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1945年1941年

THE BENEDICTINE NUN: A TALE OF OUR LADY OF FOLGOET.

A TALE FROM BRITTANY.

(Concluded.)

On his return to the chateau, the messenger was met by Ernest, under whose command he was, and he could not avoid rendering an account of his absence: upon which Ernest took the packet and the key, of which Archaro was the bearer, and timidly mounted the turret stairs. Blanche, eager for her reply, hurried to the us all. door, but drew back in consternation when she saw who it was that bore her answer.

You are angry, Blanche, at my intrusion, he said, placing the packet on the table.

'I am not angry, Ernest,' she replied, in a tone at once grave and sad; 'but I am grieved to see you here, and hoped that both of us would have been spared this interview; but since it tion. The last words of his daughter had struck tues of her whose dear name you bear; and must be so, what is your will with me?' and she turned calmly towards him.

It was then Ernest fell at her feet, and poured out his whole heart before her, picturing the His disappointed guests refused his proferred utter wretchedness or supreme happiness of his future life, according to her decision. Sincerity was on his lips, and his heart spoke audibly in his behalf: the perfection of manly beauty and grace was in every motion. 'Give, O give me but one chance against my competitors, and leave the rest to me.'

Blanche faltered, as she saw all that her heart coveted pleading for more than life before her; her features became fixed as marble, but no outward sign betrayed the conflict within. At length, she said, in a calm but subdued voice, Rise, Ernest, nor remain in that position; had I been free, you would have needed no advocate. and I would have wrung from my father an unwilling consent. But I have no choice. Remember there is one whose consent is as neces. sary as that of an earthly parent-God, the father of us all, and, unworthy as I am, he claims me for his spouse. Your faith and generosity, will help you to bear patiently till you can rejoice in the sacrifice; and now leave me till to-morrow, when I will make public my determination.

Ernest yielded in silence, and Blanche, forgetful of her own anguish, prayed earnestly that he might be supported in the disappointment that awaited him.

The morning was now far advanced, and Blanche's attendants came to assist in her loilet, but she required not their services.

There was a portentous silence in the hall of Rohan as the appointed hour drew nigh, but the baron was calm in his great will, assuring himself that his daughter would give way before his unvielding decree. As the clock struck, Blanche presented herself, but she did not take her place as before under the canopy; she advanced a few steps only; a universal consternation serzed the assembly, when they saw her clad in the Benedictine habit, instead of the gorgeous apparel of the preceding day. While they were still under the shock of this first surprise, in a clear voice, with great dignity and modesty, she thus addressed them :-

'Honored father, my kinsmen, my friends, and all you who make up this brilliant assembly, which, alas! is but a cloudy scene for me, know that, whilst I was but a child, my infant heart had shot forth tendrils of affection that wound themselves about one youthful as myself; nor knew I of the strength of these first feelings, till I was snatched away, und placed within the convent walls. My heart struggled within me, and oft winged its way back to its cherished companion; but day by day thoughts were led to contemplate another, who was shown to be the only object worthy of my affections. As womanhood approached, my childish sapling paled beneaththe shade of this broad tree of love, whose roofs, entwined about my heart, shot from the inmost recesses of my soul; and who dare dispute, this object of my choice? You are rich, but his but time will mark its duration. So great, my lord, that at his bidding I would fly to the ends of the earth. Yet lie is kind as he is great, and beneath the clostered roof.

That it may lack nothing in its agreeableing on this choice of life; and should it be de Lord take the weight, upon himself. You will the hands of the ministers of religion, and her nied, requires the longing child to wait patiently henceforth bear the sweet name of Mary, in mother could now give vent to her long stifled ness to God, Holy Church asks a parent's blesstill Providence shall open a way for the free action of its will ; and so it has fallen out, for had my honored father given me no choice, patience would have been my only remedy assit is, Lam free, and may God to His mercy help me, for aff He is for me, who shall be against me? In His name, then, I renounce my prospects of wealth, religious life, offered in the wounds of Our Saworldly bonors, and marriage. Alinenounce the inmostraffections of tmy heart; I renounce my parents; as I am renounced; I renounce my lives in carrying such a cross in the ensanguined home and name ; I accept my disinheritance; and track of Our Saviour's feet, in thumble atone of edification to all, she at length died in the I invoke the blessing of God on those who shell ment for our sins and the sins of others, and for odor of sauctity,

replace me; I claur, upon the honor of de Rohan, the decree that has been passed against me, and I turn from the halls of my ancestors full of charity and of love. But ere I pass these gates, let me remind my father, not in inspired nor prophetic words, but simply in those of worldly prudence, that though he has evidence of my brother's fall, he has none of his death; and he may yet return; and I shudder to think that, through me, he might have passed his heritage to another. It may be that an ever-watchful Providence has seeking it, and conclude by loving it, and this for put the decision in my heart, for the salvation of

CATHOLIC

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Blanche immediately quitted the hall alone, for the suddenness of the change, and the menace of the baron, paralyzed all, and none, not even her attendants, dared to follow ber.

Long and deep was the silence that reigned after her departure. At length astonishment gave way to feelings of pity, sympathy, and admiradeeply in the heart of De Rohan. Was it possible that his son still lived? Yet he selt bound by a fatal and false honor to abide by his decree. hospitality, and went their several ways-hence the Chateau de Rohan, the nucleus of all that was gorgeous and great in Britany, became silent as the tomb.

Blanche, unattended, save by Him whose cause she had espoused, was on her way to the Convent of S. Iva; her heart was great, her resolution firm, though many a tear fell upon her feet as she hastened on her solitary journey.

Anticipating the result of the day, the Lady Abbess had sent some attendants to a height commanding the road for some distance, in the direction of the Chateau de Rohan. At the moment Blanche distinguished this welcome escort, her ear was arrested by the sound of stifled sorrow, which a too sensitive instinct told her was from Ernest. She stopped, but turned not, and said, in a tremulous but under tone, ' Ernest, farewell!' adding, with more firmness, 'Go, and do thou likewise.' It was, indeed, he, for tho' bone was dead within him, he determined as a farewell for ever. The sudden appearance of those sent to meet her surprised his resolution, and his anguish became audible, in spite of himself. Blanche continued her way, but Ernest

Night had set in as Bianche and her attend- ing all other modes of travelling. ants approached the gates of St. Iva; the sound of music in solemn chant was heard, and the bess, near whom she had been standing.

For some days she was not permitted to leave the chamber that had been prepared for her .-Nothing could exceed the care and tenderness with which she was nursed; at length, however, the fever subsided, and she urged her desire to enter upon the duties of a novice. When she had sufficiently recovered her strength, she was conducted to the cell of Sister Cyril. This in the eye of the world was but a poor and gloomy abode: the walls were almost as circumscribed as a tomb, they were bare of all ornament, except a crucifix, an image of our Blessed Ludy, and a little picture of S. Cyril, the patron saint of the tenant of this little cell. From an opening in the wall, at the end of a long avenue, could be seen the great crucifix of the cemetery; on a of hours. Raising herself somewhat from her mattress, Sister Cyril, addressing Blanche, said, in a voice, the weakness of which was compenwealth is unbounded; you are powerful, but his sated by the extreme deliberation with which she power has no limits; your love may be sincere, spoke- Our good mother, the Lady Abbess, has confided you to my care; though unworthy of the charge, confident in the help of heaven, and being assured of your coule co operation, I he exacts not this, but only asks that I should undertake it in the spirit of holy obedience, and grateful to God for thus preserving him.

In the meantime the day for Sister. on that which you have left behind; remember: that you give the past for the future, and let your first sacrifice be your last, so shall the father led her to the altar and resigned her into honor of our common mother. If you have received great graces, remember this is a cause for greater humility on your part. We must press forward towards the gaol, of perfection in the practice of charity in prayer, mortification, and abnegation; in fine, the virtues and merits of a your, for ourselves and for others. And what, my childican be more glocious than to pass our

the obtaining of grace for the salvation of their souls? This is what we propose; receive the truth courageously, and prepare for the combat, for you have an enemy to contend with who will dispute the victory inch by inch, and hour by hour; pride is in his ranks, your bucklers must be humility. Be on your guard against all delusions. Humiliation is the royal road all the saints have travelled, and it is paved with gold; we must commence by hearing it, continue by Christ's sake. This road commences with what is meanest on earth, and terminates in heaven .-Have always in your mind the Holy Family at Bethlehem. The humble dwelling of the mo-ther of God, where the King of Kings and sweet St. Joseph dwelt, has been preserved to us by repeated miracles, whilst the contemporary palaces of kings have not one stone left upon another. Endeavor always to imitate the virwhen you do aught for one of your sisters, think of the love, and care, and patience with which Mary wore the seamless coat in which Jesus suffered. Let nothing discourage you, for the fire of grace will burn within the heart in proportion as the members suffer; and that spirit is transparent with light which staggers under the cross. In every sister, nay, in the humblest servant, you may daily detect some virtue by which to edity and instruct yourself-in one it will be charity, in another patience, in another zeal; gather all these flowers, and carry them in your bosom, that their sweet odor may refresh and encourage you on your way, and may God be always with you.'

When Sister Mary raised her eyes they were bathed in tears, and, embracing the feet of Sister Cyril, with a look of ineffable love and veneration, she withdrew silently and meckly from

On Ernest's return to the chateau his hours at first almost insupportable; his heart was desolate, and his only consolation was in thinking over the past and considering whether there was yet anything he could do to be agreeable to the last tribute of affection, to follow and protect memory of Blanche. One reflection took entire her at a distance unseen, and then to take a silent possession of his mind, and summoning Archaro he desired him to prepare immediatey to accompany him on a long journey.

At the break of day, well armed, and each with a belt of gold pieces round his waist, they feared to trust his resolution at a slower pace. | stout horse, but Archaro set out on foot, scorn-

Meantime, under the particular guidance of Sister Cyril, Sister Mury made rapid progress Lady Abbess, attended by the whole community, in the duties of religious life, and when the came to meet her, for the satety of whom they twelvementh of her noviciate had nearly expired had so earnestly offered up their prayers. The she was pronounced sufficiently prepared to take long procession wound its way into the chapel, the rows required by the Benedictine rule. It where, after a short pause, all burst forth in a was at this epoch, as the shades of evening set hymn of joyful praise and thanksgiving, at the in, that a small cavalcade approached the conend of which, Blanche, exhausted with fatigue vent gate; they bore a litter, and asked hospiand anxiety, fell into the arms of the Lady Ab- tality for a wounded man. The necessary accommodation was quickly prepared in the building set aside for visitors. The leader of this band having carefully seen that his charge was comfortably provided for, rode on to the Chateau de Rohan. Great was the joy of Sister Mary to discover that the suffering tenant of the litter was her brother. His faithful attendant Archaro related to her the dangers and hardships Ernest had gone through in fulfilling what he considered a sacred mission from her, and which ended in her brother's discovery and ransom. The latter now suffered more from weakness consequent on his imprisonment and long journey than from the effect of his wounds.

Sister Mary, however sensible of this last act of devotedness so honorable and so disinterested on the part of Ernest, allowed no human sensilittle table lay a chaplet and an illuminated book bility to take possession of her feelings-at the same time she fully appreciated his motives in thus avoiding an interview. From this moment she made it one great object of her prayers that he too might enter the holy gates and seek peace where alone it was to be found.

The rejoicing at the chateau may be well imagined; the Baron de Rohan trembled of the abyss from which he had escaped, and was truly

In the meantime the day for Sister Mary to take her religious vows arrived; her brother was sufficiently recovered to be present, and her now a more urgent necessity to speak on present feelings of pious joy without fear for reproach. Ernest, too, was changed; his great passion had resignation had been given him, so that he could bear to be present at this ceremony; asoon after which he had the happiness to enter a religious order himself. al pelomai dans a ed liva

Sister Mary made such progress in wisdom and piety that at the death of Sister Cyril, she was chosen to replace her, and afterwationg life

PASTORAL LETTER OF H. E. THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER,

RONICLE.

Enjoining the Collection for the Building of Churches and Schools in the Arch-Diocese, on Trinity Sunday, 1864.

Nicholas, by the Divine Mercy of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of St.P udentiana Cardinal Priest, and Archbishop of Westminste.

To our Dearly Boloved Children in Christ, the Faithful of our Archdiocese, Health and Benediction in

The recurrence of Trinity Sunday brings before us the repitition of an annual and most important observance, that of exhorting you to contribute towards the fund for erecting churches and Schools in this Archdiocese.

No day could be more appropriately devoted to such a purpose than this. For, as we may not lay any other foundation under what we build for the religious teaching of our flock, than that which our Lord Jesus Christ has laid, the Mystery of the ever Blessed Trinity, the fundamental doctrine of all true Christianity, may be well considered the very groundwork of our intentions and desires, of our suggestions, and of our co-operation.

It is a topic on which we might, indeed, flatter ourselves that we need not address you; for nothing that we may say, can bring this sublime doctrine more vividly before you, or more en-liven your faith in it, than the daily and almost hourly declarations of it, which your religious practices elicit from you.

You open your eyes each day, and you close them every night, by the sign of Cross, 'in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: you begin every prayer under the same invocation; every litany, and the most solemn act of your worship, the Sacrifice of the Mass, commences with the same profession of your faith: Baptism, Confirmation, and Penance are administered with this triple invocation. In fine, the main scope of every creed is to teach distinctly, and inculcate the solemn and sacred principle that this doctrine, 'is the Catholic Faith, without which one cannot be saved.' (Athan. Creed.) And the summary declaration of this dogma, with that of the Incarnation, constitutes, principally, your familiar Act of Failb.

Not only, therefore, is the divine doctrine kept always before you, but you make such constant profession of it, that it may seem unnatural turned and fled upon his footsteps, as though he lest the chateau. Ernest was mounted on a rather than superfluous, for us to address you on the necessity of fidelity to this belief. Yet it is too true, that a feeling necessity, 'the charity

of Christ presseth us' to do so .- (2 Cor. v. 14.) Blessed, indeed, are you, poor and little ones of Christ, to whom the Father has revealed those sublime truths, which He has hidden from the wise and prudent ones.' (Luke x. 21.) You, in the simplicity of your hearts, accept the faith which your lathers held before you, and repeat the profession of it, without a blush on your faces, or a doubt in your hearts .-Your walk on a path, which, if rugged under your feet, is serene over your head; on which the sun of truth and justice shines unclouded, lighting and guiding you athwart all snares and perils, till you knock at the gate which opens to the pass-word so familiar to your lips, the invocation of the Adorable Trinity.

Purdon, and pray for us, ye faithful, guileless souls, if secure of your Faith, we turn ourselves to-day, rather to those who, in worldly knowledge more instructed, are thereby more exposed to dangers in their belief.

We do not allude now, dearly beloved children, to fanciful theories of theological doctrine, which with alluring baits, try to draw us away from our firm reliance on the Holy Apostolic Church, as the only divinely appointed Teacher of revealed Truth. To sacrifice Faith to Charity seems, at first sight an impossibility; the two virtues are inseparable on earth. Yet it has been insinuated that the Church might surrender part of her invariable teaching on the renovation of society and the civil state, the dogma of the Blessed Trinity, out of kindness to schismatics, whom this suppression of her doctrine might reconcile to her communion. And civilisations. if this is deemed not too great a sacrifice, we may easily imagine how readily lesser obligations to unity are contemplated.

This, however, is not the suitable occasion for addressing you on this grave subject. We feel and sensible dangers. out a

We cannot shut our eyes to the aim or tendency of modern science; which is, to demand not equality but supremacy, not a fair balance but a loaded scale, whenever it seems to come become consumed in its own fire; the grace, of into competition with the claims of revelation. The moment the two appear to contend, in disagreement, for the belief of man, science at once exacts that all else should give way; and unfortunately, too many yield immediately and surren-

the vagueness of conjecture, the contradictions of solutions, the monstrous fabulousness of com- been believed in, and its teachings have been ac-

putations, the fanciful co-ordination or subordination of assumed facts, the hasty adoption of unverified observations, the inconsistent combination of all these together, are pressed upon us, as composing an argument or a system of belief, which not so much sets aside as overthrows the whole of Christianity, and makes it become a mere heap of antiquated, almost antedituvian formation.

The stump of a fossil tree, the bones of an extinct animal, a broken skull found in some mexplicable place, but requiring a solution equally from our assailants; nay, a potsherd, a sea-shell, the piles of a lake village, the rudiments of stone instruments, all things—anything is heavy enough to turn the scale in favor of what is called reason.

And we are ridiculed as fearing, or opposed to, science, as narrow-minded and hoodwinked bigots, for not at once adopting this confused mass of immature geognosy, and sacrificing, in honor of our acceptance, whatsoever has been to us venerable, whatsoever holy, whatsoever lovely whatsoever of good fame, whatsover true and just, whatsoever has been hitherto to us the light of our eyes or the joy of our hearts, what has made us and kept us virtuous, hopeful, consoled, happy through our dark or rugged way on earth, and has sustained our heads above the billows, and our souls above the troubles, and anxieties, and the anguishes of life.

We pause in vain. We are calmly and composedly placing in the opposite scale many and dear considerations. We have before us a prescriptive authority in records of several thousand years ago, discussed, disputed, and always victorious, running down a channel that seemed scooped out for it through primæval rivers, lined with monuments, beyond which man has left no articulate memorial -cuneiform or hieroglyphic; all marvellously attesting, by consenting and concurrent testimony, the accuracy of those sacred volumes; then interwoven with what the West considered ancient, and the East modern. the annals of the Ptolemies and the Seleucidae, till the stream of primitive history, with its evidence of prophecy still in course of verification. drops silently into that deeper, nobler, and more magnificent cistern, where it mingles with the living waters of a new dispensation, thence to issue with all the new qualities - evidences, proofs, and applications which are concentrated

And this great current of anterior witnessing strengthened by every ancient tradition, even by the semi-historical fables of savage tribes in both liemispheres, comes to us only as preparation for that newer revelation which opens another dispensation to the world, moral, social, civil, international and religious, and remains unconquered, amidst enemies, till the present day.

Here we meet with such a strange superhuman overweight of proof, as seems to master every possible objection, and to leave no alternative for a second solution. For, in addition to all, that miraculous works and prophetic sayings, and new moral precents, a fresh philosophy theology, and social code issuing from illiterate. men, in the midst of a most brilliant age,-and: accepted, can give of evidence; we have to throw into the balance the vasiest empire! ever known, subdued when at its greatest might. the entire world reformed, transformed into a new condition by a new legislature, promulgated by ignorant men, propagated by weak men proved and pressed on acceptance by men in: prison and in the stocks, under the scourge and: the knife, on the rack and the gridiron; till the whole empire and the entire globe rolled spontaneously to the feet of a Galilean, crucified on: the Janiculum.

Strange evidences indeed, and unrivalled. of Truth! To which we may add the brilliant ex-: amples of a virtue, a purity and a saintliness, unknown before this new law of men; the splendid; later, the new learning, new arts which it elicited from whatever was worth preserving in previous:

Then comes, in acorollaries and deductions. from the principles, either discovered, wor for the first time grasped by this new system, professing: to be divine and not human, the complete recognation of mighty claims, and rights before unknown; the sacredness of the kingly guardianship of public interests; the legitimate and indefeasible prerogatives of the subject; those, more tender, of women and of the family to the recognised place of the poor and the unfortunate in society, ; nay the i malienable buman rights of the delinquent, the captive, and the slave interne - Now all this yand much that we omit is testi-

mony to the truth and certainty of the primitive records of manage For they who, have transmitted them to us as such have given, in all that we der at discretion and the local section and the boldness of assertion, the doubtfulness or evidence of their inability to the . And this verinadequacy of proof, the crudeness of theories, acity has been severely tested by sceptics from Julian the Apostate to Woltaire ; and vetit has

cepted by more learned, more acute, more serious, and more irreproachable men, than ever combined in defence of any system or theory.

Well then, dearly beloved children in Christ, solemniconsiderations against a solitary cranium, anjantiquated fish-bone, or a fragment of pottery Yet while we are doing so, comes in the sarcasm, and the jeer, that we are unscientific, anti-progressist; superstitious, and behind the ages; and sharper than a two-edged sword, and heavy like that of Camillus, it is thrown into the opposite scale, as sufficient to make ours kick the 1718 186 beam.

But no eternal truth will still prevail, when temporal science shall have revised its wisdom. and brought it into harmony with the moral evidences which surround and support revelation.

And now, dearly beloved, you may ask, show we connect these earnest protests against the supposed discoveries of recent science, with the particular occasion of this day's mystery? We answer freely, that the connection is evident and significative.

It is not merely that the admission of what are considered the modern conclusions of science involve the surrender of all mysteries, and make reason, and not revelation, the guide and guarantee to truth ; it is not only that this view destroys the verity of all the inspired volumes, and their inspiration of course; it is not in fine, that if the principle be admitted, that all the evidence of revelation may crumble to dust under even a single footstep of advancing science, the entire fall? building of Christianity is baseless and rests on

It is that the supposed conflict between religion and reason, as it is called, aims at depriving you of one of your noblest and most consoling convictions, one which associates your very natural privileges with the doctrine of the Blessed

For when you heard that sublime colloquy in Unity, which opens the first history of man on earth, that solemn and mysterious speech, which God is said to have breathed forth in the silence of His eternity: 'Let us make man to our own further learnt, that this divine proposal was carried into effect, 'To the image of God He created him' (27); and when finally you were taught, from the very dawn of your reason, that this image of God in Trinity is stamped on your individual soul, as clear as was Cæsars on his com of tribute; O Christian! O Catholic! you accepted, and you have fostered this belief as a treasure better than gold.

You have felt that this effigy of the Holy Trinity, designed in your triple spiritual powers, was not to he defiled by sin, nor trampled upon by mean desires; that it consecrated you and endeared you to God; that it was destined one cleansed and laid up in the eternal treasury.

Your strongest support and your sublimest aspirations were centered in this belief and hone that you were made to the likeness of God in-Trinity. Science, so called, pretends to annihilate this belief, and so deprive you of your most ennobling and consoling principle of life and action.

No, if science, as now read by too many, says true, there was no time when God could have created man; no moment in which He could have impressed on Him His own divine image. The human race, according to this version, springs from some scarcely organised rudiment rence which cannot but afflict us, as most humiliatlions of ages, unfolding its means, and powers of to those who took part in it, yet we most fully relife; till having passed through various brutish improvements, it reached the stage of existence which immediately preceded the human; providing for our inheritance—for our fathers the matured intelligence, for the woman the ripened graces, of the ape, or the baboon.

God help us? that many should have allowed themselves to accept such an origin; while a whole host of proofs assigns to us that of revelation, makes man the bonding link between unthinking matter and the breath of God, which rendered him sentient, reasoning, moral, and imperishable. Nay, which made him Godlike, and almost God. 'I have said, ye are Gods.' (Ps. lxxxi. 6).

And now, perhaps, a second question awaits us. Has anything occurred to make these warnngs especially requisite at this time, beyond the increasing tendency to liberalism in religion, and the ease with which are adopted conclusions of rationalism, that have been of late years spreading the started and started

Most certainly, dearly beloved children, there have been growing in the last few months alarming symptoins not merely of religious indifference but of betrayals of the Faith, by those to whom the public will of this country had entrusted its guardian hip, at least in what is broadly designated Christianity. Seldom, indeed, when addressing you in Pastoral epistles, do we travel beyond the limits of our own Catholic interests and duties. But as we have already observed. a-strong necessity compels us to raise our voices aloud, in solemn protest, and Ecclesiastical self-

guardianship. You have all heard, that within a comparatively recent period, in the very body, constituted by law to preach and defend the doctrines of Revelation, there has been slowly generated, but at last outwardly manifested, a canker of Rationalism; which, if sit spread, must eat; out vitality, and so threaten life in revealed religion. Learned men, in high dignity, have lifted up, if they have not thrown of the cloak, which wranped up in decent concealment the hideous sore. The inspiration of Holy Scripture, theseternity of torments for the wicked, are among the more pre-emment doctrines, which these writings have been held most prominently to impugn, with the scandaltof many. has satiged will sheeperied will

To their aid has advanced a scholar of pecuhar learning and skill, of whom the people might naturally say, one that is a priest of the seed of Aaron is come, he will not deceive us.! In volume after volume he has denied, not without much apparent research, the truth of the books his troops. Let our military men qualify such an of Moses; and consequently their account of the act, according to their code of honor. creation of the world and of man. and and an Published in the Times, of Oct. 3rd, 1862. - in the contract expendent of the car bear of a met excess to describe experience out exciting

other doctrines, there was enough in what we have mentioned; to evoke from long torpor, and bring into fearless activity, any power, preservahave we not a right to put all these grave and tive or curative, antidote or medicine, which lay in the bands of that body to which the bulk of the people look for religious teaching, or torguidance in their own more humble enquiries?

Answers, totally inadequate, have indeed appeared, from other contending scholars. But from those who hold, by law, the office which St. Paul describes as full of corrective energy, there has been no active demonstration of consciousness of its possession; no being instant in season, and out of season; no efficacious ' reproving, entreating, rebuking, in all patience and doctrine. No Synod has been convoked to condemn doctrines more false and fatal than not to smite the blasphemers, to cut out his infecting sore; no combined assertion of 'It hath fine, no decisive, irrevocable, authoritative declaration or re-assertion of doctrine, on the two vital subjects of Scriptural inspiration, and the eternity of punishment.

May we not, therefore, conclude, that this supposed teaching body feels within itself that want of power to act, which instinct makes us feel, when in the presence of a wide chasm, that our body would refuse to obedy our will, should this impel us forward over it; and that our attempt to leap it must end in an ignominous

In fact, so unreliant has it shown itself, now as ever before, on its own inborn, or heavengranted, authority and success, that this most solemn and purely religious controversy has passed into the hands of laymen, from the hall of the priests to the tribunal of Casar. Now, this has given judgment, with the minute discrimination, the careful sifting, and the cold impartiality which would have marked a decision on a conveyance of property, or the transmission of a legacy. And what is remarkable indeed is, that the judgment has gone forth, as valid, and inconcussible, in spite of assessors impugning it, who image and likeness; (Gen. 1. 26), and when you belong to the hightest order of religious teachers recognized by the State.

What is the consequence? Why, practically, that henceforth the inspiration of any proposed portion of Holy Scripture may be safely denied, within the pale of the national religious Establishment; and thus falls what has been considered 'the pillar and ground work of all its doctrine.

And so may any one, securely, deny that eternal fire of the Judgment to come, which is more effectual for converting sinners than the reading of God's word, which terrified Felix in his powerful wickedness, and Simon Magnus in his cunning impiety .-And in this way, the great moral ground of divine fear is cut from under the feat of the unrepenting, who may now go on in their way rejoicing.

When we see the foundations of revealed Truth

thus sapped and abandoned, after a short and inday, as the Church sings of Magdalen, to be effectual struggle, by those placed on its walls to defend them, must we not be anxious, and even ween? Must we not feel dismayed at contemplating the gulph of infidelity towards which the bark abandoned by its steersman, is evidently drifting?

But still more, must we not speak out, believing as we do, and proclaim that to us is entrusted a true and terrible responsibility to uphold revealed doctrine? Must we not lift up our voice and protest, in the name of the Catholic Church, against any weak surrender of our sacred deposit,or any attempt to lessen it, by whomsoever made, and by whomsoever coincided in? 'For Sion's sake I will not hold my peace, and for the sake of Jerusalem I will not rest.'-(Is. lxii, 1.)

And now, a more recent occurrence leaves us no alternative but to express our feelings, -- an occurof matter, which gradually went on, through mil- not allow any spiritual power or ecclesiastical claim cognise their high civil position and the influence of their example, and the face of deductions from it on the bulk of the nation, which attributes in them a still more exalted and sacred position.

Within these few weeks, a man of celebrity in his own country, only connected with this country by admiration on his side, and helpful co-operation, here, with all his schemes, paid England a visit. He was welcomed by many nobles with magnificence, and by multitudes with enthusiasm. With all this,

we have nothing to do. We are often warned not to presume to give an opinion on public matters, as beyond the sphere or above the capacities of Churchmen. We leave, therefore, the deserts of this public man to more competent authorities. We leave the military character of one who was made prisoner in battle agains: his own sovereign's troops, and who was wounded by a missile from his armoury, to those gallant men who never paid such homage to a Napier or a Olyde but who have ever considered that a soldier's loyalty. and honor should be as spotless and as highly bur-

nished as his sword. We leave to our statesmen of every party to pronounce on the place to be accorded in their ranks. to one who to-day advocates and perpetrates the destruction of thrones, and gives public rewards for the attempted assassination of kings, and to-morrow exhorts his fellow-subjects to reject the constitutional government of his country, and centre all

authority in a despotic dictatorship. But one thing, at least, there is on which we have right to judge, to feel, and to speak. Touch religious matters with scorn and blasphemy, speak contumeliously of what we most reverence and love and you touch the very apple of our eye, and we have a right to cry aloud, with pain, perhaps with

Some months before his visit, this soldier and statesman, assuming the highest possible position, addressed a letter 'To the English nation,' dated September 28, 1862. From it we extract the following passage :-

"The initiative that to-day belongs to you, might not be yours to morrow. May God avert this !-Who more bravely took the initiative than France in She, who in that solemn moment gave to the world the Goddess Reason, levelled tyranny to the dust, and consecrated free brotherhood between nations. After almost a century, she is reduced to combat the liberty of nations, to protect tyranny, and to direct her only efforts to steady, on the ruins of the Temple of Reason, that hideous immoral mon-

strosity—the Papacy."

Many of you doubtless know what France, drunk with the spirit of irreligion and disloyalty, did to inaugurate the Goddess of Reason and give her solemnly to the world. To those who do not, it may

. The Director of South Italy, regarding as sacred to the country the memory of Agesilao Milano, who, with unrivalled heroism, immolated himself on the saltar of his country to deliver it from the tyrant who, was oppressing it; Decree, Art. I., A pension, &c. Naples, 25 Dec., 1860. (Signed) Garranni. Milane was soldier, who attempted the life of his sovereign, and general, at the head of

over Christianity was symbolised by a hideous, immoral mo atrosity, too detestable to be described. This representation, by an act of sacrilegious solemnity, of the victory by reason over revelation, was thus eulogised in an address to the British na tion, by the man to whom it is said English ladies knelt. Be it so. The French nation was extolled for that obscene worship, and is reprobated for having repented of its maddest wickedness. And in conformity with this praise and this blame must the religion of its utterer be considered to stand.

Not in the common crowd, not mingled with Dissenting Ministers, in the general levees, but standing apart, elaborately separated, and no less stu-diously collected, the leaders, we will not say, the representatives, of the Anglican clergy, three and three from each highest class of the national hierarchy came forward, not as statesmen, not as solthose of Arius; no sword of the Spirit drawn, if diers, not as worldlings but therefore as priests and bishops to greet the man who has preached to them doctrines, and applauded to them practices, far beyond those in wickedness, to the proclaimers seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us; in of which the Word of God foroids us to say, 'God speed you. With one hand grasping the right hand of him who had called on them, indirectly at least, to install the Goddess of Reason on the altars of their Ministers-for this was what France did-with the other feebly condemning the doctrines of that

> Oh, pity, pity ! at least, if not worse, that such a spectacle should have been exhibited to England, at the time, the moment, when every energy of every hand should be put forth, not to dally with, but to crush the spirit, however embodied, of infidelity as well as disloyalty!

> And now, dearly beloved, must not we who value consistent truth-revealed truth, Apostolic truth, the truth that rests on the teaching of the Church -boldly assert our rights to teach it, however others may either vacillate or shrink in its plain delivery We stand on our own ground here, within our own holy place. And we ask you to co operate with us in our effort this day to multiply the number of those churches and schools into which the spirit of irreligion will never creep, nor any tampering be allowed with the faith of our fathers.

> And may, the Grace of God in Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, strengthen our words in you, and make them fruitful, now and to eternal life. Given on Pentecost Day, and ordered to be read ic all the churches and chapels in this Archdiocese, on Sunday next ensuing, May 22nd, 1864, when a collection will be made in aid of the fund for building churches and schools in the Archdiocese.

> > N. OARD. WISEMAN. F. CANON SEARLE. Secretary.

* Lamartine's 'History of the Girondists,' Vol. III., p. 302 - Bohn's Ed.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN MULVIHILL. DUBLIN.-We deeply regret to announce the death of this most amiable and zealous young Clergyman. The sad event took place resterday morning at the Chapel House, Aungier-street, after a brief illness, with which he was first attacked on last Saturday week, and the melancholy result of which, it is apprehended, was accelerated by a scrupulous fulfilment of the duties of his sacred office. The solemn office and requiem Mass will commence this morning at eleven o'clock in the Church of Mount Carmel, Whitefriar-street, after which the remains will be removed for interment in the cemetery, Glasnevin.

-Freeman. That report which we publish in another column of a meeting of the Olergy of Westmeath, is a significant comment on the preachings of the Post, the Freeman, and the Nation. Why they won't even sanction an appeal to the people to join in in a political movement against the Irish Church Establishment. No they say, it is not there that the shoe pinches. That is a good cry for place-hunters and Whig expectants, but we won't help to gull the people by it. The Establishment is an abuse and an anomaly; but it does not affect those for whom we are just at present interested—the honest and industrious and poor man. He has made sacrifices enough, we will not call on him for more. These lings are mere devices to gain support for Whig Liberal patrons, and Catholic place-hunters, And if the Clergy will not sanction a political agitation in Ireland against the Church Establishment, is it very likely that they will sanction a political agitation in Ireland to make Mr. Gladstone Premier, and to give the Government of the Empire to the Democracy of England. We do not think that we can accuse ourselves of habitually undervaluing political religious, and ideal ends in favor of material and pecuniary gains. But in the case of Ireland we do feel that at this moment the chief aim of every honest man ought to be to help, as far as in him lies, to protect the material interests of the Irish poor. Money-wages-capital-are Ireland's wants just now. The poor people are flying from the land, because they can't afford to stay in it and live. We do not wish to say anything wicked, and we hope we may be forgiven if the sentiment is impious; but we cannot help feeling that, if we could keep twenty thousand Irish families at home in reasonable comfort and with a fair prospect of bettering their condition, who would otherwise emigrate to America. we would gladly stipulate that no Catholic barrister or Member of Parliament should get a place for the next ten years. - Tablet.

EMIGRATION FROM QUEENSTOWN .- The Cork Reporter of May 13 says :-- The Inman steamer City of Glasgow arrived in the barbor a little after noon on on Thursday. About 330 were put on board, making her entire number about 700. There were over 900 persons left behind, who had procured passage tickets. The rush for passages is so great that persons desirous of being booked on Thursday would not be entered for any time before the 25th of June next, with a probability that when the time arrives they would be obliged to wait still longer. There are over 2,000 persons already entered to sail in this company's boats, and before one of that number can be sent, there will be a vast increase by other entries in Liverpool and Queenstown, and by the re-ceipt of advice of fares paid in America. When it is considered that this company despatches three boats every fortnight, and that the Cunard Company's boats depart weekly, and that the emigration continued during the whole of the past winter, al-though previously, it; ceased during the ungenial weather, some notion may be formed of the magni-

tude of that tide which is rolling from our shores. DUBLIN, May 14 .- The ceaseless flow of emigration from this country is scarcely more important than the direction of the current. The mass of the emigrants are bound not to the British colonies, but to the United States. When the City of Glasgow errived off Queensland on Thursday 320 passengers. were put on board, making her entire number about 700, while no less than 900 persons were left behind, who had procured passage tickets. The Cork Re porter states that the rush for passages to have been so great that persons desirous of being booked on Thursday would not be entered for any time before the 25th of June next, with a probability of being obliged to wait still longer. There are over 2,000 persons already entered to sall in the Inman Company's boats, and before one of that number can be sent there will be a vast increase by other entries made in Liverpool and Queeustown, and by the re-ceipt of advice fares paid in America. When it is considered, says the Reporter, -1 in last jum hasThat this company despatches three boats every

which is ceaselessly rolling from our shores.

larney took their departure for New York Next day the number was between 200 and 300 of whom 40 had their passages paid by Lord Castlerosee. All of them had been the occupants of small farms, and they are described as the bone and sinew of the country. This movement may be said to be universal, though prevailing more in some districts than in others. The political effect of it is that the Queen loses an immense number of. Irish subjects, who become citizens of a foreign State, and while the present generation lasts they will be enemies to British power .- Times Cor.

The appalling progress of the depopulation of the country may be conceived from the crowds who are leaving one district, the West of Clare alone. The emigration from that division through the town of Kilrush is computed to have been two hundred a week, every week for the last month; and this month the numbers each week are not fewer. The emigration come and go principally from Miltown and Carrigabolt; and within a month no fewer than two hundred free passage forms reached residents of the latter place from friends abroad. - Munster News.

carrying away so many of our young and unmarried men is showing its effects conspicuously upon the results of the military recruiting. At one time it was no uncommon thing to have the weekly number of recruits obtained, in Cork as high as a hundred and ten or a hundred and twenty; now it is down to nil, as a week, we believe, often passes without any accessions being made to the ranks. Indeed, to so low an ebb has success in this department; fallen, that there are rumors of an intention to abolish it altogether in Oork .- Cork Examiner.

THE IRISE FLIGHT. - Emigration is not the word which can now express the state of things in Ireland. The people are flying from their native land with a recklessness of consequences and a disregard of the future that are absolutely frightful. It is melanchely to see a people rushing from the home of their childhood as from a pest-house, without knowing whither they are going, and without any settled purpose of future action, - without funds to sustain them when they land on some strange coast without that skill in trades which soldom fails in new countries to command remunerative employment, without helm or compass to guide them in the perilous voyage of life through that sea of trouble on which they inconsiderately cast themselves. And this dismal picture is rendered still more sad by the reflection that there is ample scope at home for all their energies, that at home they might be a source of incalculable wealth to the owners of the soil, while they acquired comfort and a competence for themselves, if their labor were employed in the proper cultivation of the land, and that this rash, beadlong emigration, is fraught with injury to the peasantry themselves and to the agricultural interests, the commercial interests, and the great public interests of the nation .- Weekly Register.

THE EXODUS CONTINUES, AND SHOULD CONTINUE .-For years we have deplored the necessity that did, and still does, force the bone and sinew of the community from the land that gave them birth-that transferred millions of the Irish race to a strange soil, to enrich and improve it, while their own-the fairest and most delightful in the Universe is left all but a wilderness. The system that imposes such a dreadful necessity we have often endeavoured to describe, and will only here reiterate our hope that it is verging to a close: but while so many causes operate against the prosperity of countrymen at home, we have reason to rejoice in the energy and honest zeal that induces them to seek independence and an honorable competence abroad. When we speak of the Exedus as an evil of a gigantic nature, we do not, for a moment, countenance him who would exclaim against it in the face of stern necessity. We look upon a company of emigrants with feelings that partake all but as largely of pride as of sorrow. We know they are going to contend with hardships and many privations, but then there are s hundred chances to one that they will surmount them, while even the fearful struggle, bitter and protracted as it may be, is a thousand times more manly and honorable than the inaction and apathy that would lie down to sign, grosn, petition, and pray for Government soup and better times. Antiing as we do, notwithstanding t the clouds that lower, great National prosperity for our country at no distant day, it is painful so reflect that so many of her children should be removed from the chance of enjoying happiness where they endured so much misery. But we cannot dupe ourselves into expecting the devoutly wished for change immediately and meantime, we cannot willingly see the lives of our indigent countrymen wasted away, like the time of Æsop's traveller by the swollen river, in idle, slothful, or extravagant expectation. It has been said that National prosperity will never reach those who do not labor for individual prosperity; and those who do, no matter how far fortune or the villany of the times may have removed them from the land of their birth, will be in a better position to take advantage of it, when it comes, than the lazy, cowardly waiters on Providence. One of the worst effects of English injustice, is that it has absolutely paralysed the energies and damped the hopes which are so natural to our National character. Everything, however, gives way to virtuous perseverance, and we thoroughly respect the man who, when he finds it ineffectual at home, has the courage to carry it to a sphere where villanous Landlordism does not exist, and where, therefore, it must be more successful .- Mayo Telegraph.

We have had personal observation of the crops, this week, in the counties of Sligo, Leitrim, and Longford, and we have the satisfaction of reporting most favorably of all descriptions. The rain which fell in the county of Sligo at the close of last week has been of incalculable service—the grass lands now presenting a most luxuriant appearance, and as to the cereals and potatoes, they never looked more healthy or more promising. There is, as compared with last year, a considerable breadth of flax sown in this county—we have heard to the extent of between 800 and 900 acres; and there is also an increase in the County Letrim. [See the discussion in the Sligo Board-room with respect to the flax sown in the county of Sligo.] On the whole, then the harvest prospects are most cheering. Sligo Champion.

PRIBETS PROTECTION FABRICATIONS.

To the Editor of the News. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, May 22, 1864. Dear Sir-My attention has just been called to No. XVII. of the 'Record of the Pricate' Protection Society for May, 1864, which contains a letter, dated The College, May nouth. April 14, 1864, purposing to be the Reply of the Students of the Dunboyne Establishment to an Address of Mr. J. O'B. Roley. and, bearing the signatures of certain, supposed sin-

dents of that establishment.
I think it my duty to state that this letter is a fabrication that the correspondence of which it forms parts is a fraud upon the public Mr. J. O'Bo Foley, ex-student of Maynooth College, is a sictitions personage. The Reply of the Dunboyne Students, is a

fabrica ted document.

The writer of the address, J. O'B Foley is called s former student of Maynooth College, and professes to have been is fellow-student of those whom he

addresses.

Both these professions are false.

In order to his having been a fellow-student of these gentlemen, or any of them Mr. J. OB. Foley. must have been in the College at some time since

Need we say, that without our specifying suffice to say, that whatever the Prophet and our part weekly and that the emigration continued tered the College. Now, no person named J. O'B.

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Loid meant by the abomination of desolation, through the wastening in the holy place this expression was here viously it cased during the ungental weather, some 1854, nor indeed, so far as I sam aware, at any pre
ave mentioned, to levoke from long torpor, and verified most literally. The triumph of Rationalism most literally are persons named. Foley (but with different Christian names) have been hich is ceaselessly rolling from our enores. Protey (out with different Official names) have been One day this week 70 persons from Tralee and Kil. students of the College. Of these gentlemen both of unexceptionable character - one is now curate in the parish of Banteer, in the county of Oork, the the other has been for twelve months resdent in France, at L'Hermitage, near Lyons.

The Reply bears the signature of nine presumed students of the Dunboyne Establishment, viz:—C.McKenna, M. Gaffney, J. A. O'Carroll, M. Curran, J Moore, J Coyne, E M'Sweeney, L Byrne, J Coffey. These names have evidently been attached to the Reply by a person who knows something of the College, but not enough to enable him to carry out the fabrication successfully. Of these nine supposed Dunboyne students two, Messrs. Moore and Byrne, were, it is true, at one time students of the College, but they both left college a year since, without ever having been members of the Dunboyne Establish. ment; two others, Messrs. Gaffney and M'Sweeney, were Dunboyne students at the commencement of the present academical year, but they left college several months before the date of this Reply-Mr. Gaffney on October 9, 1863, and Mr. M'Sweeney on September 9, 1863, and of the remaining five, who alone were actually members of the Dunboyne Es-Signs of the Times. - The emigration which is tablishment at the date of the Reply, not one had ever until to day seen or heard the Reply to Mr. J. O'B. Foley, much less had addressed it or any other communication to him or any other client of the Priests' Protection Society. I can hardly conceive any one reckless enough to attempt an imposture so flagrant and so sure to meet speedy exposure. — I re-main, sir your faithful servant,

C. W. RUSSELL.

A meeting was held a few days ago in Cork, to request the Government to form a Dock-yard in that. magnificent harbor. The speech of the Mayor, Mr. Magnire, M.P., who presided, was perfectly exhaustive on the claims of Cork to the proposed concession. He proved the want of such naval accommodation at Queenstown, and he claimed the acquiescence of the Government in the prayer of the meeting on the ground of public interests, he right of Ireland to participate in the public expenditure for necessary public purposes, and the comparative cheapness of labor and provisions in Ireland—reasons. which must weigh with the Admiralty if not counteracted by prejudices that should never find a home in any of the State departments .- Weekly Register.

A GROSS ORANGE OUTRAGE. -Hillsborough, May 22. - On Thursday evening last, as about ten or twelve Catholics were returning from the fair of Ballinahinch, they were attacked by a large Orange party of about fifty, who severally assaulted them with sticks, inflicting cuts on many of their heads The Catholies gave information to the police, who on the same night arrested six of the Orange party and brought them before W. R. Anketell, Esq., J.P., who remanded them for further examination to the Ballinshinch petty sessions on the first prox. -Freeman.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL. - A return relating to the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin-the subject of such a warm debate in the House of Commons a few nights ago-has been published for presentation to Parliament, in pursuance of the motion of Mr. Maguire. It appears that there were in the school on April 29th last, 272 Protestant boys and 125 Catholic. On March lat there were altogether 73 officers, teachers, and other officials attached to the establishment, either as resident or non-resident. Of these 65 were Protestant and 8 Catholic. The latter consisted of a non-resident chaplain, a serjeant assistant, a serjeant gardener, an assistant tailor, a charwoman, a sewing machine woman, a ploughman, and a farm labourer. The sewing machine woman was the only Roman Catholic official who had been appointed from February 23, 1861; to April 29th last. The total amount of the parliamentary grants for the support of the schools, from March 31st, 1861, to March 31st, 1864, was £58,120 13s 5d, out of which £54,682 4s 6d, was expended. The average cost of each boy seems to vary between £40 and £50 per annum.

The corporation of Dublin has got itself into an awkward dilemma about the site of the Albert Testimonial. During the absence of the Lord Mayor and some leading members of the council a motion was carried which virtually rescinded the resolution granting the site in College green and referred the the Albert Committee on the subject in order to make an arrangement that would be agreeable to all narties. At that time it was not known whether Her Majesty was pleased with the site or not, as no communication on the subject had been received by the Lord Mayor. At the meeting of the council yesterday, however, the following correspondence was read :-

26, Upper Pembroke-street, May 12.

My dear Lord Mayor, I enclose a copy of Sir Charles Phipps's letter to Lord Carlisle, conveying Her Majesty's entire approval of the selected for the Prince Consort Memorial. I should have communicated the reply to you at a much earlier dute had I suppose that the matter could have been considered to any further discussion in the council of the corporation, as between whom and the Memorial Committee it was closed by the official letter of the town

I am, my dear Lord Mayor, very faithfully yours, MARIERE BRADY.

Windsor Castle, Feb. 21.

My dear Lord Carlisle, -I have had the honor to submit to the Queen your letter of the 21st instant, together with the enclosures from the Lord Chancollor of Ireland and the town clerk of the city of Dublin: I have received Her Majesty's commands to convey to you Her Majesty's entire approval of the site selected for the memorial to her beloved husband.

Believe me, my dear Lord Carlisle, very sincrely yours, he have been a said and the Berrs.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle.

It was agreed unanimously, and with expressions of profound respect, that the letter from Her Majesty be inserted on the minutes, and that the matter hould be considered by a committee of the whole house on the next day of meeting a mode beatwo

The Dublin Irishman says .- " Cahill's statue of O'Connell is a noble work of art—fit to take its stand along side, Hogan's fine production, and not suffer by the comparison. It is to be regretted that any diffi-culty should have arisen between Mr. Cabill and Mr. Considing, the representative in the matter of the Ennis people. Mr. Cahill has, unquestionably, produced a works greatly exceeding in value the sum which, according to Mr. Considers showing, was agreed upon. The matter may be amicably arranged, and it ought to be so arranged. Sir John Gray holds £100 subscribed for this statue. let such additional sum be raised as will fairly remunerate the artist; or, let Mr. Cabill's offer to make another statue, similarin all respects to this, only in rough

A Clonnel correspondent thus writes, under date 13th ult:—"Great excitement provailed in this town last night. It appears that some Tipperary Artillery, out for training knocked down in the street one of the Royal Artillery: A crowd assembledic and stones were flung over the barrack, wall, breaking twelve pains of glass in the barrack-mas; ters house, also in the Barrack Church. Owing to the presence of the Mayor and the active exertions of the constabulary, the riot was soon quelled not however, before the latter body arrested nine of the ringleaders, who are to be brought up at petty see. fortnight, and that the Cunard Company's boats de- 1854, in which year, the most advanced of them en- sions non-minute and reason to the company's boats de-

broke the sheeting of Clod on those who shell near for our sine and the and of others, and for both of assecting a

seeing that there is such a very large proportion of

WHELL VAN KIDNAPPING, IN ACHILL. To the Editor of the Tablet.)

Dear Sir, It is with extreme pain we have witnessed the daring injustices inflicted, from time to time, on the poor of this isolated Island, by the agents of proselytism. Agents patroused, not only by the, "Trustees," of the Protestant Mission properby in Achill, but also by those who are the repre-sentatives of Her Majesty's Government in Ireland. Alast it is difficult for the Catholics of Treland to expect a redress of their evils at the hands of men foremost in the support of such a system!

Amongst the many notorious acts of inhumanity which have been, from time to time, exercised here by the agents of proselytism, none seems more calculated to arouse the just indignation of all honest minded men, than that which took place a few weeks since; Amongst the many wretchedly poor families. which constitute the great bulk of the tenantry, on the Protestant Mission property, is a poor widow who, some months since, had the weakness and misfortune to accept, from sheer want, the bribe held out by the proselytisers, and put her four innocent children into the Orphan Home at the Colony, under the benign auspices of Rev. G. Naugle and the "Trustees" of the Mission property. But the unfortunate woman being struck with remorse at the injustice she had done to her little children, as well as for having acted contrary to the dictates of her own conscience, through the remonstrances of our zealous Clergy, resolved on taking them back from the Orphan Home, where she knew their tender minds would be tainted with the false principles taught there, and rather see them die of starvation at her feet, in the bosom of the Holy Catholic, than to have them brought up in the errors of Protestantism. She, therefore, pursuant to her resolution, went to the Orphan Home, and demanded her children, and if I have been correctly informed, her demand was refused, and would not even get a sight of them; although one of them, at the time, grievously sick, from, which the unfortunate child never recovered. However, after much trouble, and many reiterated demands, her children were given to her; but one of them reduced to the last extremity. But the managers of the Orphan Home soon regretted to have yielded so far to humanity, and to have given up the prey which, they imagined, they had so justly acquired. They, therefore, endeavored covertly, by their alluring promises, to win back once more the innocent children, "But their fair words proving ineffectual, they determined to adopt a better course, in order to compass their wicked scheme. One of those agents of proselytism, commonly known by the name of scripture renders, passing on horseback through the village in which the above mentioned woman, with her children lived, and meeting one of them, easily induced the innocent child to get the horse for a short space only, as he plausibly insinuated. But that wolf in sheep's clothing, resolved on keeping the prey which he had so unjustly acquired, and had the boldness and temerity, to convey him to the Orphan Home where he has been kept since, defiant of all law human and divine, and regardless of the tears and intreaties of his afflicted mother, who on the same day on which her child was kidnapped went to the Orphan Home and demanded him as her inalienable right. But her tender entreaties capable of moving any heart, save that possessed by the Spirit of Darkness, met with no other sympathy but the scoffs of the pious inmates of the Orphan Home; and often has she gone there since, but to no purpose, not even would she get a sight of her dear child. I now leave to the consideration of all honest-minded men the inhumanity and glaring injustice of such a proceeding, and I feel confident that they must be unanimous with us in denouncing a system, perpetrating a deed, equally condemned by the natural and Divine law. And strange to think of, this is the system which has the benign patronage of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Robert Peel, and towards the support of which he yearly contributes his quota, and raises his voice wherever he can do so, to advocate its cause and to eulogise on its merits. But those strange exertions on the part of the proselytisers disclose the undeniable fact that their system in Achill is on the verge of annihilation, since it requires so unheard of a course to keep it in existence. All honor to Him who has been faithful to His promise. Their strange exertions, during four and thirty years and more, have only served to arouse the people to a sense of their duty, and increase, more and more, their natural aversion to their false prin-

We beg leave to appeal through the columns of your influential journal to the charitable public. help our moor to pay the rents. Not to enable us or crop their lands, and thus putting it into the landlord's pocket. But we appeal in behalf of the poor children attending our school-scores of whom we must endeavor to feed daily particularly during the ensuing two months. Many of these poor creatures have nothing except what we daily give them. We do not say that there is starvation here as was last year, but we say that there is poverty, that there is want; and that many will suffer from hunger during the ensuing two months. Few know this as well as we do. When the poor father or mother wants food for their children, they dare not seek it from their landlords, neither will they expect it from the agents of proselytism, who would have them to barter their faith for the relief they would give, but they will seek it at the Monastery; there they can freely make known their wants. We assure all the benefactors of our poor that their grateful prayers, and particularly the prayers of the children, shall be daily offered for them, and that every penny received for them shall be faithfully given to them .- I remain, dear sir, very faithfully and obliged in Christ.

BROTHER DOMINICE O'CONNOR. The Monastery, Isle of Achill, May 23, 1864.

DUBLIN, May 16 .- The weather during the present month has been the most favorable for the crops that has been known for many years. The vegetation is exceedingly luxuriant. It is long since the "Green Isle" so well deserved the title as at present. There is a slight decline in railway traffic, and those who have invested in shares are, not pleased , with their dividends. But the farmers are in excellent spirits. The demand for fat stock is very brisk, and the prices given are highly remunerative. There is a want of store cattle, which were formerly well supplied by the small farmers, who reared them in their mountain ranges, of (pasture, and sold them to the lowland graziers. The prices are now so high that only men of capital are able to stock their farms. But they are sure to sell in autumn at a large profit. Men of this class say that the farming interest was never in a better state; while men of the less fortunate; class - that is, small farmers without capital declare that it was never at so low an ebb. This class is emigrating as fast as possible. The cousequence, is that the shopkeepers in the small towns whom they sustained are giving way, and their failure lacts upon the merchants in Dublin and other cities - Times of a rol , citer var oft outs to seem out:

The following passage, which throws light on a scence in the life of Fitzgerald, the Flogger, is taken from a review of Massey's history of England, which appeared eight months ago in the Times. The Indemnity Acts of the Irish Parliament, which threw's protection over every miscreant who had murdered or tortured in the name of loyalty, are, perhaps, the most remarkable modument of the spirit of Protestant ascendancy when triumphant. By these acts redress was denied even in a civil action to sufferers from the cruel jies committed by the vic-torious faction; and worked as they were by Orange juries, we may conceive what memories they have left of law and justice among the Irish people. Mr. Massey thus records the operation of one of these in famous licences to crime in the case of Sheriff Jud kin Fitzgerald a vigorous champion of loyalty and order :- After the act was passed; the Sheriff conducted himself with an insolence which the most hardened ruffian has seldom exhibited. William ject with the other seventy-five thousand. Nay, ly written about the fourth century. - City Press.

Doyle, a tradesman, in the town of Carrick, was seized by Fitzgerald and flogged until he fainted. No charge having been brought against him, Doyle brought an action of assault and false imprisonment, Fitzgerald pleaded the statute, and conducted his own defence. One of the witnesses, Captain Upham, who commanded a troop of Yeomanry, declared that the conduct of the Sheriff had been calculated to convert loyal men into rebels, and that he himself, had he been in any other situation, would have been driven by such wanton cruelty as he had witnessed to join the rebellion. Fitzgerald addressed the jury in a speech the like of which, it may be safely asserted, was never before heard in a court of justice, and such as no criminal in the dock would now be suffered to atter without rebuke. He was, indeed, more like an outlaw vaunting his exploits to his gang of cutthroats in their den than a sane man taking a part in a transaction of civilised life. He named several persons whom he had flogged under circumstances more aggravated than those of the case before the court. He mentioned one man who had cut his throat to escape the horrors and ignominy of torture. He admitted or boasted that, in his search for rebels, he had flogged many persons who proved to be perfectly innocent. Lord Avonmore, the Chief Baron who tried the cause, did not dissemble his bate and indignation at having to administer such a law as that which had recently been enacted. Before the Indemnity Act passed, he said, in summing up to the jury, 'no damages you could give would be too great, but 🏄 * these are the words of the act, which places an insuperable bar between injury and redress, and sets all equity and justice at defiance' With these words the Judge dashed the act upon the cushion and threw himself upon his seat. 'The jury found for the defendant, who thereupon sued the plaintiff for double costs under the statute, and obtained a verdict.

* It remains to

be noticed with reference to this subject that among the persons ultimately recommended for their services to the special favour of the crown was Mr. Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, who received a considerable pension, and after the Union was created a baronet of the United Kingdom.' Upon this extract the Times compents as follow:—'If we bear in mind that men still alive can recall tales of iniquity such as this, and have witnessed that detestable conflict between an ascendent faction and a down-trodden people we shall make allowances for the bitter me-

mories which still separate Irish parties.' A dreadful boiler explosion took place in Londonderry about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The boiler was one the premises of Mr. Christy, a miller, in Foyle-street. The sound was like the discharge of artillery, and a shock like that of an earthquake was er were blown up, and no less than five persons were found dead under the ruins, besides several persons more or less injured. The victims were Mr. Conaghan, owner of one of the houses; his daughter-inlaw, a fice young woman; a servant maid, a girl about eight years old, and a child about two years. In the room of another house were found the remains of the widow M'Swine, shockingly mutilated. The Derry Sentinel states that such was the force of the explosion that many houses in the neighbourhood had their roofs shattered as if the town had The loss of so many lives has cast a gloom over the city.

DARING ROBBERY IN A CHAPEL IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD .- On the 7th of October last, the chapel at Ballymacart, Old Parish, was broken into by whom it was unknown until the 12th May, when mounted Constable Charles Donnelly obtained information that the crime, happily of rare occurrence in this country, was committed by a blacksmith, named Thomas Mahony, nicknamed the 'Angel' of Ballymacart, against whom the constable lodged information, and obtained a warrant for his arrest. On proceeding to Mahony's house for the purpose of aresting him, the police, who accompanied Donnelly, found in the house of the accused a number of magnificent soutanes, vestments, altar curtains, &c., which had been stolen from the chapel of the parish, all cut and torn up; and the remnants were subsequently identified by the Rev. John Mullins, the esteemed pastor, as his property. The unfortunate prisoner cut up the vestments in several pieces, made inside clothing, lining, and even uppers for his shoes, of them. When arrested he coolly said to the police -'It is well that it was not a sheep I stole.' Some people think the man is not right in his mind. The night he broke into the chapel was a wet and tempestuous one. He struck the safe in the tabernacle several blows with an iron bar, and only it was composed of wrought iron and very strong, he would have broken it open, and stolen therefrom the sacred vessels. The vestments stolen were very beautiful and valuable, the screen alone costing over £20. Prisoner is about 45 years of age, was some years separated from his wife, was formerly in America, and intended to proceed to New Zealand in a few days. He is now lodged in the county jail. Donnelly, the policeman, who arrested him, has served 25 years in police, and is in every way, we hear, a man deserving of promotion for his activity in the detection of crime. Full particulars of the preliminary inquiry are given in our Dungarvan correspondence. - Waterford News.

An article in the North British Daily Mail, advocating the claims of Ireland to some consideration as well as Scotland in the selection of a Royal residence for a portion of the year, has given great satisfaction in Dublin. If there were a Palace built here, and Her Majesty could occupy it for a few weeks every year, it would have a wonderfully healing effect on the feelings of all classes. The article, however, indicates a good spirit in the Scotch, and as such it will be warmly appreciated.

्रामा केंद्र का लगा को संबर्ध ह GREAT BRITAIN.

PETITION. -The following petition has been prepared for presentation to both Houses of Parliament :-The Humble Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics residing in the County of Middlesex.

Sheweth-That an Act entitled "The Prison Ministers' Act was passed by Parliament in its last Session, to enable Justices to provide for the spiritual consolution and instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners in County and Borough prisons.

That the Justices of the County of Middlesex have refused by a very large majority to avail themselves of the powers conferred upon them by the Legislature.

That the Roman Catholic prisoners in the prisons of Coldbath Fields, the Westminster House of Correction, and the House of Detention at Clerken well, ara therefore left to the state of spiritual destitution which the Prison Ministers' Act was intended to

remedy. That during the year ending Michaelmas 1863, no less than 4,623 Rom in Outholics were received into the said three prisons, and at one time in February last they contained six hundred and forty-nine Roman Catholic prisoners.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray, That your (Right) Honourable House will provide by Law for the spiritual consolation and instruction of the Roman Oatbolic prisoners in the aforesaid prisons by priests of their own faith.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN DUNDES. Catholic Young Men's Society .- We know that there are some-we regret to say even many-in Dundee in whose eyes every allusion to Roman Catholics or Catholicism, though it be only a mere recapitulation of facts, is an abomination, and who would have us completely to ignore the doings of one-fourth of athe whole population of our town ... But because it hapthat there are twenty-five thousand Roman Catho-lies in Dundee, that is no reason why their condition either mental or spiritual, should be a tabooed sub-

what in this Protestant country may be considered a foreign element among us, is it not the wisest po-licy for us to make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with its strength, its tendencies, and its progress? 'Forewarned is forearmed,' and the efforts which the Roman Catholics' are now making ought to incite other sects to lead the van in the same direction. There are now we believe, six Roman Catholc schools in Dundee, with a staff of upwards of twenty teachers; and at the present moment a seventh school, with an Orphanage, is in course of erection in connection with the Convent in Blackness Road. These six schools have almost all been erected within as many years; and are all of them very well suited to their purpose. In Maxwelltown there are a Girls' and Boys' School -the latter taught by a number of Marist Brothers; in Scouringburn there is a very large Boye' School and an Infant School; in Blackness Road there is the Convent School for girls : and in Tay street there has just been opened a Boy's School of a higher order. After a glance at such an honorable list, surely it will not be asserted that in Dundee at least, are the Roman Catholic Clergy opposed to the education of their people. All that has been accomplished has been with their sanction and under their guidance, and from the laymen connected with the movement we are given to understand that the Clergy have been most zealous in their efforts to meet the educational requirements of their people. And while on this topic we cannot help pointing out, as a single act of justice to the Roman Catholic Clergy in Dundee, the fact that their efforts in behalf of this Society deserve in 'a special degree the warm appreciation - we will not say of every Protestant—but of every loyal subject. For it so happens—and none in this country know it better than those connected with the press, unless it may be the Roman Catholic Clergy themselves - that, at the present moment, a Secret society, having revolu-tion for its object, is determinedly spreading its roots among the Irish population of the Kingdom-a Society ostensibly known here as the "Brotherhood of St. Patrick," but one which, on the other side of the Atlantic, is open'y rejoiced in as the "Fenius Brotherhood." Some may think Britain is able to laugh at such a Society; but when we tell them that at one time it had struck its roots deep among the Irish population of Dundee, who would thus have been the willing tools of Dublin conspirators and American revolutionists at a fitting time, they will perhaps acknowledge that its suppression, or at all events its having been rendered almost innocuous, is a thing to be thankful for. And that has been accomplished solely by the exertions of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Dundee. Convinced of the unworthy and crimifelt over the town. Two houses abutting on the boil- nal objects of such a Secret Society, they have preached against it, prayed against it, fought against it, and wrought hard against it, until now in Dundee the snake is scotched. The last time that the late Dr. Keenan ever appeared in Lis pulpit was when he rose with a desperate courage from his bed, and dragged thither his trembling limbs, that he might denounce with all the strength of which he was yet capable the dangerous consequences, both civil and spiritual, resulting from membership of such a society. The note he then sounded has been, as we have said, continued by his successors with the been bombarded and many windows were broken. result that we are now chronicling. Of the religious aspect of the Young Men's Society, which the Clergy have established in place of the "Fenians," we cannot speak, and to it we of course are not committed; but this we would say, that, so far as we have seen the rules, the society must be calculated to do a deal of good to those who belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Of course, to Protestants the regulations would not be suitable, but still we think that they might take a leaf out of the books of the Roman Catholics in the provision for the bodies and the minds of the members. The large hall in the upper storey -a room which could accomodate some seven or eight hundred persons--is used for the weekly prayer meetings of the society on Sunday evening, and for any other meetings which it may be found necessary to hold there. The whole plan and working out of such an Institution as this is very interesting to those who take an interest in the advancement of the people-whatever their sect; and we know that several philanthropic Protestant gentlemen of the straitest of our Dissenting sects have paid one or two visits to the rooms of the Dundee Catholic Young Men's Society, and been unaffectedly gratified with what they have seen there. And he would be worse than Bulwark bigot who could look upon it otherwise. As long as there are Roman Catholics among us it must ever be matter of satisfaction to find them progressing in education, instead of reno one will deny that o ing stationary-for cated Roman Catholics like educated anybodies. will, as a rule, turn out more loval subjects, better citizens, and more desirable neighbors, than if they were sunk in the hopeless depths of ignorance .-Dundce People's Journal

THE LONDON 'SPECTATOR' ON DR. NEWMAN'S SE-RIAL. - Referring briefly to the serial now being published weekly at the Messrs. Longman's entitled Apologia pro Vita Sua; by John Henry Newman, D.D., the Speciator says :- We shall be obliged to review this remarkable book on its completion, and need only say now that it bids fair to give us an interior view of one of the greatest minds and greatest natures ever completely subjected to the influence of reactionary thought. We anticipate that even Mr. Kingsley will feel when it is completed that he has grievously wronged a man utterly unintelligible to him, but as incapable of falsehood or of the advocacy of falsehood as the sincerest Protestant.

THE CHAPTER IN DANGER .- The courts of law have narrowly escaped a trial in which the doctrines of the Church of England on Sacramental efficacy would have undergone a searching scrutiny. Venerable Charles Dodgson, Archdeacon of Richmond, has been preaching, in his turn, in Ripon Cathedral, and in dealing with his subject - the efficacy of the sacraments -- made remarks which the Very Rev. Dr. Goode, the Dean of Ripon, construed iuto a personal affront. The Dean 'presented' the Archdeacon to the Bishop of Ripon for teaching unsound doctrine, but the Bishop having before his eyes recent unsatisfactory and very unprofitable theological lawsuits, declined to interfere, and informed the Dean that if he desired to proceed he must do so through the Ecclesiastical Courts by setting the Church Discipline Act in motion. This course the Dean declined to adopt, and the Church has been spared the scandal of a conflict between two high dignituries of the same cathedral.

AN ANCIENT VERSION OF THE BIBLE. - At a recent meeting of the Library Committee of the London Corporation Mr. Deputy Bower in the chair it was acnounced that the Emperor of Russia, through his Ambassador, Baron Brunnow, had presented to the Corporation a copy of the Bibliorum Codex Sinailicus recently published at his expense at Constantinople It has been edited by M. Zischendorf, and the history of its finding is very curious. It appears that the editor, who is a celebrated philosopher of the German school, and a resident in Leipsic, while on a visit to the convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai discovered, wrapped in a cloth, in the stewards room, an ancient manuscript. He, at once saw the value of the treasure, and after some parley succeeded in persuading the mouks of the convent to present it to the Emperor of Bussia. The Emperor, in the most generous manner, caused 300 copies of it to be printed in the ancient Greek characters, 200 of which were distributed by his own hand, and the remainder he presented to the Editor. The work contains part of the Greek Septuagint version of the Old ITests ment, the Episite of Barcabus, the first portion of the Shepherd of Hermas, and other books, the New Testament being complete; and with the tone purchased by the same gentleman, and now incorpore; bescomplete. It is considered to have been original-

sent to all the unions lu the kingdom a paper LXVI) entitled The Romish Priest, and the Mass in the Workhouse.' They state that the select committee of the House of Commons, originally appointed in 1861 to inquire into the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, is about to make its report. Among other matters, the committee will, it is believed, recommend the appointment of Roman Priests as Chaplains, and the celebration of Mass in union workhouses. The proposal, if adopted, would produce much evil and involve a large annual expenditure, and increase very seriously the burdens on ratepayers, and, at the same time, the guardians would have no control over the persons appointed, nor even the right of appointing the Priests. The Alliance suggests a form of a petition against the appointment of Roman Catholic Chaplains and the celebration of the Mass in union workhouses. The subject was brought up at the meeting of the guardians of the West London Union, held on Tuesday. Mr J. W. Butterworth moved the adoption of the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Capel. After some discussion the consideration of the question

was adjourned. - Express. Tennyson has given his opinion that the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns. This does not seem to be the case with one individual in Hampstead at all events; but we trust, for the honour of suburban London, that the individual in question is the exception that proves the rule. We were made aware of his existence by the following announcement, which we came across on Monday in the supplementary sheet of the Telegraph : - Wanted in a Small Gentleman's Family (no children) a thorough good general servant. No lrish. Must be gentleman, a pigmy in mind as in body, that penned such an advertisement as this, loftily pronouncing that no Irish are fit to wait upon his table! It is too bad that the small susceptibilities of this small gentleman should be rudely outraged by the admission of these Hirish (we presume his aspirates are as apposite as his aspirations) to a foothold on English soil at all. For his special behest history should be re-written. Forthwith the statues of Burke and Grattan should be disposed from the vestibule of St. Stephen's, and the sepulchre of Oliver Goldsmith kicked out of Westminster Abbey; the autograph of Dean Swift should be removed from under its glassshade in the British Museum, and the 'Rivals' hissed off the boards of Haymarket; the effigy of Arthur, Dake of Wellington, should no longer be suffered to obstruct the view from the Brompton 'buses, nor the dust of Tommy Moore to desecrate the clay of Shropshire; the name of Hugh Gough should be erased ignominiously from the Army List, and the discoverer of the North West Passage sent to rusticate in the wilds of Connemara! Cannot that genial laureate of the nursery, Mr. Thomas Hood, wreathe us a nonsense-verse for this citly gentleman of Hampstead, who, to all sense propriety dead, has raised the weak cry of 'No Irish apply' from his very small throat at Hampstead? Seriously we do not know whether this breathing anachronism, that can thus make a parade of his own littleness, is more to be pitied or despised. His heart-we have his own authority for it in the parenthesis 'no children'-never expanded in the sunshine of an infant's smile; and, certain we are, nobody will suspect his intellectual part of having ever expanded under that other sun- process of which Tenayson has written. - Universe.

According to Mitchell's Maritime Register, the Great Eastern is likely to leave this country for a French port. It is said, also, that she is under charter, subject to sale, to lay down the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in 1865. For this service the owners to receive £50,000 in greenbacks, the name now given to the share certificates of the Telegraph Company. It was calculated that the cable to con nect Ireland with Newfoundland would not cost more than £600,000, but the company are endeavouring to raise another £150,000 to pay for the increased cost by the enlarged size and weight of the insulated wire and covering. If, however, the French government determine upon purchasing the Great Eastern, she will not be available for carrying out the contract, in which case a lighter cable will have to be substituted, and then the old capital of £600,000 will be adhered to.

THE BIGOTS IN THE SELECT VESTRY -The following is from the Liverpool Caronicle of Saturday :-It is deeply to be deplored that some of the small persons who become members of the Select Vestry bring indelible disgrace on the town by the intenreads the proceedings of the Workhouse Committee as they were reported in the local papers yesterday-covering two columns of small print-could not wish, i they envied the commercial prosperity of Liverpool to see the intelligence and fairplay of its citizens more thoroughly humiliated and libelled than by the circumstances out of which this discussion arose. In consequence of the great mortality which has lately befallen the Roman Catholic Clergymen who attend the cases in the Fever Hospital of the Workhouse three of them having died in succession during a few months-Canon Walmesley, on behalf of the Catholic Bishop, respectfully asked that their terrible responsibility, instead of being confined to one Clergyman at a time, should be divided amongst a number, each discharging the duties in succession, and it is hardly to be credited that this reasonable request was refused. In consequence of this refusal, Dr. Goss, the Catholic Bishop, addressed a letter of gentle remonstrance to the bigots, showing that not merely were they morally wrong is the course they had pursued, but that they were directly contravening the statute law of the land, which permits even a criminal in a gaol to be attended by his own Clergyman. When we contrast the en-lightened liberality of the borough magistrates—men of the world, with large ident, as evinced in the appointment of a Roman Catholic Clergyman, the Rev. James Nugent, to the Borough Gaol at a sulary of £300 a year - with the petty annoyances which the Workhouse Committee and the Select Vestry have thrown in the way of the paupers in Brownlowhill being, attended by their own Priests-the difference between gentlemen and these parish Bumbles is striking in the extreme. It would really seem, from the course which the Select Vestry is pursuing, that they believe the lives of gentlemen of education and refinement, simply because they are Priests, who devote their days to acts of goodness and charity without any sordid consideration, to be as worthless as the lives of dogs.

The Government have decided, it appears, to introduce a supplementary measure to the Act of last Session which provided for the payment of religious Ministers in gaol besides the regular Chaplains. This Act has in several cases been rendered dead letter through the intolerance and bad faith of occasional majorities among the country magistracy: who, though bound by their oaths to administer the laws honestly, baffled the spirit of this particular Act by availing themselves of the discre-tion given by its letter. This has been notably the case in Middlesex, where the magistrates have succeeded in defeating the motions made by Mr. Laurie and Mr. Cox for the appointment of a Roman Catholic Priest to visit the prisoners of his Faith-not on the ground that there were not enough Roman Catholic prisoners to warrant this step! (in contemplation of which question the Legislature had left them a discretion), but because they did not like the Act of Parliament, and wanted to defeat it by assidewind. It is of course impossible, for Parliament to suffer its intentions to be thwarted by such a subterfuge, and therefore Sir George Grey has very case of any flagrant abuse of their discretion on the

The committee of the Protestant Alliance have | part of the magistrates. It is absolutely necessary that some remedy should be found for such a fraud on the Legislature, but there are at the same time objections to Sir George Grey's measure which make the commission of the fraud doubly discreditable. It is a serious evil that we should be obliged to encrosen on the independence of the magistracy by introducing the arbitrary control of a Minister of the Crown over expenditure from the local rates. For our own part we would rather have seen the appointments under the Prison Ministers Act made compulsory in all cases to which that Act applies, than invest a Cabinet Minister with this centralised authority. We see no reason, indeed, why this plan should not be adopted even now, and we have no doubt that it would prove more acceptable to the magistracy and the public in general than that which Sir George Grey proposes to adopt. At all events however the Home Secretary deserves high credit for his readiness in coming forward to redeem the pledge given by the nation in this matter .- John Bull

> The Index publishes a statistical statement from its Nassau correspondent, showing that of 425 at-tempts to run the blockade from that port alone 363 wore successful.

> A significant trade has sprung up at Liverpool. Ships now bring wheat from America as ballast without freight, so eager are they to come across, and they take back Irish emigrants, 'food for powder, so eager are the war authorities

UNITED STATES.

THE BEAUTY OF THE ONE HUNDRED DAY CALL .-The Somerset (Ohio) Union published in Perry county says:

'We are informed there are 25 farms in Hopewell Township, in this county, left by the late call for 100 days without a man to till the land.

The neighboring farmers will do all in their power to cultivate their crops, but when we consider the scarcity of hands, we fear they will be unable to attend their ama forms properly.

Is this the prosperity the radicals declared would follow the election of Lincoln? Governor Brough seemed to imagine that it was

of no consequence whether the people, next year, raise anything to eat or not, and that fighting was their only occupation. - Cin. Enq.

A BURST OF ELOQUENCE. - Western eloquence continues to improve. A Western reporter sends the following sketch to his paper. A lawyer in Milwaukee was defending a handsome young woman, accused of stealing goods from a large unoccupied dwelling in the night time, and thus he spoke in con-: acieulo

Gentlemen of the Jury, I have done. When I gaze with enraptured eyes on the matchless beauty of this peerless virgin, on whose resplendent charms suspicion never dared to breathe; when I behold her radient in the glorious bloom of lustrous loveliness, which angelic sweetness might envy but could not eclipse, before which the star on the brow of night grows pale, and the diamonds of Brazil are dim, and then reflect upon the utter madness and folly of supposing that so much beauty would expose itself in the cold, damp dead of the night, when innocence like hers is biding itself amid the snowy pillows of repose, gentlemen of the jury, my feeling are too overpowering for expression, and I throw her into your arms for protection against this foul charge which the outrageous malice of a disappointed scoundrel has invented to blast the fair name of this lovely maiden whose smiles shall be the reward of the verdict which I know you will

The jury acquitted her without leaving their seats. In order to show the progress we are making in calling out the 'last man' for the prosecution of this war, we give the following table of levies made since it commenced:

| April 15, 1861, | 75,000 |
|------------------------------|---------|
| May 4, 1861, | 54,700 |
| From July to December, 1861, | 00,000 |
| July1, 1862 | 300,000 |
| August 4, 1862 | 000,000 |
| Draft in summer of 1863 | 000,000 |
| February 1, 1864 | 000,000 |
| March 14, 1864, | 00,000 |
| | |

To this is soon to be added another draft for 300, 000 men, which will make two millions and a half called out! The whole number of voters in the somined to have him. He is the most generous person to dispose of other people's lives that was ever known since the creation. In another four weeks he could exhaust a population of its men in a country as thickly settled as China. - Cin. Enq.

HAS IT COME TO THIS?-The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial (administration) thus writes :- " We of the press are semi-officially cautioned not to criticise the recent newspaper seizures in New York. It is very easy to write about the liberty of the press, but one's personal liberty is more desirable these broiling days. Discretion's the better part of valor-mum's the word."

MORALS AT WASHINGTON .- It is a sad and shockng picture of life in Washington which our correspondents are giving us. A bureau of the Treasury Department made a house of seduction and prostitution. The necessities of poor and pretty women made the means of their debauchery by high government officials. Members of Congress putting their mistresses into clerkships in the departments. An. honorable Senator knocked down in the street by a woman he had outraged. Whiskey drinking ad libilum. The government cheated in contracts and openly robbed by its employees. Writes our most careful correspondent—a long resident of the Capitol-" Washington, was never quite so villainously, corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of Southern rule; of slavery, there was not half the corruption there is now." We do not doubt this is strictly true; and we repeat, it is a sad and shocking picture.—Springfield (Muss.) Republican.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE. Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and bas been used for thirty years; with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates; the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in cases of DYSENTERY and DIARR,
HEA M UHILDREN, whether it arises from
any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany the bottle. . None Genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents' a bottle- Office, 48 Dey Street, New York, and 2051 High Holborn, London.
June, 1864 throw resident in M. to discontent Ym
or of hospitalists and the list in the constant

bond on mid bowe and fluid w noralisede out to certify [A. Parendern Berd Hara friend-indeed Ita That's a. fact.: It has been said; that man's best friend is money; but we know of something better, d. Henry's, Vermont Liniment, because lity cures the pain that, gold, will fail to do. A single bottle that costs but 25. cents may save your at Doctor's Bill lof twenty five dollars, Every family should have a bottleat hand; in case of accidents. It will quell a raging tooth ache in ten minutes. There, is nothing better for burns, bruises, lameness, choic, griping, &c. &c.

May 20.

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 223, Noire Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no etters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The arrival of the Belgian, from Liverpool 2nd June, has brought no news of any importance. The English items are meagre.

The Conference on the position of Denmark met on the 2od inst., but nothing definite was arrived at. A proposal for the prolongation of the armistice for 15 days longer was agreed to. The Conference will meet again on the 15th .-It was feared that hostilities would recommence between the Danes and Germans. The leading Danish papers violently denounce the proposition made by England at the Conference for a division of Schleswig. · Altogether matters look gloomy, and it is believed that a European war will be the result.

The pertinacity with which your evangelical journalist will adhere to a lie, even when the lie has been exposed, and denounced by the highest authority, is remarkable, and considered simply as pertinacity, would be worthy of all praise, were it exerted in a good or honorable cause. Take the case for instance of the lately deceased Rev. Mr. Hutchison and his Protestant brother-inlaw, Mr. Smee, and see the tone in which this business is still discussed by the evangelical press, as if it had not been thoroughly sifted in Protestant Law Courts, before Protestant jurymen, and adjudicated upon by Protestant Judges.

Our readers are, we suppose, acquainted with the leading facts of this case, but we will recapitulate them. The late Rev. Mr. Hutchison was a convert to the Catholic Church, and a memher of the Oratory. He possessed, at the time of his conversion, a considerable private fortune. which, much to the disgust of his Protestant brother-in-law, he frittered away in good works, m acts of charity, and in founding ragged schools for the poor of both sexes. These things he did whilst living, and of the trifle left to him out of his original fortune, some four or hve thousand pounds, he, a few years before his death. made a disposition by his will, bequeathing it to the Institution of which, for some fifteen years, he had been an icmate. At this Mr. Smee was naturally and evangelically indignant; he felt that be ought to have had the money; contested the validity of his brother-in law's will, and brought an action in Court to have it set aside upon the grounds that it had been obtained by undue influence, and whilst the testator was in a state of health that unfitted him for the management o his temporal affairs. We need scarcely add that, after a long and searching trial, before a Protestant tribunal, the case thoroughly broke down, and was dismissed with costs-the Judge taking the opportunity of expressing pretty strongly and severely his opinion of Mr. Smee's conduct. Not only was no evidence of " undue influence" adduced, but the contrary was on the trial so clearly established, that even the Times in its comments thereupon was obliged to admit the justice of the verdict, and by implication the sordid rapacity of those who had attempted to set the will aside.

Here one would have thought that the matter would have been allowed, by Protestants at all events, to rest. Not so; for in the columns of the Witness of Saturday the 4th instant, we find the whole business gone over again, as if it had never been tried and adjudicated upon, in an article copied from a low Irish Orange journal, the Belficst News. This did not surprise us: for the Witness but a short time ago, insinuated -he did not dare to make the assertion point blank-but like a sneak and a coward he insignated, that Romish priests are in the habit of putting a pen betwixt the fingers of a dead man, and making him in this state devise to them his property. But we must confess that we were on reading the article in question a little, and more than a little, surprised at the very "short memory" of its writer, and at the inconsistencies and self-contradictions into which he in consequence was betrayed. First, the writer tells us -though this statement was disproved in open Court, and by the judge who presided was declared to be without the shadow even of a foundation - that :--

"The health of Mr. Hutchison declined under this pressure. At last Faber told Mr. Hutchison that, in virtue of the obedience which he owed him as head of the Oratory, he must make his will, and the will was drawn up by Faber in favor of himself as head of the community; ' Here then a member of this community, bound by his sense of obedience, made a will at the bidding of his superier, the document being witnessed by two other members of the com-munity in tavor of whom the instrument was exe-cuted."

In this paragraph the writer, it will be seen, there could be no doubt, of the undue influence ample of France in the eighteenth century. In on the field of battle. For Queen's Birthday, vocate, of this city.

Hutchison. From the decided tone he adopts one would imagine that he had himself witnessed the scene he so graphically describes. And yet, a line or two lower down, he writes as fol-

"The will of Mr. Hutchison is, in point of fact, at present before the English Court of Prohate; and although, in the case of a will made in such a place -made secretly in presence of none but the brotherhood-it will be difficult to obtain evidence as to the influences used to make Mr. Hutchison devise his property to the Oratory, the presumption is that ome influence was used.

And so the positive assurance with which the writer commenced, has, before reaching the end of the article, dwindled away to a mere presumption unauthorised by one iota of evidence. But in fact the presumption was all the other way; for what more natural than that a Catholic gentleman should, by will, leave some legacy to a Catholic Institution of which he had been an inmate for fifteen years, and to which his attachment had therefore been established by the most convincing of proof.

But so it is with Protestant calumnies. The authors and circulators of them have at best but a "presumption," and that a very slight one to start with. Upon this slender basis they forthwith proceed to erect a stupendous fabric of lies; and even when, as in this case of Smee and Mr. Hutchison, the falsity of their premises is established in Protestant Law Courts, they still continue to build thereupon, as confidently as ever. Well has it been said that "A Protestant Lie is immortal!"

The same article in the Witness speaks of the late Mr. Hutchison as "the unhappy pervert." Why unhappy? Does any Protestant believe, will any Protestant seriously maintain, that a man puts his soul in jeopardy, or loses his hopes of salvation by becoming a member of the Roman Catholic Church, by believing all she teaches, by practising all she enjoins? No !-Let them say what they will, no Protestants believe this, no single Protestant would dare to maintain such a proposition. Why then do they speak of men like Faber, of Manning, of Newman, and so many others, " quibus dignus non erat mundus," as "unhappy" perverts? Is it because they have forfeited heaven? Not so, as the article from which we quote well shows; but because by their perversion, they have given up and renounced no theaven but the earth; because in the words of the article before us. they are "lost to their friends and to the world." Yes, no doubt, this is true; and if the loss of the things of the world, and the riches of this world, its honors and its dignities, its pleasures and its friendships, did constitute unhappiness, then most unbappy must have been the late Mr. Hutchison and the late deplored Faber. And yet no one ever heard these men complain of unhappiness, because at the dictates of conscience they had given up all things which most men mostly value; because they had exchanged, from conscientious motives, wealth for poverty, ease for toil, the honors and dignities of the Establishment, for the penury and privations of the humble Oratory-the friendship of men, of the powerful, of the learned, and the witty, for the society of the saints, of the Blessed Mother of God, and of His holy angels. On his death bed there never yet was one of these " unhappy perverts" who would have wished the deed that had made him poor and friendless on earth, undone; or who did not at that supreme moment, and when about to appear before the Sovereign Judge-thank Him above all things for that in His infinite mercy, He had brought him, all unworthy as he was, of such a grace, within the fold of His Holy Catholic Church.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND GARIBALDI .- Though to some the conjoining of two such names may savor almost of profanity. yet is it not mappropriate, as will be seen from the perusal of His Excellency's Pastoral Letter, which we publish on our first page, and to which we earnestly invite the attention of our readers. The latter may judge of its intrinsic merits from the fact that it has been the subject of editorial comments by all the organs of the British Protestant press-the Times, the Daily News, with many others.

In this important document, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westimuster deals chiefly with three topics-the spread of rationalism in the Anglican Establishment amougst both lasty and clerics; the impotence of the so-called Bishops of this Government machine to deal with these dangerous and anti-Christian tendencies of their people; and the degradation to which theythe said Bishops, and Right Reverend Fathers in God by Act of Parliament-submitted themselves in their greetings and adulation of Garibaldi the avowed enemy not of Catholicity alone, but of Christianity and all revealed re-

The Archbishop cited the language of Garibaldi himself as reported, not by an enemy, but by the London Times of the 3rd of October. 1862. in which was published an Address from Garibaldi to the English nation, exhorting the speaks positively, and as of a thing of which latter to Revolution, and to follow the noble ex-

lowing passage appeared, and may be seen by any who will give themselves the trouble to consult the fyles of that paper:

"The initiative that to-day belongs to you might not be yours to-morrow. May God avert this! Who more bravely took the initiative than France in '89. She, who in that solemn moment gave to the world the Goddess Reason, levelled tyranny to the dust, and consecrated free brotherhood between nations. After almost a century, she is reduced to combat the liberty of nations, to protect tyranny, and to direct her only efforts to steady on the Ruins of the Temple of Reuson that hideous immoral monstrosity, the

It was no doubt an unpleasant thing for Anglican Bishops to be reminded of their adulation of the writer of such anti-Christian bombast; and the Protestant press accordingly are at a loss how to meet the reproaches of Cardinal Wiseman. The truth they dare not tell, for the truth is, that the religion of Protestants consists, as a general rule, far more in hatred of the Pope than in leve to Christ; and the majority of them would be well content in all Popish countries to see the "Goddess of Reason," whom the Jacobins set up, and who is the special object of Garibaldi's worship, installed in the place of honor ritherto occupied by the Blessed Virgin, for whom in company with all his fellow Protestants Garibaldi entertains a profound aver-

But if the truth could not be told, how were the taunts of the Archbishop's Pastoral to be turned aside? Only one way presented itself, and that was by falsehood, or at all events by the insinuation of the false. The majority of the Protestant papers did not, of course, venture to assert in so many words that Garibaldi the idol of Exeter Hall, the pet of the evangelical conventicle, had been misquoted by the Cardinal: but they have all insinuated as mucheven to the London Times, which affects to be ignorant of the contents of its own columns !-If Garibalds had indeed proclaimed the allegiance to the Goddess of Reason attributed to him in the Pastoral, then indeed the conduct of the Anglican Bishops who received with greeting this reviler of the faith which they are paid for professing and teaching, would be most infamous, and indefensible; so the Times, to save the reputation of the Government Bishops, has resource to the ingenious artifice of throwing doubts as to the truth of the Cardinal's allegations :-

"We freely admit that he-Garibaldi-has published many things that seem to us very wild and unmouning. Whether this circumstance justifies the Cardinal in attributing to him expressions about the Goddess' and 'Temple' of Reason which, it is said, are not to be found in the translation of his Address, is another question."

A question which the Times might have resolved by simply referring to its own columns for the date indicated, October 3rd, 1862, where the obnoxious words are to be found, but which the Times insinuates-for it dare not say so in so many words-" are not to be found." Is not this a pretty specimen of the truthfulness and candor of Protestants in their controversial dealings with Protestants! On this subject, and in denunciation of the meanness of the Times in endeavoring to sneak out of a disagreeable position by denying or seeming to deny its own words, the Weekly Register has the following excellent remarks :-

The worshipper of truth has the baseness, in order to befoul a Prelate whose Pastoral Le is criticising, to throw doubts upon a quotation borrowed avowedly from his own columns, and therefore susceptible of immediate contradiction or verification. Was the Times the "inventor of the profanities" which itself attributed to Garibaldi? We never saw the original address, and if there be frauds in the translation which we have seen, the Times is the forger. However that may be, the Anglican Bishops must have seen the 'profanities' of the hero of the red shirt, for the address in an English garb appeared in all the morning papers, and probably in all the other Pro-testant journals, and it was with the full knowledge of Garibaldi's avowed sympathy with the vilest form of infidelity and with the greatest miscreants that ever degraded human form, that these Prelates of a Church which professes Christianity, paid ostentatious honor in the House of Lords and at Mr. Gladstone's, to the pirate, the rebel, and the traitor who decreed rewards to an assassin and regicide and glorified the French infidels of the last century for deifying Reason in the person of a harlot.

We believe that one of the reasons assigned by the Imperial Government for the recall of the Guards, is the expense of Canadian barracks. This expense is borne by the Imperial Government, whereas, in common justice, it ought to be defroyed out of the revenues of the Province. It is little enough surely, seeing that we as yet have done nothing to protect ourselves, that we should bear a part of the expenses of those troops whom the Mother Country sends to us for our pro-

We say "done nothing," because it would be silly to speak of militia and volunteers as anything, when the defence of the Province against a regular army, and veteran soldiers is in question. Militia men, as in the war of '12 and '13, will do very well against militia men: but as against regular troops they are useless, or worse than useless, at best they can but create a panic and confusion in the ranks of better men.

The only defence for the country that is worth a cent, that is worth paying for, is a regular standing army; for in the present day, and in the present state of military knowledge, regular

and moral coercion brought to bear upon Mr. this Address, as published in the Times, the fol- for parades and civic displays, militia men and volunteers are no doubt excellent; and they might be made, under good engineer officers, to do effective garrison duty in time of war. But for actual service in the field the only troops that can be of any use against the only enemy with whom we shall ever be called upon to contend, are regular troops: and these, either because of the dilapidated state of our finances, or because of our apathetic loyalty we do not seem to be in any hurry to raise. Under these circumstances people in England cannot think it worth while to make any great sacrifices for a country which and poverty of the church at that period, as well will not, or cannot protect itself: and we may therefore expect that the Guards will shortly be followed to England by the other British troops now stationed here. They are not numerous became acquainted with him. By reason of his enough, in case of a wer to make head against the force that would be brought against them: and they are numerous enough to compromise by their defeat the military honor of Great Britain.

> We have received from our correspondents accounts of the riots at Toronto on Sunday 29th ultimo. As we have already given a full account of the affair, we trust that we may be excused if we decline publishing anything further on the

> One of our correspondents concludes his letter by the pertinent remarks:-

" Such news, my dear Sir, will certainly excite a great desire amongst the Catholics of Lower Canada, to throw themselves, through Representation by Population at the feet of such characters as I have mentioned above.

Our friend is right. Every demonstration of the bitterly anti-Catholic spirit of the West will confirm the people of the East-not to entrust themselves to the tender mercies of the former. We enjoy, thank God, here in Lower Canada full they added by their presence very much to the religious freedom, but we owe it, under God, to festivity of the occasion. They acted as a guard the fact that we are sufficiently powerful in the Legislature and the Government to prevent our enemies from encroaching upon our rights. This them, and thanked them in a very handsome is the safeguard, and the only material safeguard of our liberties: but this safeguard would exist sion. no more, were Representation by Population to be carried, or were the talked of Union of all the Provinces of British North America to be consummated.

We have much pleasure in copying from the Montreal Herald the following liberal remarks upon processions. When our separated brethren display so accommodating a disposition, there can be no difficulty in so arranging matters as to avoid all occasions of offence: and we again say that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves, upon the general good feeling that in Montreal obtains betwixt Protestants and Catholics, and of which the annexed from the Herald is a proof: -

"THE PROCESSION OF THE FETE DIEU .-Whatever difference of feeling there may be about the propriety of the form of religious worship used on the occasion of the Fete Dieu, we suppose there can be none in any well regulated mind, no matter what creed may have its indiridual allegiance about these two propositions 1st. That the institution is one that no one will think of interfering with. 2nd. That it is one that should be so managed as not to interfere unnecessarily with persons who do not take part in it. We think that both of these views, which seem to us too reasonable to be gainsayed, might easily be conciliated as to avoid the unseemly occurrence of last Sunday-an occurrence which, whoever may have been in fault, could be edify. ing to no person of Christian feeling to whatever Church he may belong, and which apparently might have ended in a still more unfortunate manner. Our suggestion is that the line of procession should be communicated a day or two before hand to the Mayor or Chief of Police, and that one or two crossings should be designated, by which carriages might be allowed to pass, except during the moment when the procession was actually passing. The line and crossings, and the precise time of the passing of the procession, might be so arranged as to give Protestants reasonable means of reaching their own places of worship, without subjecting themselves to the repreach, which we believe few deserve, of wishing to treat with contumely the observances of their neighbors, and so as to save Catholics from the reproach of desiring to encroach upon the freedom of Protestants, who are passing on to the worship of the same God as themselves. though in a different manner. This arrangement may not be one theoretically perfect. We can imagine objections which may be started, and of which the logic perhaps could not be denied, which would prove on the one hand that the procession was inconsistent with the public ownership of the streets; and, on the other, that the procession should take place without any sort of consideration for other acts of religious worship proceeding at the same time. But we think that neither of these extreme views, however theoretically correct, can be sustained upon the broad grounds of mutual comity and respect, on the part of fellow citizens. A properly published programme, making provision at once for the procession and for the convenience of those who are going to Protestant Churches, would obviate trouble on either side." - Montreal Herald.

"A Sunday Trip to Camden" in our next. The section of the section of the section of

At the grand lottery recently held in Scotland or the benefit of the Catholic Orphanage at Lanark, one of the prizes, a splendid Cameo Brooch set in fine gold, the gilt of a distinguished and well seasoned troops are alone of any service lady, has been drawn by Mr. J. J. Curran, Ad-Andrews (Stand or action all alle the leastfill the their day are been and before becomes

ANNIVERSARY OF THE F-FTIETH YEAR OF ORDINATION OF THE VERY REV. JOHN M'DONALD, V.G., AND PASTOR OF ST. RA. PHAEL, GLENGARRY, O.W. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sin,-On Wednesday, the 8th instant, took place the interesting ceremony of the celebration of the fittieth anniversary of the Priesthood of the Very Rev. John McDonald of this Parish.

The Rev. gentleman is the first clergyman who has performed the duties of a missionary in Upper Canada for fifty years consecutively. He is the survivor of the small number of priests that were in the upper province half a century ago. He is the living witness of the struggles as of its subsequent rise and progress. His unswerving integrity, his fervent yet unassuming piety, his zeal, and the conscientious discharge of his duties have won for him the esteem of all who years, and of his exemplary life he may be justly called the Patriarch of Upper Canada. It was therefore befitting that the anniversary of this good and venerable priest should be celebrated with all the pomp that the circumstances of a country parish could afford.

His Lordship Bishop Horan, who since his first acquaintance with the Rev. gentleman, has always entertained the highest regard for him, honored the occasion by his presence.

The following Rev. gentlemen were present: The Very Rev. Mr. McDonagh, V.G., of Perth; the Rev. Mr. Hay of St. Andrews; the Rev. Mr. Cholette, and the Rev. Mr. Vinet of St. Polycarp; the Rev. Mr. Chisholm of Alexandria; the Rev Mr. McIntyre of Camden; the Rev. Mr. Meade of Monisburgh; the Rev. Mr. O'Connor of Cornwall; the Rev. Mr. Mc-Carthy of Williamstown; the Rev. Mr. Leclair of the Seminary, Montreal; the Rev. Mr. Mc-Donell of Lochiel; and the Rev. Mr. Masterson. assistant Priest to the venerable pastor. The volunteers of Captain McDugald's Company, of Alexandria, came with colors flying, and headed by a piper to assist at the ceremonies of the day, of honor and escorted the venerable priest and the clergy to and from the church. Both his Lordship and the venerable Priest complimented manner for their kind attendance on the occa-

A very large concourse of peeple came from this and the neighbouring parishes, to assist at the ceremonies of the day and to testify their regard for the venerable Pastor.

The Church was neatly decorated with festoons of green boughs, along the road between the Church and the house were planted with

At ten o'clock the procession began to move: at the head of it were the volunteers, then came the people, followed by the clergy. At the church door the volunteers filed off on each side and presented arms as the clergy entered. Mass was celebrated by the venerable pastor, assisted by the Revd. Mr. Leclair and Mr. M'Carthy as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. His Lordship assisted in Pontificals attended by the Very Revd. Mr. M. Donagh and the Revd. Mr. Hay as Deacon and Sub-Deacon of honour. After the Gosnel, His Lordship ascended the pulpit and in a brief discourse explicited the object and the meaning of the day's ceremony. He dwelt in eulogistic terms on the merits of the venerable priests, and expressed himself well pleased with the congregation who came in large numbers to testify eir respect for the worthy Pastor. He conclu by entreating them to offer their prayers for him during the boly sacrifice of the Mass. I must not forget to mention that the choir of the church at Alexandria sang at Mass, and sang very well indeed. At the end of Mass, the Te Deum was entoned by the venerable Priest, and sung by the clergy.

After Mass an Address was presented to him on the platform in front of the church, to which he made a reply. At the conclusion of the reply, His Lordship called for three cheers, which were given with a hearty good will, with three cheers more. At the same time the three bells of the Church began to ring: a small cannon, used as a signal gun in the war of 1812, was fired several times,—the volunteers fired three rounds of a feu de joie,—the pipes were played, and the druins were beat. The commingling of the voices of the crowd, with the sounds of the bells, reports of cannon, the firing of rifles, the playing of the pipes, and the beating of the drums continued for a few minutes. If these sounds were not in strict accordance with the rules of musical harmony, they were the impressive demonstrations of a people who rejoiced that a venerable Priest had the happiness of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. Thus terminated the ceremonies of the day. All who were present, clergy and people, were highly pleased with the proceedings of a day which will long be remembered.

SPECTATOR. St. Raphael, June 11, 1864.

To the Very Rev. John M. Donald, V.G., and Pastor of St. Raphuel.

VERY REV. SIR, AND BELOVED PASTOR-A long life is a blessing which the Church in several of he offices invokes on her children;—it is a blessing with which we greet our beat friends and well-wishers. A long life of fifty years in the sacred ministry is but the lot of few. You, beloved Pastor, you are the first of the Clergy who, for a period of half a century, has exercised the sacred duties of the ministry in Upper Canada; and to-day you have the happiness of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of your Priesthood. The occasion is, one of rejoicing; and we deem it a duty-a duty truly agreeable to our feelings—to present to you, in union with our Bishop, and of the Rev. gentlemen here present, our most

sincere congratulations.

When you look back at the state of our hely religion in Upper Canada, half a century ago, when the number of Priests was small, the congregations few and far between when you see that there are more Bishops to-day in the Province than there were Priests then, it must be a source of joy and comfort to you in your old age to witness the progress religion has made since the first days, of your Priesthued; and the reflection that you had a share in cona missionary.

We read in the holy Book that old age is a crown of dignity, when found in the ways of justice, and the fear, of the Lord is the glory of old men. An exemplary life of fifty years in the ministry, which the older among us assure us was no less exemplary in the first years of your Priesthood than it was in the latter, justify us in saying that your old age is a crown of dignity, and the fear of the Lord is your

To you we owe the establishment of pious sodalities, which are true nurseries of piety, and which have produced so much good amongst us.

On many of us you poured the saving waters of Baptism; afterwards you expounded to us the Word of God, and prepared us for the worthy reception of the Bread of Life. In our maturer years you blessed our matrimonial unions. Some of these duties you have performed for our children and grand-children. And here to-day, grandiathers and grandmothers, children and grandchildren join alike to give expression of their esteem, love and veneration for you, their spiritual father. At the foot of the altar, they have not failed to offer their grateful prayers for you; and they have beseeched the Almighty that He may prolong your days amongst us.

That He the bestower of all good may grant us the desired favor, and that He may shower on you His choicest blessings, is the prayer of your devoted parishioners.

(Signed in behalf of the congregation),
DUNGAN M'DONELL, Greenfield;
JOHN A. M'DONELL, NIEL M'DONALD, JOHN KENNEDY. St. Raphael, June 8th, 1864.

To Duncan M'Donell, Greenfield ; John A. M'Donell, John Kennedy, and Niel B. M'Donald.

GENTLEMEN-I offer you my most sincere thanks for your Address. It is indeed a happiness for me to say Mass on the Fiftieth year of my Priesthood, and I ought truly to

be thankful to God's mercy for it. During this long time there have been many changes. I need not speak of improvements, such as canals, steamboats, telegraphs; I shall only say a few words about the progress religion has made since I first came to Glengarry. At that time there were only two priests in Upper Canada-one bere, viz., the late venerated Bishop M'Donell, who then was Priest, and another in Sandwich. To-day, by the blessing of Divine Providence, there is more than double the number of Bishops in the Province than

there were Priests in those days. There are to-day Priests and congregations in every part of the Province, far and near. During this long period I had indeed the happiness

of administering the Sacraments to many of you, and of instructing you in the principles of our holy religion; this was a duty I always endeavored to do as well as I could. In those days, the difficulties Priests had to meet were many and great. I may mention a case which will give you to understand the difficulties I had to encounter. I was requested to attend a sick call in Kingston; and although I used all diligence, it took me five days to go from this to that place. Unfortunately the sick person died twenty five hours before my arrival.

In return for your kind wishes for my welfare, all I can do, with the assistance of the prayers of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints in heaven, is to pray God may grant you and every one of the congregation every blessing in this life, and eternal glory in the next.

I remain, your affectionate friend, JOHN M'DONALD, Priest. St. Raphael, June 8, 1864.

CORNWALL, June 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the True Witness. DEAR SIR,-Tuesday, the 7th instant, was a the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of King-Meade, P.P., Morrisburgh; and the Rev. J. S. that town. And if we remember rightly an offisermon, feeling my inability to do it justice. I windows shake in a perceptible manner. The shall therefore confine myself to noting the closwards to be abandoned from the lack of means sort of reason as persons used to jump off the preceded by the clergy and choristers in regular | the citizens seem to be in blest ignorance of a by placing on the stone an offering in accordance A complaint has been made to one of the Insurto the Canons of the Church to change the Church. So that, much as His Lordship was instance, still he could not violate the constitutions of the Church from any motives whatsoever; and therefore our new Church will bear the will ere long replace, and be known as St. whether 25 or 50 tons were exploded within Columban's. It is estimated that the Church, half a mile of it. It is folly to try to overdo the when completed will accommodate between eight thing; powder must be stored somewhere, in own countrymen. - Kingston American hundred and a thousand persons. The style is large quantities; and what is required is to see simple, regard being had rather to room than to that proper precautions are observed, and that ornament, although the latter is not neglected. the magez ne is kept a respectable distance off a Will each kind readers of these lines, if he or she city like Montreal.—Monts Gazette; it end to the week. The state of these lines, if he or she city like Montreal.

encounter in the discharge of the arduous duties of cannot do more, have the goodness to offer up a fervent supplication to Heaven for the success of our weighty undertaking; for we know that "unless the Lord build the house, in vain they labour who are engaged in its construction," and being intimately convinced of this truth, we thus appeal to the charitable for assistance to enable us to bring the good work to a happy completion.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,

We would call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. C. F. Frazer who has commenced business as a Lawyer in Brockville. Mr. Frazer passed his legal examinations in a most creditable manner to himself, we know him to be prompt in his business habits, most reliable in his dealings, and willingly introduce him to the patronage of the public. We feel satisfied that those who intrust legal business to him will have good reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he will transact it. We wish Mr. Frazer a respectable, a prosperous, and pleasant career as a Brockville Lawyer.

This day is the seventeeth anniversary of the election of His Holiness Pope Pius IX to the exalted position of Head of the Church. During the past sixteen years His Holiness has always commanded the respect and veneration of the Christian world. for the exemplary manner in which he has discharged bis arduous duties. Many have been the trials and tribulations of the representative of Christ upon earth during the past few years; and the noble constancy of the present occupant of the Chair of Saint Peter has won for him the love and admiration of his flock in every part of the globe. -Like the majority of his predecessors, Pius IX. has been obliged to submit to the afflictions which Our Blessed Lord predicted as the lot of his Church; but it is as pleasing to think that the dark clouds which have so long lowered over the chair of St. Peter will ere long be dispersed, and that bright days to come will bring joy and gladness to the heart of Our Holy Father. God grant that he may long be spared to preside over the destinies of the Church.

In consequence of the Editor's absence for a short time, several communications, &c., have been left unanswered.

DANGER TO THE CITY.-We learn from a correspondent there are now stored, at Cole St. Catherine, that is to say, on the road leading round the mountain, distant about 4,000 yards from the centre of the City of Montreal, 200 Tons of Gunpowder. The building in which this great quantity is stored, is quite close to the public road; it has no external wall; it has no guards to protect it, and it was open the other night till a quarter to nine o'clock. The precautions used in inditary magazines are not observed in it. An inhabitant of the village of Cote des Neiges, tells us that he saw driver of a load of this powder, quietly smoking alongside of it, passing through that village, and probably the pleasant unconscious fellow, went into the magazine with his matches for lighting his pipe loose in his pocket, -that is, matches tipped with a compound of phosphorus and brimstone at the ends, which go day of loy and consolation to every true Catho- off with the slightest provocation, to say nothing lic in this Parish; for on that day His Lordship of the by no means impossible chance of live ashes remaining in that comfortable pipe. A ston, laid the corner stone of the new Catholic | comparative small lot of powder, less than a ton. Church now in course of erection in this town, - | did considerable damage by exploding in Quebec His Lordship observed the recognised ordinances | a short time ago. Windows, hundred of yards of the Church in the performance of the cere- distant from the place of the explosion were broken. mony, in which he was assisted by the Very | The people thought there was an earthquake .-Rev. J. H. M. Donagh, V. G., Perth; the Very A comparatively small lot of powder also ex-Rev. G. A. Hay, R.D., St. Andrews; the Rev. ploded on the Lotty Sleigh, moored in the J. J. Chisholm, D.D., Alexandria; the Rev. J. Mersey opposite Liverpool, some time ago, and A. M'Intyre, D.D., Camden; the Rev. J. R. did considerable damage by the concussion in O'Connor, Pastor of this Parish. After the cer of Engineers gave it as his opinion to a com-Mass of the day, which was celebrated by the mittee of the City Council of Montreal, some Rev. Mr. Meade, of Morrisburgh, His Lordship | months ago, that an explosion of a very large ascended the Altar, and delivered an excellent quantity of powder behind the Mountain would discourse suitable to the occasion, taking for his destroy the greater part of the city. We do text those words of the Psalmist, "Glory and not see that there can be a doubt of this. The wealth shall be in his house," p. iii., v. 3. I firing of a single gun at the Island, or a mile shall not attempt an analysis of His Lordship's from the city in any direction, will make the explosion of 200 tons, at 4,000 yards from the ing words thereof. Having advanced every centre of the city, would shake houses down, argument or reasoning which his fertile imagina- and produce the most frighful of calamities .tion could suggest, His Lordship concluded with The Mountain, to a great extent, would break this memorable incentive to united action on the the shock of a great explosion behind it: but part of the Catholics of this parish in their efforts | the reverberation, arising from concussion of the to build their new church, by reminding them atmosphere, would sweep with terrible force that we had yet to learn of the Catholic Church around it. A mad or spiteful person might get which had been once commenced, and had after- into this magazine and fire it, for the same to carry on the good work. His Lordship then, Monument, or off London Bridge. In fact, procession, went from the old church to the tremendous danger in the neighborhood of which grounds adjoining, and there performed the cere- they sleep. There are houses quite near this mony of blessing and laying the corner stone of magnazine. Whither they and their inmates the new Church of St. Columban, in the manner | would travel in the event of an explosion, we above rehearsed; after which he led the way for | cannot say; but it is certain the distance would the collection in aid of the Church Funds which | be great, and the speed with which they would was taken up from the large assemblage present, go, rapid. We are writing a serious narrative. with his known liberality; in which generous act | ance Companies here, the agent of which has, in he was promptly followed by the clergy and laity consequence, taken legal advice on the subject; ne was promptly followed by the ciergy and latty consequence, taken legal advice on the subject; passing of the act ten unlicensed groggeries took the around him. A word of explanation is here due and that advice is to apply to Parliament for place of four respectable taverns! Men drank, too, to your readers regarding the fittle of the new legislative powers to act in the premises. We who never indulged before; and the rext year, so de-Church. In a former note your correspondent do not think any comment of ours can heighten moralised had the place become, that the act was had stated that it was to bear the title of "Our | the statement of facts, and we shall not supply Ladye of Grace," and to this the Bishop would any. There may not be an explosion. We have had no objections, had it not been opposed may pray Heaven to avert it: but it is wise to while the adjoining townships are ready to furnish do all we can, to prevent the risk of one. Since Titular Patron once assigned to any particular writing the above, we have learnt there is a bill before Parliament containing unnecessarily redisposed to gratify the devotion of both Priest strictive provisions. For instance, that not and people to the Blessed Mother of God in this more than 50 tons of powder can be stored more than 50 tons of powder can be stored for a foreign power, may now be seen strolling upon within half a mile of any house,—despite the fact our streets, in a disabled condition from the loss or that the house might be erected after the ma-gazine had been used. This is nonsense. It same title as the old one, which, please God, it would not matter much to a house or its inmates

Application of the following the contract of the file of the contract of the following the file of the file of the following the file of the following the file of the following the file of the fil

Another Specimen of the Genus Step-MOTHER.-It would seem to be inborn in stepmothers to be harsh and cruel from the many instances to be found to support the supposition; \$4,000 to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. although there are many amiable exceptions to the rule; among which we may, of course, include all the readers of the Herald, sustaining that relation. A case illustrating, we should hope, the worst phase of this singular trait came under the attention of the police authorities on Thursday evening, the 9th instant. A young girl, 13 years of age, but dwarfed to the ordinary size of a much younger child, was found by a policeman at the St. Ann's Market. She bore marks of recent and severe punishment-a black eve and traces of the hair having been pulled out on one side of the head. Her starved condition made her more sensitive to the cold night air. She said she had been starved and beaten by her stepmother, and they turned into the street. Her father come to the station yesterday morning to know if anything could be done to punish the unnatural woman for her cruelty, but the girl seemed to have been affected mentally as well as physically by the treatment she received, and could not say whether she knew the nature of an oath or not. The father took the girl away with the intention of placing her in some of the charitable institutions in the city .-Herald.

A CONSPIRACY.—James Derrah, a resident of Kingston, who has served a term in the American army, was arraigned on Saturday for enticing soldiers to desert, on information of Thomas Ryan, of the Canadian Rifles, late of the 47th. Ryan swore that vesterday noon Derrah met him in Mrs. Foster's place, and urged him to desert by telling him he would give him \$20 down, a suit of clothes, and \$20 more when he reached the Cape. On cross-examination the complainant contradicted his previous statements, and the evidence of another soldier who was represented to have been present when the negotiation occurred, entirely disproved some of the points of the case. The affair was evidently another plot for the \$100 reward, and the authorities so considered and dismissed the case .-Kingston American.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT .- A short time ago some fiends in human shape attempted to throw the express train on the Grand Trunk Railway off the track, about a mile west of the Utica Station. The inhuman attempt was happily frustrated however, by the timely notice of the obstruction, and its removal before the train came up. The company have issued placards offering \$100 reward for the apprehension of the offenders.

DISASTROUS FIRES TO DAY .- In St. Helen street, St. Roch's, a fire occurred between two and three o'clock this morning, in the unfinished dwelling house belonging to Mr. Thomas Lavalle, Stevedore, the interior being very materially injured. A full supply of water prevented further damage, and, it is possible, the fire was caused through carelessness on the part of some carpenters employed in the building during the day before.

To-day at noon, a fire broke out in the house ad-joining Lavalle's above mentioned, supposed to have been caused by a spark which had settled in the roof during the fire of this morning. The flames spread rapidly, a strong wind blowing at the time, and in spite of every exertion the following properties were destroyed, viz:--Helen Street - Jean Dery, shoemaker, a wooden

house ; no insurance Pierre Bedard, laborer, wooden house; no insu-

rance. Joseph Picard, joiner, a wooden house; no insur-

Thos. Lavalle, stevedore, brick house, gutted; insured for £300 in the Royal. Thos. Lavailee, stevedore, wooded house, insured

Mr. Pelletier, laborer, hangard and dwelling, gut-

ted; no insurance. Marguerite Street - Thos. Canniste, ship laborer, Butter, fresh per lb,

wooden house ; no insurance. Jos. Verret, laborer, two wooden houses burnt; no

Jean Picard, cooper, wooden house; no insurance. Mr. Poitras, cooper, wooden house; no insurance. Maxime Hudon, joiner, wooden house; no insurance.

Frs. Pichet, printer, wooden house, gutted; no in-Oyrille Marceau, carpenter, shed; no insurance.

Al. Matthieu, carpenter, one story brick dwelling gutted; no insurance .-- Quebec Mercury, June 11th We all know how abortive the Maine Liquor Law proved. We have read of the Pennylvania riots—the New York riots—the gin riots in London, during the reign or George the Third. What has been the result? An abolition of all restrictive law, Experience says: 'Do you want the consumption of liquor lessened—the vices and miseries arising from the drinking usages lessened? try good example sound moral teaching -a cultivation of social com-forts -unflagging labour and efforts on the part of philantropists-and the soothing and benign influences of Religion.' Have more of this ye Ministers and public Professors, and you will have less misery and drunkenness. Let, however, a municipality pass a probibitory liquor-law and immediately you remove the necessary means of public accommodation, nourish private and public drinking, throw the respectable hotel-keeper out of the trade, and place in his stead the disreputable smuggler and unlicensed grog-seller, from whom no revenue is derived - who is ten times more unscrupulous in his supply of liquor to the besotted drunkard, and who carries on his unlawful and unholy traffic in defiance of the law, and the insult and annoyance of every right-thinking member of the community. Then, to complete the farce, pedlars and innerent characters will perambulate the place with 'Histories of England' 'Chess Boards,' Pilgrim's Progresses,' and even Bibles, filled with brandy, gin, and whiskey! We have heard of one village not fity miles away, where licenses were refused to the tavern-keepers of the place, and in a month from the rescinded and the old state of affairs restored. Besides, is it not absurd for one municipality to think of lessening the 'social evil,' by a prohibitory law, them to any amount required? It is more than ab-

eurd-it is foolish .- British Standard. VIOTINS OF THE WAR. - A considerable number of the victims of misdirected military zeal, who left the peaceful precincts of their own homes to do battle mutilation of limbs. Almost every day one or more of such adventurers from this vicinity return, some of whom have served a term in the Federal hospitals. Their sacrifices have been worthy of a noble cause, and it is said that life long penance cannot be alleviated by the admiration and gratitude of their

Mr. Cartier stated in the House on Saturday that if the business of the Legislature permitted - of which there is every probability - Parliament would be prorogued on Saturday next, or early in the following

In our obituary notice last week of the late Captain Thomas McGrath, we omitted to mention that he bequeathed the very handsome sum of

A FEDERAL DESERTER KIDNAPPED-HIS ESCAPE FROM HIS GUARD. - A man named Timothy Shanahan reported to Chief McLaughlin of the Water P lice yesterday, that he, on the second of this mouth was accosted in Great St. James street by a good-looking man of fair complexion and about five feet ten inches in height who made proposals to him to engage with him as coachman to go to Sorel. The bargain was completed and both left as Shanahan thought for Sorel. He was astonished to find himself suddenly in the United States at Rouse's Point, where his employers turned him over to the military authorities as a deserter. He states that he was then placed under a guard to be conveyed to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. He succeeded in escaping from his escort and is now in this city. He admits that he had previously deserted from the Federal army .--Herald.

Birth.

In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Wm. Booth, of a daughter.

Married.

In Quebec, on the 1st instant, by the Revd. B. McGauran, P.P., St. Patricks Church, cousin of the Bridegroom, Mr. John Mallin, Merchant, Leeds, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas O'Brien, Esq.

Died,

At his residence, in the village of Hull, C.E., on the 1st instant, after a protracted illness, Charles D. Decelles, M. D., aged 54 years. In Quebec, on the 9th inst., Richard Power, a na-

tive of the county Waterford, Ireland, aged 50 At Petite Cote, on the 14th inst., Michael Hyland,

aged 6' years, a native of Queen's County, Ireland

OBITUARY.

Died suddenly, on the 6th inst., at his place of residence, lot No. 34, 9th Concession of Lancaster, Co. of Glengarry, C.W., Mr. Ranald McDonald, aged 82 years. He was a native of Arisaig, Invernesshire, Scotland. He came to this country in 1786.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, June 14, 1864,

Flour-Pollards, \$2,70 to \$2,80; Middlings, \$3,10 \$3,22; Fine, \$3,40 to \$3,55; Super., No. 2 \$3,65 to \$3,75; Superfine \$3.80 to \$4,00; Fancy \$4,20; Extra, \$4,40 to \$4,50; Superior Extra \$4,75 to \$5,00; Bag Flour, \$2,20 to \$2,20h.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,70 to \$4,80: Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.76 to \$5,72h; Inferior Pots, \$5,95 to \$6,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,17h to \$6,22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Butter-Tuere is a good demand, for New at 18c to 22c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 11hc. Lard per 1b, fair demand at 8hc to 9c.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 84c. Cut-Meats per 1b, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12hc Bacon, 5c to 6kc.

Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$18,00 to \$18,00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00.-Mont

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) June 14. s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per qtl......12 6 to 13 0 Oatmeal, do13 0 to 13 6 Indian Meal11 3 to 11 6 3 9 to 4 5 0 to 5 Peas ner min Beans, small white per min, Honey, per 1b 0 7 to 0 8 Potatoes, per bag 3 9 to 4 0 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$10,00 to \$0,00 Hay, per 100 bundles \$10.00 to \$13.00\$3,50 to \$ 5,50 Straw. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 6 to 0 1 3 to 0 0 7 to 0 8 6 to 3 0 Lard, do. Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs. 2 b to 3 2 Buckwheat 0 0 to 0 0 Timothy do 0 0 to 0 0 do, Oats, 2 6 to 2 Turkeys, per couple, (old) 8 0 to 10 0

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-June 14. First Quality Cattle, \$7,50 to \$8,00; Second and third, \$6,50 to \$7,00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra,\$30 to 35.—Sheep, \$5,00 to \$6,00; Lambs, \$2,50 to \$4,00. Hogs, \$5,75 to \$6, live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5,50 Pelus,\$1,75 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5hc .- Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS-June 11.

The market was slightly supplied with grain to-day and little business was transacted. Price are flatter owing to the news received by the "City of Baltimore" yesterday, but as yet there is no reduction. Fall wheat 80c to 85c. for common to extra. Spring Wheat 75c to 80c for common to good; 81c to 83 for good to choice. Barley, dull at 75c to 82c. Oats 43c to 50c. per bushel. Peas, 50c to 55c per bush.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THE GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC of the above SOCIETY will take place (weather permitting) on WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst.,

GUILBAULT'S GARDEN'S.

The MONTREAL BRASS and RENAUD'S QUA-DRILLE BANDS are engaged.

GARDENS OPEN from 10 A.M., to 10 P.M. For programme of Games and Prizes, see Evening Telegraph, Herald and Gazette. Proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.

Admission, 25 cents-Children, half-price. By Order, F.-M. CASSIDY,

June 10, 1884.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON of middle age, who has bad great experience with children, is anxious to obtain a situa. tion as Nursery Governess, or to take the maternal charge of a Widower's Family. She can Teach MUSIC, ENGLISH in all its branches, and the ru-

diments of LATIN. Respectable references in the City can be given. Address, Mrs. C., True Witness Office.
June 16, 1864.

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C. F. FRASER,

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

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diplomafrom the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec , wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or School master. Can furnish good references, if required. Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal. April 28, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, under the Style and Firm of SHANNON & BROTHER, has been Dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to, or by the late Firm will be set-

tled by NEIL SHANNON, 128 Commissioner Street. NEIL SHANNON, ALEXANDER SHANNON.

Referring to the above, the Subscriber will contiane the Business of the late Firm, under the name and style of NEIL SHANNON, as Wholesale and Retail GROCER, WINE and SPIRIT Merchant, at the OLD STAND,

128 Commissioner Street;

and begs to inform his Customers and the public generally that as he has had upwards of Twenty years' experience in the Business, he is prepared to supply those who may favor him with their orders with the best Goods that can be obtained in the markets, and at the lowest prices.

Returning his sincere thanks for the long patronige with which he has been favored, the Subscriberhopes that for the future by strict attention to business to merit a continuance.

NEIL SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

A. & D. SHANNON. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, HAVE constantly on band a good assortment o

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, 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, 1864.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, O.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health , morals, and manners of the pupils will be an objec of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPENto the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW-LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provin

JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Ma-

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer : JAMES MORISON & CO.

Wanzer & co's sewing machines can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MURISON & CO.

288 Notre Dame Street. SEEDS! SEEDS!!

FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

268 Notre Dame Street.

CAMPHOR.

1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HORSFORD'S

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. M'Gibbou's, English's, Dufresne. & M'Garity's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's Benallack's, Douglas', Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building. At a od

Finest KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon of the COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do.

JA HARTE, Denggiss. Montreal, April 21.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON S News Depot, Corner of Orang and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Constor 16 176 176 177 1863? Une described in between eds of field of the control of the c

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

W .O .E. VFRANCE.

Paris, May 25.- A telegraphic message from Algiers yesterday afternoon announces the deathof Marshal Pelissier The Moniteur of Monday said that he had been ill, but was much bettef malady was congestion of the lungs. Various conjectures are hazarded as to his successor in the government of Algeria.

Marshal Pelissier was in his 70th year. He was born in November, 1794, at Maromine (Seine Inferieure).

Seine Interieure). In 1845 Pelissier's name acquired a most unenviable notoriety by the suffocating of 500 Arabs who took refuge in the grottees of Ouled-Rial, in the Dahra. This act of cold-blooded cruelty caused great sensation even in France; and so strong was the feeling that Marshal Soult then Minister at War, did not venture to approve had only acted according to orders. Pelissier at their very doors. Russia pursues her work and it. Marshal Bugeaud declared that Pelissier was promoted Major-General the following year. He commanded the province of Oran from 1848 to 1851; was named General of Division, and the revival of art, and in Pagan philosophy, Maho-commanded the province of Algeria previously in met II. burs: upon Constantinople, where he met place of General de Hautpoul. When the news of the coup d'état reached Algiers he issued a proclamation placing the province under martial the 19th century is a prey to the same heedlessness, law, and declared that he was resolved to main and to the same passions. Yet a little while, and tain order by all the means at his disposal. In 1855 he was appointed to the army of the Crimea, and soon succeeded M rshal Canrobert in Russia, than there is of a combination of the four evacuated Pelissier, who after the taking of Sebastopol had been raised to the rank of Marshal, returned to Paris. He was named Senator, created Duke of Malakoff, and received a donation of 100,000f., voted by the Legislative Body. In 1858 he was named Ambassador to London, in place of M. de Persigny, and when his period of office expired was appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

The state of Algeria is now causing a good deal of disquiet. The Government allows very little of what is going on there to transpire. Private letters from Tunis state that the insurrection there was not so formidable as described in the French papers. The increase of the imposts and the constitution were made the pretext by foreign agents, who wished to intimidate the Bey and force him to annul a convention with England by which British subjects are allowed to buy

The Toulon fleet, composed of six ships of war, carrying 240 guns and 2,600 seamen, under the command of Admiral Bouet-Willaumez has sailed for Tunis.

land in the Regency.

The Journal des Debats remarks that anarchy in European rolitics becomes more complete every day. All that hatred can inspire in the way of bitter expressions is shown in the London and the Oriental costume greatly puzzled him. He, journals towards Prussia and Austria, in the journals of Vienna towards England and Prussia, in the Embassy was staying, and was so for unate as mals of Vienna towards England and Prussia, in to arrive just as the Japanese were passing to go out. the journals of Berlin towards Austria and England. If the conference separated without a and called out, "Is that you Frantz?" In a moment treaty of peace the confusion will be at its beight.

A letter from Vienna says :- "A few days ago, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries dropped some bitter words about the Pope, in the presence of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, so runs the report, retorted that, in his opinion, nothing more than a sacred duty had been fulfilled by the Pope in exposing and denouncing before artillery, and 19 regiments of cavalry. This army all Europe the systematic persecution to which the Catholic Church in Poland had been and was subject. It was a melancholy fact that the Russian Government did not practice justice even in tions, he said, was excellent, and the mobilization of matters of religion; and it was greatly to be Seared that evil consequences would ensue. On this the Russian diplomatist feigned astonishment at language, which he intimated, was hostile to his country, adding, however, a hope that the French Minister, in what he had said, had only expressed his private opinions on a subject which he was sure must be viewed in a different light by his colleagues and the Cabinet as a whole. M. Drouvn de Lhuys, however, nothing daunted by the menace implied, coolly declared that the especially in all that appertains to the Church, profeelings he had just embodied in words were claims at necessary periods that her guardiauship is shared by his sovereign; and he must repeat it was much to be regretted that France had re-

time in communicating the discussion to the corps

diplomatique, or, which is much the same, to the world at large. We read in the Monde :- The Pontifical allocution denouncing the Czar re-echoes through the politics of Europe : it is the cry of public conscience coming to cut short the complicity which silence involves. Within a few hours' journey by our railroads, within a few minutes transit of our electric wires, in the very centre of our boasted civilisation, a people is being slowly exterminated. As in a byegone age, the father of the great European family raises his voice alone in behalf of right. The words of the Pontiff vibrate in every heart. In the face of the triumphant Revolution, Christian policy is boldly asserted. The Russian question will become a much more formidable one than the question of the East. -Moreover, these questions are related to each other; already are the Russian regiments ranged upon the confines of the Danubian principalities, they must hit for a pretext to cross them, to renew the attempt made erewhile by Nicolas. Whose fault is it, that miserable governments hold the provinces of the old Greek empire? Who was it that strove with the barbarism of the Mussulman? The Popes; it is their energy that saved Europe by rallying Christian princes under one standard. When division and rivilry had rendered these princes deaf to the voice of Rome, the Turks entered Constantinople. All regal powers flag in the defence of Ohristianity. "Since the fourteenth century, France has forgotten sthat she is the eldest daughter of the Church ... In the fifteenth century balf Germany invited the Turks; Turks rather than Papists, is the cry of the innovators, Sobieski is the last on the list of Christian heroes. The Turkish question was settled 150 years ago, after it had lasted from the seventh century. During this long interval the dynasty of the Poles made a start alone against the torrent, with-out ever losing sight of what was the constant ob-.jeotjofits active exertions of The Russian question resembles, the Turkish question, and is no less threatgening to Ohristianity, than was the flatter. .. It made gits appearance, on the occasion of the first partiton of Poland. The Papacy protested, but its protests fell to the ground unheeded amid the general indifference. It was the reign of philosophy, and philosophers burnt incense on the altar of Catherine II.

schism; some millions of Catholics who still remain firm are deprived of their pastors, and handed over to the suggestions of apostates. Transportation; and pains and penalties have increased the arms of mar, apostates as a premium. And though the events which are now laying Poland waste, were foreseen by everybody, there is nothing to show that the governments of Europe even troubled themselves about the matter. Alas; the last vertige of Ohristian policy; had disappeared from the minds of men, even more completely than from their protocols. The Papacy insists, implores, supplicates. The nations who have written liberty of: conscience among their laws, do not consider that Russia is violating the liberty of Catholics in Poland. Four powers divided among themselves the supremacy of Europe, and claim to influence the course of events; namely, England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now they all suspect, and are more disposed to rend, one another, than to succour a people who is a sister equally to them all, and who is suffering a violent death parates her from the west. While the wretched Europe of the 15th century was finding its delight in with resistance from only a handful of intrepid men, and where the English, the French, and the Germans were conspicuous by their absence. The Europe of there will be only second-class powers in Europe. This is the more probable, inasmuch as there is a greater chance of Prussia or Austria uniting with the chief command. When the Crunea was above-mentioned great powers that were, This is the result which Pius IX. is bent upon averting, while he vainly seeks for support among princes and peoples. National assemblies gravely discuss questions of tariff, of duty, of industry, and of commerce; they will not deserve the reproach brought against the Greeks of the lower empire, of losing themselves in obscure discussion at the very moment when the walls of their Capital was falling. There are points between metaphysics and topics of every-day life upon which men of heart and of intelligence might easily agree with a view to the common welfare. The Popes are never without this highest kind of foresight; at the present day it shines forth most

brilliantly. A DUTCH ROMANUE. - Several of the Paris journals, relate the following story concerning the interpreter of the Japanese Embassy, now in Paris: - Frantz Bleckmann was a native of Holland, but being of a roving disposition, embarked on board a vessel bound for Batavia to seek his fortune. Years passed by, and nothing being heard of him, his friends at last concluded that some accident must have befallen him, and that he was no longer living. His father remained in Holland, but being unsuccessful in business, he came to Paris. Here his resources soon failed him, and on writing to a friend to solicit a small loan he received the following letter in reply : "I send you the money you ask for, and add to it the photographic portraits of the Japanese Embassy. You will remark the face of one of those strangers, for he is the very image of your son." The father could not but perceive the resemblance; the features were certainly the same, but the closely-shaven head however, went to the courtyard of the hotel in which the son-for Frantz it really was-and the old man were locked in each other's arms. The Ambassadors who witnessed the scene were greatly moved, and old Bleckmann's troubles were now at an end, as the son is wealthy and prosperous.

PERMOTT.-Turin, May 25.-To-day in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister for War, replying to the questions of Signor Mordini, stated that the active army consisted of 380,000 infantry, 80 batteries of tack whatever, but the Minister could not say whether it was sufficient for Italy to make an attack fects of inordinate vanity in ecclesiastics. The two Prince is the innocent victim—an injustice in which alone and without allies. The state of the fortificathe National Guard was nearly completed .- Cor. of Tablet.

Turin, May 21 .- The month of May has witnessed several triumphs for the Vicar of Christ, even in the very camp of the Philistines. The battle of the Obolo di Sun Pietro has been fought, and the discomfiture of the enemies of Saint Peter is the result; but it was by a battle charge not led by human leaders, and hardly fought by human arms. The rushing hostile torrent would have impetuously overturned the firm but scanty barrier opposed to it, had it not been for one of those turning points which, from above, and defeats the ignoble machinations, the mean and calumnious vituperations, the ungrateful and heartless hostility of redeemed but rebellious mained isolated in her endeavors to alleviate the man. It was a moral, and at the same time a maposition of Poland. Here ended the interview. terial triumph, which must tell throughout Europe. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, so it is affirmed, lost no and is a renewed assurance for Catholicism that its most dire enemies cannot separate it from the Father of the Faithful. Prison walls have been ere now, powerless to hush the voice of a captive Pontiff, and even now the holy voice of Pius IX. sounds over the frozen wastes, and smites the Sovereign of the icy North, proclaiming the Vicar of Christ's inalienable right to feed, and, in feeding, to defend every Oatholic people. The reciprocity is complete. At the eleventh hour, the legislative instincts of the Piedmontese robbers have perceived that their contemptible shackles would only irritate the great frame of Catholic Italy, which would augment a hundred-fold its material aid to the Holy See : that their own abnormal and diseased state, powerless to effect their aim, would become more apparent to all; that universal indignation would condemn the act; that a system could be organised which would impoverish their own exchequer;; and, finally, that the voice of Pius IX.; until now, patient and enduring under his own wrongs, would be uplifted to crush the tyranny which would impede the good works of his people. - None can suspect the Piedmontese Government of any sense of moderation towards reli-gion, or the wants of the Holy See, in refusing to adopt measures that would repress the Obolo of Saint Peter. They were bound to do so (considering their principles) if they credited their own assertions: that they dare not, shows the true state of the question. Let, then those who devote their time and their speeches to misrepresenting the feelings of the Italian Peninsula as hostile to the Temporal Power of the Pope open their eyes to what every hour clearly reveals. As I stated in my last, Passaglia declared that the Obolo was an expression of the opinion of those who would support the Temporal Power; and it has been declared in the Chamber that the same funds support the so-called Neapolitan brigandage. The recent decision presents the following dilemma, and the 'Honorables' can select which horn they please—either the Obolo is the means by which the Temporal power and the Neapolitan brigandage are maintained; in which case. to neglect abolishing it, must prove the Ouorevoli to be cowardly traitors to the Patria; or it is not used for that, purpose - in which case all the assertions that the Pope maintains brigandage with the

deliberate slanderers.

and French Governments on the questions of Rome and Venice. The Onorevole Passaglia had accused. them, of not combatting; the moral war waged, against them by Rome, but we wished to show to Europe that as we respect the liberty of all, we do not wish to trample on religious liberty! As to reprisals against the Roman Government, to which we are encouraged by Passaglia, we have refused to allow the Pontifical flag into our ports, or to receive Roman Consuls, and have sequestrated the lands of the Church in the Kingdom of Italy; and if we have not had recourse to more vigorous reprisals, it is with the desire not to damage those populations which aspire to be united to us.

It is clear that audacity and mendacity are the figures of speech which give force to Piedmontese eloquence. He did not wish to create antagonism between the French and English alliance; the latter affords us moral help while France destroying treaties, and the influence of Austria co-operate immensely towards our regeneration. Such was his programme. Their army and navy would accomplish the rest.

The usual tag-rag-and-bob-tail (of the Newdegate-Whalley style) such as Musolino, Mellana, Massari and Chiaves spouted out their commonplaces against Rome; the latter proposing an order of the day inviting the Government to surround such part of the Pontifical States as was not under the Italian government and to take the necessary steps to complete the electoral lists; the whole to be accomplished by October 1864. Finally, however, on the motion of Allievi, the order of the day, pure and simple, was adopted by a large majority.

The answer of Prince Napoleon to the Revolutionary Committee declaring that they should never cease their efforts until Italy was free from the Alps to the Adriatic, received no consideration here until a despatch yesterday arrived stating (only, however, on the authority of the Times Vienna Correspondent) that the Emperor, while he regretted the publication of the above, expressed his opinion that peace would be impossible until Italy was free from the Alps to the Adriatic. It is not much credited.

Passaglia has at last thrown of the mask and proved by his recent speeches in the Turin Chamber of Deputies that his expulsion from Rome as a traitor to the Holy See and a perfidious conspirator in favour of Piedmont was amply justified. In a debate upon the state of the nation Passaglia recommended the formal incorporation of Rome and the Patrimony with the Kingdom of Sardinia, by the establishment of electoral bureaux, in which the votes of the revolutionists migh: be taken for the election of Roman representatives in the so-called 'Italian' Parliament, thus treating the Sovereign Pontiff as a non-entity, and altogether ignoring the existing order of things. It is to the pestilent advice of such perjured Priests that some of the greatest crimes of monarchs are traceable. The worst acts of the reign of Henry VIII. were countenanced, if not suggested, by infamous ecclesiastics who betrayed their trust and abandoned their sacred duties, and we have not the least doubt that bad Priests are answerable before God for many of the worst deeds of Victor Emanuel. He is a coarse sensual, illiterate, hot headed, reckless soldier, who takes his notions of obedience to the Church from such scandalous Priests as Gioberti and Passaglia, and trusting to their perfidious advice and wicked counsel, commits the grossest sacrilege without knowing what he does. For a time, Passaglia assumed a vizor of respect for the Holy See, while advocating the unification of Italy, and thus deceived the Marquis D'Azzeglio, but he could not long restrain his revolutionary passions and his malicious designs, - and being turned out of the Marquis's house he had no alternative but to cease to play the hypocrite and boldly assume his true character. This is very fortunate, for Passaglia's name is no longer a source of strength to the enemies of the Church, and even in the Turin Chamber his influence is gone. The Government treated his proposal with contempt, former died the death of heathens who never heard of God,-and the third yet lives-we hope to repent and die as become a Christian .- Weekly Register.

ROME.-Letters from Rome of Saturday the 21st inst. state: His Holiness the Pope has recovered completely from his recent indisposition, and has re-

sumed his customary course of life. We find the following details relating to the family of the Father Holy in the Semaine Liturgique of Poitiere. Pius IX. is younger than any of his brothers who are yet alive. Two of them are Octogenarians, Count Gabriel, who is 84, and Count Gaetan, who is 80; his sister, Countess Benigni, carries lightly her 77 years. His father, died at the age of \$4; his mother Countess Catherine, at \$2. To conclude, his grandfather, Count Hercules, lived 96 years. It would be as well before foretelling the death of the Pope, to take these telling figures into the calculation of the chances of this painful event. The family of the Mastai is a numerous one. Count Gabriel, the eldest, whose wife, Countess Victoria, has just had a narrow escape from death, has two sons: Count Lewis who is married to the Princess of Drago, and Count Hercules, who is married to the niece of Cardinal Cadolina; Count Gaetan is a widower, and childless. The late Count Joseph, formerly a captain in the police force, died some years ago, leaving no issue, but the Popes four sisters, of whom only one is still living, have given him many nephews, who in their turn are furnishing him with plenty of great-nephews. And yet, to the honour of the Sovereign Pontiff be it said, this host of brothers, sisters, nephews, and greatnephews, has never cost the States of the Church a half-penny. No incumbrance can be laid to their charge: not one post, not one mission has been theirs; nobody can say that the Mastai owe the slightest advancement of their fortune to the elevation of Cardinal Mastai to the highest dignity. Pius IX. has trod the path of the evangelical perfection. Wholly detached from the things of this lower earth no sooner is he seated on the throne of St. Peter. than he owns no worldly ties; while he embraces with inconceivable tenderness the great family of souls which God commits to his care.

A remarkable 'sign of the times' is the favour with which the Papal loan has been received on the Continent. The difficulty was not to find capitalists willing to take the loan but to whom it should be The proposals were numerous, and the point for the Minister of Finance of His Holiness was the most favourable out of the many favourable offers. The preference has at last been given the Belgian Company of the 'Credit Foncier,' who have very generously declined to receive any commission for the execution of the contract. One Belgian capitalist, M. Dumonceau has not only offered to guarantee the punctual payment of the interest but has already placed in the hands of the Pontifical Government a considerable portion of the capital of the loan. This shows first, the confidence of the moneyed interest in the fidelity of the Pontifical Government to its engagements, and secondly the conviction of capital-ists—those shrewd observers of the signs of the times—that the Piedmontese usurpation in the States of the Church is not likely to be permanent. - Weekly Register. Roms, May 21.—Public opinion and the fear of

eliberate slanderers. | departure of Garibaldi, have also had their effect in able will of Providence, and quite another to J Ga The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Visconti-Venosta, this country on the persecutors of Cardinal Morri- approve of triumphant injustice. The King of Son.

The Russian knout is a weapon as efficient as the expressed the assurance that the Government bad chini, whose arrest and implisonment I mentioned in Sardinia has laid his impious hands upon the success. The policy of reserve was adopted to watch cio, Monsignore Ohigi, and that all parties, includopportunities. If a diversity of wiews existed be-ling the sceptred miscreant concerned in the sacrifetween France and Italy, the French Government had [] gious: transaction, were smenaced with excommunityrs; the whole class of landholders have been frequently declared their occupation of Rome to be cation. Certain it is that after a few days close stripped of their property which has been offered to abnormal. Nevertheless the blinister stated the very confinement, his Eminence was brought before the best relations exist between them and the English Court of Appeal at Ancona, and after a mere formal examination, was acquitted of all charges and forthwith released. The return of His Eminence to this diocese was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration. On arriving at the city of Jesi, the inhabitants met him in large numbers, and accompanied him amidst the most unrestrained manifestations of joy to the Episcopal residence. The reception which His Eminence received is said to have given offence to the Government officials and their sympathisers at Jesi, and it is stated that some Piedmontese officers assembled the same evening in front of the Bishop's residence, and having evinced their disrespect for His Eminence by the most offensive exclamations. threw stones at and broke the windows, after which they only escaped the vengeacce of the indignant and excited population by a precipitate flight. Cardinal Morrichini is said to have manifested the most perfect equanimity from the commencement to the end of this series of, outrages to which he has been subjected. His Eminence is expected in Rome in the course of next week .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Our accounts from Naples represent the Government there as a grinding and ruthless tyranny. The worst that was ever alleged by the most : unscrupulous calumniator of the Bourbon Government against the administration of the late King of Naples falls far short of the atrocities daily perpetrated by the myrmidons of the Usurper. The Sardinian rule in the Two Sicilies is literally a reign of terror. The rigor of the police to all classes and to all persons, is such that whole families are hourly flying for refuge to Rome and Malta. Arrests are so numerous and are attended with so much barbarity, by the mere order of the Chief of the Police, and without any formality or accusation, that a panic prevails throughout the capital. In eight months no fewer than 60,000 persons have been barished from Naples under the Pica law. Assassination and crimes attended with violence are of constant recurrence, so much so that the official journals are forbidden to say anything about them, and while crucifixes and the images of Saints are pulled down inexorably by order of the revolutionary municipality, the most obscene prints are hawked with impunity and almost under official patronage through the streets. The insults, the ignominier, and the cruel wrongs heaped upon the Priesthood for their fidelity to the Holy See are innumerable, -and we have seen it stated in the Times that there are no less than 50 Priests in one Neapolitan Lunatic Asylum-the victims of Piedmontese tyranny for their adherence to the cause of religion and order. — Weekly Register.

At Palermo, on the 11th instant, at break of day, a number of Carabineer police agent and soldiers of the line entered the Monastery of La Concezione to compel the Nuns to quit. This vast end magnificent Convent has been changed into a Hospital, and endowed with £3,200 a year. The decree which effected this change, allowed the Nuns a de-lay of one month and a few days before leaving, but as they refused to go, the doors were broken open on the 11th, and the Nuns were evicted. It was a distressing sight to see these poor creatures turned weeping out of their home. This is what the Robber Government calls a 'free Church in a free coun-

The Times calls the Pope 'a poor old man, and

professes to pity his 'sorrows' without understanding whence those sorrows spring, and forgetting that another 'old man' when a prisoner in France caused Napoleon more trouble, as he passionately declared himself, than Europe in arms and leagued against his ascendancy. It would however have been more becoming and more consonant with the obligations of truth and honor if the Times, when it felt disposed, from whatever motive, to say civil things of His Holiness, abstained from calumnious assertions and insinuations. Where, for instance, is the justification for its assertion that 'Pio Nono is an instance of a man whose very kindness has been -and had no trouble in inducing the Chamber to the cause of cruelty?" That, as the Times asserts. this country is deeply implicated, -there is no doubt. It is also undeniable that the Pope wishes most cordially to see His Majesty restored to his throne and an end of the Piedmontese usurpation in Naples and in all other parts of Italy. But has this been the cause of cruelty? Perhaps the Times means that the Pope might by the exercise of his influence induce the King of Naples to abdicate in favor of Victor Emmanuel, and persuade the Neapolitans to ac cept the Sardinian yoke, and that as His Holiness does not take this course, he is answerable for the cruelties perpetrated by the butcher Cialdini, and the other agents of Piedmontese oppression in their endeavors to force the people of the Two Sicilies to submit to the usurper. If this be what the Times means, we cannot understand its complaint against the Pope, but we believe there is not an impartial reader of the article, who will concur with the writer. What reason, moral, social, political, or religious, is there why the Pope should do any act calculated to establish the rule of Victor Emmanuel in Naples? The late King of Naples was the friend to His Holiness, and gave him a hospitable reception when driven from Rome by the treachery of the Liberals' and the threats of the assassins—a hospitality which, we suspect, lay at the bottom of much of the enmity entertained towards His Majesty and his family by Lord Palmerston and the English Protestant friends of the Italian anarchists. The Neapolitan Revolution was effected by the basest means that ever disgraced the authors of any political movement. Every step in that revolution was marked by perfidy, falsehood, corruption, and fraud. At the very moment when the miscreants, Cavour and Hudson, were planning the invasion of the Neapolitan territory by Garibaldi under the protection of Admiral Mundy and the British fieet, Victor Emmanuel was fooling the inexperienced Francis - his near relation,—by proposals for a treaty of alliance. The Neapolitan officers, naval and military, were notoriously bribed - we wish we could say that none of the money and none of the corruption were English-to betray their trust and commit high treason. When the revolution was thus effected, the usurper's rule was at once signalised by the persecution of the Clergy, the spoliation of Monasteries, the desecration of churches - the encouragement of obscene publications, profane, writings, and heterodox preaching; and the torture in every conceivable manner of those who preserved their allegiance to their rightful Sovereign; and to this hour the same iniquitous system of Sardinian government is carried on in Naples! Is it for all these considerations that the Pope is expected, by the Times, to go out, of this way to establish Piedmontese rule in the Two Sicilies and is held up by that journal as the author of cruelty because he does not do so? If His Holiness considered it his duty to interfere directly in the affairs of Naples, his benevolent, and night, character, and his august office would, we should think, be; a guarantee to the world that his interference would not be on the side of usurpation and revolution. If his anathema were hurled against brigandage, the Piedmontese butchers and robbers would surely; beithe mark for the missiles, of the Church, shThe Church does not back might against right, Siccessful crime may command the world's acquissence and even win its favor, but the 'Ohurch' does not admit embarrassing contingencies, which in England so the theory that success can consecrate a wrong. offerings of the Faithful, prove the Onorevoli to be abruptly cut short the ovations and precipitated the It is one thing to submit patiently to the sinscrut-

rate skinstan known a weepon as semilaring a Ohristen fom exclaims: - but beyond the use of ecclesiastical means to bring the evil doer to a sense of duty, the Holy Father has not gone. He condemned the crime and warded the criminal and there he has left the matter. But surely there is no reason why he should help the excommunicated plunderer of the Church to earich himself still further by keeping unjust possession of the territory of his bost's and benefactor's sor. If Victor Emmanuel can reconcile it with his conscience to rob the Holy See and to despoil his cousin, that is his affair, for which he shall account, as he must for the foul means he employs to retain his plunder. The Pope leaves him to pursue his own course as he leaves the Neapolitans to pursue theirs, though we have very little doubt that his sympathies go, as we avow frankly that our own do, with the enemies of usurpation, revolution, and infidelity, whom it is the fashion with the debased admirers in this country of Garibaldi and Mazzini to stigmatise as brigands. When the British Protestant nobles, when the Ministers of the British Orown, when the Protestant British press shall cease to fraternise with avowed assassins, and to encourage by their conduct the use of the basest and most cowardly means that were ever employed to produce political changes—then, and not until then will it be within their province to find fault with anybody for not discountenancing 'brigandage' in Naples or elsewhere. The friends and admirers of assassins convicted and avowed-are not precisely the persons from whom the world will tolerate platitudes about morality and denunciations of 'brigords,' whose crimes, whatever they be; are the deeds of men resisting tyranny, contending for the rights of their King, and imperilling their lives in opposing a foreign yoke .- Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

Berlin, May 25.—The 'National Zeitung' of today publishes a letter from its Vienna correspondent stating that a decided alteration has taken place in the policy of Austria upon the Schleswig-Holstein question. That Power now inclines decisively to the point of view adopted by the Federal Diet, and to the substance of the legal opinion expresseg in the resolution brought in by Herr von der Pfordten, the Bavarian representative.

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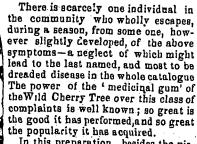
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L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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 datters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a theres of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PIANO-FORTES, & .. &e., AND

THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY,

&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.

March 27, 1863.

L. DEVANY. Auctioneer.

The Leading Perfume of the Age FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing ragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;— while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, mparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed
Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the
water of the Bath. For
FAINTING TURNS,

NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY,

TABLE HYSTERIA, - tis a sure and speedy relief. With the very elile of ashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other performes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for oft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from

BLOTOHES, SUN BURN, and seems FRECKLES, With said the lines PIMPLES.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends reshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentrifice imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it olso removes all smarting or pain after shaving. isoc edi 10 COUNTERFEITS.

BAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label.

Prepared only by the usual dest thus to the content of the content

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House)

Montreal; General: Agents for 'Oanada.' Also, 'Sold'

Wholesale; by J. F. Henry' & Co., Montreal;

Bor? Sale: by — Devins 3 & Borron, "Lamplough" & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading: Druggists and first-

class Perfamers throughout the world. Feb. 20, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA YAVE SELAS AND THE USE ISL

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

> Are Cured by graffit Artic HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIO. These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO 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:

Constination, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

Breathing 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.

> REMEMBERTHAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

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

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:-

READ WHO SAYS SO:

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof-land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and land's Bitters is intended to occur.
is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

Baptist Church:— Dr. Jackson -Dear Sir-I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different Linds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere. I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the use-fulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others .--Yours truly,

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. - Yours, respectfully,

J H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches.

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. O. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspensia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have beard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that

carnot be urpassed.

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

L7 Beware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature

C. M. JACKSON is on the WRAPPER of each

Bould, 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. Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

bely to CTTUIJONEST& EVANS, on Lang. Broke Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co. 1947 1417 Land 20 T. OD & GIVER PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. Jac. 14, 1864. 12m.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND

MASTER TAILOR

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE LEALS—3 in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.-1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK-1st, and, 3rd quality, 1-inch and 1-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 & BENARD,

35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

IN accordance with previous notice, I have this day opened an Office at No. 34 Great St James Street, and am now prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Goods from Stores to any part of the City or Country, either by the parcel or by the job at the lowest rates.

Persons removing will do well to give me a call having a number of New Spring and Covered Wag-gons suitable for the purpose. I am also able to undertake the removal of Pianos and all other fragile goods on the most moderate terms, having secured the services of most careful men. Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and

May 6, 1864.

OHS. LARIN.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43. St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

32 Little St. James Street,

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

MONTREAL.

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

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

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. Jumes St.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.. ADVOCATE,

No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 32.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL. ADVOCATES, &c., Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street,

(Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE,

N. DRIECOLL.

J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

MATT. JANNARD'S

NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. March 31, 1864.

TO LET, DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED

VARENNES WATERS.

THESE WATERS, as a Curative agent in a great number of diseases, are highly efficacious, and are recommended by the most skilful Medical practitioners. As a summer drink, they are most pleasant, salubrious, and refreshing.

A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot for the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities of the Province, will be granted on liberal condi-tions, and for any time that may be desired, to com-

Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors, the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lejemmerais at Varennes. March 31, 1864.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academics, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with

Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

M. KEARNEY, & BROTHERS. Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,

TIN SMITHS. ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

DOLLARD STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

ATRICE MONTREAL, MARCON

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Beer Pumps, | Hot Air Fur-Shower Baths, | Tinware [naces Tinware [naces Hydrants, Voice Pipe, Water Closets, Refrigerators,

Lift&Force Pumps | Water Coolers, | Einks, all sizes Jobbing punctually attended to.

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) > SUCAR-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, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours 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 arr 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. PILES.

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Baisams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other me-dicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Sreet, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Camp-bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, dura-ble, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if requiréd.

Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-

Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces. C. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

A LADY wishes for an engagement in a Family as GOVERNESS. She Teaches English, Piano and Singing. Would have no objection to take, charge of a country School was a company trans to a Address - Mrs. W., Trus Wirkss Office 1 114 Address - Mrs. W., Trus Wirkss Office 1 114 Address - Mrs. W., Trus Wirkss Office 1 114 Address - Mrs. W., Trus Wirkss Office 1 114 Address - Mrs. W., Trus Wirkss Office 1 114 Address - Mrs. Wirkss Office 1

interpresention. INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN, MARY and ELIZA KELLY, formerly of the Parish of Brimlin, County Rescommon, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the year to so of '461. They salled from Liverpool in the ship Virgin, bounds to Quebec. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, Patrick & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Co. J. Gardner, J. G

BENJAMIN CLEMENT. CARPENTER & JOINER. 54 St. Antoine Street.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street.

BEG to inform their customers and the public in general that, notwithstanding the damage sustained by them in their Stock, on the 15th instant, they are prepared to meet the demands which may be made

to them for Wines of every description—Brandies, Ornamental Glass, &c.

The whole of the Stock damaged by fire, smoke or water will be disposed of in a SALE by public AUCTION during the course of next week, and will not form any part of the new Stock which Messrs. Fournier & Co. possess, and which at present are de-posited in the cellars of Messrs. Freer & Boyd, No. 16 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Messrs. Fournier & Co. also beg to inform the public that a choice collection of Wines, Brandies, Ornamental Glass, Zinc Ware, &c., is expected by

them from Europe. The Sale of the damaged goods will be advertised beforehand, so as to afford parties living in the country full time to repair to it.

The Stock about to be disposed of will consist of Gin, Whiskey, Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Sherry, Cognac Brandy, French and Spanish Wines, together with Port and Burgundy Port, which are very little damaged by the late fire. TERMS LIBERAL:

Parties desirous of tasting the Wines may do so any day before the Sale, from 8 o'clock in the morn-

ing to 6 in the evening. Purchases may also be made IN BOND, if required. J. FOURNIER & CO. Corders, however extensive, promptly executed. March 24.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MR. OOE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few poinds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its tertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, bard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas.

sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable ma-nure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,

The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one

of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known

for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all

Your very humble servant, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART 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

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgio Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Ap-petite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious

Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most poweriul Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms gard for glosse It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, quality and the blood of the blood.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable me-

dicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits; see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue labe. Devins, & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

Also, seld at Wholesale by L. E. Henry & Co.,

mence on the First of May next.

[Established in 1826.]

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every aparti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.