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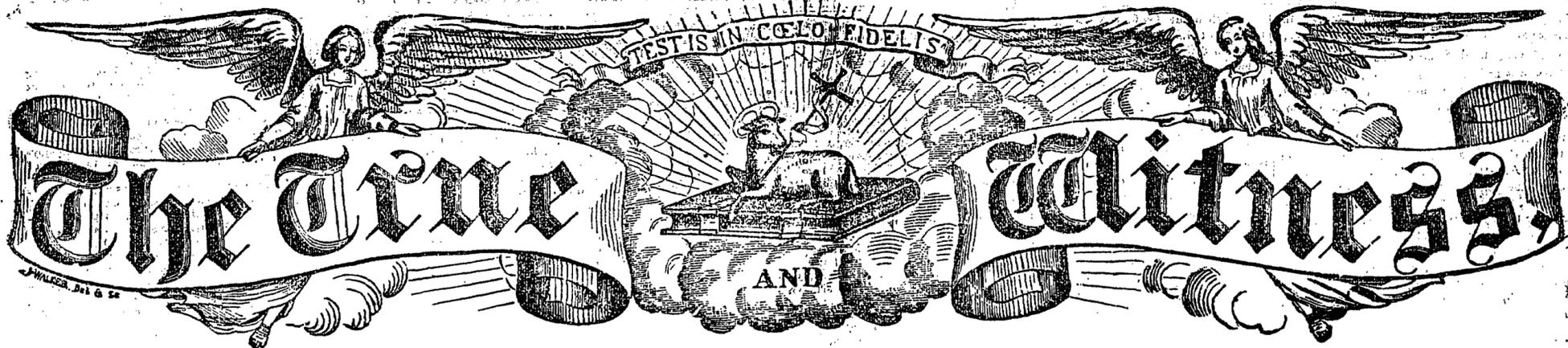
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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ANGELA;

AN HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER III.—A MARTYR'S HOPE.

'Let us ask those martyrs, those monarchs of the East, Who are sitting now in heaven at their Saviour's endless feast, To get us faith from Jesus, and hereafter faith's bright home, And day and night to thank Him for the glorious faith of Rome.—London Oratory Hymns.'

Angela pursued her way rather less rapidly along the rocky path, now gradually descending, till they stood at the entrance of a ravine, which stretched up before them in picturesque obscurity; for the rays of the moon could not reach its depths.

'Now, Sir Knight,' said she, turning as she reached this point, thus letting the light of the moon fall on her shaded face, 'go straight on; you cannot miss it now, I think. Hark! you can even hear the gush of the waters.'

'God and our Blessed Lady reward your charity to a poor Knight of St. John,' said her companion; 'but, by heaven, I will see you back to the outskirts of the town; you cannot return alone so far.'

'There is no need,' said Angela. 'I shall take a different way, to prevent attracting attention. But what is that noise in the valley below?' she added, as the distinct tramp of men broke the stillness of the night.

'It is only my men,' said the Knight; 'they are fortunately on the right track, and I have only now to join them. One word more before we part. Tell me your name, maiden, that I may repay you, where alone I can at present do so.'

'I am a nameless maiden, Sir Knight,' said the maiden sadly; 'my only name is Angela. I never knew another.'

'Blessed Lady!' said the Knight. 'I thought I heard you mention it in the churchyard, and there is such a likeness—'

'Your men are approaching, Sir Knight,' said the maiden; 'it were not becoming that they should see us alone in the dead of night. Farewell! God speed you! A service rendered to a Knight of the Cross is but a duty,' and, without waiting a reply, she bounded down a path to the light, and the Knight saw her light form reappear at some distance, and then again disappear into the town. Then, and then only, did he rouse himself so far as to rejoin quietly his companions, and lead them to the spring indicated to him.—They found it without further difficulty, filled their vessels, and returned to their galley without molestation.

Not so easily bared Angela. As she turned into the town by another entrance, she saw standing in the shade the form of a man, evidently at tempting concealment, and yet eyeing eagerly the valley from which she had come. She had almost reached the spot where he stood before she perceived him, and then, at a glance, she was sure it was no other than Francesco Commeno, the last person in the world she could wish to have seen her. In conscious innocence, however, she passed rapidly on, commenting herself to God, not however, before she heard him mutter to himself:

'It is she herself, the Frank dog, adopted daughter!'

The door of the house was open as she reached it; and hastily hurrying in, she met the horrified looks of Sister Francesca and another nun, who were standing in close consultation together.

'My child,' said the good Sister, 'what is this? Where have you been? We were just going to seek for you.'

'Surely you are not going to follow Annetta's example,' chimed in the other.

Angela cast a look, we must confess, of rather proud contempt at the latter speaker; and hurrying up to Sister Francesca, took both her hands, and stooping down kissed them, saying, as she looked earnestly into her face,

'Mother, I have done nothing wrong. Will you trust me, and to-morrow morning I will go myself and tell Monsignore all that has happened?'

So saying, she passed out on the terrace to avoid any more questions.

The two Sisters stood for a moment in silence. There was a manner about Angela that renewed suspicion, and her mention of the Bishop's name silenced them at once.

'Mother,' said Sister Battista at last, 'let me stay here with you to-night. I am so startled, I could not sleep alone; and that child looks just as if she had seen St. George as well as I.'

'But are you sure, my Sister, replied Sister Francesca, 'that it was not imaginary?'

'Quite sure, Mother,' replied the nun. 'I had risen from my place to go home, and had just turned from the Altar and advanced towards the door, when I saw St. George standing in the moonlight, clad in silver armor, just like he is in the picture in the Cathedral, with a helmet on

his head, and a lance that glimmered like a star. He was pacing quite noiselessly up and down the churchyard, and he rays that fell from him were so bright I was quite bewildered; and I fell down prostrate on the floor where you found me, Mother, and brought me home with you.'

'Holy Virgin!' replied Sister Francesca, 'what does this portend? Some new device of the infidels is on foot. But lie down, Sister, and rest; for it is late. You may sleep here, and we may leave the door into the terrace open; for once that child is going out on the port, she will not easily come in again, and the night is so fine the door were better open all night.'

'But I am taking your bed, Mother?' said the nun.

'No, you are not, my child,' replied Sister Francesca; and she retired into her little chamber, if the hole she inhabited might be called such, and there, laying herself on the pieces of wood that served her only couch, was soon calmly asleep. Sister Battista endeavored to do the same outside; but Angela watched long that night. Starting at every sound, she sat gazing from the terrace, till, to her inexpressible relief, she distinctly saw the whole party of Christians make their way to the beach, and even perceived the flash of the Knight's armor as he stepped into the boat that was to row them to the galley.—Shortly after, scouts were seen in all directions looking out from the neighboring hills, and a party of armed men were making their way towards the shore. But the galley was under weigh, and spreading her white sails to the cool midnight breeze, was soon hovering among the fair islands that bounded the horizon. Why was it that Angela gazed after it as if her whole hopes of happiness were centred in that beautiful bark? She fancied it was the romance of having seen for the first time one of the brave Knights of St. John; but yet she felt there was an undefined something more. So at last, wearied out with her own thoughts, she laid her head on the parapet of the terrace, and in that position, fanned by the night breeze, slept soundly till morning.

It was yet early when Angela stood at the door of the palace; and passing into the women's guest-room, waited the arrival of the Bishop.—He did not keep her long waiting, and, as she knelt for his blessing, with more than usual kindness pressed his hand in benediction on her head; and looking full at her, with one of those gentle yet piercing glances which seemed to read the very soul of those he conversed with, said, as she rose and stood before him,—

'Where was my child last night so late?'

'Ah, Father,' she replied, 'you know all about it already. Sister Francesca has been telling. But I don't mind,' she continued, while a peculiar smile crossed the Bishop's face, 'though they did make out that I was following Annetta's example,' and she began relating the history of the evening before.

'And what were you saying, my child, as the Knight stood beside you in the churchyard of St. John's?' said the Bishop at last, as she finished relating the last words of the Knight.

She colored slightly.

'Ah, Father, I was again thinking that I was a nameless creature; and I made a vow to our Lady that I would serve her, under the protection of St. John, as the spouse of her Son, so that I did but find my name and parentage.'

The Bishop rose, and walked to the window overlooking the port; and Angela almost unconsciously followed, and stood beside him, her attention riveted on the expression of his countenance. His silvery beard fell majestically over his worn and slightly stooping form. The mark of the cross graven from his birth on his forehead, now seemed distinctly to rise and stand out like burning rubies from the flesh around, which assumed a hue of unearthly whiteness;—and Angela almost fancied she could see a pale light lingering round it, kissing the red ring that could be partly seen on the side of the throat uncovered by his beard, and lighting it up till it shone like carbuncles in the rays of the sun.—Slowly he raised his eyes to heaven; and Angela involuntarily knelt in awe, as the tears began silently to course down his aged cheeks, while a look of unearthly ecstasy gathered on his features.

'Ah, my Jesu!' he murmured at last, spreading abroad his withered hands; the white habit of St. Dominick, which he always wore, seeming to gleam with the reflection of the heavenly consolations that were inundating his soul.—'ah, my sweet Jesu! the time is then at last near when I shall shed my blood for Thee! Oh, hope of my early years! oh, one longing of my soul through life! art thou, then, indeed on the eve of being accomplished? Angela, my daughter, thy prayer is heard. I shall not see it; but thy name and thy kindred will be restored to thee; yet a dark cloud of sorrow and trial is gathering over thee; promise here, before the Image of the Crucified, that thou wilt confess the name of Christ, if needs be, unto death.'

'I promise it,—so help me God,' returned the awe-struck girl, clasping her hands, and gazing reverently into the inspired face of the holy Bishop, from whom a supernatural strength seemed to descend at that hour, and fill her soul with an ardor that would have faced death or torture in the cause of Christ.

He made the sign of blessing over her with the pectoral cross, which was the wonder-working means of almost all his miracles.

'Spouse of Jesu! not here, but in other lands, the great St. John be thy guard, thy refuge, and thy rest.'

Filled with astonishment and awe—for his words seemed only the answer to, and an explanation of, her thoughts the night before, though a veil of mystery rested still over them,—she now perceived that Dom Michele had entered unnoticed, and was gazing silently, like her, on the still ecstatic features of the Prelate. Monsignore Carga now turned to him.

'Dom Michele,' said he, 'the marriage feast is almost ready.'

'To-morrow, Monsignore,' said the good priest, thinking he was speaking of Annetta's wedding, which was to take place the next day. 'I only wish the bridal pair were better fitted to partake of it.'

'Not quite so soon,' returned the Bishop; 'a month must pass ere it be celebrated.'

'I do not think they will consent to wait,' Monsignore, replied the priest. 'Francesco Commeno, at least, is in a mighty great hurry.'

The Bishop smiled.

'I did not mean Francesco Commeno's wedding, but Giovanni Andrea Carga's; but is the bride ready?'

'Truly, Monsignore,' replied Dom Michele, who began to see into the mystic meaning of his words, 'if the bridegroom be Giovanni Andrea Carga, the bride must be poor Dona Michele Paleologo; for God do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part them.'

'And even death will not part them, Dom Michele,' replied the Bishop; 'that time will be but the bridal-day, which will unite them together before their King. See you those waters that he so still before us? There, even there, is the scene of our conflict.'

'I am ready, Monsignore,' said the good priest—'give me but your blessing, that your mantle of high courage may descend upon my poor weak soul; and he crossed himself devoutly, as the Bishop continued in tones that seemed like the very echo of his Master's on earth:

'I have prayed for thee, that thy strength fail not. Be of good courage, for the enemy shall not prevail against thee!'

The whole town is in a stir this morning,' said Dom Michele, after a pause of several minutes, during which there was deep silence, unbroken save by the busy hum of the town borne up to the windows, 'about a supposed apparition of St. George, walking up and down the churchyard of St. John. One has seen him passing swiftly along the streets; another on the seashore, majestically waving his sword; another round the hill-side, with his shining lance,—in fact the tales are numberless, and spread from mouth to mouth like wildfire, carrying a panic along with them; for these apparitions always portend some misfortune. I concluded at last that some one belonging to the Maltese vessel that anchored in our port last night had been wandering about the town in knightly armor;—but your Lordship's words make me begin to think there is some truth in the reports, especially as there is no galley in the harbor this morning.'

'It left this morning, about two o'clock,' replied Angela.

'Ah, you have been watching it till that hour,' returned the good priest; 'and you look, too, as if you had not slept all night. Per Bacco!' continued he, seeing her changing color and conscious face; 'but I shall begin to think it is true what they say, that you were seen at midnight talking to the apparition.'

'And if I was, Father,' replied she, 'you will not say, like Sister Battista, that I am imitating Annetta, will you?'

'Does a word said for your good rankle so long within you, my child?' said the Bishop kindly. 'How, then, will you keep the promise you have just made to your Lord?'

'Oh, my Father, my Father,' replied the now weeping and conscience-stricken girl; 'how right you are! May God forgive me, and give me grace to do all His will.'

'Holy Virgin!' here broke in Dom Michele; 'there are souls, in good earnest! See, see, Monsignore, one, two, three, out there, turning the head over against Paros; and there comes another, as I am speaking. Why, it is a whole squadron.'

'It is the Viceroy of Naples' fleet,' replied the Bishop, as tranquilly as it were a thing he had expected long. 'They will anchor in the port; and, Angela, my child, though I do not blame you for helping the brave Knight of St.

John last night to find the spring, do not let your charity carry you to do the same to these Neapolitans; for they are the sworn enemies of the Republic of Venice, and are waging an unnatural war, Christian against Christian, when all should be united against our common foe—the infidel. Neither the Pope nor the Knights of Malta will help them, though repeatedly solicited to do so; so our line must be to follow the course adopted in these matters by the Vicar of Christ, and not to give any unnecessary handle to the Turks to chastise the innocent, by making them fancy we uphold one side against the other.'

'That is just what I was trying to convince her of last night,' said Dom Michele. 'I hope you will mind Monsignore's words more than you seem to have done now, Angela.'

'It is not exactly the same case, Father,' replied Angela playfully; 'it was simply a matter of precaution not to aid the Knights of St. John. Not to aid the Neapolitans is duty backed by precaution.'

'Ah, you argue,' said the priest, 'I ought and shaking his finger at her; 'you must always have the last word.'

'Dom Michele,' said the Bishop, 'send for Dom Antonio, the Grand Vicar, and I will give orders how to act during the time this fleet is in the harbor. And now, Angela, my child,' he added, as the priest left the room, 'I will give you something you must keep very carefully, as the only thing that remains whereby the identity of your birth could be discovered.'

He pulled forth a steel chain, to which hung appended a reliquary. 'Not being of value, I conclude it was not thought worth while to rob you of it; and I took it from your neck and preserved it when you fell into my hands. See, there are initials engraved on it, and a relic of the true Cross is encased within. Take it, and keep it safely; for I may not have another opportunity of giving it to you.'

'I have a faint recollection now,' said Angela, 'of my mother hanging this round my neck and making me kiss it morning and evening, and now, as I look at it, methinks as yesterday I remember my brother's trying one day to take it away from me in a childish quarrel. But why give it me now? why not keep it as heretofore?' she added, a strange pang shooting across her heart.

But she had no time for more, as Dom Michele summoned the Bishop away; and tenderly giving her his parting blessing, he left the room.

There she stood, watching those proud galleys that evening, as they beat their way into the port; for a strong north wind had arisen, which almost forbade their entrance, and they bore up against it, dashing the foam from their hundred oars, and looking, to her eyes, like beautiful sea monsters ploughing their way along the deep; while, on the other hand, the festive song close by announced the eve of Annetta's marriage.

Before daylight the next morning, the wedding procession had passed up to the parish church, the nuptial Mass had been said,—though no partaking of the Blessed Sacrament could take place, as Francesco, even in the most solemn part of the service, refused to kneel, and, seated, by his scornful manner and contemptuous smile, to be verifying Dom Michele's prediction of a few evenings before. Gaily went round the jest and the song, the wine-cup and the flagon; but even amid the marriage festivities Francesco was to be seen eagerly asking after any news of the Neapolitan vessels, and exchanging glances and words of secret import with his Greek friends, who composed all his invitations to the wedding-dinner.

A carouse long into the night, and a dance which was kept up till midnight, ended the entertainment; and then Annetta was borne to her husband's house, past the door where her aunt was still kneeling in prayer for her; nor could the good nun restrain her tears, as she thought of her who once had promised so fair, and longed to dedicate herself to God, as the pure spouse of His Son, being given up so far to the desires of her own heart as to have her fate indissolubly bound up with that of an alien from the fold of Christ. Nay, more; Francesco was the well-known machinator of all the calumnies and plots which some of the schismatic Greeks had long been trying to concoct against the Pastor of the island, in revenge for the firmness he had shown in opposing any Catholic furnishing them with materials for the construction or reparation of their churches, and the numerous conversions his zeal and holy life had effected among them.

Persons may wonder at Francesco's insisting on marrying Annetta; but she was decidedly the prettiest girl in the town, and the very boast of having persuaded the pretty postulant of Saint John's to have him, and the certainty he felt of being able to carry out his plan of perverting her from her faith after he had made away with the bishop induced him to consent to any thing to gain his

ends. A pique, too, against Angela, who, unconscious of his admiration, never even turned to look at him, or listen to him when she could ignore him no longer, made him the more determined to obtain Annetta—and we have seen how well he succeeded.

CHAPTER IV.—A SKETCH OF THE BISHOP'S LIFE.

'His words like gentlest dews distill,
His face as calm as summer's eve,
His look can tame the wildest will,
And make the stoutest heart to grieve.'
London Oratory Hymns.

The Venerable Giovanni Andrea Carga was born in the year of our Lord 1560, in the city of Venice. His Mother Modesta, while on a visit to her relations, brought into the world the marvellous child, who even before his birth had been, we may well imagine, a source of spiritual joy and consolation instead of sorrow, as if to prefigure what sanctity God had in store for this favored child of hers; and how very great was the wondering awe of the attendants when they perceived on the brow of the new-born babe a red mark in the form of a cross, and round his neck an excrescence, as if formed by nature to betoken the kind of martyrdom he was one day to endure. It was the 11th of November, and in honor of the warrior-saint the child was immediately baptized Martin, and brought up by his pious mother more like a treasure committed to her care to be returned to God, than mothers often do. And soon the child gave all those marks of sanctity which God is pleased to show forth in those whom he is calling to eminent holiness. Grave, silent, unclimbed to the sports of his age, the little Martin spent his time either before the Blessed Sacrament, or the favorite picture of a Madonna that hung in one of the rooms of the palace; and those who looked upon his unearthly beauty and angelic modesty, joined to all the graceful simplicity of a child, often struck with a secret awe, said to the wondering mother:

'What an one, think you, shall this child be?'

One day she met him coming out of his favorite room, not, as usual, with that sweet and composed peace that usually dwelt on his infantine features (though he had then only attained the age of ten years), but the tears rapidly chasing one another down his cheeks, and his whole exterior betokening intense grief.

'What is the matter? what are these tears about?' said the mother, 'what have you been doing wrong? for the jealousy hid from her precious charge the idea she entertained of his future sanctity, by assuming sometime a cold and stern manner.'

'Nothing,' replied the sobbing child; 'I am crying because I could not bear to see the Madonna weep.'

'You have been doing something wrong,' again returned Modesta; 'and if the Madonna weeps, it is only because you are naughty.'

'No, no,' said the child; 'I have done nothing wrong. The Madonna has been making me cry, I could not help it when I saw her tears. Come and see if it is not true; and leading his astonished mother to the painting, she saw indeed the miraculous tears chasing each other down the pale cheeks of the Mother of Mercy.'

And why did Mary weep? Was it seeing the then impending fearful slaughter of her children in the island of Cyprus, when the schismatic infidel seized upon the true defender of Farmagosta; and the heroic Bragadino, the flower of Venetian chivalry, amid the tortures of being flayed alive by his barbarous captors, preserved unshaken, in those untold agonies, the calm endurance, the meek forgiveness of his Lord, as with his last breath he murmured, like Him, 'Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do?'

Or did Mary weep for the plague of heresy then spreading far and wide, and eating out the heart of the fairest kingdom of Europe, and the martyrdom and suppression of the brave Knights of St. John in England, under the slaughter of the 8th Henry? Or, was it, as some say, for the fearful pestilence that in a few years was to decimate the fair 'bride of the sea' and count among its victims the little Martin's own father and brothers and sister? And the mother, the pious and chaste Modesta—she lived through the dreadful malady with her youngest-born, to guard the treasure committed to her till safe within the sanctuary of the religious life.—At the age of eighteen, they had seen the face that once wept so sadly smile joyously—a new miracle—on his consecration to God. She, too, then went to rest; for Modesta's work was done. The great St. Dominick had received her child spotless and unstained from her arms—his white habit he had adopted well befitting the innocence of his pure soul; and she had seen him uniting the virtues of two Apostles whose names he took—the loving gentleness and tenderness of the beloved disciple, St. John; and the ardent longing for suffering that adorned the great lover of the Cross, St. Andrew. He went through his novitiate with the humility and fervor to be

expected from such a childhood, received the censure of the canonical age, and in due time, after having finished his course of theological studies, was ordained priest, and sent forth on the apostolic missions natural to the sons of St. Dominic. Grace fell from his lips; the unction of his discourses touched all hearts; his fame spread through Italy; and the Holy Father gave him the title and extraordinary faculties of General Apostolic Preacher. But while Italy hung on the words, that burst from his impassioned breast, and admired the humble monk panted for other lands, where, amid danger and bloodshed, not amid honors and applause, he might work for his Lord, and seal with his blood the faith of Christ. Was it, perhaps, the sight of the urn in the quiet church of his novitiate at Venice, the church of San Giovanni Paolo, where the skin of the noble Bragadino (stolen by a Christian slave when stuffed with straw, for it had been exposed on the walls of Constantinople by his savage foes) was religiously preserved, that raised his ardor? Or was it the words of the saintly Father Angelo Calepus (who, spared from the storm of Nicoria, and condemned over and over again to death for his work among the wavering Christian slaves of Constantinople, always escaped as if by miracles, and at last returned to work for them by begging alms from their richer brethren in Europe) that fired the heart of the young Carga? Or was it that mysterious pre-presentation God imparts to His Saints that made him look towards the East as the goal of all his hopes, and hail as the hour of his first triumph, the day when the voice of his Superior sent him forth to join the Mission at Galata, in Constantinople? There still the faithful sons of St. Dominic labor on, on the spot where he was Superior for years, till the hour comes for so much blood and toil to bear its fruit, and the East returns once more to Catholic unity and truth. Soon he was appointed Prior of the Convent, and Delegate of the Holy See in all religious matters for the various missions and churches of the Levant. It was here that he saved with his own hands a child washed ashore from a Turkish vessel which had foundered, and all on board perished. He took the little Angela (for only so much of her name and pedigree could the child tell) under his protection, and placed her with a pious Christian lady for education. The tattered richness of the child's dress, her noble air and features, and the purity of her dishing Italian accents, all made him conjecture that she was the scion of some noble house; that she was either stolen from her parents by the Turkish pirates, or spared after the massacre of all her family for her infantine beauty, and on her way to Constantinople for the use of the harem, or to be sold as a slave, when rescued by Providence by the destruction of her captor's vessel. But no other clue could be obtained to her history; and the little Angela grew up carefully nurtured, according to her supposed rank, till the age of fifteen, caring for nothing but her saintly Father, as she always called him. She clung to him as one who always spoke to her in the language she ever cherished as the tongue of her own bright land, visions which haunted her childish memory; though not even the chance of finding her own kindred could persuade her to think of being sent there, and being parted from her kind and gentle protector. When, after ten or twelve years labor in Constantinople, the news spread among the Christians that the Apostolic Father Giovanni was appointed Bishop of the island of Syra, in the Archipelago of Greece, great was the cry of lamentation, loud the weeping, among those whom he had gained to the faith or strengthened in it, and even among the schismatic Greeks and infidels, who voluntarily respected and loved the gentle and fervent Father. But the little Angela pined like a fading flower; and at last, when the Bishop, after taking possession of his see, had provided a refuge for her with Sister Francesca, (the Superiress of the Franciscan Tertians, or Monache di Casa, who had been long established in the island, in connexion with the Church and Hospital of the Franciscan monks in the middle of the town), he allowed her to join him there, more especially as, with her youth and beauty, it was a safer place for her than Constantinople itself. But other labors awaited the new prelate. The decrees of the Council of Trent, published some forty years back, had never been enforced by his predecessors. Abuses were rife; secessions from the United Greeks to the schismatic ranks constant, especially on account of the mixed marriages, allowing half the children to be brought up in the rite of the father, half in that of the mother. Gigantic as was the enterprise, he girded himself to work first, of establishing in every church of his diocese the Latin rite, and then putting in force all the decrees of the Council of Trent, which had lain dormant till then. The example was followed in all the Islands of the Archipelago; and to this day not a single church of the United Greek rite exists in the whole of Greece, the Latin being universally followed. The change was facilitated by the fact of many among the inhabitants being of the Venetian and Neapolitan origin, and of course accustomed to and preferring the Western liturgy, as the liturgy of their birth-place. Although now almost all traces of the Italian language and manners are lost among the people of the Cyclades, the fact is fully borne out by many of their family names being completely Italian, and the remnant of Italian words still used among the islanders, both Catholics and schismatics. Indeed, at that time many of the discourses were made in Italian; though the Bishop, anxious to be understood by all his flock, caused his to be translated into Greek by a priest who stood beside him. The chief abuses carried on in the island besides the great one of mixed marriages were, the negligence of some parents in having their children baptized immediately after their birth, so that some had died without the regenerating stream; also the negligence of other relations in calling in the parish priest in case of illness, so that here again death had occurred without the Sacraments of the Church. Since the occupation of the island by the Turks, the Angelus had never been sung, but no sooner did the vener-

able Bishop put his foot in the island, than the mystery of the Incarnation again received its threefold daily honor, and the "De Profundis" chimed out at night from the bells of the Cathedral of St. George, under whose protection the island is placed. And soon the fruit of his labors appeared. Numbers of schismatic Greeks were won back by the gentleness of his manner, and the persuasive eloquence of his holy life, to return to the bosom of the Church; and even some Turks, regardless of the capital punishment always attending their conversion; had been secretly got off to Christian lands by the dexterity of the good prelate, there to practice the faith they could not in their own. Another of his cares was the religious education of the little girls of the diocese; for he used to say, the morality of the man depends upon the training of the mother; and how can the mother give to her children what she has not first learnt herself. To provide for this, he formed a band of Tertians, of the third order of St. Dominic; under the invocation of St. Catherine of Siena, who took charge of the schools for the poor; each living in her own house, following a certain rule, and meeting twice a day in the cathedral-church of St. George for their devotions in public, as the Franciscans had done for years, under the direction of the Fathers who occupied the Hospital of St. John Baptist. These good Sisters severally took charge of the churches to which they belonged, washing and mending the sacred linen and vestments, sweeping and cleaning the church, keeping up the oil-lamps that burnt day and night before the altars, and setting an example to all of fervor and regularity, as they led all the devotions of the people. They gathered them by the sound of the bell for the Rosary at night, and the visit to the Blessed Sacrament in the afternoon, to which men, women, and children flocked with primitive devotion.

The Bishop's own household, according to the saying of St. Paul, was the pattern to his flock. It resembled a monastery. The poor hard pallet that stood in his sleeping chamber, was the same which he had used in his conventual days; women were only allowed access into a room near the entrance; every article of furniture was of apostolic simplicity; his food, according to the rule of St. Dominic, one perpetual abstinence; his nights were mostly spent in prayer; and he rose betimes in the morning for the celebration of Mass in his private oratory, and then to pass the whole day, perhaps, in the arduous duties of his see. No wonder Angela found a difference in her life here from the time when she was at Constantinople; when during his daily visits to the Christian slaves close to where she lived, she could almost every day get a sight of her benefactor. He had always a kind word for the child of his adoption; but the palace now was no place for her. Immersed in business, little time had the venerable Bishop for going out, save when called to administer (as is the custom in those parts) the Sacrament of Confirmation to some dying infant; but he often sent Dom Michele, his chaplain, to see after the health and happiness of his protegee, as we have seen on the evening when our story begins. Angela, who by her beauty and innocence was rather a sort of spoiled child with every one, always contrived to let the good priest know what was uppermost in her thoughts—which, if she had been checked at once, perhaps she would not have done. Good Dom Michele was himself quite as great an admirer of his saintly Bishop as Angela herself, and it must be said, rather enjoyed hearing her talk of him, and listening to her contrasting the Bishop's gentle, captivating manners and noble intellectual cast of countenance with poor Sister Francesca. The latter, simple and ignorant, knew nothing but how to keep her strict rule in its utmost rigor, to work unceasingly at her everlasting distaff or coarse wool in the silence she was accustomed to in her solitary chamber from her youth up, and thought nothing so perfect as her rocky island home. Little sympathy had she then for Angela's glowing rhapsodies over skies and sunsets, flowers and birds, or the high tales of romance and chivalry she had revelled in from childhood. Every secular was to her mind simply something to make the sign of the Cross very devoutly at on seeing, something to sigh over; but in her zeal and love for her vocation she did not see that she was driving back Angela's mind from what she most wished her to embrace. Yet she was so good, so charitable, so self-denying, so humble, that these faults were only like specks in the sun—errors of judgment, not of will; and Angela, in spite of it all, loved her sincerely, and often reproached herself with what she called her ingratitude, in not appreciating her more.

(To be Continued.)

THE FRUITS OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

(From the Weekly Register.)

The New Zealand news which we published last week was truly hideous. If we may believe the concurrent testimony of all the correspondents, whether of the English or Australian papers, a new and fanatical superstition has sprung up, and has spread extensively among the natives, especially absorbing those who were reckoned upon as converts to Anglicanism. The Times, the Star, and Sydney Morning Herald agree so far. What the exact nature of this superstition is we are not told, but it includes a fanatical hatred of Christians, with a special tenderness towards Jews—for 'Hautaus' or Pio Maristias, as the followers of the new sect are variously called, believe themselves, it is said to be in some way connected with the ancient people of God. We are compelled, of course, to trust to very imperfect accounts in judging of these affairs, and should greatly wish to have the testimony of some one on whom we could fully rely—for instance, Bishop Pompallier. The most horrible fact is that a missionary of the Established Church (though of German origin), Mr. Volkner, has been seized, hanged, but (after the approved custom in England under Elizabeth with regard to Catholic Priests) cut down before he was dead, when 'his brains were extracted, his eyes torn out and eaten, and the blood licked by an eager crowd of men, women, and children. Having been otherwise mutilated, the body was first thrown to the dogs, and then, to quiet their fighting, thrown into a cesspool. Hideous as this too certainly is, there is much which one would fain learn on good authority. The horrible thing is (and this is a point on which all accounts agree) that the professed converts to Anglicanism, of whom there have long been so many in New Zealand, have almost, if not quite, univer-

sally joined this new superstition. It had been hoped that that one corner of the world was an exception to the otherwise universal rule that Protestant Missionaries make no converts. There they boasted to have converted whole tribes. Sad as it was that they should be converted merely to an heretical form of Christian profession, no one could fail to rejoice in the change if from heathenism the poor Maoris had really become sincere Anglicans. Unhappily, however, it seems now to be admitted the so-called converts themselves have joined in the formation of this new fanatical superstition, and in the crimes to which it has led. In poor Mr. Volkner's murder we are told that his converts did not take an active part, but they at least stood by and consented to his death, and, it seems, shared in the cannibalism which followed it. This is a new thing. Many a Catholic Missionary has received the crown of martyrdom from the savages whom he came to convert. But no one ever heard of one who was either murdered or eaten by his own baptised converts, or with their connivance. This is the precise point; because it shows to how slight a depth Christianity penetrated into these supposed converts. And yet New Zealand, we had been assured, has for many years been Anglican in religion. The correspondent of the Sydney Herald now says:—'It is evident, and confessed by the most godly of the Missionary body, if indeed such testimony were necessary, that Christianity has but little hold on Maori society.' Some Missionaries, indeed, say that they have never met with a case of true conversion amongst the Maoris. Upon one question we are left quite in the dark, i.e., it is never stated whether or not any Catholic natives, who are considerably more numerous than the Protestants, have joined this new superstition or been implicated in its crimes. This, of course, does not prove the negative; but when we remember the fondness of Protestants to bring charges against Catholic Missionaries, it goes near it. We heartily and sanguinely hope that our inference on this point will hereafter be confirmed by direct evidence.

Meanwhile it is a most remarkable fact that this bastard seed of a new delusion should have sprung up so rank in the field where well meaning and respectable men have so long been sowing Protestantism—the more remarkable, because unfortunately it is not solitary. The fact most certain with regard to the rebels in China is, that it was out of the teaching and the books of Protestant Missionaries that they framed their new superstition. It will not be forgotten that the murder of Catholics has always been the work to which these rebels have most zealously devoted themselves, and also that at first several of the Protestant Missionaries actually recognised them (chiefly it would seem on that ground) as their spiritual children, and one at least for a time actually joined them, though he soon found it necessary to seek his safety by flight. It would seem that the means employed by the Protestant Missionaries, though not availing to convert the heathen to Protestantism, have sufficed to produce a new delusion, a Tertium quid, neither Anglican nor yet heathen, but more horrible than heathenism itself; and both in China and New Zealand. Nor does this seem to be a mere accidental coincidence. The chief, we had almost said the only means employed to work upon the heathen by most Protestant missionaries is, the circulation of very wretched translations of the Holy Scriptures. If this produces any effect at all (which we should beforehand have felt inclined to doubt) that effect could hardly fail to be the invention of some new and hideous form of superstition engendered in the minds of ignorant heathens by mixing fragments of truth utterly misunderstood with their original errors. It is very remarkable that a strange mixture of Judaism has characterized the new superstition both of China and of New Zealand. This is what we might reasonably have expected. When the Old and New Testament are put together into the hands of an uneducated heathen he has no means of guessing that a very large part of the former has already been fulfilled and has no authority in the present day. It is very remarkable that the New Zealand followers of the new superstition have so high an idea of the exclusive privilege of the natural seed of Abraham that while murdering all Christians they feared Divine judgment because a Jew had for a while been bound by them. This has evidently resulted from an ignorant misinterpretation of the Old Testament by men who do not understand, because they have not been taught, that 'if ye are Christ's then are you Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promises.' This single fact proves that the new superstition is the direct result of the teaching of the Protestant missionaries.

That these well meaning men have failed to obtain any strong personal influence which might counteract the delusions which the wretched heathen had derived from their abuse of Scripture is most natural. They have been we doubt not in general very respectable, in many cases very good men. But they have evidently been very much like other European settlers. They have fixed themselves and their families in the best situations. They have made themselves as comfortable as they could. They have taken huge grants of land. They have named wives and begotten sons and daughters, and taken wives to their sons and given their daughters in marriage. What wonder that the natives have been sharp-sighted enough to see that, however sincere the Missionaries are in their desire for their conversion, their predominant desire has been for something else—that (reversing the word of St. Paul) they seek 'not them but theirs?' It does not appear that in any Missionary country, the natives regard the best Protestant Missionaries as anything more than highly respectable and very prosperous adventurers. Are they in plain truth much mistaken? If they had thought anything else must they not have shut their eyes to notorious facts? The New Zealand correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald says:—'The natives give two reasons for Mr. Volkner's murder. One of these is a special reason, and one is general. The special reason is, that the Opoliki natives had been told that Mr. Volkner reported to the Governor that they were carrying on a secret correspondence with the rebels through an agency which for the present we refrain from mentioning. The general reason is this, that they attribute the war to the Missionaries. They say; they came first to the country and bought land, that the Government came next, and the Missionaries used their influence to buy land for the Government; and that from this cause the present war sprang. The fanatics declare, therefore, that they will murder all Missionaries.' We may note here a special difference between the case of poor Mr. Volkner and that of the Catholic martyr Missionaries. Heathen peoples have often murdered and still more often attempted to murder these last; before they had experience of their way of living, and the effects of their mission. But we never heard of their doing so afterwards. But in New Zealand the Protestant Missionaries were welcomed when they first came as unknown Europeans, and it was only after full experience of their manner of life, and of its effects upon the country, that the natives (including their own converts) have been inflamed against them. The well-known fact of their purchasing lands more extensive than an English country, for a Birmingham hatbox or a few beads, may account for this 'general reason.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The community of the Sacred Heart at Glasnevin have purchased Mountview, the property of Wm. Dargau, Esq., D.L., situated near Dundrum, county Dublin. This well-known residence was, in the year 1853, honored by the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria, who went through the house, gardens and demesne, and expressed her admiration of them, and of the beautiful views of the surrounding country visible from the tower attached to the house. The educational establishment at Glasnevin will be removed there as soon as possible.

On Sunday, July 23rd, the Lord Bishop of Limerick administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 123 children of both sexes, in the parish church of Monaleen. The congregation assembled to witness this extremely interesting and impressive ceremony was one of the most numerous, considering the size of the parish, that has been witnessed for many years.

To the deep regret of all who knew his many amiable qualities, his rare virtues, and ardent piety, the Rev. J. F. Schneider, O.S.S.R., has left Mount St. Alphonsus, for New York, by order of the Superior General in Rome. — Limerick Reporter.

The nuns of the Presentation Convent, Dungarvan, return their sincere thanks to Charles R. Barry, Esq., M.P., who, after his return for this borough, kindly visited their community, and handed them £25 for clothing and assisting the poor children educated in their schools. — Waterford News.

On Thursday, July 6th, a deputation representing the united parishes of Togher, Dysart, and Drumcar, waited on their worthy and respected curate, the Rev. Wm. McKeone, and presented him with a valuable horse, flag and harness, together with a handsome well filled purse. The gift was one worthy indeed of the generous hearts of the 'sea side men,' and is an honorable testimony to the love and respect in which the Rev. Mr. McKeone is held by his good and kind parishioners. The occasion was well selected and shows a great deal of kindly feeling and thoughtful consideration on their part. Father McKeone has only lately returned from the South of France, where he was obliged to reside for some time for the benefit of his health, and no doubt but this spontaneous offering of joy at his return, will do a great deal in restoring him to his former health and spirits. After reading the address and reply, the members of the deputation, and a number of clergy were most hospitably entertained by Father McKeone, and after spending a few pleasant hours, all returned home wishing him many happy years to enjoy his present.

On Sunday the 16, instant, a mission was opened in the beautiful new Gothic Church of the parish of Balladragan, County Wexford. It is conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. Cooke, assisted by three of the missionaries of his order—Rev. Fathers Redmond, Nolan, and Chevallier. At the opening of the mission the venerated and saintly prelate of the diocese, Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, was to be seen, as on every similar occasion, encouraging by his ever welcome presence both his priests and his people. Over that noble priesthood and ever faithful people, by whom his lordship is so affectionately loved and revered, may be long continue to reign in the enjoyment of his present excellent health. A numerous staff of the clergy of the diocese are in constant attendance, to aid by their zealous co-operation in the work of the confessional. The first week of the mission has not yet ended, and already the confessors are surrounded by immense crowds of eager penitents, and the altar rails thronged morning after morning by at least three hundred devout communicants. The zeal of the good pastor, Rev. Father Roche, is beyond all praise.

The Rev. Nicholas Furlong, O.S.A., Prior of Callan Convent, left Ireland some weeks ago for Rome, to vote at a General Chapter, held in Rome, on Saturday, the 19th of Pentecost, for a new General of the Order, instead of the late Most Rev. F. Mezaliff, who visited this country two years ago, but who on his return was appointed to one of the vacant Italian sees by Pius IX. At the chapter referred to, Dr. Furlong was raised to the exalted dignity of Assistant-General for Germany and the other provinces outside Italy. This is the first time in the history of the Order of St. Augustine that an Irishman was appointed to be assistant, and at the same time to have a residence in Ireland. Indeed but one or two of our countrymen have been appointed to the office at all, viz., the late Father Rice, brother to the founder of the Christian Brothers, and Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, the world-famed champion of Irish freedom—but their residence during the period of office was near to head quarters, in Malta or Rome. Wexford, then, may feel proud of her children, for Nicholas Furlong is one of them.—He was born at Carrigyrone, studied in Rome, was first appointed to the Convent of Grantstown, Banow, then to Callan, where he has remained ever since (over 20 years). To his zealous labours and preaching and teaching the people of Callan can give undeniable testimony. He established a college there for lay students and novices, in which he taught to both the different branches of education adapted to their callings viz., English, French, Greek, Italian, mathematics, philosophy, and theology. His labours were truly herculean, for besides the attention he should principally give to the college and novitiate, he was seldom without some high position in the order. In consideration of his great abilities he received the title of D.D. from Rome, and his Order in Ireland twice appointed him to the highest dignity it was in their power to confer, namely, the Provinciate.—Wexford People.

The following letter from the Protestant physician of the Limerick Union is an important testimony to the inestimable value of the self-sacrificing labours of the Sisters of Mercy in the Irish work houses and hospitals. The letter is a reply to a Cork gentleman, who wrote to Limerick for information on the subject:—

'Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of this morning's date, asking my opinion as to the practical working, in the hospitals of the Limerick Union, of the Sisters of Mercy, as nurses in charge of our sick poor, stating at the same time your intention of proposing the introduction of these good ladies into the Cork Union for like purpose, as already adopted here.

'In reply, permit me to say that having had a lengthened experience of the operation of our medical charities, and having devoted no small share of attention to the subject, especially since the passing of 'The New Poor-Law Amendment Act' of 7th Aug., 1862, I feel more convinced than ever of the propriety of the course adopted by the Limerick Board of Guardians in having appointed the Sisters to take charge of the extensive hospitals of the Union.—Differing, as I do, in religious belief with those ladies, I would be wanting in candour if I did not express my admiration at the zeal, ability, and efficiency, as well as strict regard to economy, with which the Sisters of Mercy discharge the onerous duties that devolve upon them, and to which in a great measure may be attributed the growing public confidence here in our Union Hospital system, which I proudly view as a model institution.

'I do not wish to draw invidious distinctions, but it may not be out of place to mention that during the past year we have had epidemic fever very prevalent in this city, and whilst our Union Fever Hospital was freely and to a large extent made use of by the labouring poor, as well as the tradesmen of Limerick, yet the average mortality there was on a much smaller scale than that of certain other establishments not under poor-law management.—This is a stubborn fact, and must, I apprehend, be attributed to the superior nursing which the sick receive here under our present most admirable system; for be assured that the skill of the physician can avail but little unless supplemented by the hand of the faithful nurse.

'Wishing you success in this undertaking, believe me, dear Sir, your faithful servant,
JOSEPH PARKER, M.D., T.O.'

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin has presented the committee of the Waterford River Regatta with a very handsome and valuable cup, to be disposed of as it may think fit. His lordship has acted with the greatest liberality towards many of our local institutions during his visit to this city. — Waterford Mail.

'AN IRISH COUNTY ASSIZES.
To the Editor of the London Times.
Sir,—At the assizes now supposed to be holding for the county of Donegal, in which there are about 240,000 inhabitants, there is not one case of either criminal or civil nature to be tried. The Sheriff presented the Judge with a pair of white gloves yesterday evening on his opening the commission, and today the Judges borrowed fishing-rods and are enjoying *otium cum dig.* on the banks of the river of Foyle.

The Judge, on receiving the gloves and congratulating the county, remarked that, though such things might occur in places of small population, he believed it to be totally unprecedented in anything approaching so large a number as 240,000.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A DONEGAL GRAND JUROR.

Baron Hughes, in his address to the grand jury as the opening of the assizes for the county of Tyrone, thus alluded to the state of the county as regarded crime.—Having referred to the fact that there were only six cases on the calendar, one of which was a homicide, he said:—

But, my Lord Claude Hamilton and gentlemen, I regret that the calendar is not a just criterion of the state of the county. It appears from the report of officer of constabulary in Dungannon that a large body of Orangemen, armed with large bludgeons, scythes, and pistols, on the 12th of July last attempted to enter the town, and came into collision with the police. It appears that this body were repulsed by the police, but afterwards being largely reinforced, succeeded in entering the town, broke a great number of windows, and kept all the peaceable-disposed persons in the town in great terror. Unfortunately, gentlemen, another collision then occurred between the Orangemen and the police, and the constabulary officer reports that three of his men were seriously injured, and that nine others were repeatedly hit by the stones thrown by the Orangemen. A similar outrage on the same day was committed by another body of Orangemen in Cookstown. I am happy to say that the remarks I have made with regard to the breaches of the peace at Dungannon and Cookstown do not apply to this or any other part of your county.'

After the above address, Thomas McOrory and William McOrossan were arraigned and found guilty of the manslaughter of George Elliot, a militiaman, at Omagh, on the 7th ult. There being a recommendation to mercy, his Lordship sentenced the prisoners to 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor.

At the opening of the county Down assizes, Mr. Justice Hayes congratulated the grand jury upon the state of the calendar, the crimes being, with only one or two exceptions, of a very ordinary character. Mr. Delacherois not being able to attend to prosecute Mr. Tonnent for the late assault in Donaghadee, it was ordered that the case stand over for next assizes.

Baron Fitzgerald, in addressing the county Antrim, said as to the state of the calendar:—'I am happy to tell you that your Crown business is far from heavy at these assizes. The number of distinct cases in which bills are likely to be laid before you are about twelve, and they include three cases arising out of the last week's excitement. Indeed, I may say that the state of your county is satisfactory.'

At the Bandon Petty Sessions lately, a large number of persons were summoned for breaching windows and other disorderly conduct during the elections. The magistrates after an hour's deliberation determined on sending the parties for trial at the ensuing assizes.

It is gratifying to learn, on the authority of the Mayor, that the town of Belfast is 'at this moment in a state of perfect tranquillity.' When, however, the Mayor goes on to inform us, in the letter which we publish to-day, that the present contested election has passed over with less rioting or disturbance than was ever known in Belfast on any similar occasion, we have a standard by which to measure the value of his assurance. Anarchy being the normal condition of Belfast during an election, and by no means unusual in the intervals between elections, the Mayor regards with the utmost self-complacency any outbreak of disorder in which there is 'no loss of life or limb.' Now, we know from the testimony of an eye witness who actually took place in the Belfast Court-house on the day of the nomination. The town having been occupied on the previous night by a large force of constables and soldiers, there were no affrays in the streets, but the fact of there being no affray in the Court-house was solely due to the overwhelming strength of the Orangemen. It was understood that an equal number of each party was to be admitted, by tickets issued by the mayor, to the platform, but the Conservatives soon proved to be five to one. As for the body of the ball, it was so exclusively filled by Orange ruffians of the lowest order, flourishing bludgeons, that Lord John Kay, who polled 1,081 votes, had not a single ball held up in his favour. It was, no doubt, a fortunate circumstance for the public peace that no Liberals, whether Catholics or Protestants, were allowed to enter; but it could hardly have happened without the connivance of the police, who guarded all the approaches, and this connivance argued the grossest partiality. The Mayor does not attempt to deny the fact, but he throws the blame on 'Colonel Wood and Resident Magistrates.' He had withdrawn the local police force lest they should be suspected of partisanship, and had left the doors in the custody of the regular constabulary, with orders to admit one person at a time from each party. If this be so, he must be personally acquitted of packing the Court-house with Orange rowdies, and it will remain for them in command of the constabulary to rebut the charge. Whoever was responsible for it, it does little honour to the municipality of Belfast, and it is strange that the Mayor should take credit to himself for a 'tranquillity' apparently produced by sheer terrorism.

If any further proof were wanting of the power exercised by the Orange mob in Belfast, it is furnished by the report of the scene at the Declaration of the Poll which we published yesterday. 'The moment the Mayor withdrew to an anteroom for the purpose of counting up the votes, it was moved by one of the mob that a notorious Orangeman connected with Sandy-row should take the chair.' Having done so, amid the acclamations of his brethren, he proposed that a song should be struck up. Accordingly a number of violent party songs, such as 'Derry Walls, Boyne Water,' and 'No Surrender,' were sung in the Court-house and although a few gentlemen called Shame! men of intelligence and education, holding 'respectable positions in Belfast,' were not ashamed to join in the chorus. These proceedings were followed by the delivery of a ribald speech ridiculing with ebocking buffonery the most sacred doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith. We are not informed whether Sir Hugh Cairns countenanced this outrage on decency by his presence, or whether he afterwards felt it his duty to express disgust at the conduct of his supporters, but it does not appear that the Mayor thought it all incumbent on himself to return and enforce order. We can hardly suppose he would have permitted Catholic party songs to be sung in the Court-house of Belfast on a public occasion, or the feelings of Protestant citizens to be insulted by an offensive and scurrilous attack on their religion; but then the Roman Catholics are not the dominant faction in the loyal capital of Ulster. — Belfast Cor. London Times.

MURDER BY ORANGEMEN.—Three Orangemen, Edw. Gray, John Glen, and John Steeno, from Ballybay, County Monaghan, were found guilty by a coroner's jury at Castleblaney, on Tuesday, of the wilful murder of Peter Shevlin on Saturday last. Gray shot him through the back with a pistol within two yards, while the other two were brutally striking him on the head. This foul murder was quite unprovoked. One of the prisoners is a son of the celebrated Orange chief Sam Gray, of a Ballybay.

At the declaration of the poll in Belfast on Saturday, Sir Hugh Cairns spoke at considerable length in a strain of exaltation, but in a candid spirit. Unlike Mr. Vance, the defeated candidate in Dublin, Lord John Bay manfully appeared on the hustings to thank his supporters, and to tell the electors that he was determined to renew the contest on the first opportunity, and that he was confident of success. He was assailed with groans, hissing, and hootings by the Orangemen, but he denounced their conduct as cowardly, and he managed to tell a little of his mind to the electors with regard to the late contest and to future operations in the borough. The Mayor was about two hours scrutinizing the polling books, and during that time there was an extraordinary scene in the court, which could have occurred nowhere else, perhaps, in the United Kingdom. It is thus described by the Northern Whig:—

"The moment the Mayor withdrew to an ante-room, it was moved by one of the mob that a notorious Orangeman connected with Cassidy-row should take the chair. The proposition was most enthusiastically received, and the chairman, who, we must say, was in appearance one of the most respectable personages in the assemblage, delivered the following speech:—

"Follow brethren and Protestants,—I thank you most sincerely for the high honour you have conferred upon me in calling me to the chair. We are met on an occasion of vast importance, and, as the Mayor has said it will take a long time to count up the votes, let us conduct ourselves in good order."

He then called on one of the 'brethren' to sing a song. The request was complied with, the ditty being the famous party song, 'Derry Walls.' This was followed by other individuals in the company singing 'The Orange and Blue,' a violent party song on the fight at Dolly's Brae, 'No Surrender,' which was chorused by nearly all the gentlemen on the platform, among whom were many of the most influential residents of Belfast. We heard several cries of 'Shame, shame,' from other equally respectable gentlemen, who objected to this display of party feeling, especially in a court of justice. To the credit of several members of the Conservative party it is said that they turned away in disgust from the scene; but, on the other hand, men of intelligence and education, holding respectable positions in Belfast, were not ashamed to chorus the songs, and to encourage, so far as they could, this outrageous violation of the law. We have seen poor people maddened by drink, fined or sent to goal for expressions not approaching in vulgarity those made use of on Saturday, and encouraged by people claiming to be refined and belonging to the higher walks of life. The songs of 'No Surrender,' 'The Boyne Water,' 'Derry Walls,' 'The Orange and Blue,' 'The Protestant Gun,' and other equally well-known party songs, were sung by the mob below, who respect no laws whatever, and were chorused by the mob above, who at least should know the law—and all this in a court of justice in Belfast. Immediately after the singing of these songs a person was called upon by the chairman, who introduced him as Mr. Kane. Mr. Kane delivered himself for half an hour of a speech well fitted for the occasion, considering the audience, being the most scandalous tirade we have ever heard. We can understand very well the excitement of political feelings during an electioneering contest; but we cannot understand how such a monstrous attack upon the religion of our fellow countrymen could be endured even by their political opponents. The whole speech of this individual consisted of attacks upon the most cherished articles of the Roman Catholic faith. He assailed in the most farcical manner the doctrines of purgatory, of transubstantiation, and the sacrifice of the Mass; and every remark that he made, whether in jest or earnest, was so shockingly unbecoming that all persons of proper feeling must have revolted at the outrage. This fellow's tirade lasted half an hour, and was loudly applauded at its termination, when the chairman called upon another person to sing, 'No Surrender,' and 'Loyal sons, arise, arise,' were given in succession. The 'Boyne Water' was next sung, which was followed by a song commencing with the words—

"'Tis the orange—oh! the orange is the colour of the true, And we'll fight for it, we'll die for it, and for the purple, too!"

This song received tremendous applause; after which another individual sang 'Derry Walls,' which included the refrain afterwards quoted by one of the newly-elected members—

"We're the boys that fear no noise! From Derry walls, away!"

The scene in the Court-house on Saturday will not qualify the evil opinion which has been formed of Turfism in Belfast, wherever the tidings of Wednesday's proceedings have reached. The good-humour of Orangemen is, if possible, more offensive than its ferocity. The scurrility and blasphemy, the disregard not only of the feelings of others, but of the plain provisions of the law, displayed in the songs sung and the speeches made, as an overture to the formal proceedings, in the Court-house on Saturday, were to all reflective minds signs as painful of the demoralization of those who indulged in them as the more violent outrages to which we are better accustomed. The melancholy thing is that these transgressions of law and of decency were not confined to the untaught crowd below the hustings. They were encouraged and participated in by very many of the better-dressed mob upon the platform.

The Northern Whig says that on one of the mornings at the late elections, the rioting was so severe in Belfast that no less than 223 plates of glass, together with window-ashes, &c., were broken.

The Freeman states that Messrs. J Edmondson & Co., of Capel street, Dublin, gas engineers, have been appointed contractors for the erection of the new gas works to be built in Tramore. The works are to be commenced at once.

Irish Members in the House of Commons.—The Elections being now completed, we publish a list of the Members returned to the new Parliament. The names of Catholic Members are in italics:

Table with 4 columns: Places, Representatives, L., G. Lists members for various counties like Antrim, Armagh, Athlone, Banon, Belfast, Carlow, Carrickfergus, Cashe, Cavan, Clare, Clonmel, Coleraine, Cork, Cork County, Donegal, Down, Downpatrick, Drogheda, Dublin, Dundalk, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniskillen, Fermanagh, Galway, Galway County, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Kilkenny County, King's County, Kinsale, Leitrim, Limerick, Limerick County, Lisburn, Londonderry, Londonderry County, Longford, Louth, Malloy, Monaghan, Mayo, Meath, New Ross, Newry, Portlargo, Queen's County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tralee, Tyrone, Waterford, Waterford County, Westmeath, Wexford, Wexford County, Wicklow, Youghal.

The Gork Daily Reporter says:—"On yesterday evening eighty passengers for Melbourne, Australia, left Patricks-quay, by the Liverpool steamer, and are to take shipping for the Colonial port at Birkenhead. Many of them are young women who have been holding the rank of domestic servants in this country, and who beginning life in that capacity in Ireland would find themselves exactly in the same position when years had sped and old age had come upon them. They would in Ireland receive £4 or £5 per year, as servants, with their board, wages that would be barely sufficient to clothe them, and out of which they could not save one shilling per quarter. In Australia they can get £25 or £30 a year and excellent diet. Out of their wages they can save, in a few years, a little capital, quite sufficient to set them up in some little business in some of the thousand and one towns that are springing up upon the magnificent area of the Fifth Continent. We know there are many who recommend these people to prefer home, struggle and life-long poverty to emigration, profitable exertion, and the moral certainty of success for persons of good character. We take no such view. We don't want to keep the Irish peasant here to contemplate his rags and listen to his sighs. In the best part of this agricultural country he can't command all the year round 10d. a day to feed on an average six or eight inhabitants of a novel with an earthen floor, a corner of which contains a pallet, on which are huddled an entire family of both sexes. These people know nothing of good food or decent raiment throughout their lives, receiving, as they do, the curse of the pauper in their cradle, and faithfully carrying it with them to their grave. Yet, men have been heard to do more than hint at restrictive measures against the emigration of these poor people with a view to prevent such creatures from turning their footsteps towards places—for instance, America and Australia—from which Providence has, in His wisdom, banished perpetual famine, and where His permits His creature to carry out His own edict, that of 'earning his bread by the sweat of his brow.'"

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Henry Flood, solicitor, of Rutland square, to be Clerk of the Crown, for the county of Kilkenny; and Mr. P. P. Pos, solicitor, of Kilkenny, to be Clerk of the Crown for the city of Kilkenny. These appointments were held by the late Mr. William Keogh.—Dublin Evening Mail.

On the 7th ult., Thomas Joiner, a young man of some twenty years, a linenlapper by trade, was accidentally drowned at Thompson's Point. He used to work for Messrs. Henry & Co., of Belfast, and when one of the partners, Mr. John Patterson, heard of the sad event, he sent £10 to the bereaved father of deceased.

Thomas Campbell, a man who was employed by Mr. A. McCrea, builder, York street, Belfast, fell dead on Saturday, 22d ult., while walking across the yard in which he worked. It is thought that apoplexy was the cause of death.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Monday the imposing ceremony of laying the first stone of a new Carmelite Church at Kensington, in Vicarage-place, contiguous to the parochial church, the first which has been laid in England for upwards of 300 years, was performed by Dr. Manning, successor to the late Cardinal Wiseman, and with standing the somewhat unfavourable weather, there was a very large assemblage, including the Duchess of Argyll, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Chevalier Zuleta, &c. An altar canopy, &c., with rich floral decorations, was erected for the celebration of the religious ceremony by the bishop and numerous clergy. The church, designed by E. W. Pugin, Esq., architect, will be in the early pointed style, having a noble tower, and affording sittings for 1,000. The material, Suffolk bricks, with relief in blue, and coigns and dressing of Osen, Mansfield, and Whitby stone. The cost will be amount about £7,000.

THE VERY REV. DR. NEWMAN.—The following criticism on the reissue of Dr. Newman's Apologia appears in the last number of the Lincolnshire Guardian and News, a Protestant paper:—

John Henry Newman, D. D., is undoubtedly one of the most eminent scholars and subtle reasoners of our age combined with almost unequalled beauty and force in his style of conveying his thoughts; as a Divinist in our Established Church, no wonder that he became a man of mark, and when he drifted away from the moorings of the wealthy Church to become a teacher of the older faith, the Church of Rome, he became the object of fierce attack, and he believe unfair imputations; this is the natural result and penalty of any violent change of opinion. Of his religious opinion, it is not our province to discuss; but when the learned divine, as well as any other member of the community, appeals to enlightened and generous England for a fair hearing, he is safe of a platform in the press of the country, however much his logic must be questioned, or however unpopular his opinions. Dr. Newman is aware of the difficulty of convincing a biased court. He knows that the great majority are ready to believe that those priests of the English Church who have belonged to his school of thinking, are preparing the way to Rome, some of them it may be designedly so. Of the thousand imputations cast upon the author he only cares to combat the one charge of untruthfulness, the others may stick upon him for a season, but in due time they will fall off, he believes, without leaving a stain. He says—"I am confident of eventual acquittal, seeing that my judges are my own countrymen. I consider, indeed, Englishmen the most touchy and suspicious of mankind; I think them unreasonably and unjust in their season of excitement; but I had rather be an Englishman as in fact I am, than belong to any other race under heaven, for they are as generous as they are hasty and burly, and their repugnance for their injustice is greater than their sin."

Plymouth is now rejoicing. Some vessels of the French fleet have arrived, the Royal Agricultural Society is holding its annual show, and the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit the town. The people are preparing for a round of delights.

The Great Western Railway Company, of England, propose to establish their factories and work shops at Oxford, a movement which the Duns, who are great admirers of picturesque quiet, are bound to resist.

Let us glance at the colossal grandeur of the two British marines, that of the State and that belonging to citizens, in the five continents of the globe. We take the figures, since increased, of 1864: Number of sailing ships, 25,480; steam do., 2,290; tonnage of the former, 4,655,984 tons; latter, 565,773 tons.—For the purposes of this merchant fleet, there is a force of 326,366 sailors and mechanics employed. By adding to this force, by naval recruitment, 70,000 seamen, for the peace footing of the military marine, we get 396,366 seafaring men, without counting the coast guards. No power ever had at its disposal such a formidable force in men and material.

There are in the United Kingdom 2,508 brewers.—Nearly 34,000 licensed victuallers, and beer sellers brew their own beer. In the year ending September 1864, the number of bushels of malt brewed into beer was 43,848,050. Bass & Co. sold pale ale in one season to the value of over six million dollars.

A somewhat remarkable marriage took place lately. Miss Sullivan, a niece of Lord Palmerston, was married to Mr. Baker, the Vicar of Fulham.—The bride is only forty, while the bridegroom is seventy-seven.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SUNDAY.—Between the 64th and 59th degree of north latitude—that is to say, between John O'Grat's house and the boundary line which divides England from Scotland, it is considered contrary to good morals and religion to play musical instruments on Sunday, or to sing any songs but sacred ones. Within these parallels of latitude, whistling on Sunday is downright impiety. Get into a train bound for the south, and in two hours' time you will have left the whistling parallel behind you. You may whistle now on Sunday; you may sing what songs you please; you may play the fiddle, nay, you may even dance, and few will journey for your pleasure. It is but a 12 hours' journey from Edinburgh to London. At 6 o'clock in the morning you are whistling over your breakfast in Princess-street, and the Scotch lassie in attendance is horrid-d. At 6 o'clock in the evening you are listening to the band in the Regent's Park, and thousands of English lassies are there, dressed in all their best, promenade up and down to the time. If they were to bring the Scotch lassie up and show her this scene, horns blowing, drums beating, and 10,000 couples sweethearting under the trees, she would draw in her breath and exclaim, 'Eh, gude be here, did ever anybody see the like—playing polkas on Sunday. I wonder whaur they expect to gang us.' But to turn, take one of these English lassies over with you to Paris, move her from where the longitude is 0 to the 6th parallel east, and she will be as much shocked to see the Parisians going to the theatre on Sunday evening as the Scotch lassie was to see the Londoners promenading in the Regent's Park and listening to polkas. A few degrees of latitude make a difference one way; a few degrees of longitude make a difference another. Go north and you musn't whistle; come south and you may play the fiddle; move aside, plays the fiddle, and go to the play. Which parallel rules the right morality in this matter I will not pretend to decide.—D. Cullen's All the Year Round.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—A return issued by the Poor Law Board, relating to more than 99 per cent of the population of England, gives an account of the expenditure in each union for maintenance and outdoor relief of the poor in the half-year ending at Michaelmas last. The expenditure in the whole, 2,103,955, was 7.2 per cent less than in the corresponding half of the year 1863. The chief decrease was in the north western division, where it amounted to 31.4 per cent, but the decrease prevailed everywhere more or less, except in the metropolis. The price of wheat and of meat, potatoes, and tea was generally lower than in 1863, but sugar, butter, and cheese were dearer. 34.9 per cent of the cost of relief was incurred for irremovable paupers.

Loss of the FUSILIER.—The London (Eng.) Star states that a strange fatality has befallen the above-named vessel—one of Messrs. Baines & Co's of Liverpool. Some eighteen months since she was nearly lost on the Girdler Sands, at the mouth of the River Thames, she at the time being bound to Melbourne, with a large number of emigrants; the port crew were taken out of the rigging by the Margate lifeboat, and the ship, after remaining on the sands for nearly a fortnight, was got off and towed back to London whence, after undergoing necessary repairs, she sailed for Calcutta, which port she reached in safety. Here she was chartered for a voyage to Demerara, and took on board four hundred coolies, emigrants. From accounts received yesterday from Natal, it appears that the ship, while laying off the harbor on the 25th of last May, in a gale of wind broke her anchors, and was totally wrecked on the Bluff Rocks at the south side of Natal, and twenty of her passengers were drowned having previously lost on the passage 189 from fever. The Fusilier is represented to be fully insured.

A gigantic iron girder bridge, is proposed to be constructed across the Firth of Forth, about 17 miles from Edinburgh, Scotland. Its length will be 3,887 yards, or more than two miles, with four spans of 500 feet each, over the navigable channel.

Mrs. Trudall Bruce, of Falkland, has given to the University of Edinburgh the sum of £10,000, to found three scholarships of £100 each three bursaries of £30 to £35 each, and a prize of £20 in honour of her late uncle, John Bruce, Esq., who was professor of logic between 1778 and 1784.

A general meeting of the Association of the Venerable College of St. Thomas De Urbe, was held on Thursday, July 13th, at Sedgley Park, near Wolverhampton, by the kind permission of his Lordship the Bishop of Birmingham. This Association, as may be gathered from its name, is open to all priests who have studied within the walls of the College of St. Thomas in Rome, and is intended to promote amongst its members those feelings of brotherly regard which years of college intercourse have engendered, and to unite them in one common design of promoting the good of their Alma Mater. Most of our English colleges have similar societies attached to them, which are productive of the best results, both as regards the members of such societies, and the colleges of which they design to promote the interest and welfare. The Association of which we record the meeting, was long studied in the College of St. Thomas, but have formed there attachments which death alone can sever; there are none who have not carried away from it memories which years can never dull, and who do not feel a hearty and grateful affection towards the Venerable on account of the many and great advantages they enjoyed while under the kind shelter of its roof. In joining this Association its members look forward to conferring, by their united efforts, some practical benefit upon the college, and through the college upon religion in England, and they desire in this manner to express that affection and gratitude which will ever bind them to the College of St. Thomas.

THE EX-QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The visit of the young and interesting Hawaiian Queen Emma has nothing in it of a public or political character. She is the invited guest of an old personal friend, Lady Franklin, with whom she became acquainted during her Ladyship's stay at Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich archipelago in the Pacific, and whose invitation the Queen very cordially accepted. The objects of her coming are patriotic and philanthropic, having solely in view the advancement and elevation of the country of her birth. She is, in fact, only giving effect to a long entertained purpose of her husband, King Kamehameha IV., whose intention it was that they should together visit Europe, and especially England. His premature death brought with it the disappointment of that and many other cherished and hopeful plans. On her part it is now but the accomplishment of a pious pilgrimage, which should be safe from the intrusion of idle curiosity. Among her attendants she is accompanied by the first native ordained minister of the Anglo-Hawaiian Church, the Rev. W. Hoapili, and his wife, fair specimens of the civilized portions of the pure Hawaiian race, and, like the Queen, speaking English fluently.—Post.

MORTALITY AMONGST THE PEERAGE.—From statistics which we have collected we find that during the present Parliament 113 peers have died, whose united ages give an average to each of 67 years, somewhat under the threescore years and ten of the Psalmist, therefore. In longevity the archbishops take by far the foremost rank, and the average of the four who have died is 80. The bishops come next but one, with the average of 73. It would have been considerably higher but for the death of Bishop Vulliamy soon after his appointment to the see of Durham, who died at the very early age (for a bishop) of forty-eight. Taking these figures as a guiding test, and remembering the youth of most of the recently appointed bishops, the Palmerston bishops are likely to rule the church for a generation at least, and an episcopal vacancy will soon be as rare as it has of late years been common.

LADY HERBERT OF LEA.—The Devises Gazette says—Lady Herbert and the Earl of Pembroke returned to Wilton House from the Continent on the 4th inst. Since her return her ladyship has been constant in her attendance at early mass at the Roman Catholic chapel, Salisbury. The birthday of the youthful Earl of Pembroke was celebrated on Thursday evening. About 150 neighbours and friends sat down to an excellent tea, provided by a committee of ladies. The place was beautifully decorated with banners and wreaths of flowers, and inscriptions with the words 'Long life to Lord Pembroke,' and 'Welcome home, Lady Herbert.'

UNITED STATES.

ORDINATION.—The Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, ordained eleven priests in St. Patrick's Cathedral in that city on Wednesday 26th ult. A very large number of people was present. The following are the new clergymen—the first six are Jesuits from Fordham, the remaining five are seculars:—Rev. Mr. Lowry, Rev. P. Hame, Rev. L. Corree, Rev. J. Shea, Rev. J. Coulon, Rev. C. Capens, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Fitzsimons, Rev. Mr. Toner, Rev. Mr. O'Hara, Rev. Mr. McDonnell.

DEATH OF REV. F. T. McLAUGHLIN.—The Rev. F. T. McLaughlin died at the Stevens House, in this city, at an early hour on Thursday morning. He was one of the unfortunate passengers upon the steamship Glasgow, for Europe, where he was going for the benefit of his health. The exciting scenes of the conflagration of the ship, with consequent exposure, were more than his already shattered constitution could bear, and he was brought to this city by the Eric in an almost dying condition. Previous to his departure he had recovered somewhat from the disease which had for a long time baffled the efforts of the best medical practitioners, and had been not met with the accident, it is expected that the ocean voyage would at least have been beneficial. Dr. McLaughlin, at the time of his death, was not an elderly man, not having reached his thirtieth year. He was a native of Agria, Upper Canada, and was educated at the College of St. Michael, Toronto, of which college he was an honored graduate. He came afterwards to the United States, and was received into the seminary of St. Mary's, at Baltimore, where he entered upon his ecclesiastical studies, but concluded them at the Seminary of St. Joseph, Fordham, in this State, under the direction of the Jesuits. He was ordained at St. James, Brooklyn, for that diocese, by the Right Rev. Bishop McLaughlin, and soon thereafter was assigned to the parish of Flatbush, where he continued to serve his parishioners with zeal and acceptability until, as stated, his health became undermined. He was then transferred to the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn, and again won the admiration and love of the people

committed to his charge. Repose was considered absolutely necessary; hence the attempt to go to Europe, which ended his life. On Friday his remains were conveyed from the Stevens house to the residence of Rev. Wm. Keegan, in Brooklyn, from whence the funeral will take place on Monday of next week.

FLOUR TRADE IN BOSTON.—There is an average of 5,000 barrels of flour brought into Boston every business day, making a total of some one million and five hundred thousand per year. The flour trade of Boston is much more extensive than is generally supposed.

CROPS.—The crops in Maine will be unusually abundant this season. The hay and all kinds of grain were probably never more beautiful or of a better quality. Fruit will be scarcer than for several years past. The trees, however, look green and vigorous, and in but few sections is there any trace of the ravages of worms. With this exception, the farmers will reap a rich and plentiful harvest, and their produce will find a ready market at liberal and satisfactory prices. Farm hands command nearly as high wages as last year.

It is confidently predicted that the crop of potatoes this year will be immense. The same may be said with regard to other crops. Farm produce is, therefore, likely to be cheap and abundant.—Vermont Paper.

Crime was never so rife in America as it is at present. The war developed all the animalities of the multitude; and now that the war is over, and the wine of victory in the public heart, and hundreds of thousands emancipated from occupation and discipline, the dreadful offence of arson, pillage, murder, and defilement, are perpetrated every day and night in every city in the country. In the mean time, the following grievous item is an illustration of how things are at present:

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—A horrible murder was discovered at daylight this morning, at the village of Oakland, in the town of Manchester. Mrs. Benjamin Starkweather, aged forty-six, and her daughter Ella, fourteen years old, were found chopped to death in their bed.

The blows, which were inflicted with an axe, severed the skull every time, and the bodies presented a horrible sight. They were also stabbed in many places with a butcher knife, which, together with the axe, has been found.

A son of Mrs. Starkweather, named Albert, 24 years of age, is being examined to day by the Hartford police, and suspicions are entertained that he committed the horrible deed. A sum of money, less than \$400, was found in his drawer, together with the knife. He first gave the alarm, and both his own bed and that of his mother were found on fire. The daughter, when found, still breathed, but died in ten minutes afterwards.

P. S.—The son has confessed.

A WARNING TO CURT YANKERS.—Some men make fortunes by a dint of energetic perseverance and economy, some become wealthy by inheritance, while others marry rich. The latter is decidedly preferable to some, when the lady is amiable, pretty, and intellectual. So thought the young man whose success, or want of success, in this line, we chronicle.

During the course of the war a citizen of Delaware saw and admired a dandy, who had left the South, alienated from her father's roof on account of her Union sentiments, as she stated, said father being a wealthy resident of Staunton. He sympathized with her in her exile for opinion's sake, and, with the attraction of money ahead, courted and married her.

The war having ceased, a few days since he arrived in Staunton and repaired to the parental domicile, to make himself known as the son-in-law, and to get a share of the father's wealth (his right) in hand.

Reader, we leave you to imagine his chagrin when he was informed that, instead of being the son-in-law, his wife was of negro extraction, and had only been the former servant of the gentleman, and that his experiment in the marrying line had resulted in practical miscegenation instead of a fortune. He left those parts suddenly, a sadder, but doubtless a wiser man.

THE NEGRO COUNTRY.—A Good Suggestion.—We insist that the negro having been freed should now have a country of his own, where his capacity may be thoroughly cultivated and his abilities developed. Where this negro land was to be, we did not intimate, nor how it was to be obtained. The Chicago Times suggests a capital home for the friendless.—That paper says: "As New England seems determined that the negro shall vote, and that he shall receive a certain price for his labor, the proper way to accomplish this is to have the negroes moved into New England. This would place the negro under the exclusive control of New England, and that country could then have the matter of miscegenation, negro suffrage, and negro wages all its own way. There could be no more quarrelling about the negro, and New England, as well as the rest of the country, would obtain permanent peace." This is a good idea; as that unselfish section has exhibited all the humanity, why should they be debarred from its fruition? By all means let the negroes find a home in New England.—Springfield (Ill) Register.

THE APOSTASY OF THE PROTESTANT PULPIT.—The following language, whose severity is in exact truthfulness, is from the last number of the Free Christian Commonwealth, a strict Presbyterian paper, conducted by an Association of Ministers:—

"The clergy of the Protestant Church are now the most bloodthirsty of any class of citizens. They have been preaching a gospel of blood and destruction for four years. New phases of thought and forms of denunciation have taken possession of the pulpit, and have familiarized their hearers with a manner of thought and sentiment which in old times could only be found in the most abandoned characters. This is now the height of religion—praiseworthy zeal in a good cause. The clergy, as far as the public can judge, are more bloodthirsty than the generals or the soldiers. Several of the most eminent generals have lately shown a commendable tenderness of life, and to their credit in many instances have exhibited a magnanimity which belongs to greatness of character. But the clergy, whether in their pulpits or on the platform, when they assemble with their fellow-citizens, still bowl for more blood, and demand greater severity. This, too, is done by them at a time when the country could well afford to be merciful, and when the masses of the people, if they were permitted to follow their better instincts, would be merciful; but the clerical leaders all agree, that Mr. Lincoln was permitted by Divine Providence to be taken away in the fearful manner of death by assassination, because he was too merciful! On this they are perfectly agreed. These clerical leaders differ on points of religious doctrine, but they all converge from all points of doctrine and creed, on the meaning and lesson of the President's death.—Methodist and Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Old School and New, Baptist and Congregationalist—all harmonize, and speak with as much confidence as if they had been up in heaven, and were authorized here on earth to proclaim the mind of the Lord. Some of the weaker Brethren, astonished at such a spectacle of unity among those who disputed with no little rancor, cry out that the millennium is coming, and that it is even now present. In wild fanaticism they preach this to a gaping people, and the gaping people admire—if not the millennium—the wonderful progressiveness of the preacher, and his ready proficiency in the spirit of the times.

And this is what we are compelled to witness. It is painful to the Christian who desires, in times of trouble to retain the fear of God in his heart. And what shall be the end of such preaching as hearsers? It is written, that if the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.

The True Witness.

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 The True Witness can be had at the News Depot, Single copy 3d.
 We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
 AUGUST—1865.
 Friday, 19—St. Hyacinthe, O.
 Saturday, 20—East, of the Octave.
 Sunday, 21—Eleventh after Pentecost—St. Joachim, O.
 Monday, 22—St. Jeanne F. F. de Chantal, V.
 Tuesday, 23—Of the Octave.
 Wednesday, 24—Vig. of St. Philippe de Benit O.
 Thursday, 25—St. Bartholomew, Ap.
 The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
 Saturday, 19—Providence Convent, Montreal.
 Monday, 21—St. Romain, Hemmingford.
 Wednesday, 23—St. Callixte.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.
 By the arrival of the *Moravian*, we have further news from the *Great Eastern*. We learn that on the 1st inst., 1,200 miles of the cable had been paid out. On the 2nd, the signals from the great ship became unintelligible, but the fault was soon corrected. As the apparatus which the *Great Eastern* had on board for taking up the portion paid out, in case of accident, has been prepared with the utmost care and by the best mechanical skill of the age, this good news is not unexpected. We believe that she has now performed the most difficult portion of her undertaking, having passed the deepest parts of the ocean, and complete success seems now more probable than ever. From England we learn that an alarming cattle disease had broken out in the vicinity of London, and caused serious ravages. Sir R. McDonnell, Governor of Nova Scotia, had accepted the Governorship of Hong Kong. From Spain we learn that thirty cases of cholera are reported at Valencia. This alarming disease had also appeared in camp at Gibraltar. The *London Times* advocates the recommendation to the Detroit Convention for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and ridicules the idea that Canada can be starved into annexation.

Although the Canadian Parliament has now been in session for upwards of a week, yet it has done nothing of importance up to the present moment. Several papers have been laid on the table, referring to the Delegation to England, the Defence of the Province, Reciprocity, &c., and it is probable that these subjects will shortly be taken up. Besides a number of bills in various stages which were left over from last session of Parliament, and which will, of course, be introduced and voted upon first in order, notices have been given of eight or nine new private bills; there is, consequently, a considerable amount of work before the Legislature.

Her Majesty's ship *Styx*, 6' guns, belonging to the North American squadron, arrived here a few days ago, having Admiral Hope on board. We understand that it is the intention of the Admiral to pay a visit to the Lakes. It will be remembered that the *Styx* was one of the vessels that accompanied the Prince of Wales when he visited Montreal. From what we learn, her stay on this occasion, will be more prolonged, for we understand that she intends to remain here till about the first of September.

The examination of the witnesses in the Sanders's Kidnapping case has, we understand, been concluded, but the case will not, probably, come on for trial till the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench on the 24th September. The defence is entrusted to B. Devlin, Esquire.

We are sincerely obliged to our enterprising agent in Kingston, Mr. P. Purcell, for his exertion in our behalf, as well as to our subscribers in that city for their promptness in paying their subscriptions to the TRUE WITNESS. Did all our subscribers imitate the good example set by our friends of Kingston, we would be very seldom troubled with writing "Notices to Delinquents."

We beg to remind our readers that the Grand Pic-Nic in aid of St. Ann's Church and School, is to be held on Wednesday next. We hope to see a large muster of our friends in the Victoria Gardens on that occasion, to forward the good cause of religion and education.

LAVEL UNIVERSITY.—We acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the Calendar of this excellent Institution for the scholastic year of 1865-66.

The results of the late general election suggest a most important consideration to the Catholics of the British Empire. For whom, on whose side, should their votes have been cast? On the side of the Liberals, or on that of the Conservatives, or the so-called Tory party? For Palmerston and Russell, or for Derby and Disraeli? Most important, upon the foreign as well as upon the domestic policy of the Empire, will be the result of the determination which, on these points, the Catholic electoral body has taken; for, although only a minority, yet parties are so evenly balanced that the side on which they have thrown the weight of their influence, has won the day.

And yet, at first sight, it would seem as if the Catholic, called upon to vote either for the Liberal or for the Conservative, had before him but a choice of evils. To a certain extent this is actually the case. Neither to the one party, nor to the other, as these two parties actually exist in the British Empire, can the Catholic give his entire confidence, or his unreserved allegiance; and it remains for him, therefore, after a careful summing up of the several advantages and disadvantages which present themselves to him, to vote for that political party whose advent to, and retention of, power, presents the smaller amount of evil to the Catholic cause; for we suppose, of course, that the true Catholic will always be guided in his political course by the interests of his Church. The question then which, in this case, he has to discuss, and to which he has to furnish a practical answer, is simply this: "Is the avowed, and probable policy of the Liberal, or that of the Conservative party, the policy which, upon the whole, abroad as well as at home, will approve itself the more favorable, or at all events the less unfavorable, to the Catholic cause?" By the answer to this question should the vote of the Catholic elector be determined, and not by paltry local and personal considerations; such, for instance, as—Whether will a Liberal or a Conservative Ministry approve itself the more in favor of such or such a particular job, or the more willing to distribute its patronage and emoluments amongst the Catholic laity?"

For many years it has been the generally received tradition amongst Catholics, that the Liberal party was the party which they should support; and on the other hand, that the Conservative, or Tory party, was their natural and irreconcilable enemy, with whom alliance was impossible, against whom all their political influence at the hustings should be cast. Thus we have seen Catholics, men who profess to believe all that their Church believes and teaches, consorting with the Protestant Dissenters, keeping company with all the tag-rag and bobtail of the conventicle, and indeed, in so far as it was in their power to do so, identifying the cause of their Church with that of modern Liberalism and European Democracy. It may well be asked, was the tradition which dictated this line of action to Catholics well founded on facts? Were the political associates whom they had in consequence accepted, the class of men likely, in the long run, to promote the honor and the interests of the Catholic Church? Is the political alliance of Catholics and Liberals in harmony with the religious professions of the former, or a logical consequence of the religious, political, and social traditions of the latter? To answer these questions it is necessary to attempt some definition of the words Conservative and Liberal, respectively.

We would define, then, a British Conservative, or Tory, even if a Protestant, as one who, on the most prominent politico-religious and social questions of the day, holds *formally* sound and true principles, principles very nearly, if not quite identical with, those enunciated, for instance, by the Sovereign Pontiff in his last Encyclical—but who applies those principles erroneously. Thus he will assert the principle of "authority" against the "right of revolution," but predicating of the Protestant Church of England and Ireland, that which can be predicated truly only of the Catholic Church, he, by a false application of a sound principle, often appears to Catholics in the light of an active enemy.

The Liberal, on the contrary, is one who, formally, agrees with the Revolutionary and anti-Catholic party throughout the world; and that party which numbers Mazzini, and Garibaldi, and Garibaldi amongst its most active and most honored members; which aims at the overthrow of the Papacy, and the complete subjection of the spiritual to the temporal order. Hence it sometimes happens that, through his hatred of the principles of the Tory or Conservative, the Liberal may accidentally, and for a season, be found supporting measures favorable to Catholics: not however because those measures are so favorable, but simply out of opposition to the principles, social and politico-religious, which the conscientious Catholic, and the consistent Protestant Tory hold in common, though they give to them a different application.

The difference between the Catholic and the Protestant Conservative is, in short, "material," not "formal." The difference between

the Catholic and the Liberal is "formal," although sometimes it may chance that there is a "material" agreement between them; and thus the question which we are discussing resolves itself into this: Whether is it the more for our honor and the interests of our Church, that we should give our support to those with whom we agree "formally," but from whom we often differ "materially;" or to those from whom we differ "formally," even though we may sometimes agree with them "materially?"

And after, all points of domestic policy, on which the Liberals agree with British Catholics, are, with one exception, of very secondary importance, and are very few in number. The most important is, of course, the "Irish Church Establishment," which Liberals are willing enough to subvert, from opposition to the principle of Ecclesiastical Establishments, to State endowments of religion, and because, according to their social and politico-religious system, all Church property is national property, and should be secularized, or confiscated by the State. On the Education question, Liberals in Great Britain as everywhere else, are the upholders of the principle of "State-Schoolism;" whilst, on the contrary, the true Conservative maintains the principle that the rights of the Family over the child are anterior to, and more sacred than, those of the State. On what may be called the "patronage question," which after all is, we fear, with many who call themselves Catholics, the political question *par excellence*, or the question of paramount importance, the Liberals, as they are called, may, perhaps, be the better disposed to buy up the votes and political support of venal Catholics, by a more plentiful distribution of the public plunder amongst members of that denomination; but we cannot call to mind any one point of domestic policy besides these which we have enumerated, whereupon there is likely to be any agreement, even "material," between Liberals and conscientious Catholics, that is to say, Catholics who take their political principles from the teachings of the Church.

On all questions of foreign policy, however, the Liberals hold principles inimical to Catholics, and never fail to give to those principles the most ample practical application in their power. The Liberal party are the natural allies of the democratic revolutionary and anti-Catholic party on the Continent; they have been and are the abettors of the designs of Cavour, of Garibaldi, and of Mazzini upon the Pope and the Holy See; it is to them that, in a great measure, are due the success of the Italian Revolution, and the cruel straits to which the Holy Father is reduced; and it is now plain, from the confessions of Garibaldi himself, that, but for the treacherous, though efficacious co-operation of the British fleet, acting under instructions from the Liberal British Ministry, his attempted invasion of the Continental dominion of the King of Naples, would have resulted in disaster to him and to the cause which he represented.

Why then should Catholics support the Liberal party? or why should their political influence be given to men who will but avail themselves of it to stir up rebellion against the Holy Father, and to foment treason in the Pontifical territory? The only reason we can perceive is the tradition to which we have made allusion—to the effect that, at home, the Liberals are the natural allies, the Conservatives the natural enemies, of Catholics—though abroad no one will deny that it is from the former alone that the cause of Catholicity and of the Pope has anything to dread.

Unfortunately, it is true that English Conservatives, by their wicked and foolish diatribes against Catholics, have done much to confirm this false impression; but have the latter been altogether blameless in the matter? and have they not, sometimes, by their incautious language and their too hasty adoption of Liberal political formulas, done their part to foster and propagate the belief amongst Protestant Conservatives that in the British Isles, "Catholic" and "Democratic" are terms synonymous, and that the sincere Papist is necessarily the enemy of the British Crown and the British Constitution? We fear that such is the case; we confess that, if misunderstood, and often misrepresented to our disadvantage, we are but reaping the bitter fruits of our political *mesalliances* with democracy, under the specious designation of Liberalism. We believe that could we once convince our opponents amongst British Conservatives that we are, and must be, if true to our Church and the great principles which she lays down for the guidance of her children, as thoroughly Conservative, in the best sense of the word, as they are; that we hold rebellion and revolution in abhorrence; that, in our eyes, the rights of property and the authority of our legitimate Sovereign are sacred; that we entertain no designs to destroy the existing Constitution, or to upset the throne—one chief cause of the hostility which we encounter at the hands of Protestant Conservatives, or Tories, would be effectually removed. But so long as we continue to consort with the very scum of democracy, to repeat their stock phrases, to re-echo their revolutionary formulas, and to give them our political support, so long must we

pay the usual penalty of keeping bad company, and must consent to be ranked amongst the factors of rebellion, and tools of the revolution; so long shall we furnish a cogent argument in the mouths of the Whalleys and the Spooners and the Newdegates, against Popish loyalty; and so long shall we give to the Orangemen a pretext for keeping up their odious and dangerous secret organization. So long, too, shall we continue to scandalize numbers amongst our Protestant brethren, who, attracted towards the Church by the workings of God's Holy Spirit, are often repelled by the revolutionary and democratic principles that men, calling themselves Catholics, feel themselves bound to profess and practise, because of their monstrous political alliance with democracy and modern Liberalism.

Amongst the many phases which Protestantism on this Continent has assumed of late years, there is one which, not often alluded to in the public journals, is beginning to assume some importance—we mean the Protestant sect of "Perfectionists," or, as they are sometimes called, "The Free Love Communists." In their peculiar doctrines there is nothing very original; nothing but what manifested itself at the first outbreak of the Reformation or Great Apostasy of the sixteenth century; nothing but what follows as a natural and logical deduction from the principles laid down by Luther, Carlstadt, and other leaders of the revolt against the authority of the Catholic Church. But, as with the exception of the Mormons, no other modern Protestant sect carries out the principles of Protestantism, with regard to the relative position of the sexes, and the rights of individual man and woman, so consistently as does this sect of "Perfectionists," it finds itself exposed to the taunts, and unfriendly criticisms of the other and less advanced Protestant sects by which it is surrounded. These "Perfectionists" have, so it appears, lately published a pamphlet wherein is given their "Confession of Faith;" hereupon the *N. Y. Observer* breaks out in the following strain of invective:—

THE FREE LOVE COMMUNISTS.
 We have a pamphlet recently published by the Onieda Community. It is a conversational exposition of the principles and practice of the men and women who have for some years past been living in a distinct community. They were formerly called Perfectionists. A man by the name of Noyes was the leader and prophet of the new sect, and is still at its head, standing in the same relation to it that Joe Smith did to the Mormons. It is certainly remarkable that this community, established in 1848, and numbering now only 200 members, yet has a flourishing existence in the midst of an enlightened and a religious part of the country. Its cash receipts and disbursements last year were \$433 88,82, and the taxes they paid amounted to more than \$8,000. The social principles of this community, are revolting to all ordinary ideas of decency, as they are opposed to the laws of God and man. They do not believe in or regard marriage. They live in one house, and each one follows his own inclination in regard to social and domestic arrangements. The children are cared for in a common department, with no recognized relationship to parents. This is as clear an intimation as it is proper, perhaps, to make of the 'free love' development in this establishment, which claims special holiness in its members, and an organization designed to introduce its members into intimate fellowship with the spiritual world. And it is, therefore, only another of the many schemes which men and women, who cannot bear the restraints of God's law, invent to gratify their own wills under the guise of superior holiness. —N. Y. Observer.

Taking for granted that the *N. Y. Observer* fairly represents the tenets, and the practices of this sect, with regard to the relations subsisting between the sexes, we can see nothing in these tenets to which any logical Protestant can take exception; nothing in these practices which a citizen of the Northern States of the American Republic has the right to criticize or censure.—"The social principles of this community," says the *N. Y. Observer*, "are revolting to all ordinary ideas of decency;" but certainly it is not in the ordinary ideas of decency that obtain in the Northern States that we should look for a test of what is morally right and what is morally wrong; nor is there in the 'social principles' of the "Free-Love Communists" anything more revolting to the ideas of decency which obtain amongst all Catholics, than there is in the 'social principles' of any other Protestant community, which for any reason whatsoever tolerates divorce.

But, adds the Protestant critic of the "Free-Love Communists," with the grace of the kettle reproaching its neighbor the pot with the blackness of its sitting parts—your social principles,— "Are opposed to the laws of God and man. You do not believe in, or regard marriage. Each one of you follows his own inclination in regard to social and domestic arrangements."

Very shocking no doubt; but nevertheless only a logical and practical, even if somewhat extreme, application of the right of private judgment: merely a reducing to practise of the Protestant principle that marriage is a "civil contract" and nothing more. Unless marriage be what the Catholic Church asserts it to be, i.e., a Sacrament, whose nature, condition, and effects are absolutely determined and unalterably fixed by the law of God, then indeed marriage is but a civil contract, of which, as with every other civil contract, the terms are to be arranged at pleasure between the contracting parties themselves. If God has not determined those terms, once for all; if He has left His creatures free to arrange the term of their sexual union amongst themselves,

no State, no human tribunal has the right to interfere with or curtail the liberty in which God has left man in this respect; and if, on the other hand, God has clearly determined the terms and conditions of the sexual unions of His creatures, then is marriage much more than a civil contract: then all that we, His creatures, here to do, is to learn what those terms are, and implicitly to submit to them. In neither case can man have any conceivable right to legislate upon the subject: and we certainly respect the "Free-Love Communists" for their contempt of, and the open defiance which they give to, human legislation upon a matter which, if not determined by God, every man is morally at liberty to determine for himself. Under all conceivable circumstances a human Marriage Law is a sheer impertinence. For if God has legislated on the subject, then has not man the right by his puny Acts of Parliament to override God's law; and if God has not legislated on the subject—the State has no more right to prescribe the terms of the sexual unions of its subjects, than it has to dictate the terms of any other mere civil contract—as for instance a contract for the delivery of a certain quantity of Mess Pork. It is the duty of the State to enforce the terms of a civil contract upon both contracting parties, until they mutually and voluntarily release one another from the obligations contracted: but here the legitimate functions of the State cease; and it has no right to interfere between the two contracting parties, or to dictate to them the terms of, the contract. As well might it establish a law of the *maximum* at once, and determine the price at which beef should be retailed in the market.

But the "Free-Love Communists," urges the *N. Y. Observer*, do not believe in marriage: they live in a state of concubinage. Well! So be it: but, and here is a question to which we defy any one who denies that Marriage is a Sacrament to give an answer. "What is the moral—mind we do not say legal, but moral—difference between Marriage and Concubinage?" To say that one is in accordance with man's laws on the subject of sexual unions, and that the other is not, is merely to indicate a legal difference; and what we defy Protestants to assign is a moral difference between the two. Now if they cannot do this, what can it be for them to reproach the "Free-Love Communists" with disbelieving in marriage, and living in a state of Concubinage!

Marriage, says the Protestant, is a mere civil contract. Good! Then it belongs morally to the individuals contracting, to determine for themselves the terms of that contract; to contract to cohabit for life, during mutual good behavior, or for a term of years, at their pleasure. This is the inalienable moral right of every man of every woman, if God has not once for all determined absolutely the conditions on which alone the sexual unions of His creatures are lawful; and no human legislation can deprive him or her of this moral right which both hold from God. The State may make the exercise of that right illegal, but it cannot make it immoral; just as he who neglects to clean the snow from off the side walks in front of his premises is *legally* though not *morally*, guilty of an offence.

In so far then as the practice of the "Free-Love Communists" is a protest against the tyranny and impertinent interference of the State or *Juch in-Office*, in matters on which God—if Marriage be not a Sacrament—has left every man and woman morally free to act as he or she pleases, we rejoice in, and approve of, it; as a practical commentary upon the Protestant doctrine of Marriage, as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the proposition that Marriage is merely a civil contract. Nor let it be thought that, amongst Protestants, the *Free Love Communists* stand alone in this matter, or apart from all their fellow sectaries. On the contrary, they have, on their side, not only most of the Patriarchs of the Reformation, and the fathers after the flesh of Protestantism, such as Luther and Carlstadt, and the Anabaptists; but in our own times we find their views skillfully and perseveringly advocated by the most able and illustrious exponents of Protestantism. In the October number, 1864, of the *Westminster Review*, the organ of the advanced Protestant party in England, the reader will find an article on "The Laws of Marriage and Divorce," wherein the principle on which the "Free-Love Communists" conduct their sexual unions, is laid down and defended by arguments unanswerable by any one, who admits the Protestant premise, that Marriage is not a Sacrament, not a *status* whose conditions have been irrevocably fixed by the Law of God; but merely a civil contract. The *Westminster Review* concludes a very remarkable article on the above indicated subject, with the following words, wherein he vindicates the right of the individual to determine for himself, without let or hindrance from the State, the terms, conditions, and duration of such sexual unions as he or she may see fit to contract:—

"If—Marriage—'may indeed be considered merely as partnership entered into for certain purposes by two persons of the opposite sexes; and although the stipulations which they may make with each other might properly be enforced by society; it does not appear to us to be so obvious distinguishable from every other species of partnership, that its

terms, whether as to the nature or the duration of the union, should not be chosen and determined by the partners themselves."—Westminster Review, Oct. 1864, p. 218.

This is the only logical conclusion at which it is possible to arrive from Protestant premises; and the sin of the "Free-Love Communists" is this: that they of the Protestant sects, already, and a little in advance, in point of time, have given a practical application to the logical conclusions of the most illustrious Protestant champion of the day. The "Free-Love Communists" assert, practically as well as theoretically, what the Westminster Review asserts theoretically only; to wit—their right to determine the terms of their own sexual unions, both as to the nature and duration thereof. They may be bad Christians, but they are, emphatically, good Protestants.

"The Roman Catholics of Lower Canada remain inert, whilst the whole continent round is in a ferment with Protestant activity and enterprise." (Macaulay's "History for the English" Cap. I. Vol. 1.)

MACAULAY UNHORSED BY THE "GLOBE!"—The Christian apologist in all ages from the renowned Justin to our ignoble self, has ever found his chief difficulty in the Protean shapes assumed by his antagonists. The old prophet of the Carpathian Gulf in his shiny bed "sub gurgite vasto," was not a more slippery customer, than are these geatry. Endued for the most part with a slipshod logic, and an equally slovenly morality, these anti-Catholic polemicists are, like Ingoldsby's Dunstan,

"Apt to be loose in their Latin, when flurried;" so much so indeed, that it is piously believed that they themselves understand their own meaning about as lucidly as do their opponents. Left, however, to themselves, it not unfrequently happens that they refute themselves and, like the "felices Kilkennians" of tradition, devour each other to the tails. That there is a merciful dispensation in all this—that like the birds and beasts and insects of the animal kingdom, these moral "preditoria" should prey upon each other until their vermin prolificness is held in some kind of decent check, is gratefully to be acknowledged; and by none more so than by the Catholic apologist of the present day. His way is smoothened and his work lightened by the operation. A few years ago, we broke a lance with Macaulay on this same assertion of his as to Catholic inertia and Protestant activity and enterprise. Had we waited patiently, we should have found our knightly opponent unhorsed to our hand without our raising a lance. Protestant bigotry, in its fear of Catholic influence, and knowing the sordid propensities of its auditory, has ever sought to show that the Lazarus of Catholicity is not endowed with the good things of this world, whilst the Dives of Protestantism is ever clothed in the best of purple and fine linen. Now, however, alas! this block-house is stormed, the underpinning is knocked away, and the fabric is thrown to the ground; and that by the suicidal hand of one of their own kindred. The Globe has couched its lance against annexation! and has tumbled Baron Macaulay into the mud in the encounter. The Globe has, at last, found it convenient to admit that Popish Lower Canada is, after all, not quite so inert as represented, and that the Baron's Protestant "ferment of activity and enterprise" has all along been only a myth. Now, although we must confess that we never feel less secure in any proposition, than when we find it advanced by the Globe, still truth is truth, and it is certainly refreshing, these hot days, to find it in its traditional habitation at the bottom of a well. In a series of careful articles, the Clear Grit organ has proved from the comparative statistics of the two countries, that (Catholic) Lower Canada with her Macaulayan inertia, has increased in all that goes to constitute the material prosperity of a nation, as much, within a fraction, as the United States during the same period. Now if this be true, it is indeed proving a great deal for Lower Canada, since no sane man will deny that an almost equal prosperity under such unequal advantages is, in fact, a decided superiority. But with this we have nothing to do at present, but would merely point out this additional confirmation of the facts—that Macaulay wrote "A History for the English"—and that Protestant bigotry, when off its guard, will often refute itself.

SACERDOS.

His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, R. O., Admistrator of the Diocese of Quebec, has almost completed his pastoral tour in the lower parishes.

LORETTO CONVENT, HAMILTON.—We congratulate the Catholics of the city of Hamilton and of that Diocese, that, through the zeal and untiring efforts of His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Farrell, a Convent, under the direction of the Ladies of Loreto, will be opened in that city on the 4th of September. His Lordship has secured a splendid and healthy site for the new Convent. It is to be called Mount Saint Mary. It is unnecessary to advert to the great advantages which must accrue to the citizens of Hamilton and the surrounding country from the opening of an educational institute under the benign auspices of the amiable Prelate who rules over that See, and directed by ladies whose reputation as the most accomplished teachers of the day stands unassailed. No pains or expense will be spared to make Mount St. Mary suitable in every essential respect for the accommodation of boarders and day pupils.—Canadian Freeman.

DEATH OF THE REV. ED. FAUCON.—The Rev. E. Faucher, for 33 years curate of St. Louis de Lottbino, died yesterday morning, in the Archbishop's Palace, after a few days illness, aged 63 years.—Before he went to Lottbino, the deceased had spent some years in the Restigouche and Ontario Missions, and it was only a short time since he visited his first parishioners for whom he had the warmest affection.

We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Regiopolis College, Kingston. This noble institution, equal to any in Canada, is under the especial patronage and supervision of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, and parents have therein a guarantee for the excellence of the teaching, and for the abundant attention lavished upon the physical, moral, and religious well-being of the pupils. Upper Canada is fortunate in the possession of such an institution, in which, at such a low charge, the best education, classical and English, can be obtained for the rising generation.

To our French Canadian fellow-citizens especially, Regiopolis College holds out many and great advantages. There they can receive an education not only classical, but commercial as well, without being exposed to the risk of having their faith corrupted, or their religious principles impaired. We need not insist upon the importance, to all business men in Canada, of a knowledge of the two languages spoken in this country; but we are sure that, in no institution in the Province, can the Frenchman acquire this most useful knowledge, more thoroughly, and at the same time, more economically, than in Regiopolis College.

DOES THE FAMILY-TIE EXIST ANY LONGER IN THE UNITED STATES OR, AT LEAST, IS IT NOT WEAKENING EVERY DAY?

(Continued from our last.)

There remains another cause of relaxation of the family-tie, in the United States, which, if it persevere, will unavoidably soon produce its entire ruin, and which it is our painful duty to point out to-day in this our last article on that subject. We understand the difficulty of treating, in a newspaper, so delicate a matter, and we must necessarily omit a great many things which will be supplied by the intelligent and honest reader.

We will not offer our co-religionists, in the United States, the injury of saying that we believe the hideous cause of relaxation of the family-tie, which we are to point out, to be prevalent amongst them. No, thanks be to God, they still offer a contrast with those who do not belong to the Church of Christ. The cause of relaxation of the family tie which leads to such disastrous results, is, we sincerely believe, unknown among, or at least viewed with horror by, them. But if Catholics do not participate in the cause, their families are exposed to share, more or less, the sad result; and our object is to awaken them to the danger with which they are threatened.

Before proceeding any further, let us notice a fact which is becoming every day more obvious—that is, the decrease of births in the families amongst the natives of the United States. In fact, now-a-days, a numerous family, among them, is a thing almost unheard of. This we learn from an official document, with reference to the State of Massachusetts; from these we may form to ourselves a pretty just idea of the state of things through the whole country. The Commercial Advertiser of the 19th ult. says:—

"The twenty-second Annual Report made to the Legislature, by the Secretary of Massachusetts, in relation to Births, Deaths, and Marriages, presents some curious figures. They relate to the year 1863, during which 15,693 boys were born, and 14,573 girls. The excess of male deaths over female was 1,264, which restores the balance of the sexes. . . . The natural increase to the population of the State, that is, the excess of births over deaths, is, therefore, only 2,563, which is 6,738 less than in the year 1862, and 10,420 less than in the year 1861. The number of marriages (10,873) was 141 less than in 1862, and 306 less than in 1860.

"But the most remarkable fact is that indicated by the percentage of the children born. Of these, 13,066 were of pure American parentage; 14,640 of purely foreign; and 2,144 were mixed. The preponderance of foreign over native births continues to increase year after year."

But what is the cause of this preponderance of foreign over native births? To this the paper above cited answers:—

"That it is owing to the great prolificness of the foreign race, is evident from the fact, that the majority of the married couples are American."

But the great prolificness of the foreign races does not give the reason of the infecundity of the native race,—a fact acknowledged by all. This infecundity cannot be attributed to physical constitution, or to the influence of climate, since the natives are a strong, vigorous race, and in no wise inferior, in this respect, to foreigners, and since they inhabit the same country, and breathe the same air. There must necessarily be another cause.

But why should we make a mystery of a thing, very hideous indeed, but which it is impossible to conceal any longer. The writer above cited more than insinuates it when he says:—

"In 1853 the percentage of strictly American marriages was 55.61, which steadily increased somewhat, till in 1857 it went down to 55.44; since then it has been gradually rising, till in 1863, it was 62.10, and the preceding year was as high as 63.93. The war, which has drawn largely from the ranks of marriageable foreigners, accounts for this. But, despite this, the fact remains that the majority of children born in Massachusetts are of foreign parentage. The natives, in greater numbers, get married, but the foreigners get the children. It looks as if the philanthropic women of Massachusetts devoted their attention to the interests of humanity in every way but the simple, old-fashioned right way."

The Daily Witness of the 12th inst. has the following which strongly corroborates our statement:—

"Dr. Nathan Allan, of Lowell, Chairman of the Board of State charities for Massachusetts, says that there are more deaths than births among the American population of several of the cities of that State.

In Lowell, for instance, the births in the American portion of the population last year were 227, and the deaths 346. The American population consisting of 4,000 families, had only the above number of births, or one in 20 families; while the foreign population of 2,000 families, had 427 births, or one in five families, being about four times as prolific. In the whole State the foreign births exceeded the American last year, though the American population must be greatly in excess of the foreign, and the average number of children was falling off in New England families each generation.

"This most important subject is now occupying the attention of many of the thinkers of the United States; and at various influential Doctor of Divinity, who ministers to a wealthy and fashionable church, alluded to it in his pulpit ministrations. He said there was a most unnatural proportion of families in his congregation that had no children or only one or two, and he believed there must be a sad violation of the natural laws somewhere."

The fact of the small proportion of births among the natives can no longer remain a mystery, even to ourselves, since thousands of books and pamphlets, of a most disgusting nature, sent by Mail, at several times, from the United States to this country, revealed the hideous secret, justifying, at the same time, a crime which theologians declare to be as abominable before God as murder itself. It is our duty to avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer our thanks to the gentlemen whose zealous exertions have prevented those disgraceful and infamous productions from reaching our respectable and moral population.

The fact alluded to by us is no longer a mystery; the natives themselves, very far from endeavoring to conceal it, seem ever to glory in that which should cover them with confusion, and to despise those who look with horror on that monstrous vice. We have ourselves heard persons who even claimed the privilege of being well bred, laugh at "the poor silly Irish and French Canadians who are overburdened with children."—And these refined people did not seem even to suspect that such language was offensive to the ear of a gentleman and a Christian. That such is the condition of society in the United States, even the natives themselves do not attempt to deny. The plague which we denounce, as undermining domestic society, they not only admit to exist, but they even give it a place of honor amongst their dearest and most precious institutions. The innumerable notices, concerning this immoral and filthy subject, which are published daily in the newspapers, under the eyes of the authorities, corroborate our assertion.

Now we may ask if the family-tie can exist any longer in a community in which such a state of things prevails. We have said that the family-tie consisted in the mutual respect, confidence and tenderness of husband and wife, in parental love, and filial piety. But how can those noble feelings exist where children are no longer considered as a blessing, as a precious gift of heaven; but, on the contrary, as a contemptible burden? What becomes of the great, the Divine conserving institution of human society, in a community, where the primary end of marriage is forfeited? where the eternal decrees of God with regard to the family are despised and trampled under foot? where marriage is no longer considered as an institution of God whereby He is willing to increase the number of His worshippers upon earth, and of His saints in heaven! Alas! our blood chills in our veins as we pen these lines. It is with no feelings of ill-will towards our neighbors that we have recalled those things, but with feelings of sorrow and horror; for it is to be feared that the hand of Almighty God will fall still more heavily upon a country in which the Holy and Divine institution He has established, for the propagation of the human race, is treated with so much contempt.

And now we say to those who have despoiled marriage of its Divine character: Behold the result of your sacrilegious attempt! Behold the ruins you have caused! Men, taught that they needed no longer look upon marriage as a Divine institution, have ended by assimilating the unions of baptised men and women to those which obtain amongst dumb creatures, by seeing in them no other object than the gratification of voluptuousness.—Such is the punishment inflicted on those men who, in their satanic pride, have rebelled against the authority of the Church; struck with blindness, they have become themselves the authors of their own abjection; they have placed themselves on a level with the brute creation. Homo, cum in honore esset, non intellexit: comparatus est jumentis insipientibus, et similis factus est illis. (Ps. 48, 21.)

We will close this correspondence by a remarkable quotation from a Christian Protestant philosopher, who, there is no doubt, did not foresee, at the time he wrote these lines, the dismal consequences to which the fundamental principle of Protestantism should necessarily lead in the course of time. This eminent writer says:—

"I have shuddered every time I heard the question of marriage discussed philosophically. How many different opinions, different systems! how many passions are at stake! How different this object seems to the same individual according to the position in which he is placed. Civil legislation, you say, will provide for all that. When? by whom? Is not that legislation in the hands of men, that is to say, in the hands of those very individuals whose ideas, views, and principles change, and contradict one another? Behold the necessities of that great object which are left to civil legislation; study their history, and you will understand what would be the case of the rest and happiness of families and of society. What a blessing then that, on this point,

DeLuc. Lettre sur l'histoire de la terre et de l'homme.—Vol. 1, p. 48.

We have a great law placed above the power of man. If it is good, we must take care not to expose it to danger, in changing its sanction. And if there are individuals who maintain, and maintain strongly that it is detestable, do they not corroborate the law? For there is a multitude of people who believe that law to be most wise and most good and who would be originally at war with the former.—Society would divide upon that question according to the preponderance of opinions in different places.—This preponderance would change by all the causes which render civil legislation variable; and this great object which, by the relations of individuals from one State to another, and for the rest and happiness of society, requires the most eminent uniformity and stability, would become the never-ceasing subject of the most acrimonious quarrels. How greatly indebted, then, must society be to religion for having placed the existence of that law beyond the power of men."

Alas! those words have now-a-days no meaning. The writer thought, in his candid mind, that Protestantism should retain some remnants, at least, of religion; but no, after having laid a sacrilegious hand upon the fundamental dogmas of Christianity, it also despoiled marriage of its divine character, and thus subverted domestic society.

What has become of the Family-Tie in the United States, where Protestant principles are carried to their ultimate consequences? PAROCHUS.

ERRATUM.—In the correspondence in our issue of the 4th inst., signed PAROCHUS, last paragraph but one, instead of "the word of advice"—read "the want of advice."

John Griffin, Esq., J.P., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the True Witness in St. Sophie de Terrebonne and vicinity.

PROCESSION.—On Wednesday, 21 inst., a procession of the French Canadian Benevolent Societies formed at 8 o'clock in the morning, opposite the Union St. Joseph, St. Catherine Street, and proceeded through Visitation, St. Mary, and St. Sulpice Streets, to the Parish Church. The procession made a very fine display, and was accompanied by many beautiful banners. The rear was brought up by a splendid carriage, containing three boys, richly dressed, and one of whom, wearing a garland of camel's hair, was supposed to represent John the Baptist; beside this boy there was a stuffed Beaver, holding a maple-leaf in its mouth. At the back of the carriage there was a flag-staff, around which were draped the banners of England and France, the whole surmounted by a gilt Eagle, symbolical of the Napoleonic regime. The members of the procession heard Divine Services in the Parish Church, and on leaving it, reformed, and after marching through some of the principal Streets, halted opposite the Union St. Joseph, and then dispersed. The Main Street was decorated with flags, suspended in various places; maple branches hung over many doorways in the same thoroughfare, and in the Eastern end of St. Paul Street. The procession was in every way a success.

SIR E. P. TAOR.—The Quebec correspondent of La Minerne telegraphs to this Journal that among Sir E. P. Tache's papers was found a letter containing instructions from Her Majesty that Sir Etienne should proceed to England to act for six months as one of her aides de camp. It is added that Sir Etienne was making preparations to obey her Majesty's gracious commands when his political friends induced him to accept the Premiership.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Merrickville C. W., at 1 30 a.m. on the 2nd inst. lasting about twenty seconds. At Ottawa a few days ago, a similar shock was felt; and at Carleton, we have it from a resident there, the signs could not be mistaken.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's dates to 25th are to hand ex H. M. S. Delta. The cod fishery is said to be prospering. His Excellency the Governor had been on a visit to Harbor Grace. H. M. S. Royalist, 11. Com. Butler, had the misfortune to run into and sink a fishing boat off Cape Pine, 18th inst., thereby causing the death of three out of four men on board at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. The weather was very foggy when the disaster took place.

Died.

Yesterday morning, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, of diphtheria, Margaret, aged 10 years, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Reynolds, printer, and two hours afterwards, also diphtheria, John Robert, aged 5 years, youngest son of the same.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Ann, daughter of Mr. T. Pica, printer, aged 5 months and 14 days.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS, OTTAWA CONVENT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES.

THIS Institution established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete education in their mother tongue and at the same time, in another tongue that is foreign.

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and honorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful.

Among many means employed to develop the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies.

In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Book and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages. It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those who study Music will find everything that could ensure their rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar, Melodion, Organ, &c.

A similar number of Missresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastelle, Pencil, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the same nature.

Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. 3-m.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.

THE CLASSES in this INSTITUTION will re-open on the 1st September. Boarders to enter the preceding evening.

For terms of admission apply to REV. M. STAFFORD, Director.

Kingston, 9th August, 1865.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY, OF Mlle LACOMBE & MISS CLARKE, Will RE-SUME its Course of Studies on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER, at No. 32, ST. DENIS STREET, Near Viger Square. 3-m.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, MILE END, NEAR MONTREAL. THE OPENING OF the Classes will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.



GRAND PICNIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH AND SCHOOLS, TO BE HELD IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 23rd INSTANT. TICKETS, 25 cents. For particulars see hand bills.

MALARIA!—DIRTY YARDS!!—Bird's Deodorizing and Disinfecting Powder. The property of this Powder is to destroy instantly all unpleasant smells connected with Sewers, Water Closets, Dirt Heaps, &c. In a sanitary point of view, such a simple, inexpensive and harmless deodorant should be used in every house. For Sale in 1 lb., 2 lb., and 7 lb. bags. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

JUST ARRIVED—A complete assortment of pure DRUGS and CHEMICALS; including best English Camomile, Alexandrian Senna, Egyptian Poppies, Chloride of Lime, Sulphate of Iron, &c. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. [Established 1839.]

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

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M-GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madras, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, 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, 1865. 12-m.

WANTED, FOR the Parish of St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, THREE FEMALE TEACHERS, two of them capable to teach French and English. For information apply to J. G. J. Mireau, Sec. Treasurer. July 14 1865. 4 in.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,

AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon Band Stamps of every description furnished to order.

LUMBER. JORDAN & BERNARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of C. and St. Denis Streets, and corner of Somerset and Craig Streets, and on the WABF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/4-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of OEDAR. JORDAN & BERNARD, 25 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Omaha Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nack N.Y. Tablet, State Zitting, Ontario Zitting, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-Americain, N.Y. Herald Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and illustrated Papers. Le Non Ton, Mad. Democrat's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, Le Paroissien, Le Peuple, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Science and Le Desfranchement, Nouvelle, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, The Books, Almanac, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Barrels, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and various Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The report that the Emperor of the French is thinking of renewing his proposal of a European Congress and that he is already making preparations...

A correspondent of the *Unita Cattolica* notices that the Emperor is at Plombieres, the scene of his interviews with Count Cavour in which the Italian...

There are at present five churches in course of construction and nearly finished in Paris. The churches are St. Augustin, on the Boulevard Malesherbes...

The municipal elections for the whole of France, with exception of Paris and Lyons, commenced on Saturday morning and closed on Monday afternoon.

La France publishes a letter from a correspondent at Wolkait, in Abyssinia, dated April 16 last, which contains an account of the position of Colonel Cameron...

The *Gazette de France* has the following:—A simple inspector of police had just died in England in whose veins ran the purest blood of the united Islands...

The funeral of General Naquard, one of the most distinguished officers of the Republic and the Empire, who died in his 87th year was celebrated at St. Menchould on the 16th last.

The *Monsieur du Soir* announces the death of the Abbe Kasanvier. This veteran savant, whose bizarre physiognomy was for many years well known to the frequenters of the Bibliotheque Imperiale...

The French Government has just authorized the preliminary surveys of a railway along the coast from Oberbourg to Brest. This line, essentially maritime and strategic, has been long desired by the coast populations...

The *Courrier de Marseille* publishes some details respecting the interior of Abyssinia, and the possibility of establishing commercial relations between that country and Marseille, from which it will not be distant more than 12 days...

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sel at Toulon, among whom were 100 of the Foreign Legion.

Massilia, July 25.—General Montebello and his family have arrived here. Letters from Rome to the 23d instant deny the rumor that an Ecumenical Council would shortly be held in that city.

ITALY.

Roma, July 22, 1865.—The health of the Holy Father is all that can be wished. He takes his daily walks in the neighborhood of his country palace at Castel-Gandolfo...

On Sunday last the Holy Father received at Castel Gandolfo the visit of the King and Queen of Naples and of the Count and Countess of Trapani, who are spending the summer at Albano.

On Thursday the Holy Father went with his usual retinue to visit the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, at Valvisciolo, near Sermoneta, which he had restored two years ago, and entrusted again to the reformed Cistercians of Casamari.

To-morrow, the Holy Father is to promulgate, in the parish church of Castel Gandolfo, the decree relating to the Canonization process of the young French shepherdess Germaine Cousin.

Another great act of Pius IX. is his recent nomination as professors at the Roman University of the Sapienza of two of the most eminent professors of the Bologna University, who were dismissed by Victor Emmanuel's government for refusing to take an oath of fidelity to the throne, which was required of them for other purpose than to make them make room for Liberal nonentities quite ready to undergo any amount of absurd and degrading swearing.

While on this subject I may as well inform your learned readers that the Professor of Hebrew at the Sapienza, the Rev. Aloysius Vincenti, has published this week, in four volumes, a most learned Apology of the doctrines of St. Gregory of Nyssa and Origen.

Of other books recently published in Rome, I may as well mention the first volume of the works of the celebrated Italian writer Father Bresciani, S. J., and the *Raccolta di Meditazioni* (Collection of Meditations) according to the form of the Exercises of St. Ignatius, by Father Antonio Ciccolini, S. J., director of the House of Retreat of Sant' Eustachio, in Rome.

I ought also to give notice of the first appearance this month of a monthly Latin journal issued by the Propaganda Press, which contains a summary of the cases of conscience, discipline, and religious economy constantly brought before the Roman Curia for decision.

Last Tuesday week I found myself at last in presence of real brigands, or at least such as the French authorities chose to set before us as such, in the shape of eleven very ordinary and simple-peasants, who were being led heavily chained to the Castle of Sant' Angelo by a very considerable escort of French riflemen and gendarmes, in something like the fashion of old Roman triumphs, or like the parade I have seen made by the Turks in the bazaars of Beyrouth of such rebel prisoners as the troops of the Sultan managed to catch whether by force or cunning.

Talking of the brigands, Fausti, the arch conspirator, has had his twenty years' imprisonment commuted into ten, by the Holy Father's kindness on his coronation day. By way of improvement on this indulgence, Fausti now petitions to be allowed, as a repentant sinner, to spend his ten years, not in a prison, but in a monastery!

Among recent religious events, must be noted the translation of the remains of the venerable Anna Maria Taigi, which were taken on Monday week last from the church of the 2ace to that of St. Chrysgonus, in the Trastevere. The latter church belongs to the Trinitarian Order, of which this wonderful woman was a tertiary. It was her wish to be buried there, but as she died of cholera she was at first buried in the common cemetery of San Lorenzo, whence, in 1855, her body was transferred to the PACE by the Cardinal Vicar's order.

We are awaiting pilgrims from Belgium and from France for September next. They are coming in organized caravans. The French caravan is to leave Marseille on the 31st of August. A subsequent caravan is to leave on the 3d of September.

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the great Capuchin Monastery, at the Piazza Barberini, which, from being the headquarters of the Roman province of that venerable and universally venerated Order, now becomes exclusively devoted to the purposes of the Father General of the Order, so that the community may consist of Religious from all its provinces.

It is asserted on good authority that Spain will send Senator Ulloa to Florence, and that the Marquis Tagliacarne, the Italian representative at Lisbon, will be appointed Minister at the Spanish Court.

On Sunday last, which was the feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin, all the Madonnas were decorated, in memory of the movement observed in many of them before the great Revolution in 1797.

The minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular to the scholastic inspectors of the Tuscan provinces directing them to proceed to visit the secondary and primary ecclesiastical seminaries of Tuscany, with the object of ascertaining the educational conditions of those institutions, and also whether the laws and the scholastic regulations are duly carried out.

The *Journal de Nice* states that an enormous rock weighing at least 400 tons detached itself on Wednesday last from the north side of the mountain of the Sapienza. The noise was so great that it was heard at a distance of eight miles.

A few cases of cholera have lately occurred in this city, but there has been no further case during the last two days. The Government have appointed a sanitary commission to report upon sanitary condition of the city. The last reports received are of a completely reassuring character.

The official *Staatsanzeiger* of to-day contradicts the statement which has appeared in several journals that an invitation had been forwarded by the Emperor Napoleon to the Queen of Prussia to visit the French Court during its stay at Biarritz.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondent* of to-day publishes an article on the Ministerial Council held last week at Ratisbon, under the presidency of the King of Prussia, in which it says:—The recent negotiations with Austria have afforded no basis for an ultimate understanding being arrived at on the question of the Duchies.

The *Berlingske Tidende* of the 21st states that the Danish Government has under consideration a projected line of railroad from Copenhagen, traversing the southern part of Zealand, and the islands of Falster, Laaland, and Femern, through Holstein, direct to Hamburg. The communication between the islands would be established by three fixed bridges, leaving only the channel between Rodby and Femern, which may be crossed in one hour by steamer.

The Second Chamber of the States-General have, with the exception of one adverse vote, unanimously approved the Treaty of Commerce with France.

Vienna, July 24.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the President read a letter, addressed to him by Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, announcing that on Thursday next the Reichsrath would be closed in the usual manner in the Hall of State of the Imperial Palace.

Austria and Prussia have found a new bone of contention. M. von Bismark maintains that the new members of the Schleswig and Holstein Estates must take the customary oaths of fealty to Prussia and Austria. To this Count Mensdorff objects, as the Emperor Francis Joseph and King William I. are, not the Sovereigns of the Duchies, although they for the moment, are the co-posers of them!

Her von Pratobevera then moved a vote of thanks to the President of the House, and added:—I know not whether, or when, we shall meet again, but I do know that we shall ever remain steadfast to the Constitution. The President, in returning thanks, said:—We will always maintain the Constitution, and will strive not only to do our duty, but also to preserve and defend our rights. I close sitting by calling for three cheers for the Emperor!

Vienna, July 23.—It is expected that the Imperial sanction will shortly be given to the Budget for 1865 voted by both Houses of the Reichsrath. According to advices received here from Jerusalem the cholera had broken out in that city, and a rigorous quarantine had consequently been established.

Madrid, July 19.—No doubt is now entertained of the approaching departure of Sister Patrocinio, Abbess of San Pascual, from Spain. Father Olaret has also resigned his Post of Confessor to the Queen, and took leave of Her Majesty on the 17th.

SPAIN.

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The *Correspondencia de Espana* of July 22 says:—We have grounds for stating that the Spanish Government entirely disapproves the course taken by Senator Tavera, our envoy in Ochi, and that he will consequently cease to represent Spain in that republic.

More than 40 episcopal protests have already been addressed to the Queen of Spain against the recognition of Italy, besides numerous others from ladies of rank, magistrates, municipal functionaries, students, and military men.

It makes use of restrictions and reserve in the hatred it has conceived for sin, and in the means which it adopts to repair or avoid it. It treats, it compounds with God, if we may say so, on the easiest possible terms.

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The *Publicite*, a newspaper published in Marseilles alluding to the strike of the drivers and coachmen, speaks, of another strike, still more important and serious in its estimation—the strike of the bachelors.

The *Courrier de l'Esere* relates the following extraordinary instance of determination which occurred three days since at Miribel Lanchaire, in that department. A boy, 12 years of age, named Durand, having climbed a tree to take a bird's nest built in a hole of the trunk, had just inserted his hand to reach it when the branch on which he stood broke, and, being unable to withdraw his hand, he remained suspended by it.

Which is Which.—I don't know what they call those men who inspect the lunatic asylums—Whether commissioners, inspectors, or lunatic officers, or what; but I heard a good story about one the other day. He, the Government Inspector (let us say Government Inspector, or I shall not be able to get on), went down to a lunatic asylum to inspect, report, or whatever may be the term.

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are in favour of Ladalli, a Castilian money-lender, who had the King's jewels in pawn, and one-to the mayor and sheriffs of London in favour of the Lady Mortimer du Chastel Richard, who seems to have been imprisoned and very harshly treated by the civic authorities on the bare word of her accusers.

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Madrid, July 19.—No doubt is now entertained of the approaching departure of Sister Patrocinio, Abbess of San Pascual, from Spain. Father Olaret has also resigned his Post of Confessor to the Queen, and took leave of Her Majesty on the 17th.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT! - A man was hurt. His injuries were great and his suffering intense, but a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment which happened to be at hand saved him. That man will never be without it again, if possible to procure it, to have ready in case of similar accident. No one knows what a day may bring forth. We may be well to-day and sick to-morrow. Be provided beforehand. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a great Pain Killer. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E. August, 1865.

It is easy to get certificates for Patent Medicines, say people. Granted; but it is easy to get certificates from persons of undoubted respectability, and who are known to the community? Clearly not, unless the medicine is what it professes to be, which is so rarely the case, that certificates are generally from persons unknown to fame. But in the case of Hoodland's German Bitters, the most respectable classes of society freely testify to their superlative merits. Members of Congress, Judges, Clergymen, Merchants, unhesitatingly acknowledge its curative properties. Read the following from the Hon. Thos. B. Florence, well known as an active and able Member of Congress: Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen, - Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Dr. Hoodland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE, is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE THE PRICE of his entire STOCK FIFTEEN PER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends and Customers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warehouses, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JOSEPH STREET, second door from M'GILL STREET. I call on my party in Canada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extension or renewal during that time. If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows: - Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1.15, formerly \$1.30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The usual line of discount will be allowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$50; Dining Tables \$10 to \$50; Bureaus, \$10 to \$30; and various kinds of heavy and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlor, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$80 to \$350; Fancy Chairs, Walnut, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chestnut, with Walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the different imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$18 to \$75; Hair Mattresses, from 20 to 75 cents per lb; Glass and Porcelain Furniture, from 25 to 75 cents do; Moss, Husk, Sea Grass and other common Mattresses, from \$2.50 to \$8 each 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Chests, from \$1 to \$25 each, - with every article in the Furniture line at equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Veneers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Curled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every article in the trade, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for first-class furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of the year. To those in want of furniture I would say don't take my word, but call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice entirely unnecessary.

TAKES - Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper. Please call at OWEN MCGARVEY'S, Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from McGill Street. May 25, 1865.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The day has passed when ingenious advertising could force an inferior article into popularity. The course and pungent scents manufactured from cheap oils are now universally rejected, despite of printed endorsements, while this superior perfume and cosmetic, prepared by a responsible house from genuine tropical flowers, and esteemed in South America and Mexico above all other fragrant waters, is winning 'golden opinions from all sorts of people' throughout the fashionable world. No lady who has moistened her handkerchief with this delightful floral essence, or used it, when diluted, as a cosmetic, will hesitate to agree with the Senoras and Senoritas of Spanish America, who have used it for twenty years, to the exclusion of all other perfumes. See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamp Loug & 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.

A CITIZEN OF QUEBEC CURED OF FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES.

The following letter was received by one of the most respectable Druggists in Quebec, Canada: W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, Pont St. Roch (or Craig) Street, Quebec. Dear Sir, - This is to certify that I have been thoroughly and entirely cured of Fifteen Sores which I had on my right arm, by the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. These sores had been on my arm for over four years, and during that time had been continually discharging, which weakened me so much that I was unable to leave my bed for four months. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best results; for I am now as strong and as able a workman as I was before having the sores. OLIVE GARNEAU.

Sworn to before me, this 10th day of February, 1863. Ed. ROUSSEAU, M.D., And Justice of the Peace, Quebec.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamp Loug & 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.

SICKNESS THAT HAS NO NAME. - Thousands suffer who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relief, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi torpid liver, inactive bowels - are responsible for these indescribable, but not the less real and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Wallis, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion, that 'there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly-marked form of disease.' All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS of immense benefit. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamp Loug & 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.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

And Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PORTS of THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMTIO, and other Intermediate Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st May, and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RICHELIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows: - The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. Robt. Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Square) for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Berthier. Passengers wishing to meet the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend on being in time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge. The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J.B. Labelle, will LEAVE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock P.M. precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Berthier. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping at L'Assomtion. The Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Charles Daveluy, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, L'Assomtion, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR o'clock A.M. The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamblay every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chamblay every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M., and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L.H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday and Saturday at Four P.M., Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de l'Isle & Lachenaie; and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M. The Steamer LETOILE, Capt. J.C. Malhiot, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomtion every Monday and Saturday at 4 P.M., Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at St. Paul L'Hermitte, and will leave L'Assomtion every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMURE, General Manager. OFFICE RICHELIEU COMPANY, 29 June 26, 1865.

How VERY ASTONISHING. - That so many people annually die with consumption. Do you know that slight cold is often the foundation of this insidious disease, and that a single bottle of Down's 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. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C.E. August, 1865.

AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors - purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses. They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malarial miasmatic countries. This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinsism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East. August, 1865.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Catholic Dissident School, Parish of St. Patrick of Rawdon, a TEACHER - one who Teaches English and French preferred. For information, apply to Alexander Daly, Sec. - Treasurer, if by letter, post-paid. Applications received till the 5th of August. Rawdon, July 20, 1865.

Now ready, price 8s, gilt edges, 9s, Volumes 1 & 2 of THE MONTH,

Containing Contributions from His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Henry James Coleridge, D.D. Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Aubrey de Vere, Barry Cornwall, Denis MacCarthy, Ellen Fitzsimon, Bessie Ryper Parkes, And other well-known Writers. Agents for Canada - Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

"THE LAMP,"

New and Improved Series, in Weekly Numbers, price 1d. In Monthly parts, price 6d. The Lamp in 1865. It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that 'His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken.' Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of His Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realized. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor - publications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality - the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is its immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periodicals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority. The LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, and other articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the first Artists of the day. Price 1d., in Monthly parts, 6d. Agents for Canada - Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Booksellers, Corner of 'Notre Dame' and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal, C.E.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN, - I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Doukings, Angoras, &c. All goods I warrant will not shrink, and are made up in the most finished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I have always in stock in an immense variety of first-class materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$9.00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the coming week. I remain your obedient servant. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR. 42 St. Lawrence Main Street. 12m. May 11.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. R. MENGELEY, West Troy, N. Y.

The New York Tribune says, 'the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced.' &c.

The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them. The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things. '... I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.'

"... Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"... I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and had to abandon preaching. ... The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N.Y."

"... I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

Dear Sir: - I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters. - Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL."

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq. of 159 West 14th Street, N.Y., says, 'he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers.' &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters. Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck. Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe. P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. John F. Henry & Co., 303 St. Paul Street (new No. 515) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada. March 1, 1865.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest. TERMS - The work will be published in two volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5. half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW, A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Home and Foreign Rulers.' 12mo., of about 600 pages, cloth, \$1.50. D. & J. SADIHER & CO. Montreal, 1862.

SADLIER & CO'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young. - With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalties, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 75c. The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the different seasons and festivals of the Christian year, with a large number of Miscellaneous. Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School should be without it. ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE FOR CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo. cloth, 75 cents. THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.35. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources and adapted to all states and conditions in life. - Elegantly illustrated. 18mo., of nearly 900 pages. Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt, \$1.50; imit., full gilt, \$1.75; clasp, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2.50; morocco extra, clasp, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, clasp, 3.50; morocco extra, paneled, 5.00. THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts; embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 88 cts. * * The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aid to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. D. Cummings, Music by Signor Speranza and M. Jehu M. Lorez, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cts cloth, 50 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD: or, How Girls Live. Told by Miss Sarah M. Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35. (SECOND EDITION)

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE ON THE ROSARY; together with six novenas for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also True Devotion to her. By J. M. P. Heaney, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended, 'St. Francis of Sales' Devout Method of Hearing Mass.' 'St. Agnere's' accompanied with some remarks. The Stations, or Holy Way of the Cross, &c., &c. 18mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents. To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them: A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt, \$1. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00. THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, 19 cts.

A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weninger D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1.25. NOW READY,

Chateaubriand's Celebrated Works.

THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Chateaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1.25 cloth, gilt, 1.75. A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. M. Geary. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth, \$2.50; half calf or morocco, 3.50. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By St. Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo, cloth, \$1.50. The Cottage and Parlor Library.

1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00. 2. Elton Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1.00. 3. Hussy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. - By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt, 1.00. The Lost Sun: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00. Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; with a Portrait 16mo, cloth, 1.00; gilt edges, 1.30.

Catholic Youth's Library.

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NEW WORKS IN PRESS.

MARSHALL'S Great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results. Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest. TERMS - The work will be published in two volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5. half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW, A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Home and Foreign Rulers.' 12mo., of about 600 pages, cloth, \$1.50. D. & J. SADIHER & CO. Montreal, 1862.

"Oant" is derived from one Andrew Oant, who, they say, was a Presbyterian minister, in some illiterate part of Scotland, who by exercise and use had obtained the faculty, and gift, of talking in the pulpit in such a dialect, that it is said he was understood by one but his own congregation, and not by all of them.

REMOVAL.

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

CHARLES GOULDEN.
12m.

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CITY OF MONTREAL.

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

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Secretary.
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12m.

February 1, 1864.

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The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its most perfect degree the essence of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Fainting turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is, more over, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

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A quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blisters, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples. As a means of imparting softness and clearness to a salient complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Sander, J. A. Harte, Proulx & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, B. S. Latham, and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.

Feb. 20, 1864 12m.

DYSPEPSIA

AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
Are Cured by

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures,
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,
Have more Testimony,

Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,
And will Pay \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
Will Cure every Case of
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms:
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

- Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Headache, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT
ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
And Can't make Drunkards,
But is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.
Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, that I add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. G. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia:

February 8th, 1864.
Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when every thing else had failed.—Yours truly,
JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.
Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,
JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.
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March 1, 1865. 12m.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE,
396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BUGS! BUGS! BUGS!
MAY has come and so have the BUGS! Now is the time to get rid of them, which can be effected at once by using HART'S EXTERMINATOR. A certain remedy. Price 25 cents per box.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.
The Subscriber is receiving twice a week fresh supplies of this celebrated Mineral Water which is pronounced by the leading Physicians of Canada to be the best in use. Sent free to all parts of the City.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
All kinds of Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Mushroom Spawn, &c., &c., warranted fresh. Concentrated Lye, Horsford's Yeast Powder, Fresh Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c.

J. A. HARTE,
Druggist.

May 11.

KEARNEY BROTHER,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters

TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
DOLLARD STREET,
(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

MONTREAL,
AGENTS FOR LIPPINGWELL'S PATENT
PREMIUM

GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.
It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent with an equal amount of light.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

S. MATTHEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

O. J. DEVLIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE:
32 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN,
ADVOCATE,

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

J. J. CURRAN,
ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,

Has opened his office at No. 32 Little St. James St.

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

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years but large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he latters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly.
On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,
FOR
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c.

AND
THURSDAYS
FOR
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
&c., &c., &c.

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY,
Auctioneer.

March 27 1864.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

E. PERRY & CO.,
(Successors to D. Grinton, First Prize Trunk Manufacturers)

SOLIICIT the attention of intending purchasers to their entirely new and extensive Stock which comprises every variety of TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, HAT-BOXES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., &c.

375 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
July 20, 1865. 5m.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the City. The greatest care and attention is paid to the Dispensing Department, and every Prescription is prepared under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, whose experience in the largest Dispensing houses in England and the large Dispensing trade which he has acquired during the last six years in Montreal, is sufficient guarantee that all Prescriptions will be accurately and scientifically prepared.

HENRY R. GRAY,
Dispensing and Family Chemist,
(New Number) 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

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Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 6.45 A.M.
Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 9.10 A.M.

Night do do do do 9.00 P.M.
Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate Stations, at 5.06 P.M.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at 9.00 A.M.
Express Train for Quebec and Portland, 2.00 P.M.
Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, River du Loup and Portland, at 10.10 P.M.

Express Train to Burlington, connecting with Lake Champlain Steamers for New York, at 5.45 A.M.

Express Trains to St. Johns connecting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.

C. J. BRYDGES
Managing Director
Aug. 1, 1865.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1865,

Open to Competitors from all Canada,
WILL BE HELD AT THE
CITY OF MONTREAL,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,

The 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of September next
IN
THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS,
ST. CATHERINE STREET,
And upon the grounds known as the 'Priests' Farm,'
Fronting on Gay and St. Catherine Streets.

PRIZES OFFERED—\$12,000.

The Prize List and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal, or of the Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies.

The Prize List, &c., and Forms of Entries of the Industrial Department, may be obtained of the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Mechanic's Hall, Great St. James Street Montreal.

Entries of Stock &c., must be made on or before SATURDAY the 2nd September, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal.

Entries of other Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place on or before SATURDAY the 17th September.

Entries in the Industrial Department may be made on or before the 15th day of September, at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

A fee of Five Shillings (entitling the holder to free entrance during the Exhibition) will be required from each Exhibitor.

Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from the Exhibition free of charge.

Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their Products, but cannot compete for Prizes.

For further information, application should be made to the undersigned joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association.

G. LECLERO,
Sec'y of Agriculture.
A. MURRAY,
Sec'y Board of Arts, &c.
Montreal, July 20 1865.

M. O'GORMAN,
Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,
SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

OARS MADE TO ORDER.
SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

HEYDEN & DEFOE,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,
No. 74, CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE.
August 25, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER,
Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
BROOKVILLE, O. W.

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

References—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal
M. P. Ryan, Esq., "
James O'Brien, Esq., "

CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of—

YOUNG HYSOON,
GUNPOWDER,
Colored and Uncolored JAPANS,
COLORED & SOUCHONG.

With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS,
FLOUR,
HAMS,
PORK,
SALT FISH, &c., &c.

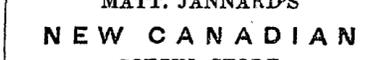
Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at
128 Commissioner Street.
N. SHANNON.
Montreal, May 25, 1865. 12m.

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

MATT. JANNARD'S
NEW CANADIAN
COFFIN STORE,
Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,
MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.
JAN 1 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
IN LARGE BOTTLES.



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

BRISTOL'S

(Vegetable)

SUGAR-COATED
PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE
For all the Diseases of the
Liver, Stomach and Bowels,
Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to
KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.
FOR SALE BY

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Davidson & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.