him to play any part in it; tion that the blockade of the German whom they succour, and tend, and feed. Not imand so to put an end to a scene; which disclosed to be raised.

THE WEATHER .- A Oastlebar correspondent writes probably, these poor Nuns are simple good true women and Christians, as all true women practically are by necessity of beautiful instinct—finding in their lonely and isolated life a solace in the works of kindness, which link them still in some touching manner with the world of love which they have lost and capable of communicating soup to a poor starving Protestant sister, without any thought whatever of trying to pervert her soul. They may be Roman Catholic Nuns—yet, Catholic in the true, old and great sense long forgotten in all Protestant Churches Roman Catholic Nuns, yet withal, good, devout, tender, Oatholic Christian women. Such a conception is to most Protestant. Clergymen—the more is shame, and the sin, and the pity—a. profoundly con-tradictory and impossible one; yet one hopes there may more or less be at times in it some accurate image of fact. And suppose the women did try to proselytse the poor old people they fed; why not we desire to know? Will Dr. Begg kindly tell us why not? Dr. Begg cannot tell us why not, if he tried it a hundred years, except by roundly assuming for his own behoof a 'right of private judgment, which he denies to all other mortals who have not the happiness to think on every point along with him. Here is a most dreadful monopoly claimed.— It is dismal, but simply the truth, that heretofore and at this hour not one Protestant in a thousand can see with anything like trenchant clearness that if he has come to be a Protestant by 'right of private judgment, the Roman Catholic remains what

he is by a just and valid exercise of the same right. Dr. Guthrie and the 'Little Sisters' are most strictly in the same boat, and must sink or swim together under under the fire of the political economists. No portion of our small spare capital had been invested with Dr. Guthrie; nor have any of our broken meats found their way into the wallet of the 'Little Sisters.' To both we wish well, inasmuch that it is our hope that out of both, in the long run, there may come for the world some poor little balance of the good which it is charity to think that both intend and strive after. It is at the option of every one whether he will give money to Dr. Guthrie, bread-crumbs to the 'Little Sisters,' money and crumbs to each respectively, or keep both his money and crumbs. In such a case we could not undertake to advise; but nobody need have any apprehension, we think, that in giving, if so minded, the meat scraps to the 'Little Sisters' which his house-dog is unable to consume he is either much benefiting the Pope or endangering the Protestant cause. Danger to the Protestant cause lies elsewhere than in "Begging Nuns,' and scraps of bread and meat accorded them. But that the Protestant cause is really and seriously in danger we fear there can be little doubt, in the light of these late lamentable phenomena. Two or three good Catholic women are minded to supply soup to nine or ten old as regards either soul or body, and instantly the

starved wretches, uncared for by any other mortal Protestant Churches of Scotland begin to shake and shiver with fear, and the limbs of doctor Begg are loosened. The wretched hysteric shriek of Popery-the Church in danger,' is once again raised among us on so slight a pretext as this. The 'truth that makes us free of the Pope must have come to a pretty pass among us when such things as these are possible. The faith in the truth must be great truly which shivers and shakes with dread before a modest Roman Catholic soup-pot, boiling for charitable purposes .- Scotsman. GABIBALDI AND LORD PALMERSTON. - Garibaldi has been squeezed out of England. The expression sounds odd, but we know no other which so comprehensively described the irresistible kind of force

by which a seemingly welcome guest has been compelled, under the affectionate plea of a most tender solicitude for his health, suddenly and most reluctantly to depart, not only from the capital, but from the shores of a kingdom where he had hoped to find millions of hearts throbbing in unison with his own. Monarcha have long arms and strong hands; and Garibaldi will not find a continuous welcome in any country beyond the precincts of his island home in which Napoleon is able to exercise the influence which his imperial position in Europe secures to him even in free and happy England. Garibaldi's visit was for our Ministers a great embarrassment, inasmuch as it was announced when preparations were making to open the Conference in London; and it Was no secret to Palmerston that neither the Austrian, the Prussian, nor the French Ministers would meet to confer upon the Danish or any other European question with Garibaldi within bail of them. In addition to this, there would be great inconvenant creature with the shadow of an interest in the ience in allowing Garibaldi to communicate freely matter; and the house-dog is, we fear, 'a Gallio' in with the mass of the English people, inasmuch as he matters ecclesiastical. He may bay the moon a lit-inght fire them with a passion for political changes the very reverse of any desired by the upper classes. Ignorant of British feelings and prejudices, the Italian adventurer in the cause of human liberty would be sure to be demanding for his English admirers universal suffrage, the confiscation of the property of the Church, and the substitution of an official and personal for a heriditary nobility. There was but one way of escape from this difficulty-a way from from which a very refined, and high-minded aristocracy would have shrunk; but fortunately for Ministers, a sufficient number of Noble Lords and Ladies - of men of high position and fair autocedents -were most eager to take advantage of it. We will do the upper classes in this country the justice to say that they altogether distance the working men and their most zealous supporters in the tact and cleverness with which they seize upon an idea, and the promptitude with which they act upon it. The masses of the people are no match for the aristocracy when the latter have a point to carry. This has been admirably shown in the way in which the working classes have been politely elbowed out of all the approaches to Garibaldi by noblemen and gentlemen professing to entertain for them the most profound respect. The mas es were delighted to see the homage paid to their idol by the aristocracy, and expected, as did Garibaldi himself, that their time was coming - little dreaming that longer heads and keener wits that theirs were at work devising how speediest to ship him back again to Caprera. Garibaldi himself appears to have suspected the object of those who were for smothering him with roses; and laboured incessantly to open a communication with all his old associates in revolution residing as exiles in London. He was expected to appear on the Sunday in some fashionable London church, as a brand anatched from the Papal burning and to supply the officiating minister with matter for an edifying sermon, but he preferred joining a breakfast party of revolutionists where toast were drank and embraces exchanged, out of which it would be difficult to extract subject matter for even a Dr. Cumming panegyric. Poor Garibaldi, we can imagine the simple astonishment with which he met the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Duke of Sutherland's, and ascertained, for the first time, that in the opinion of his dear titled friends, who had never, previously to his landing in England, taken the least notice of him, his health was so delicate that he could not be allowed to remain a fortnight longer in this country! He had made all his arrangements for remaining a couple of months, at the very least, in England-his bodily health was never better and the excitement by which he was encircled was precisely such as suited his temperament but a Cabinet Minister looked grave, and shook his official head; medical gentlemen, well prepared for the parts which they were to act, seized the general by the wrist, felt his pulse, examined his tongue, and whispered about the necessity for immediate repose. Then noble ladies were shocked at symptoms

of pallor in the countenance; and languidness of movement in the limbs of a hero for the legacy, of the possession of whose bones no fair candidate could be found, 13 Simple as Garibaldils, he saw at once through the drift of this comedy in high life. collect home says be entroctive.

him the humiliating reality of his position, he abrupt ly announced that he was ready to return to his island immediately. Of course it was necessary to soften this blow by depriving the General of the celebrity which he had acquired by his voluntary poverty, and therefore his English friends generously resolved to fill his pockets, and thus exhibit their own appreciation of greatness, and put Victor Emmanuel to the blush. The thorough inconsistency of applauding poverty in such a man as the evidence of real heroism of character—and then proceeding to demonstrate by acts that England took no man to her bosom without seeking to make him respectable by putting money in his purse, by means of subscription-did not seem to strike a single individual as wanting in either delicacy towards Garibaldi himself or in good taste as regards the Government and people of Naples. Aware of the suspicions which would be sure to be excited among the working classes when it became known that Garibaldi's stay in England could not be prolonged, and knowing that it could not fail to be noticed that the official organ of the French Government, the Moniteur, had not once noticed the General's arrival or reception in England, Earl Russell tried hard to bring about one meeting of the London Conference previous to Garibaldi's departure en route for Caprera. But the Noble Earl was only very partially successful. The Conference was opened pro forma, but neither the representatives of the great German Powers nor of the Diet were in attendance, and no business could be done. An adjournment had, therefore, to be moved, extending over the period of Garibaldi's residence in London. Our Government has done all it could do to cover the forced retreat of Garibaldi. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, and the Earl of Clarendon, in the House of Lords, have given assurances, the value of which we all know how to estimate. We do not blame them. They found themselves in a difficulty, not unattended by danger, and they got out of it as well as they could. But they ought not to have said a word in Parliament. Their proper

course was to have remained silent. - Hull Advertiser. GARIBALDI, MAZZINI, AND DR. CUMMING. -- The various sections of Garibaldi's friends are quarrelling over him with reference to the gathering at M. Herzen's house at Teddington, on Sunday, the 17th. It will be recollected that on that day Garibaldi, instead of going to Dr. Cumming's church as he was expected to do, went off to the house of M. Herzen, a Russian outlaw and editor of a democrative newspaper called the Kotokol, which is secretly circulated in Russia. Here he met Mazzini, Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, and other fugitives of the same description. They were entertained (so the daily journals reported) at 'a magnificent luncheon,' for these expatriated Democrats do not cultivate a republican simplicity in matters of food and drink. In the midst of the magnificence of the creature comforts Garibalds is said to have made a very vehement speech, in which he did homage to Mazzini as 'his friend and teacher.' The Record, sympathising no doubt with Dr. Cumming's disappointment, thought it was at least bound to give the best coloring it could to the Sunday festivities, and took the trouble to assure its readers that the daily papers were in error, and that Garibaldi had never used the expressions towards Mazzini attributed to him; the objeut of the denial of course being to save the credit of Lord Shaftesbury and other 'respectable' friends of Garibaldi. In the last number, however, of M. Herzen's own journal, the Kolokul, we find a professed verbatim report of Garibaldi's speech in the original French, in which he pronounces a warm eulogy on Mazzini just as reported in our columns last week, speaks of him as 'toujours mon ami,' and winds up with the exclamation, 'A mon maitre!'-

GARIBALDI AND HIS MEDICAL ADVISERS .- The British Medical Journal, in an article entitled as above, says,— English surgery is not happy in its dealings with Garibaldi. Last week we were told authoritatively that Garibaldi was in capital condition of foot and body. On Monday appeared Mr. Partridge's letter, informing us that the general was in as perfect health as could be expected; but on the same day, before the ink of Mr. Partridge's letter was dry, Mr. Ferguson announced that Garibaldi must give up all this gallivanting about the country or he will not answer for his health.

Garibaldi stated that when he invaded Sicily, he would not have been able to effect a landing at Messina but for the assistance of the English .-What English? We remember it was said at the against Garibaldi's fleet, and thus protected the invaders. Garibaldi now admits the truth of this statement, and in doing so accuses the English Government of assisting in the invasisa of a Power with which it was on a friendly footing, and at the moment it was professing, so loudly, a policy of the strictest non-interference. Now such a statement as this from Garibaldi could not fail to be embarrasing and annoying to the Government, because it convicts it of the most shameful duplicity towards a friendly Power and damages it in the eyes of other Powers, or it accuses Admiral Mundy of an act which, if perpetrated without the privity and consent of his superiors, would lay him open to a most grave and serious charge, calling for prompt punishment. Now, whether what Admiral Mundy did was with the knowledge and consent of the British Government, or not, we shall probably never know, but this we do know, that Garibaldi's dismissal dated from the day he made that damning admission .-Yorkshire Advertiser.

The Daily News says the loud and continued cheering with which the House of Commons on Monday night greeted the announcement of the Danish victory, following close upon a similar demonstration on Friday will show the German powers how heartily their aggression on a weaker neighbor is deprecated by the Representative Assembly of the British people. The Herald says any one might have imagined, from the thunder of cheering which broke forth in the house of Commons on Monday evening, that a new Nelson bad earned an English victory. There was a roar as if of triumph in the hall of the British Parliament. It was to congratulate the oppressed and injured Danes upon a victory over their German invaders.

We are informed that the steamer Great Eastern has been sold to the French for a sum approaching a quarter of a million sterling. This, however, will not interfere with her present engagements, which include the submersion of the Atlantic cable. The Great Eastern was purchased at Liverpool at auction about three months ago for a sum of £25,000 but, as the morgage debentures had been previously bought up, the total cost was probably £70,000 or £80,000. There is however a very handsome profit on the present transaction. It is rumoured that the purchase has been made on account of the French Government.

FUTURE DIFFICULTIES - The Times remarks that the suspension of hostilities has come without bringing with it any firm assurance beyond the presen hour. The Treaty of 1852, the ambitious projects of Prussia, the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg. the over-acted indifference of France, the preternatural apathy of Russia, the rising indignation of our own people, the babit recently engendered of breaking treaties, and despising the most binding obligations, are all causes of anxiety, and sadly check the exultation which we should otherwise feel at the announcement that, for a month at least, the cannon will be mute, and the work of slaughter will be stayed.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell stated that the Conference had agreed to a suspension of hostilities for a month from the 12th of May, on condi-

Magnetic Street

THE CHANNEL FLEET. (From the Owl.)

[Private.] Admiralty, May 2, 1864. My dear Dacres, - Here are your secret instructions. They are drawn up by me, I think, very

C. PAGET Yours truly,

Admiralty, May 2, 1864. Sir,—The fleet under your command being about to proceed to the Baltic, I am desired by my Lords to give you the instructions for your guidance :-

1. You will carefully read, and at the same time understand, all the enclosed papers on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and, having so read them, you will communicate your impressions to Captain Hornby, your flag captain.

2. Gaptain Hornby will, in a similar manner, communicate his impressions to you.

3. It is not considered necessary for the junior officers to attempt the solution of the question. 4. On reaching the Baltic the question will naturally occur to you - What am I to do? To this ques-

tion it is not easy to give the requisite answer. 5. My Lords are clearly of opinion that something must be done for the advantage of the Danes. 6. My Lords are equally clearly of opnion that notoing ought to be done which might damage any

of the ships under your command. 7. Two courses are there open to you, and it will be a source of satisfaction to you to know that such latitude is given to you.

8. You will bear in mind that you are sent te the Baltic to uphold the dignity of England, and to enforce the policy of Her Majesty's Government. What that policy is my Lords are not at liberty to mention.

9. You will of course bear in mind that the Channel Fleet is a most expensive luxury. My Lords therefore trust that you will be careful to do nothing to endanger its efficiency by engaging in dangerous hostilities.

10. Her Majesty's Government having determined upon maintaining peace in the North of Europe, you will at once open fire on both belligerents in the event of their trying either to enforce or to evade the blockade.

11. Supposing for the sake of argument that on reaching the Baltic you do something, results are likely to follow; but as those results are of necessity uncertain, my Lords must decline to give you any special instructions.

12. On the other hand, if you find it more advisable to do nothing, the consequences may be so serious that my Lords cannot with justice to themselves assume any responsibility in that event.

13. Your late illustrious predecessor in the command of a British fleet in the Baltic talked a great deal of fighting, but brought his ships home again in safety. It will be for you to follow his example.
14. For your guidance, my Lords recommend you

to study the Foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government as shown in the blue books forwarded here-15. My Lords, however, advise you to be careful.

16. My Lords like vise advise you not to be too careful, but recommend to you that happy mixture of recklessness and caution which I show to such advantage in my answers to questions in the House of

17. My Lords feel sure that, with these clear instructions, you cannot go wrong. At the same time they reserve to themselves any credit there may be if you do right.

18. In conclusion, I am desired by my Lords to recommend you most earnestly to keep your weather-eye open and look out for squalls.

19. Admiral Firzroy has received instructions to keep you informed which way the wind blows: I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CLARENGE PAGET.
Rear-Admiral Sydney Colpoys Dacres, C.B. FROM YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!-It will soon be penal not to keep a gig. At any rate, if our country justices can manage it for us, we shall rapidly be pushed on to that high state of national respectability. The other day an old man was condemned by a reverend magistrate at Rochester to imprisonment and hard labour for sleeping in the shadow of a haystack. Now we read that on the 3d of May, at Hayle in Cornwall, seven gipsies - namely, a mother and ber six children -- were charged before the Rev. Urish Tonkin with having slept under tents, and for that offence were all committed by the Rev. Uriah time that the British fleet under Admiral Mundy was Tonkin to 21 days' imprisonment in the county gaol. its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma so placed that the Neapolitan fleet could not operate Here there is evident progress in the course of justice derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves made law. Three weeks ago it became penal to behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; sleep under a tent. In a few months some other but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh reverend and worshipful Uriah will have made it and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by penal to sleep under a tent. In a few months some contact with the air and lasts a great length of other reverend and worshipful Uriah will have made time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, it penal to sleep upper thatch, which indeed causes a house to partake somewhat of the nature of a haystack; or in a fourth-class tenement with thin walls, that in it flimsines, and in the freedom with which | but it is indestructible except by the washing of the winds blow into it, partakes a good deal of the nature of a tent. So we shall soon have the police down upon all rascals below the grade of the £20 householder. The £20 bouseholder himself will next have to be looked too, and so we shall advance to that happy millennium of high clerical justice when Lazarus shall be hanged for having a hole in his breeches, and the widow which has only two mites shall hang with him. Then shall it be transportation for a man to want meat to his bread and pudding to his meat. For behold Uriah, he is reverend, he comforteth us, his law smiteth the poor, his judgment speaketh comfortably to us of that golden time whereunto justice's justice leads the way. And in that day the rascal who rides in an omnibus, if his reason be that he has not a coach of his own to ride in, shall be sent to the House of Correction, and they shall be the Tonkins and not the Cades who make it felony to drink small beer. - Examiner.

UNITED STATES.

THE FORGED PROCLAMATION. - The New York World and Journal of Commerce have not only been proved innocent in any complicity in this forgery but it has been brought home to a Republican journalist, an Abolitionist of pure water, a member of Mr. Beecher's Church, a contributor to his paper, who was once private secretary to that pharassical brawler. The Journal of Commerce says :- Mr Joseph Howard, the guilty individual, was educated to the newspaper business on the New York Times, and is familiarly known as 'Howard of the Times, He was a thorough newspaper man, familiar with all the facts necessary to accomplish his purpose. He was a favorite contributor to the Independent president of the First Republican Association in Brooklyn, long a member of the Rev. Mr. Beecher's church, member of the Republican Committee of King's County, and employed lately in a subordinate position on the Eagle. He is well known in radical circles, the intimate associate of the most eminent of their politicians, and it is a singular circumstance which we have thought it our duty to lay before the authorities, that on Thursday last he stated to one of our reporters that he had been drinking cham pagne all the previous night with one of the most prominent Republican politicians in this city, who is known to be a heavy stock operator. We do not make this curious catalogue. It is a remarkable concatenation of facts, and we give it as it stands. This ingenious scamp, for stock operations, commit ted the forgery and entrapped the newspapers. particulars are published elsewhere. We entertain no feelings of animosity against the young man. He has done us a great, in some respects an irreparable, injury. We understand that his father and the Rev Mr. Beecher, and other prominent gentlemen tof the tion that the blockade of the German ports would radical party, have waited on General Dix with earnest representations in his favor, stating that he 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

was led by by pecuniary misfortune, or else that he was a weak tool in the hands of wily men, and that his punishment; ought to be light and his release speedy. Possibly these representations will be successful, and if the immense damage done by government to the innocent, the family suffering inflicted, and the pecuniary loss caused to us and our contemporary, should all be credited to the account of the guilty young man, it might be made to appear that the punishment was already nearly adequate. But we have nothing to do with the punishment of the guilty, leaving him to his political friends who have influence at Washington.

MURDER - We have little envy for the man who could read without a tear the melancholy tragedy of love and death recently enacted in Charleston (and already published in *The Leader.*) The daughter of ex-Governor Pickens, who had long devoted herself to the alleviation of the miseries made by the cursed war, and leaving ease and luxury to those who could enjoy them, passed her days and nights in ministering to the sick and wounded in the hospitals, yielding at length to that fond weakness which is woman's chiefest strength; and was affianced to an officer of Huguenot descent, whose sick bed she had tended. They were at the altar, and the surpliced priest had just began the sacred formula which was to make them one forever, when a bombshell from our fleet burst through the roof, wounded many of the company, and laid the fair young bride a bleeding corpse at the feet of her betrotned. What pen can paint the agonies of father, mother, bridegroom, at that fearful moment? She had yet two hours to live; and the sad ceremony, was concluded while the life-blood welled from her true heart, and stained her bridal robe. She tried to smile upon her husband as she gasped her answers in the service promising to be a true wife 'till death us do part,' and breathed her last amid the sobs and wailings that could scarcely drown the curses, low but deep that showered upon her murderers. The death of that sweet girl was murder. Why are those guns fired on Charleston? Not to weaken its defenses. Not with any ordinary purposes of war. Not in fair fight with armed men. Not to aid the siege or lessen the improbability of its success. Why then? To murder innocent non-combatants like this fair victim to a thirst for blood. What wonder is there that her broken-hearted husband should have sworn 'to die in battle with the Yankees?' Thousands of rebel hands will clutch the sword with a yet fiercer grip when they shall hear this woeful tale; and once again, what wonder? If we must fight, and wound, and slay, in God's name let us fight with men, not women and their children. Let it be in the fierce heat of battle, not to glut a devilish as well as useless thirst for blood. Meanwhile that girl's death was murder.

-New York News. CONGRESSIONAL BLACKGUARDISM. - The New York State of Representatives was again disgraced on Thursday by an outburst of indecent and personal remarks on the part of two of its members. Mr. Mailory, of Kentucky, made a violent attack upon Mr. Julian, of Indiana, charging him with forgery and larceny, in having interpolated in a speech of his (Mr. Julian's) words reflecting upon the character of Mr. M. During the squabble many hot words were used, the lie was passed several times, and the most indecent and scurrilous epithers indulged in. For the dignity of our congressional debates and the respect of civilized society, let the House purge itself of those disgraceful exhibitions of personal

spite and bitterness. - Truy Times.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NORSE. -Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in cases of DYSENTERY and DIARR-HCA IN UHILDREN, whether it arises from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany the bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of OURTIS & PERKINS, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle- Office, 48 Dey Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London.

June, 1864.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume, is the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet. article moistened with it. 188
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lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

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