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VOL. XV.

ROSE LEBLANC; OR, THE TRIUMPH OF SINCERITY.

CHAPTER VIII.

For several days running it rained in torrents. The roads into the mountains became almost impassable, and the excursion to Betharam had in consequence to be put off. At last the sun shone forth again in all its southern glory, and on a fine Sunday morning, at break of day, Rose was seated on Fanchette, Henri's baudsome Spanish mule, herself dressed in her best clothes, and looking as pretty, though somewhat paler and thinner than she used to do. Henri, with bis oaken stick in his hand, walked by her side, oc-casionally having hold of her bridle, if there was a brook or a difficult bit of road to cross.

·O dear, how beautiful those mountains are; and those great tall fir-trees, that look as if they were lifting their heads up to the skies."

Henri shrugged his shoulders. He fancied that must be one of Audre's fine sentences.

'They are not half so pretty,' he answered, 'as the farm where we stopped just now to look at the cows. That's what I like to see, a lot of fine cows that must produce ever so much butter and cheese ; nice well-cultivated fields. I don't know how many haystacks."

And such a number of trees in the orchard. I counted as many as thirty-two pear trees and eighteen plum-trees,' said Rose, quite ready to the church and pray, as that is what you have give up her admiration for wild scenery and mountain passes.

"I suppose you were counting them just now as you went along with your eyes half shut, and your bridle hanging on Fanchette's neck,' answered Henri. 'No wonder the old gul stumbled.'

'No, I was thinking of something quite differeat,' ejaculatec Rose, in a sentimental manner.

'Thinking ! dreaming you mean. That's al ways the way women dream and donkeys stumble !'

" Don't pull the bridle so bard, you will burt Fanchette. Gently, Henri, gently.'

'It is very well to say gently; but when a man is fooled to the top of his bent....'

"What do you mean, Henri? what have I said to make you angry ?'

'Oh, nothing; nothing. I am not angry; I was only talking nonsease. No, there is only one thing I can't get over.'

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

raindrops which fell on the scorched ground after as once more seated on the mule she rode off by means of a winding path, reached the platoften stepped aside to gather branches of sweetthe lightning has scathed it. The strong strugbriar, or of honeysuckle, or of the beautiful algles of years found a vent in those tears." pine rose; anemones also, and as they advanced

And that fair girl whose angel face was baunting Rose as a celestial vision, what was she doing on the Way of Sorrows, on the road to Cal-

light of a summer sky, and on whose lips bovered a smile bright as the opening dawn? She had courch of the village of Choroaze to hear Mass, nearly reached the top of the mountain and was leaning against a rock, her rosary in her hand, her slight tall figure gilded by the rays of the noon-day sun ; the mountain breeze waving the curls of her goiden hair ; faith, hope and charity guiding her steps ; the Christian motto, ' Excelsior,' stamped on her virgin brow.

Alice first, then Henri, and lastly Rose, reached the platform where the Calvary stands. The three pilgrics knelt together at the foot of the crucifix. Henri kissed the foot of our Lord and went away. The two girls prayed for a few moments, and when they rose, Alice smiled and saluted Rose. They soon entered into conversation, and descended the hill together.

"We made acquaintance,' Alice said, 'in a market-place, midst the noise and the confusion mountain which overlooks a whole world of of a busy town, and to-day we meet again at the mountains, some of them majestically grand and foot of a solitary cross in a desert.'

"It is very true,' Rose answered. ' Nothing can be more unlike than Pau and this mountain. | slid was taking place. The road gave way But shail we see you again in Pau, Mademoi. | completely. The stones of the causeway and selle ?

see I learnt and have remembered your name;and to-morrow, alas! the odious railway train travellers stood transfixed for a few moments, will carry me away from your beautiful Pyrennees.'

'Oh, how sorry I should be to think that I should uever see you again ! But you are very lucky, Mademoiselle; to be allowed to travel. I should like so much to see a large town; like round my neck,' Henri cried, 'say as many Bordeaux, for instance.'

'Ob, don't wish any such thing, exclaimed Alice. 'For those who are born and have lived amidst the hills and rocks, a city is a prison. It is like shutting up a bird in a cage.'

'Do you really think so ?' Pose asked somewhat incredulously.

'Ob, yes; are not these great trees which God has made, these flowers with their delicious perfume,' and Alice stooped to gather a handful and light mushin shawl. Her very fair hair, her umes pleasanter than streets and houses ?'

from the inn door.

the loose stones,' and he whistled as he went a litter which they constructed hastily, and one along, as if to drown his own thoughts.

For an hour they proceeded on their way the willow grass, and handed them to Rose, whose vary ; she whose eyes beamed with the azure bome without speaking. The high rocks on each very laborious walk they regained the road and side of the road sheltered them from the arternoon sun. The takling of the donkey's bells he went to look for a carriage at Choroaze kept time with the rushing sound of the torrents, The kind offices of the woman of the house soon which in many places were so increased by the revived the girl a little, for she had only been recent rains that the road was covered with wa- overpowered by fear and agitation, but she still ter. In the morning, Rose had crossed these wept, and lamented the loss of the mule, which little brooks with a smile, and been amused to she said, must assuredly have perished in the see Hears wading through them in his thick boots Gave. while she gathered up her little feet not to wet her ribboned shoes. But now, whether it was that the emotions of the day had reacted on her i spirits, or that the falling shades of evening cast | I should consider that I had come off cheap with a gloom on the narrow ravines they were pass- only the loss of a mule; it is very lucky that the ing through, she felt auxious and depressed, and poor beast did not take you with him when he hept shutting her eyes in order not to look at the fell. The Blessed Virgin must here come to precipices.

As they were descending the hill from Iron to Choroaze, Henri made a sudden exclamation, so hard to help me this morning,' replied 'Rose, and turned as pale as death. 'For heaven's thoughtfully. 'It was about something else sake, jump off this moment ?' he cried, and Rose | though.' felt herself lifted off the saddle, and placed on a back on the side of the road. A dreadful landlarge heaps of earth were falling into the torrent | best." "We are birds of passage, Mdlle. Rose. You with a horrible noise. The mule disappeared amidst the fragments of loose earth, and the two but teeling as if the ground was giving way under their feet. In another instant it became evident that this was really the case. The bank on which they were standing began to rock. There miracle that the young man was able to climb was not a second to lose. 'Put your arms Hail Marys as you can, and take care not to look at it.' lose your hold.'

The laden with his precious burden, like a father who in sport carries his child on his back, he sprung forward and scaled the nearly perpendicular side of the mountain amidst rolling stones, uprooted trees, and showers of earth, drive. Having taken an affectionate leave of which impeded his steps and often obscured his their kind hostess, they started on their homesight. The torrent, checked in its course by the beavy masses of rock which had fallen into its aching bead, so she laid it on her cousin's shouldballot. She wore the same black gauze bonnet of the flagrant mountain thyme, 'a thousand bed, was roaring in his ears like a wild beast er, and ended by falling asleep. Every now and struggling for freedom.

be made his way up that steep acclivity,

No. 17.

form, where Rose was shivering as she lent "Nonsense,' answered Henri. " Take care of against a tree for support. They placed her on of the peasants helped Henri to carry it while the other acted as guide. After a long and went into a house, where Henri left Rose while

> 'You must not make yourself so merable, child,' said the peasant woman, ' for you have had a narrow escape you two, and if I were you your assistance.'

'It must have been because I begged of her

"Ah, but you see Almighty God can make the Blessed Virgin understand all our wishes and our needs; we ask for one thing, and she gives us another ; and whatever happens if always for the

"But Henri was so fond of his mule."

" It is all very well to be fond of animais ; but we should not weep for them as if they were Christians,' said the good woman, seeing that Rose was beginning to sob again. 'My boy, who saw the catastrophe, said it was quite a straight up the mountain side with a girl hanging to his ueck; he says it made him quite giddy to

'My God,' exclaimed Rose, turning very pale; 'then we were indeed near death ; it makes one shudder to think of it !' She closed her eyes, and did not open them again till Heari retunred from Choroaze with a car and a boy to ward journey. Rose could scarcely hold up her then she opened her eyes and cast a bewildered glance at the mountain tons, the forests of black of the road. At last the lights in the old tower of Henri IV and the turrets of the castle came Jurancon.

"What is a ?' asked Rose.

little.'

" Why does that vex you ?"

that you left off caring for me. I see it now so many tears have watered, and on which so that it is too late ; and that thought drives me ain:ost wild."

"Why you see you were so very cross."

Henri, striking his forehead.

" Oh, I don't say that."

' No, but I feel it. Oaly, Rose, I did love you so dearir.'

"Did you really? well I should never have thought so.'

"What, you did not believe I loved you !" Well, you were always grumbling and scold-

But I loved you so much,' he again faintly

uttered.

' And now that you are grown so kind and so obliging, it is a proof, I suppose, that you have left off caring for me, which is very lucky, as I am engaged to M. Andre. But it is really very funny about people who fall in love ; they show it in such different ways. It made you cross and disagreeable; and Andre says it makes him like to go by himself into the fields and woods, and carve my name upon the trees.'

"And you call that love ?' Henri exclaimed, with a bitter sneer. 'Would that man give ap friends, fortune, life for you? and bless God that he was allowed to do so ?'

Well, I dare say he would,' answered Rose; for he wrote some verses which ended in this way,---

'I saw thes, lovely Rose, the fairest in the glade ; I watch'd thee, sweetest Rose, in sunshine and in

shade, I loved thee, brightest Rose, ere I could read or spell;

I've loved thee, dearest Rose, far more than words

oan teil; I'll love thee, precious Rose, up to my dying hour, And loving thee, I'll die, O my beloved flower !

Henri bit his lip and muttered something very like an anathema against poetry and poets.

'Ob, do not spoil those pretty flowers,' Rose cried out, as he plucked and then tore 10 pieces the Spanish pinks and wild geraniums which studded the mossy banks on each side of the road .----I will make a nosegay for our Lady's altar at Betharam."

delicate features, the snow whiteness of her thin transparent hands, gave her a likeness to the angels that Perugino loved to paint, or the pictures That you were fond of me when 700 were of the royal saints of the middle ages. When the litany was ended she withdrew in silence .--Her noiseless tootsteps were not heard as she "Why, because it must have been my own fault glided away over the time-worn pavement which

into the mountains the bright blossoms of the red

and blue gentium, and large handfuls of thyme.

He tied up these treasures with the blades of

At nine o'clock they stopped at the pretty

and afterwards breakfasted under the trees of the

little inn, where they had put up the mule .--

Then, as they proceeded toward Betharam, the

road grew more and more picturesque and the

scenery more imposing. They ascended the

hills, from whose heights a torrent came foaming

and dashing down like a steed let loose in 'its

speed, its fury, and its joy.' The air was per-

fectly still, the azure of the sky unclouded and

bright. Towards tweive o'clock they drew near

to the fair valley of Betharam, and the time-

bonored sanctuary where so many generations

have knelt and so many prayers been offered up.

The church, with its beautiful portal and grace-

ful facade, met their eyes and they entered the

village of Estelle. It stands at the foct of a

drearily barren, and others covered with Span-

We are arrived,' said Henri; 'jump off,

Rose, and take care of your nosegays. Go into

come here for. I must first see to Franchelle,

Rose accordingly hastened to the church,

where a great many pilgrims were kneeling be-fore the altar of our Lady of Sorrows, and pray-

ing with more or less fervor. She took her nose-

gays out of her apron and laid them at the feet

of Mary's image. She also lighted two tapers

which she had bought at the door. Then on her

kneels with clasped hands and uplifted eyes she

began to repeat the litany of the Blessed Virgin.

When she came to the words, ' Comforter of the

afflicted, pray for us,' she perceived that some

one was kneeling by her side and joining in the

same prayer. Turning round to see who it was,

she recognised the lovely face and graceful figure

of the young stranger whom she had met on the

market-place of Pau, on the eventful day of the

ish chestnuts and alders.

and then I will follow you.'

lap was soon all full of flowers.

many pilgrims have knelt, since the day that a mother brought her dying children to the ruins of what was once a vecerated sanctuary ; and, 'I know it. I was a fool, a beast,' creed like that glorious Canaanitish woman in the Gos-

pel, found the reward of her great faith.' Rose looked round and suddenly missed from her side the gentle Alice. 'I declare I think it is a vision,' she inwardly exclaimed, glancing at

the same time round the church in the hopes of seeing her again. 'I always think of her when l pray for Andre, and to day I have actually seen her. Perhaps it is his guardian angel.'

These reflections occasioned her some distractions, and not being used to very long prayers, after having repeated the few she knew by heart. and added to them a short but fervent petition, for Andre's welfare and his speedy return, she left the church.

A mountain rises on the left side of the sanc tuary, and on the road that leads to its summit the stations of the cross are erected. A. Cal vary with an immense erucifix stands in the centre of the platform of this hill, and the most in different traveller can hardly help bending the knee as he arrives at the foot of that solitary rock. The view from the height is wild in the extreme. Mountain over mountain stretches in the distance, and not a trace of human habitations or human labor is to be seen in any direction, save the sign of man's redemption, and the rude stone well nigh worn out by the filgings? knees at its foot. Rose knelt down at the first chapel near the foot of the hill. A little higher. up Heari was slowly ascending the winding pathway, and stopping to pray at every station on his way. What was he so fervently seeking to ob tain, that strong, true hearted man, whose rough visage and stalwart form seemed to set at defiance all human weakness ? He was praying that God would give him strength to bear the heavy weight of sorrow at his heart; strength to for-, give, to love, and to endure ; strength to hide his sufferings and the 'ears which anguish was wringing from his manly soul at the foot of the cross, our only hope'- 'spes unica,' as the Church "Give them to me,' she said, ' and as I go along | sings in her days of mingled mourning and exultation. He was weeping for the first time since his childhood. He had fought a force battle

'Well, you may be right,' Mademoisolle. Your home is in the country. Jules Bertland way off from Pau.'

"And who may Jules Bertrand be ?"

'He is the nephew of Madame Bertrand, the milliner in the High street; the youth who showed you the way that day to the Convent of the Ursulines."

'True ; I remember him very well. He would not take the money which my grandfather offered him. Do you think you could prevail upon him to accept one ef these rosaries, Mdlle. Rose ? -We have just had them blessed at the altar of the Blessed Virgin.'

'Won't he be proud, Jules,' cried Rose, taking the rosary which Alice was holding out.

"And you, Mdlle. Rose, might I venture to ask you to wear this medal in remembrance of the pilgrimage we have made to-day to our dear Ludy's shrine ?'

'Ab,' said Rose, coloring with pleasure, 'if I only knew your name. I would always mention it in my prayers.'

'Alice,' said the young stranger, as she smiled and walked away.

'I am not quite sure yet that she is not an angel,' ejaculated Rose, as she followed her with her eyes along the road to the village. . In any case, I am glad she gave me a medal. I am sure it will bring me a blessing,' and she placed it in her bosom after kissing it several times.

An hour later she was dining with her cousin at a little table before the non, under the shade of the acacia-trees, when a caleche wert by. It was Alice and her grandfather who were driving away. 'Can you tell me the name of those perilous one, and Henri began debating in his travellers, sir ?' she said to the waiter who had just set down the soup.

'I don't know anything about them,' he answered in a contemptuous manner; ' they put up at the Lion d'Or. A sorry idea they will have of the borels of Betharam.'

A commercial traveller, who was smoking at the next table, took his pipe of his mouth, and said in a consequential manner, 'It is the Baron de Vidal and his granddaughter, Mdile. de Morlaix."

'The Baron de Vidal l' exclaimed Rose with astonishment. 'Is it possible ?' and she fell into a deep brown study.

'Come, it is time to be off,' said Henri. and he went to the stable to saddle the mule.

CHAPTER IX.

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During the remainder of the journey Henri' with humself, and those burning tears were as the for having brought me to Betharam,' said Rose, peasants perceived the signal, and two of them, of the little fruitseller, the grumblings of Babet.

how he broke through the manifold obstacles in pine-trees, and the broken reflections of the told us that you lived in a fine chateau, a great his path, God only knows, or what silent and in- moon on the waters of the torrent. Then Henri tense prayers rose from his throbbing heart dur. would tell her to calm herself and go to sleep, ing that perilous ascent. At last by a desperate just as if he had been hushing a frightened child. effort he reched a spot where the ground was se- It was a cold night, and a deep stillness, ancure, and quite overcome by this exertion he laid broken save by the noise of the torrent, reigned Rose down on the turf, and was almost stupified throughout those valleys which linked one to the with terror when he saw that she was as pale as other, widen by degrees, and end by spreading a corpse, and that her face was covered with out into the plain of Pau. Henri could scarcely blood having been torn by the brambles and endure the slow pace of the horse and the length the branches of the pine trees. He threw himself on his knees beside her, repeating her name in a loud voice, and using every means he could in sight, and further off the church steeple of think of to recall her to her senses, which were paralyzed by fear. Rose heard him, but had not strength to answer, nor even to make a sign.

" My God," cried Henri, while tears fell from his eyes on the young girl's forehead, 'my God let her come back to life again. I promise not to torment her any more, and to make her happy whatever it may cost me. Yes, Lord, I will do whatever is Thy, boly will, and whatever she wishes, if Thou will only grant her life, and not let her die on the mountain without help and without sacraments.'

Rose here opened her eyes like a child awaking from sleep, and held out her hand to him .---I am not going to die,' she murmured.

'Ab, God bas heard me,' cried Henri, in a roice that was half joyful and half sad. 'He has taken me at my word; there can be no drawing back now.'

· Rose however, understood not a word that he was saying, and again lost all consciousness.-Meanwhile their present position was a very mind how they were to get out of it. Rose would have needed all her strength and agility at any time to make her way through the brushwood to the road, and Henri would not risk carrying her in her present week state among the shrubs and brambles where a single false step would have been fatal. He was, therefore, obkerchief to a tree, by way of a signal, and rapping round her throat one which he took from his own neck : for a beavy dew was beginning

'We are almost there,' he said, and Rose tried to smile.

'Here you are at last,' cried aunt Babet. coming out on the doorstep with a lantern in her band.

'Thank God!' answered Henri! 'we have been very near losing her,' added he, lowering his voice as he helped Rose to alight. He thought no more of his own danger than of the loss of his mule.

"Holy Virgin !" cried Babet : 'and where is Fanchette ?'

'At the bottom of the Gave, poor beast | We had enough to do to save ourselves, and we two escaped almost by a miracle. Wby, Rose, bow flushed you are, just now you were shaking with cold.'

'Her hands are burning,' said Babet ; 'the child is feverish.'

Yes, Rose was feverish ; Rose was ill ; Rose was delirious. All night long she muttered things which had no common sense in them, as Babet, who watched beside her, pronounced. 'Twice in ber sleep she called Henri, who was anxiously watching at the door of her room, so as to be ready to go for the doctor if necessary. She whispered in his ear and held his hand between bers.

' She takes me for Andre,' he said to himself liged to content himself with tying her red hand.) in a low voice, and drawing away his hand he went and leant against the wall on the other ade of the bed.

Towards morning the fever increased and the to fall and poor Rose, though she was now doctor was summoned. For several days Rose gradually recovering her consciousness, was shake was seriously ill ... Babet hovered round her. M. ing with cold and extreme exhaustion. Henri Dumont went up to her room every five minutes. hoped that by waving his banner he might suc- Henri spoke to no one! worked harder than ceed in attracting the attention of some of the ever, and towards evening would go into the people who had gathered round the place of the church and kneel down in a dark corner. The accident, and accordingly after a few seconds, house seemed very dismal now that it was no How very much obliged 1 am to you, Henri, which seemed to him like hours, several of the longer enlivened by the songs and merry langh

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--JUNE 30. 1865.

cage, now covered with their mistress's great the village green, and the insects on the banks of shawl, was as silent by day as by night. Even the stream, Rose, the merriest of all the maidens Henri's dog would scarcely wag his tail when his master called him. Every day Jules came softly to ask after the health of the invalid and carried the news to the frequenters of the bridge. whose meetings were no longer merry.

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3

"It is sorrow that is killing her,' exclaimed one.

" It is the fright she got the day that the road crumbled from under her,? asserted another. " It is very sad in any case,' signed M. Char-

'You should say rather that it is tragical, cried M. Firmin; 'I always promised that our Rose would wither away like a true rose.'

'Do have done with your verses, M. Firmin.' said Jules angrily; 'do you consider it a time to be making fine speeches when the poor girl is dying, perhaps?"

Madame Vidal was much grieved when she heard of Rose's illness she longed to see her, but was withheld from going by a fear of the reception she might expect to receive from Babet. Rose, meanwhile, lay prostrate with fever; she constantly fancied herself on the brink of a precipice, and would cry out that her feet were slipping and that she should fall over. Then she would implore Henri to come and help her, and could not be calmed unless he held her hand or | and the beautiful, and an enthusiastic reverence supported her head; once she looked at him fixedly, and then burst into tears. The Cure and Sister Theresa came to see her; their visits did her good, and very slowly she began to recover. Sleep returned to her, and by degrees her strength also. One beautiful morning in autumn they carried her into the garden; she was still very weak, but the air seemed to revive her. Henri brought her some flowers, a beautiful crested hen, and a bullfinch in a cage. As she was caressing the bird with her little thin hand, the thought of the mule came across her again. She turned quite white and shuddered.

"I was thinking of that poor beast that is dead," she said, 'and how you saved my life that terrible day.'

"Life,' said Henri, but not loud enough for her to hear, ' life is not worth much without happiness.'

'There is the postman,' exclaimed Rose, suddenly.

Henri got up and went to meet him. ' Look,' said he, as he came back to her, 'here is some happiness for you, perhaps;' and he put a letter into her hands. A feeling of delicacy made him withdraw to a little distance while she read it, and when he returned to her side he saw that she had been weeping.

'Don't cry,' said he, rather sharply. 'In a few days you shall be happy, Rose !' 'Ob, no,' answered Rose ; 'I feel that I shall never be happy again."

'Do not talk such nonsense. When at the top of the mountain, in the face of death, I promised God that I would make you happy, do not the birds, my sisters the bees. Neither were think I did not mean it.?

'Oh, no, I know how good you are, there is no body in the world so good,' cried Rose.

"Well, be merry then. Laugh as you laughed a month ago, and sing as you used to sing to put me in a rage when I scolded you.'

* Oh, if you would but scold me again, only for once,' said Rose, hiding her face in her hands.

' Well, then, let me see you open this directly,' replied he, taking Rose's money-box out of in every tree, in every shrub, and a crowd of ber basket. • What for ??

and the warbling of her canary-birds, whose and the dog snored, and the children sported on of Pau and its environs, was silent, and often heaved a deep sigh; the uncertainty of the future seemed to weigh heavily on her spirits .--Six times in an hour she would read Andre's letter, which certainly, was not the way to get on with her work; she seemed to be learning it by heart. But whether it pleased her, or the reverse, remained a mystery which she revealed neither to Babet nor any one else. It would appear, however, that she had confided the secret to Henri's old dog ; for twice she took his rough head between her hands and pressed it to her heart.

CHAPTER X.

Alice de Moriaix lived with her grandfather in the old castle of La Roche Vidal. Her childhood had passed calmiy and peacefully in the midst of the old family pictures, the dismantled halls, and the stately enclosures of the ancient building, whose foundation and part of the walls dated from the middle ages. Among the flowers, the birds, the green hills, and the rural scenes of her native country, she had grown up surrounded by noble traditions, and in the midst of scenery that was imposing without being gloomy. Her heart was full of the love of God, and she had a passionate admiration for the good for the faith of her fathers. Her life was not spent in idleness: prayer, study, work, and the service of the poor and the sick, to which she devoted herself with all the ardor of a young and drawback to the progress of Ireland is the absence fervent mind, divided the day, which she always tound too short for the sacred duties and the innocent pleasures of her untroubled existence.---An expression of peace and serene happiness shone in her face, and there was a wonderful tenderness in her voice, whether she spoke, or sang, or prayed. When she sat reading at her turret window, or at the foot of a spreading oak, her whole soul engrossed by the words which riveted her eyes, she might have been taken for Vittoria Colonna; but when kneeling at the bedside of some dying man, or strewing with white roses the cradle that had been visited by death, while she gently raised the thoughts of the agonised mother to Heaven, she seemed more like the angel whom God sends to His elect in the hour of anguish. She wandered alone over desolate heath and forests, following the course of the rivulets, or climbing the mountain sides, strong in her unocence, fearless in her simplicity; like Dryden's milk-white Hind,

'She fear'd no danger, for she knew no sin.'

Alice had friends in every cottage, and every hut. The little shepherd boys saluted her when they saw her in the distance. When she went into the village, the children greeted her with shouts of joy; and the very dogs would run to meet her. The love which overflowed her heart was extended even to animals. She might have said, with S. Francis of Assist: My brothers manimate objects excluded from a place in her affections. She had an almost passionate at- to the tenant than in Ireland; on the contrary, he tachment for the home of her ancestors, the old said, it might be laid down, that in one respect the feudal castle of La Roche Vidal, with its walls But ne did not think that the same system which cleft by time, and threatening to crumble away ; prevailed in England and Scotland ought to be apand for the garden where the roses bloomed amid the yews and cypresses, and where the lilacs and snow-berries mingled in the spring with the white Act of Parliament cannot make a people frugal and hawthorn blossoms, and the long clusters of laborers. There was music for her in every stone, couraged by Act of Parliament. all of them; to the bench where she made her magh. Monaghan, part of Londonderry, part of Ty-morning meditation, seated at the foot of a broken statue, to the arbor where she mused in the evening as she watched the setting sun. From thence she would gaze lovingly on the old porch where the poor came every day for bread, on the church steeple and the cross of the burying ground, on the valley where the breeze swept the undulating corn, and the vines bent under their rich burdens, and on the sea which bounded the view with a shining line, even as life is

THE OOLONIAL DEPARIMENT OF THE DUBLIN EXHIBI-TION. - We learn from the Dublin Evening Mail that on the 2nd of June His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Lady, Wodebouse paid a special visit to the Colonial Department of the Exhibition, and first visited the Canadian Court, where they were re-ceived by the Rev. Dr. Adamson and Mr. Thomas Devine, F.R.G.S., two of the Commissioners sent over by the Oanadian Government. Lord Wodehouse remained for half an hour, entering into a full inspection of the products of the province, making minute enquiries with respect to its manufactures, mineralogy, geology, and general resources. The beautiful photographs of the scenery and buildings in the different parts of Canada attracted his especial attention, and his Excellency put several questions with respect to the percentage of the various mineral products of the country, and examined with attention the skins of its animals, manufactured into fors, comparing them with the skins of other furvending countries, with which he showed a remarkable acquaintance. Lord Wodehouse, after expressing great interest in the province, parted with the Commissioners in the most cordial manner.

The most prominent figure in the Dublin Exhibition is a large statue of the Pope in the act of penning the famous dogma of the Immaculate Conception. It is the property of a Roman hospital, but is understood to be for sale if a purchaser can be found. The Irish people are so grateful to the Roman Court for its generous assistance to the Exhibition that a subscription has been started by the principal citizens of Dublin to purchase the statue as a memorial of

TENURE OF LAND IN IRELAND .- The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the subject of the improvement and tenure of land in Ireland has examined Judge Longfield and Lord Dufferin, and the enquiry still continues.

Judge Longüela's evidence was that the chief of manufacturing industry in the greater part of the country, and the consequent dependence of the population upon agriculture alone. The general result of his experience is, that no adequate capital is ex. pended in permanent improvements either by land. lord or tenant. Such improvements as are made. are made by the tenant, and the tenant is prevented from making improvements by the feeling that if ha expends his capital on the land the landlord will reap the benefit without contributing towards the improvement. Judge Longfield thought that legislature on the subject was necessary. He did not propose an extension of the Ulster Tenant Right. Judge Longfield's recommendations are, leases for twenty-one years with good covenants and compensation. But he does not recommend a lease for holdings under twenty acres, unless the holding be close to a town. If the tenant makes no permanent improvements he ought to get nothing. If he makes permanent im-provements he ought to have the full value of them in hard cash when the lease expires. Judge Longfield would not allow the tenant to claim compensation for improvements made of his own motion without notice to his landlord, but if the landlord were to object to any proposed improvement Judge Longfield would give the tenant the right of proving before the Court of Quarter Sessions that the improvement would benefit the estate. A further recommendation of Judge Longfield was, to take from the landlord the power of distraining for rent, and in return to shorton the time in which the landlord can recover possession of his land by ejecting the tenant. The advantage of these changes in Judge Longfield's eyes is that landlords, knowing their inability to recover arrears of rent, would be careful to select none but good tenants.

In defending his opinions under examination, Judge Longfield insisted that in the Landlord and Tenant Question, there is no complaint made that the law in England and Scotland is more favorable law is more favorable to the tenant in Ireland .plied to Ireland, where the character of the people was different. The farming classes were not so industrious, still frugality and industry may be en-

Lord Dufferin's evidence is, that as compared with her narts of Ireland, the conties of lown. culture, that the inhabitants are more industrious, that the relation between the tenantry and the landlords are on the whole better, and that the custom of tenant right exists there, but he says, 'I think it right to state that I should not be disposed to attribate those good relations subsisting between the tenantry and landlords in the north of Ireland to the existence of tenant right, but should rather say that what is called the custom of tenant right has been the consequence of those good relations. He defined the custom of Tenent Right as follows : -' Tenant right is a custom under which the tenant farmers in the North of Irelend, in those districts where the custom prevails, are under the belief that when the occasion shall arise for them to give up possession of their farms, their landlords will facilitate their obtaining such a sum as shall remunerate them for their improvements upon their farms. But at the same time, though that is a perfectly legitimate definition of the custom now understood, there is undoubtedly another element which exists and influences the operation. But that element is a very impalpable one; because although, particularly of late, since the question has been agitated and the real elements of tenant right have been analysed by public discussion, even the farmers themselves will refer their claims to a claim for improvements. there can be no doubt that the sums which have been in the habit of being paid by the incoming to the outgoing tenant very often have no relation whatever to the real valuation of those improvements; and instead of being called tenant right of the farm, which is now the term, it used, until very recently. to be called the goodwill of the farm, and under that designation a different thing would be understood. Under the first (tenant right) the sum would be paid for the value of improvements into which the incoming tenant is about to come. Under the other term of geodwill it would almost approach to 'black mail' paid by the incoming to the outgoing tenant, in order to induce the outgoing tenant not to interfere with his quiet possession of the farm." This custom, he said, 'on the whole and in a certain sense' had been a benefit to the North, and had given the farmer a sense of security. But he dialinguished, and said - 'So far as tenant right represents a custom under which the landlords of the north of Ireland have been in the habit of allowing facilities to the outgoing tenant to receive from the incoming tenant fair compensation for permanent improvements which he may have effected on the farm during the term of the tenancy, and for which he may not have to recoup himself for the money expended and a fair interest on it-that custom has been an excellent one. But so far as tenant right is a custom under which, without any reference whatever to improvements, the incoming tenant has been in the habit of paying to the outgoing tenant an enormous sum of money, amounting in many cases to ten and twenty years' purchase of the rent, the custom is a most unfortunate one.' That an industrious tenant should receive compensation for his improvements he thought most deeirable. If a tenant had built a house without intimation from the landlord of any objection the would give the tenant the full value of the house at the determination of his tenancy. But with regard to improvements of a different description which may be young men and women of between 16 and 25 years be instituted by the authorities intrusted with 1 repaid to the tenant, capital and interest, within a ' of age.'

certain period, he thought the compensation ought to be regulated by such a custom as is adopted in England and Scotland under similar circumstances.

Lord Dufferin would wish that throughout Ireland the tenant might receive compensation for his im-provements. That would be his best inducement to invest his capital in the soil. The best way of ar-riving at an estimation of the value of the improvements would, he thought, be by the decision of some professional man totally unconnected with the neighborhood. He would give the value of the improve ments in a lump sum. In counties where the custom of Tenant Right existed, he thought that an Act of Parliament containing such provisions would work rather to the disadvantage than the advantage of the tenant; but in other parts of Ireland he thought it would be beneficial to provide for compensation, though he did not see how the result was to be arrived at and thought Judge Longfield's suggestion of an appeal to the Quarter Sessions bad in principle and not practicable. Lord Dufferin thought that the farmers in Ulster, generally speaking, are rather prosperous than otherwise, and that as a general rule the sum given for the tenant right of small farms is higher in proportion than that given for large

farms. But, he said, in many instances one of the original causes of the decline of small farmers is the enormous price they have to pay before they can enter into possession of their farms, and he gave a discouraging description of the prospects of the small farmer, even when the custom of Tenant Right was established. He said :- 'During the last fow years especially, I think it is very evident that the small farmers of 15 acres or so, are going to the bad. They are struggling men, and I do not think they will be able to survive for many years. The career of the tenant is this :-He has a large family in the first place-if his sons grow up they do not like to grow up as labourers, and prefer to assist him on the farm. He is unable to keep a sufficient number of cattle, his rent grows into arrears, and at last he comes and says he wishes to give up his farm.'

We confess that as far as the evidence of these two authorities are concerned, we do not see much ground for hopefulness. The proposal to abolish the landlord's power to distrain for rent, that he may be careful to select solvent tenants, appears to us the most powerful incentive to consolidation and extermination that can be suggested. The class of small holders, the occupiers of less than twenty acres, are the class in whose behalf the Tenant movement was principally begun, and seem to be the class on whose behalf nobody has any suggestion to make that can ever be made to look like an advantage. As far as the country at large is concerned. there is no doubt that anything which would cause tenants with good holdings, with some skill and a little money, to put their capital and labor into the land would be a boon. Whatever may be the reasons why this class require more inducements to do so, and more protection after having done so, in Ireland than elsewhere, let the inducements and the protection by all means be provided. They will become richer, and the country more prosperous, and their interests are worthy of the State's best solicitude. But they are not the class whose trials, sufferings, and danger, gave the Land Question in Ireland that importance which caused its settlement to be considered the country's highest object and chief interest .- Tablet.

THE FERIAN BROTHERHOOD IN IRELAND .- The following is from the London Globe of the 9th May : A meeting of the 'Fenian Frotherhood' was held in Clontarf on Sunday. About three o'clock a crowd of men and boys, to the number of 1500, assembled st Dollymount, and proceeded in procession to the plains of Clontarf, where they were joined by a large body of their confederates. Inflammatory addresses were delivered by a Mr. Doyle, who appeared to be the leader in the proceedings. The ostensible object of the demonstration was to express sympathy with the people of the United States, but the real purpose seems to have been to give vent to a quantity of sedition, and to advise the working classes not to join their countrymen in giving a loyal welcome to the Prince of Wales. The advertisement calling the meeting was as follows:

'Sic semper tyrannis l' 4 1865 versus 1172

Irishmen !-- 693 years of bloody extermination and rapacious plunder by, British butchers (countrymen of the Queen of England's son) demand of you silence and contempt, and not even by your outward forbearance of its adversaries. - Times. appearance show the slightest participation in the hollow rejoicings that will be paraded before you on the 9th by the descendants of Strongbow and Cromwell who happen to be born in Ireland, but avow their allegiance to England. Irishmen! testify your loyalty and devotion to Ireland by uniting in the bonds of brotherhood to have Ireland for the Irish ! By order of the Vigilance Committee. God save the people"! the speakers talked of planting the green flag and the stars and stripes on the Irish soil, with the help of the Americans.

THE EXODUB. - The steamer Vesta left this port for Liverpool on Monday with the largest number of emigrants that yet took their departure from our quays by any boat for a length of time. They sil appeared to be of the middle class, respectable and good looking, and included a number of young women. Every day the efflux assumes more formidable and alarming dimensions, every county in Ireland contributing its quota to the ever outward flowing and tideless stream. Even the proverbial fecundity of the Irish can never keep pace with this arterial drainage of life and youth from the country, and its future portends a civilized waste. - Waterford Mail.

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The Limerick Reporter of May 26, says :- ' For the last two or three mornings whole carfuls of emigrants of both sexes of the agricultural class have passed from the Clare side of the Shannon through Limerick, to take their passages at the terminus for Queenstown, preparatory to expatriating themselves to the United States of America. Each set was accompanied by a musician, who played in lively airs, the company all keeping chorus. There is no new new feature in emigration from Olaro. The regrets and lamentations are reserved for the moment of parting."

The local press are all complaining of the exodus of the Irish to Amorica. The Mayo Constitution says :- "Those who believe that emigration to any extent will tend to the mutual advantage of those who go and those who remain, may have their theory gratified this season, at least so far as the departures are concerned. The numbers of our peasantry who weekly leave our shores are in excess of any former years, especially since the news of the termination of the war. The steamers from Cork, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry are not able to afford accomodation to the emigrants, passages being actually engaged weeks in advance, and passages running up from five guineas to £7 and £8 by some lines.

At the meeting of the Cork Agricultural Society: held on Saturday, Mr. N. Dunscombe in the chair, Mr Egan directed attention to extensive frauds in in the Cork butter trade, which seriously affect the character of the Cork brand. He asked why the committee and merchants did not exclude from the market all fraudulently made up butter. They should brand it, and then people would know what they were buying. Mr. Sarsfield said that the fraud was widespread over the whole country, and Mr. Meade said that most of the butter that came from the west was fraudulently made up. The following resolution on the subject was passed unanimously :---

'That the attention of the Cork Agricultural Society having been called to the quantity of fradulently made up butter introduced into the Cork market, we recommend the committee of merchants to add to their rules one declaring that no member of their body shall be concerned directly or indirectly in its manufacture, or shall knowingly receive it from the makers, and we recommend them to make such further regulations as will prevent the Cork brand from being affixed to fraudulently made up butter."

TYRYNNICAL AND CORRUPT .- There is no necessity to tell any thinking politician that the fate of the Irish Church does not depend on the retention of a form of words in the Catholic Oath, which would never prevent a single member of Parliament from voting on a division whenever the fate of that muchassailed institution shall be in question. If the Irish Church fall, it will fall through the agitation of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, iwho are not bound by an Oath; it will fall by their alliance with the English Dissenters and Liberals, who are equally untrammelled by any form of words; and, finally, it will fall by the deliberate judgment of a Protestant House of Commons, the members of which, whether Anglican or Dissenters, are perfectly free from any obligation to maintain it. To suppose that in a country where 'Liberation Society' exists, directed against all ecclesiastical establishments, and where not a Session passes without Protestant members of Parliament denouncing this very Irish Church as the chief iniquity of the age, any advantage can accrue to the Church from the conscientious scruples of a few Ostholics, is a delusion so complete that we cannot believe any man entertains it. In fact, no people would be more ready than the Conservative leaders to admit that the Irish Establishment must maintain itself by its own strength, and not exist by the

The report which has been published

'To obey me.'

'Oh, in that case I will. Give me your knife.' She made a slit at the bottom of the box and widened it with her fingers. The contents rolled out upon the table; no less than forty-five pieces of gold.

'It is for a substitute,' said Henri coldly. as Rose looked up at him quite bewildered.

'For Andre ?' asked she, almost breathless. 'Yes, for Andre,' he repeated in a constrained Toice.

'Oh, what do you mean ?'

'To-morrow morning I start for Bordeaux, and I shall take this money to Andre, and shall tell him at the same time of a man I know who will take his place, and in a few days he will come back to marry you."

'No, no, Henri; I entreat you to take back the money. I will earn enough to set him free myself. I cannot and will not owe it to your generosity and goodness of heart.'

And then what becomes of my promise, the promise I made to God; do you think I do not care about fulfilling 1:? Who knows, Rose, whether you or I or Andre have long to live ?-Twice within the last month you have been very near death, my poor child. 1 swore to make you happy, and I must do it as I value my salvation. God only knows what I suffered during those days when you was at the point of death. And now let nothing more be said. You shall marry Andre and be happy; you will forgive me for what I have made you suffer, and not be angry with me any more.'

Angry with you ! oh, Henri ??

"And whenever you may feel inclined to resent my past roughness and unkindness, perhaps you will try to think leniently of me, remembering the sacrifice 1 have made.'

'Henri, dear He nri !'

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Come, do not cry; that will do no good either to you or to me. We will never speak either to you or to me. We will never speak character of the Irish Ohurch. It is the onerous in-of what is past ; and will be friends whether we heritance bequesthed to us by our forefathers. If the are near each other or far apart.

'Far apart! what do you mean, Henri?' she cried.

'I mean to say that you may always reckon on my affection-"

He paused, and passed his hand across his added---

'On the affection of a brother - who loves you.'

The following day Henri started for Bordeaux and Rose returned to her daily occupations in her uncle's house. But while Babet went about as usual, and the sun shone, and the birds sang | favour of fiax,

bounded by eternity. (To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATION OF KILMACANOGUE CHURCH. - This church, situate at the base of the Sugar-loaf Mountain county of Wicklow, and about five miles from Bray, was solemnly dedicated on Sunday, to the service of God, by his Grace the Archbishop of Dablin in the presence of a crowded congregation. The church of Kilmacanogue, or, as the word implies, ' The Church of the Son of the Virgin,' is generally called ' Kilmacanick.' Though built many years since it had never been dedicated, owing to the influence of the penal laws and other causes. It is a district church of the parish of Enniskerry, and has been lately enlarged and decorated by the revered pustor, the Rev. T. O'Dwyer, who, it is deeply to be regretted, is confined to his bed, in consequence of severe injuries which he received some days since by a horse taking flight and throwing him out of the vehicle in which he was driving, but it is most gratifying to know that he is progressing favourably.

THE PENAL LAWS AGAINST THE DOMINICAN FATHERS. -The subscriptions to make up the £500, of which the Fathers were unjustly deprived by the existing state of the law, progresses steadily, and already approaches £400. The parish of Blarney made a timely and admirable initiative of country subscriptions—its respected clergymen having made up and handed in the sum of £15. A few other parishes following this example would soon realize the proposed sum .- Cork Examiner.

Not one among us desires to ignore the anomalous members of the House of Commons were privately examined, it would be found that there is not onetenth of them which does not regret that the Irishmen of two centuries ago were not as vigorous and united as Scotchmen in resisting the imposition of a religious establishment repugnant to our wishes. But they were disunited then as they always are, and we are cursed by the success of their ancestors. The forehead ; and, after a moment's hesitation difficulty is before us, and it is not very easily managed. If it has not been more vigorously dealt with, it is because no one knows what would be carried away by the momentum of its downfall.

> The Cork Constitution states that the mere rumour that the American Government is about to impose an export duty on cotton has caused a rise in the price of wool in that city, and it will also operate in

SISTER ERIN.-Ireland is a truly wonderful place! It may rain there as if the Collector of the Clouds had misled the key of the celestial water plug after turning it on ; but it also shines there as if the sun had bought property in the Encambered Estates Court, and meant to be residentary landlord. The Irish girls, too, are like the Irish weather-their sadness just as dark as their black hair, their joy just as radiant as their blue eyes ; and where else in the world, except in a land of Celtic contrarities, does one see blue eyes and black hair together? When they weep it is like the rain on Slieve na-mon; when they laugh it is like the orb of day rising on the Hill of Howth, 'half subshine, half tears.' The puzzled world, all history through, has been constantly breaking its heart for or with them; and Erin, green Erin the Irish girl par excellence, with the harp that was touched so sweetly by the fingers of Tom Moore and Tighe - with the mouth that has often been so passionately eloquent when Curran and Grattan and Sheridan spoke-with the heart that has given us half our heroes, and with the blarney and the brogue that made us laugh at them-Erin is, of course, the type and brief epitome of her daughters. When she rushes into the House of Comons, between Scully and Mr. Pope Hennessy, with her beautiful black hair down and her blue eyes streaming with woe unspeakable, because the pig didn't fetch a good price or the potato has failed, or shillelahs have been put down at Belfast-that is Erin the Rainy. When she entertains visitors at Dublin, proud of herself and her handsome capital, does it like a lady as she really is. then that is Erin the Sunshiny-Erin that laughs more wonderfally than she weeps-Erin, the dear, the delightful, the abnormal, who fights at a christening, and who gets shockingly jolly at a funeral, generous and absurd, faithful and furious, radiant and desparing, clever and inconsequent, the mother of heroes and of bulls-a Celt in fact, of Celts, and therefore dowered with all the good qualities and half the foibles of every other race of mankind .- London Daily Telegrap'ı.

GROSS ORANGE OUTRAGE. - A Man Shot and Two Wounded.-Armagh, Sunday. - At half-past two this morning three men were fired at as they were passing through Callan-street. One of them, it is said, was shot in the back, and it is thought he cannot recover ; his whole back has been frightfully cut -up from below his shoulders to his head. Another of them has received several slugs in his back, and so did the third. Callan street is one of the Orange quarters of this town. A person-a well-known Orangeman-is charged with being principal in the outrage, and informations have been sworn against several others. - Irishman.

The Sligo Champion says :- ' The number of emigrants who left this port, en route to America, during the past week, was 170; besides 40 who were dispatched by the Derry route. They were principally

Kane, as President of the Cork Queen's College, does not present a very gratifying picture of progress inthat institution, and will scarcely give satisfaction to its supporters. The most remarkable feature in the report is the apparent absence of material advance either in the number of students attending the College or the educational standard maintained amongst them. The report extends from the beginning of the Session 1863-64 to the opening of the present Session. It appears that the number of matriculated students at the commencement of the last Session was 241, the number of non-matriculated students being 19. In the present Session the num-ber of matriculated students is 249, and 14 non-matriculated students are attending lectures besides This shows a numerical increase utterly insignificant when we regard the great inducements which the College is able to hold out. In a young institution too, we might fairly expect steady, if not rapid, progress for years to come, and when we find the annus! increase consisting of no more than three students we certainly are entitled to doubt the glowing accounts we occasionally hear of the complete success of these Colleges. But when we examine the statistics of the several faculties we discover not only zo advance, but even a falling off in the most important of them-the faculty of arts. In the Session of 1863.4 there were 68 matriculated students in this facalty; in the present Session the number has fallen to 64. In the department of engineering also there has been a decrease, the number being 46 in the Session 1863-64, and only 41 in the present Session. There were beside besides five non matriculated students in arts in the former period, and none in the latter. In engineering there were two non-matriculatd students in the year 1863-64, and none in 1864-65. The iotal falling off, therefore, has been, in arts, four matriculated, and five non-matriculated students; in engineering, five matriculated and two non-matriculated students.

FORGERY ON THE BANK OF IRELAND .- A few days since a cheque for £8,000, bearing the name of Sir Robert Peel, was received from a London bank by the officials at the Bank of Ireland. The cheque was at once fortunately discovered to be a forgery. On enquiries being made it appeared that a person sup posed to be one who had been employed as a clei in the Bank of Ireland got an introduction to a Lon-don bank and presented the cheque above mentioned. It was forwarded to Dublin in the usual course for advice, and the fraud sought to be effected was discovered. The presenter of the cheque, consulting his experience, suspected that his plans had been frustrated, and very wisely absconded. He has not been since heard of.

The Ulster Observer says :- Amongst the notice of motions on the table of the House of Common the following important one stands for debate at the call of Major O'Reilly, M.P., for the 13th of June; " That, in the opinion of this house, t he evident! taken by Commissioners appointed to inquire in the Belfast riots, and laid upon the table of the House, contains statements so seriously impuguing the official conduct of certain magistrates name therein, that equity to the magistrates so accuse and a due regard to the vindication of the impath ality of the administration of justice, require that full inquiry into the truth of these charges stor supervision of the magistracy of Ireland."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JUNE 30, 1865.

papers in Bansha on Saturday, containing a report of the proceedings before Judge Hargreave the day before, by which it appears he refused to set aside the lease made to the parish Priest, the Rev. Mr. Cooney, all the people became greatly excited, with delight, and in the evening repaired to the hills where they lit several large fires-an example which people in the valleys at once followed, and for hours the hills and valleys were one blaze of fire. Every one, including our Protestant neighbors, by whom the excellent parish Priest of Bansha is much and deservedly respected, was well pleased at the result .- Limerick Reporter.

At the quarterly meeting of Dublin Municipal Council, held yesteaday, a communication was read from the Mayor of Cork, enclosing a form of petition to Parliament praying the grant of a charter to the Roman Catholics, and asking for the co-operation of the Dublin Corporation in obtaining it. Sir John Gray moved that a petition, according to the form inclosed, be prepared, the city seal attached to it, and that it be forwarded to Mr. Monsell for presentation in the House of Commons. The resolution was seconded, and a warm discussion ensued, in which several members explained their reasons for voting for and against it. The resolution was, however, carried by a majority of 18, the numbers being 28 formand 10 against.

The construction of the Royal Docks in Cork herbor will commence on the 1st of July, when 500 convicts are to be employed in the preliminary labor. The establishment is to occupy, on the whole, space of more than twenty acres, and is to adjoin the island of Haulbowline in an easterly direction .-Tweive acres of the space mentioned are to constitute a dock or basin capable of accommodating five large ships lying alongside its quays or wharves. The official report of Captain Clarke, R. E., says :- 'Adopting the site of the 'Spit Bank,' in close proxim-ity to Spike Island, where there is convict labor, the plan is to extend the existing dockyards on Haul-bowline. This design consists of a basin of 62 acres, with 30 feet over the still at the entrance at high water neaps, with 2,000 feet of wherf accommodation, and with space for two docks leading out of the basin. I propose, however, that the construc-tion of only one of these docks should at present be undertaken. The design includes a small factory .--The approximate estimate, on the supposition that the largest proportion of the work is to be executed by convict labor, I have taken at £150,000, and the whole should be completed in six years.'

On Wednesday was issued the report for the year 1864 of the commissioners for administering the Laws relating to the Deep sea and Coast Fisheries in Ireland. The commissioners report that the conduct of the fishermon has been marked by good order and forbearance; but in many districts their success has not been commensurate with their efforts, and great privation has been suffered, either from scarcity of fish or want of the necessary means to procure suitable boats and gear. The herring fishery on the east coast has been still more productive than the preceding year, which was an unprecedentedly prosperous season; and the native fishermen of Dubliz, Howth, Skerries, and Arklow have continned to maintain a praiseworthy and successful competition with their English and Scoth fellow labourers in energy and skill, and in the number and character of their boats. The fishing and coasting trade of Arklow has continued to make great progress. It is stated on competent authority that in the year 1825 there was only one two-masted vessel belonging to that part, and now there are eighty large vessels of from sixty to one hundred and twenty tons, and one hundred and fifty herring and oyster boats proportionably improved in size and gear, and employing one thousand six hundred ablebouied men. The price of ovsters there has greatly increased of late years, in consequence of the improvement in the quality of the oyster and the almost unlimited demand by English and French purchasers. This has had the effect of stimulating a more energetic action than is consistent with the future prosperity of the great natural banks on the south east coast; and the commissioners, upon a memorial from the fisherman themselves for a limitation of the open time, and after a puplic inquiry, have constituted the close time for the oyster fishery upon that part of the coast to be between the 30th April and the 1st October. The subject of increasing or diminishing restraints upon trawling still occupies their attention. The question is very complicated, as the utmost diversity of opinion exists. --

REJOICINGS AT BANSHA. - On receipt of the Dublin | mould, at a considerable distance from the road. where there was much broken ground. Whea the prisoner arrived at the spot he exclaimed, 'Before God, Mr. Curran, there she is.' The police, having procured spades and shovels, set to work, and in a short time laid bare a bed tick, which contained a large quantity of wearing apparel, with other articles belonging to the murdered woman, such as she would be likely to take with her as an emigrant. The police next came upon a sack with the mouth bound up, into which the body of the deceased had been thrust head foremost. The sack was ripped open when a horrifying sight was presented. The head was terribly battered, the right eye closed with a cut, and there was another cut on the left temple ; the nose was also broken. An inquest was held yesterday. Dr. Wodde, who made a post mortem examination. was examined, and 'described the wounds which he believed to have been the cause of death. In his opinion, they were inflicted by some neavy, instrument, such as a smoothing iron, found with the body in the sack. This smoothing iron was identified as having been borrowed by the deceased from a neighbor. The prisoner had stated in his confession that he gave his wife a kick, in consequence of which she fell out of bed, and that he subsequently found her dead on the floor. He at. tempted to account for the wounds on the skull by saying that the cornse fell off the car, and that the wheel passed over the head, but Dr. Woods stated

that the wounds could not possibly have been caused in that manner. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "That on the night of the 15th day of May, 1865, at Galros, in the King's County, Anne Hayes was, by her husband, Thomas Hayes, wilfully, maliciously, and with malice aforethought, killed and murdered.'

The King's County Chronicle says :--

It is most extraordinary the distance which he brought the body, the place where it was found being about 1,000 yards from the high road, which had to be crossed, and on the other side of the road, where his residence lay, he had to bring the body 500 yards of the laity, especially those who are not of our more. The house itself is a wretched old farmhouse, fast falling to decay, and the place has a most desolate and uninviting appearance, situated in the midst of a bog, on a poor and sterile soil, that would seem to be unable to give nourishment to a tree, the bushes appearing to have a struggle for existence. Having brought the body to the house, it was left in charge of the police. The murdered woman is the second wife of the prisoner, and they appear to have led a most unhappy life, being continually quarrelling, she often receiving the most brutal usage at bis hands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PASTORAL LETTRE -The following Pastoral Letter has been

Addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Newport, *c., on occasion of the Jubilee, by the Right Rev. Thomes Joseph, D.D., U.S.B., Bishop of Newport and Managin of Newport and Menevis.

THOMAS JOSEPH, O.S.B., by the Grace of God, Hand favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Newport and Menevia, to Our Very Reverend and Reverend Brethren, the Clergy Secular and Regular, of the United Diocese of Newport and Menevia, and to Our Beloved Children in Jesus Obrist, the Faithful Laity of the said Diocese, Health and Benedictiou.

Dearly Beloved in Jesus Christ-'And I say to thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this Rock 1 will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keye of the Kingdom of Heaven.....and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven. -Matt. xv., 18, 19. There is no dispute that there words were addressed to Peter by our Almighty Lawgiver; nor has the Anglican version ventured to tamper with them. Shall men accept them therefore in their literal sense i Why should they heat tate ? He knew what He meant to utter : He spoke to instruct, not to mislead : He had power to realise His institutions. If these premises be admitted, then no one believing in the Divisity of Our Lord can consistently question that upon Peter, and not upon him only, but upon them who, by lawful succession iu the see which he held at the close of life, must each in turn be the foundation rock of the neverfailing Church, was conferred the authority of granting what we mean by Indulgences. To the other Apostles also was given the power to bind and on the occasion. The persons on the platform com-loose; but not to them was made the promise where prised Mr. Whalley, M. P., and Colonel Brockman.

beyond those of an ordinary Plenary Indulgence, consist of more extensive powers for absolving such as are truly penitent, from censures of communica. tion, suspension, and other ecclesisstical penalties, also from certain crimes of greater enormity, which are usually reserved to the authority of the Bishops, or of the Sovereign Pontiff himself; with a few ex-ceptions which your Pastors will be instructed upon by the Apostolical Letters, of which we send copies to each.

The conditions for gaining the Jubilee are printed on a separate sheet, which we direct shall be placed in some conspicuous part of each public church and chapel. And by virtue of power received by us from the Holy See, we hereby appoint, as the period within which the Jubilee may be gained in our diocese, the month commencing on May 21, and concluding on June 18, inclusive.

We transmit to our Very Reverend and Reverend Brethren of our diocese a printed list of errors in doctrine upon which the Holy See has recently set the seal of its condemnation. In our Pastoral Letter for Lent we stated that having weighed the sepropositions, in the Syllabus Abstract, rever: ceived from the Holy Father, we accepted in its literal sense the condemnation of each and all. Nor, indeed, were we wholly strangers to those dangerous and unlawful doctrines, having had an opportunity of weighing them substantially, long before their formal condemnation. To you, dearly beloved it is unnecessary that we enter upon any formed justification of the course adopted by the Supreme Pontiff. Suffice it to observe ; First, that all the propopositions had been put forward, in our own times, by men whose reputation might give them dangerous influence, if the authority of the Holy See did not interpose. Secondly, that the list of proscribed errors

was designed for the guidance of the Catholic Bishops, not for the discussion amongst the Faithful still less amongst those who are not of the household of the faith. Thirdly, that from our habit of theological study we are far better able than the bulk communion, to discern the danger of the condemned doctrines, also in what sense they are censured. It may be that not every portion of a proscribed proposition is noted for censure, though as a whole, it must be rejected; and the ground of condemnation varies with the characters of error conveyed therein. Hence the outcry of sensible men, amongst the adversaries of the Gatholic Church, would be far less than it is, or perhaps checked altogether, if they understood that the contrary to a condemned proposition is not necessarily a part of our Diviae faith. A proposition may be censured, because it is in contradiction with a Divine doctrine of Divine revelation or because it approaches error, in a matter of Divine fuith, or because it is scandalous, or rash, or incorrect, or seditious, or blasphemous, or simply, dangerous. Yet, clearly, whatever may be the character of censure, the doctrine which is formally condemned by the Holy See must be rejected at once by all true believers : since Christ has promised, and His promise cannot fail, that the gates of hell, which must include all errors in doctrine, shall zever prevail against His Church; nor consequently, as we set before you in our Pastoral Letter for Lent, against the rock whereon it is erected, Peter and his anccessors, in the centre of Catholic Unity.

Another formal notice from us will not be necessary, if we now remind you that the 25th of next month is the day appointed for a general annual collection throughout England in aid of our Poor Schools; nor need we repeat what we have often set before you, that the establishment and maintenance of Catholic schools for our poor children is in the first rank of words of mercy. It was highly gratifying last year to see that the amount collected in this diocese exceeded considerably that of fomerr years; Wrobly with the Chaplaincy of Broswood, and Swanses, being the largest contributors. Likewise we must not forget urging upon your duty and charity, assistance to the Holy Father, amidet his difficulties, and in token of your gratitude for his watchful care of all the churches-by Peter Pence.

† THOMAS JOSEPH., O.S.B. Bishop of Newport and Nenevia.

WHALLEY AT BRIGHTON .- On Friday sight a meeting was held at the Town-hall, Brighton, for the purpose of petitioning parliament 'on the subject of auricular confession in the Oburch of England.'-The meeting was called together by an association styed the 'Brighton Protestant Association,' and Mr. Paul Foskett, chairman of the society, presided The commissioners think it proper to defer their de | on rests the singular pre-eminence of Peter, and the Letters of apology were read from members for the borough, the Marquis of Westmeath, and Mr. Newdegate, M. P. Owing to the late disclosures in the Road Murder case unusual interest was taken in the meeting, and the large room of the Town hali was ces; but one single testimony of Divine revelation by far too small to accommodate the crowds who wished to gain admission. The proceedings were of the most uproarious character, and at times the women present-and there were many-were in conward, and the light chairs, so well known to those who have attended Brighton meetings, were passed over the heads of the crowd; by the com thus gained many outside youths and 'roughs' obtained entrance, and the whole assemblage packed in a dense mase round the platform, every inch of which bore more than its fair share of humanity. A Poseyite' clergyman, named Perry, attached to the address the meeting in answer to the remarks of Mr. Whalley, M. P., but he could not be heard, and such was the noise and confusion that the repeated propositions of the chairman, asking the meeting to of the Confederate States have for the most part sursignify whether or not they wished the reverend gentleman to go on, producing either diverse or uninmade to drag him from the platform, and had it not been for the protection of some sympathizers and the exertions and appeals of some of the persons on the platform, serious violence would, no doubt, have been inflicted on him. He was pushed to the back of the platform and kept there while succeeding speakers addressed the meeting. Towards the close of the proceedings Mr. Whalley alludod to this episode, and said the meeting would not hear Mr Perry because he had no answer to make to what he (Mr. Whalley) had said respecting the Rev. A D. Wagner. On this Mr. Perry pressed forward again and said he could answer. Mr. Whalley begged the meeting to grant a hearing, and, having mounted the chairman's table, the Rev. Mr. Perry began to speak. Had he possessed the lungs of Stentor he could not have made himself beard in the now thoroughly excited throng. He had spoken but a few words when simultaneously the table was tipped over and his legs were seized. He fell on the table, the latter gave way, and inketands, candlesticks, documents, waterbottles, tumblers, &c., came pouring on to the heads of the reporters, who were sitting just beneath. The majority of the meeting rushed, with various intents, to the platform, and for a time even Mr Whalley, the chairman, and Colonel Brock-man were nowhere to be seen in the straggling mass of humanity. After some time, however, the chairman's table was got into its place. A hymn was given out, but the attempt broke down, and the meeting was abruptly brought to an end. The Rev. Perry appeared with his coat torn almost off his back, and was taken into an ante-room. The crowd pressed in with those who sought to shelter him, and it was only by main force, and standing 'shoulder to shoulder' (the Rev. Gentleman being in an ex-treme correr and against the wall), that a few of treme correr and against the wall), that a few of racter, and after disarming her, to remain without longing to Sir John Arnott, of Cork, has a second the more respectable and determined bystanders a Confederate flag within British waters, H. M. auwere enabled to keep off the yelling and struggling thorities may allow the commander of such vessel to escaped from Wilmington, through the daring of her whalley for peace and order were unbeeded, and the be should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect has succeeded in getting out of Galveston and reach-

opportunely made their appearance, and, closing course of the administration of the law, in time of round the reverend gentleman, got him to the police office. and thence to his home. The 'Puseyite' churches and institutions were guarded throughout the night by policemen. Before the more serious dis. turbance arose Mr. Whalley delivered a lengthy speech, in the course of which he said it was a matter of business to every one interested in Brightonto those who let lodgings and others - to see that the practices of these Puseyite sisterhoods and brotherhoods should be brought to the light of day, as many persons were deterred from visiting the town because of the daugers to which their families would be exposed. He thought it was the duty of the Mayor, as a public man, to have called a meeting with all his official authority, and he could not but regret that the Mayor had refused to comply with a petition requesting him to do so. This was not the first time he had the viensure of addressing the people of Brighton, and on every successive occasion he came before them still more bespattered with abuse, vilification, and slander, and everything possible to discourage a man, to depress him, and to deprive him of the ability and the means to exercise to the best of his power the faculties which God had given him. He was not going to accept the position of defence against Mr. Wagner, or against Mr. Anybody olse, but what he had said before he now repeated that it would ill-betide the day for England when a man was to be estimated either in public or in Parliament, or in such assemblies as this, by the abilities he could manifest. It was not the power of speaking that influenced political England, or mental ability. Those faculties were sometimes prostituted to the vilest purposes. What we owed our greatness to was that quality which he possessed second to no one there and second to no one in Parliament; it was not ability and power of speaking, but honesty of heart aud earnest, loving charity for his countrymen and countrywomen, including all, whatever might be their opinions or creeds. (Cheers.) For nearly 14 years, on and off, he had occupied a seat in the House of Commons : through many contests he had gone, and much had he endeavored to do his duty, and never by any chance had met with any difficulty in being listened to, or in carrying, so far as he could reasonably expect, the feelings of the House of Commons with him on every other subject but this. Then why should be be laughed at when he rose on this? [Obsers and uproar.) He was not here to say he was a proper advocate for Protestantism; and if they thought not, let them be the advocates themselves, and let those who were opposed to it correct him by name to lead the singing. That gentleman him, and show him where he was wrong. Let them went up to the pulpit and told the prescher that him, and show him where he was wrong. Let them go into these things in a manly, straightforward, English way and not attempt by clamor and outrage to put down the cause in hand. But that would be a sufficient reason-the very impossibility of getting a hearing, the organised clamor, and now that peculiar cry they had heard of 'Sing! sing!' (laughter)-the most complimentary to him. Just observe how things go ! Sing ! sing ! What did it mean ? There was an organised arrangement in the House by which a few men were able to prevent discussion, so that it happened when he rose and was by Richard Baxter, it is supposed, but suddenly stopexpected to speak on these matters there was gen-erally a violent burst of laughter. But laughter could not be sustained on nothing. They could not laugh at him. They were too familiar with his appearance, which might be ever so ridiculous, and so, before he spoke, the laughter came to an end. Then they invented this incongruous suggestion that he should 'sing.' [foughter.] That created laughter on its own account, and so it went on, rendering it impossible for the reporters in gallery, however much disposed, to give a fair report of what he was endeavoring to say ; that therefore, was the position of the Parliamentary question, they had, in fact no Parliament in which these matters could be discussed in the fair and legitimate manner in which other subjects were. According to the statement of Cardinal Wiseman lately at Malines there was in every constituency an organisation for keeping down speakers and influencing the votes in the House .-That was bow the game was worked. And until the Protestants of this country organized in a simihar manner it would be difficult to say what disasters and violence may not happen. - Times.

ENLISTING FOR GARIBALDI .- At the Oxford Policecourt yesterday, Mr. Joseph Plowman called the attention of the bench to the fact that a gentleman of military appearance, and who represented himself to be in the service of General Garibaldi, had been staying in Oxford, and had induced a number of young men to enlist in Garibaidi's service. A lad of the Gospel, that he had been converted from Junemed George Darling, who had been living with daisen to Christianity, that in consequence thereon

peace. The rule as to 24 hours would of course not be applicable to the case of such vessel. I have addressed a similar letter to the Secretaries of State. for the Home Colonial, India and war offices, and also to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, requesting them as I do your Lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of Her Majesty's government, to the several British authorities at home or abroad, who may be called upon to act in the matter.

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Iam, &c..

(Signed) RUSSELL, EXTRAORDINARY SOENS IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP. -The Solteman describes an extraordinary scene which occurred in the Huntly Free Church on Sunday evening. The Rev. Donald Grant was acting for the regular minister, who was absent in Edinburgh. Some minutes before the hour fixed for commencing the service, Mr. Grant suddenly ascended the pulpit, and without waiting for the church officer to bring up the bible and psalm book, leaned over the pulpit and asked a psalm book from the choir [who sit around the precentor in a large pew' in front of the pulpit]. One of the singers handed a book up to him, and he immediately read out the whole of the 118th Pselm, which consists of twentynine verses. Before he had finished the pasim, the officer made his appearance with the bible and psalm book, and seemed considerably surprised that the reverend gentleman had ensconced himself in the pulpit without being ushered in as usual. Mr. Grant, without waiting for the choir to sing, proceeded to pray at length, making some pointed references to the choir before him as being not exactly to his mind. He then gave out the 65th Psalm, but before he allowed the choir to sing, he began to 'expound' the psalm, in the course of which he condemned the choir as an innovation that ought to be put down. They were worse than an organ he said, which was disallowed in all the Free Churches of Scotland-the organ being only dead to good, but the choir was worse than that, being alive to evil. To allow them to sing ' would be worse than Episcopalianism, Puseyism,' &c., and he concluded by saying, 'I say that a child of God ought to lead the singing; no unconverted man ought to lead the singing; I must have a child or God to lead the singing. Mr. Grant called upon an elder or a Mr. Grant called upon an elder or a deacon to lead the singing, but failed in getting any one to make a response. He then singled out the 'ruling' elder in the congregation, and called upon there was a precentor appointed for the purpose of leading the psalmody. Then turning to Mr. Forrest the leader said, in a tone generally audible, 'that Mr. Forrest would please lead the singing.' The precentor along with the choir began, and all went smoothly for a little. After reading a chapter in his own way, Mr. Grant said, 'I believe some people in this congregation are foud of read sermons. Well, I rather like them myself, and I will read you one." He then read for about five minutes from a sermon ped short, and looking down at the female singers sitting in their usual place, he told them emphatically, ' You ought not to be there-I say you ought not to be there-that is the seat for the elders and deacons.' The excitement of the congregation was greater than ever. The female singers qualled before his searching glance, and made for the vestry. The preacher closed up his sermon, and barangued the people extemporaneously, in a very excited manner. He said he had been all over this country, and many other countries besides, but Huntly carried off the palm for wichedness. A single paw in the the Free Church would hold all the converted people before. him. The people of Huntly were going to hell, he he was quite certain about that-so certain in fact, that he said ' he almost funcied he heard them singing at the bottom of it.'

A BRAND,-At a first diet of compearance before the Sheriff Court, held yesterday, Sheriff Gordon presiding, Henry Albert Selser Oppenheime, alias Julius Oppenheimer, some time time residing in Robertson's lodgings, Salisbury street, Edinburgh, was placed at the bar on a charge of falsehood, fraud. and willul imposition. The indiciment set forth that, on the 4th of March, 1865, at the bouse in East Claremont street, Edinburgh, occupied by George Gibb Stark, a corn factor, he did falsely and fraudulently pretend and represent to the said George Gibb Stark, and make him believe that he was a minister him (Mr. Plowman) for nearly two years, left with- he had been disowned or cast off by his friends, that out any notice whatever on Wednesday last, beyond | he was a foreigner, that he was or receatly had been a minister of a Christian German congregation of Sunderland in England, that he was well known there to the Christian people as a clergyman of great respectability and trustworthiness, hat his name was Henry Selser, that he was an ordened Lutheran minister and a doctor of divisity, that he was desirous to go to British Columbia, or some other place abroad, in order to preach the Gospel to his countrymen resident there, and that he was desirous to raise money to enable him to defray, for that purpose, the expenses of his journey to such foreign place; and that he repeated this fraudulent statement to Mr. Stark on the 6th of March following, and did, by means of a document conceived in false and fraudulent terms, setting forth the claims of his scheme for the conversion of his fellow countrymen in British Columbia, obtain from Mr. Stark the sum of £1, which he appropriated to his own use. The libel set forth nine further fraudulent acts of the same nature, by all of which the prisoner obtained in all a sum of £8. The panel pleaded Guilty, and was sontenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labor. -- Scotsman. As Indiscaser APOSTLE .-- Last Friday eight days, at sur cattle market, large printed placards were posted up in the vicinity of the tents where drink was to be had :- ' No drankard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven,' and similar texts. On Friday last, these were exhibited on the toy of a pole, and tied to the railing at the west end of the parish about the unseemliness of this display, and the superintendent of police was deepatched to ask Major Conran, who had ordered them to be put up, to re-move them. This the gallant officer declined to do. Superintendent Maclennan then untied the pole, and handed the rope to the major, stating at the same time that he acted by instructions of the magistrates. The major only remarked in solemn tones to the official, 'That bill will be a witness against you at the Day of Judgment.' Meantime, a middle aged man, who was with the major at the time, and who turned out to be a lay preacher, commenced to pray for the 'unconverted dranken magistrates of Elgin, who were on the broad road to perdition ' On the prayer the policeman, 'I wish to have your name and ad-dress.' He replied, 'My name is Duncan Campbell, and I have no particular place of abode, but am, like the Apostle Paul, going about from place to place endeavoring to do good.' On the evening of Monday last this same man was addressing a crowd at Gallow-green, and again made an opslaught on the authorities in nearly the terms already noticed, and in prayer made fervent allusion to them, adding that 'if they had the power they would drag people to the stake, as was done in this country many years ago.'-Forris Gazette. The Cork Reporter mentions that the Evelyn, be-The special faculties to confessors, in this Jubilee, intendent Baraden and a file of the borough police receipt, such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary large sum for her owner.

cision until they have received the report of the Royal Commissioners, who were specially appointed to consider this and other matters connected with the seu fisheries in Ireland as well as in Great Britain.

LANDLOED AND TENANT COMMITTEE. - The examination of Alderman Dillon before the Committee on the relations between landlord and tenant was resumed and concluded on Thursday. Alderman Dillon was questioned minutely on the several branches of the subject by Sir E. Grogan, Lord Naas, Sir C. O'Loghien, The O'Donoghue, Lord Dunkellin, and other members of the committee. He had in his suggestions attributed the present state of things to "very recent confiscation," but in reply to Sir Edward Grogan he admitted that the confiscations to which he reforred were so old as the time of Gromwell. He stated that the class of persons now emigrating was rising; that formerly the poor people emigrated, but now a superior class was leaving the country. If there was a danger of a wholesale emigration of the Irish people, he thought extreme measures would be justifiable on the part of the government to put a stop to such a drain ; and he was convinced that the emigration from Ireland would prove as injurious to England, as a power, as it was to Ireland herself. In his opinion nothing would be better calculated than a good measure of compensations for improvements in land. As a proof of the strong feeling which existed on the subject in this country he referred to the fact that candidates for Parliament generally found it necessary to promise thet they would support such a measure. He thought the Scotch Act, by which limited owners in Scotland could grant agricultural leases for twenty-one years and building leases for ninety-nine years, would be useful in Ireland. He preferred Lord Dufferin's plan of a paid arbitrator to the suggestion of Judge Longfield of making the Quarter Sessions the tribunal of appeal between landlord and tenant in compensation cases. At the conclusion of Aldermau Dillon's evidence. the committee adjourned till Monday, June 10, when Mr. M'Carthy Downing will be examined.

A shocking murder of a wife by her husband has just been brought to light near Parsontown, in the King's County. A woman named Ann Hayes had mysteriously disappeared, and her husband, Thomas Hayes, stated that she had gone to America with anothe: man; but his story varied so much that he was arrested on suspicion. The evidence against him, however, was very slight, as repeated searches on the part of the constabulary failed to detect any traces of the body of the missing woman; nor is it likely that it would ever have been discovered if the conscience of the murderer had not so troubled him that he felt constrained to confess his guilt. Accordingly, on Toursday last he sent for the Rev. Mr. Wills, and, beind duly cautioned, freely ac-knowledged that he had killed his wife and wished to be hanged. He made a similar confession to Mr. Gurran, the stipendiary magistrate. He stated that more acceptable to God, when they ascend from he had buried the body in a bog at a place called Galcos. It being impossible from his description to to unlock the treasure of indulgences, entrusted to find the exact spot he was taken to the place in a Oar disposition, in favor of the Faithful, that so, covered car, accompanied by the clergyman, the ma-glowing with piety, and purified from the stains of gistrate, and a body of police. He sail, 20,000 sin by the Sacrament of Penance, they may apgistrate, and a body of police. He saii, 20,000 men could hot find it unless he went himself, and proach the throne of God with greater confidence, might dig millions of acres before they found it.' It had been buried three or four feet under the peat

prerogatives of his successors. Other and no less conclusive arguments may be

adduced to establish the power of the Supreme Pou-tiff, as successor to St. Peter, to loose by Indulgenaffords no less security, than would be derived from any amount of Scripture evidence.

The usual weapon of our adversaries is misrepresentation of our doctrine; and they employ it siderable danger. As the excitement and noise against Indulgences. But we need not tell you, grew, persons at the back of the room pressed fordearly beloved, that an Indulgence is not a loosing from sin, still less a warrant to commit it with impunity; for sin is not remitted except to the truly penitent, although absolution should be received in the Sacrament of Penance; nor need we add, that the effect of an Indulgence is the relaxation, by power received from our Divine Lord, of only the temporal punishment due for sin, after its guilt and ts elernal punishment have been remitted. When, | church of St. Michael's and All Angels', endeavored to nowever, we reflect upon the extreme disproportion between all our satisfactor; works, and the just claims of God, terrible in His judgments, we are sadir wanting in love for Him, and regard for ourselves, if we are not earnest in substituting, for the deficiency of our personal satisfactions, the merits of our Redeemer applied to us by Indulgences; though telligible votes. Under these circumstances Mr. their conditions were more trying than those which Perry refused to give way until, at last, a rush was our Redeemer applied to us by Indulgences; though the Holy See imposes. Where now shall be sloth, there will hereafter be weeping and gnashing of tceth.

A Jubilee differs from an ordinary Plenary Indulgence in these particulars : First, it is granted only on certain important occurrences, or crisis, of the Church, when the full exercise of the power of loosing is specially warranted. Secondly, it unites the whole body of the Faithful, commonly throughout the world, in general supplication for the purpose solicited by their supreme visible head. Thirdly, it delegates to the lawful Ministers of the Sacrament of Pessance, more extensive jarisdiction.

At this time the Church is passing through an alarming crisis, when injustice is triumphant over right in the temporal dominions of the Holy See, also of other lawful covereigns, and when the pride of intellect is in fierce combat with the doctrines of revealed truth. Now the weapons of the Church are prayer, from humble and contrite hearts; and to render this more efficacious, the Holy Father promul gates a Jubilee, which the Bishops of the Oatholic Church, in their several sees, are employed to com-

municate to their spiritual children. 'Since,' writes the Holy Father in an Apostolical Letter whereby he announced the Jubilee at the commencement of his Pontificate, and to which he now refers us, ' what is for the welfare of all ought to be solicited by the suffrages of all, We have resolved to enkindle the piety of the whole body of the Faithful, in order that by the union of their prayors with ours may be more earoestly implored the aid of the right hand of the Omnisotent. And, since it is beyond doubt, that the pravers of men will be souls cleansed from all defilemants, We have resolved may obtain mercy, and fad grace in seasonable aid I aspect of affairs was really very serious, when Super- no further protection from Her Mejesty's government ing Havanna in safety. The Kvelyn has realised a

a few lines saying that he was oil for Italy, the militury officer having supplied him with the necessary means. He (Mr. Piowman) had this day been intormed that no less than sisteen went off the same same day, and their destination is Venice. The bench thanked Mr. Plowman for his communication, and suggested that he should call the attention of Government to it.

The London Gazette contains the following :

Foreign Office, June 6-Copy of a letter from Earl Russell to the Lords' Commissioners of the Aamiralty :---

Foreign Office, June 2nd, 1865.

My Lords-I have the honor to state to your Lordships that, since the date of my letter of the 11th ult., intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured by the forces of the United States, and has been insusported as a prisoner to Port Monroe : and that the armies hitherto kept in the field rendered or dispersed. In this position of affairs, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that neutral nations cannot but consider the civil war in North America az at an end. In conformity with this opinion, her Majesty's Government recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory, of which the United States of North America, before the commencement of the civil war, were in undisturbed possession. As a necessary consequence of church. Several respectable citizens complained, such recognition on the part of H. M. Government, we are informed, to the Provost and magistrates her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether in the Unite i Kingdom or beyond the seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag, to enter any such ports, harbors and waters, and must require any Confederate vessels of war which at the time when these orders reach Her Majesty's authorities in such ports, barbors and waters, may have already entered therein in the fact of proclemations heretofore issued by Her Majesty, and which having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may be actually with. in such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from them. But H. M. Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor being concluded, the superintendent was directed to that a due regard for national good faith and nonor ask the gentleman's card, and on his doing so the requires that Her Majesty's authorities should be ask the gentleman's card, and on his doing so the instructed as regards any such Confederate vessels reply was, 'Oh, I have no card.' 'Well, then,' said so departing, that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against pursuit of them within 24 hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within any such ports, harbors and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last time maintained in their favor. If, however, the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor or waters of Her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders are received by H. M. authorities. or may enter such port, harbor, or waters within a month after these new orders are received, should, without delay, divest his vessel of her warlike oha

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.___JUNE 30, 1865.

military tribunal at Washington are being heard some correspondents of an anti-Catholic paper | They know that the triumph of the North bodes

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY As No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES.

The True Witness.

-75

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G. E. OLERK, Editor.

T.B.B.S. TBARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JCNB - 1805

Friday, 30 - Commemoration of St. Paul.

JULY-1865. Saturday, 1-Octave of St. John the Esptist. Sunday, 2-Fourth after Pentecost, Visitation of B. Virgin. Monday, 3-Precious Blood. Taesday, 4-St. François Carracc, C. Wednesday, 5-St. Norbent, B. C. Thursday, 6-Oct. of SS. Peter and Paul.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows :--

JUNE.

Friday, 30-St. Anne, Montreal. JULY.

Sanday, 2-St. Esprit. Tuesday, 4-Visitation, Sault au Recoliet. Thursday, C-St. Remi.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Paris correspondent of the London Times makes a most important assertion, which has at all events a strong flavor of probability about it-it is to this effect : that the French Government has notified the authorities at Washington that Mexico is under. French protection, and that any attack upon the first named will be treated by the latter as an act of hostility directed against itself.

That Signor Vegezzi has returned to Rome, and that negotiations have been resumed through him betwixt the King of Sardinia and the Sovereign Pontifi are the only facts about which anything can be asserted positively. The actual results of the negotiations are not known . but as they certainly do not give satisfaction to Mazzini, Garibaldı and the unclean hordes of Liberalism, they may naturally be supposed to he favorable to the dignity and independence of the Catholic Church. According to the Nazione the Pope will name to all vacant sees, and the Prelate so named will be presented by the King, whom the Bishops will recognise as King of Italy. The correspondent of the Union, whose information may generally be relied upon, assures us, that the negotiations, which are strictly ecclesiastical in their object, have been highly favorable to the Holy See; and that Victor Emmanuel. moved by the exhertations of his ancient preceptor, the Archbishop of Genoa, has manifested throughout an accommodating disposition. To English speaking Catholics the great event of the week has been the Consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Manning as Archbishop of Westminster. This great and glorious event pecurred on Thursday, the Sth instant, in the Chapel at Moorfields, and was celebrated with all the pomp and majesty of our boly religion .----The Bishop of Birmingham was the Consecrator upon the occasion ; and all the Hierarchy of England with the exceptions of the Bishop of Liverpool, Shrewsbury, and Hexham were present, as were also the representatives of all the Catholic Powers of Europe, and the most illustrious members of England's time bonored Catholic nobility | more filthy in his manners and conversation than and gentry. The interior of the chapel or pro-Cathedral was magnificently decorated for the occasion. upon the massive plate on the altars, the colossal candlesticks, and the chalice, profusely enriched with brilliants, emeralds, rubies and pearls, a rare work of art, originally from Mexico whence it was sent several centuries ago to the reigning Pope. The religious ceremonies concluded there was a dejeuner, at which a large number of guests assisted. Our latest intelligence from Europe are by the Steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool, 12th inst. Her political news is of but small importance. Our relations with the United States form the subject of frequent discussion in level. both Houses of Parliament; and in the House of Commons Mr. Layard complained that all representations to the Government at Washington to obtain compensation for the cowardly and wanton murder of Mr. Grey, the mate of an English merchant ship, by Lieutenant Donovan of the United States Navy, had proved unavailing. It was expected that Parliament would be dissolved about the 10th of July.

in their defence. According to the Morning Post the following is the substance of the arrangements agreed upon for the defence of Canada, betwixt our delegates and the British Government :---

"Canada is expected to undertake the whole of the western defence; the canals will be deepened, and efficient militia maintained. The Imperial Government will furnish the entire necessary armament, and guarantee a loan to construct the Inter-colonial Railway."

EMIGRATION OF FRENCH CANADIANS TO THE NORTHERN STATES .- To the patriot and the Catholic, to the Catholic priest above all other men, must the spectacle of the emigration of French Canadians to the neighboring republic be most painful, and the subject of much bitter reflection. To the Canadian patriot, because therein he sees the loss to his country of so many stout arms who in the hour of her need, would be of incalculable service to her in protecting her from the inroads of the enemy ; but to the Catholic, and to the Catholic priest above all, because therein be sees the loss of so many immortal souls to God, and to the Church which He founded with His blood. It is true, that as compared with the climate of the United States. that of Lower Canada may be somewhat cold and inhospitable; that the soil of the latter is inferior in fertility; and that in consequence manual labor is not so valuable as, and therefore less handsomely remunerated on the Northern than, on the Southern side of the Lines. These are, and ever will be, strong material motives, or temptations to emigration from Lower Canada to the United States, so long as our winters continue of undiminished length and severity; so long as for many months of the year, all out of door labor is suspended, and so many thousands of mechanics are in consequence thrown out of employment, precisely at that rigorous season of the year when employment is most necessary .----But these material conditions cannot blind the Catholic, or make him indifferent to the fearful moral and religious disadvantages which are almost invariably the concomitants of the emigration to which we are alluding ; cannot reconcile the patriot and the Christian to the awful and almost inevitable corruption of faith and morals which that emigration entails upon all therein engaged.

The Yankeened French Canadian! Is there upon the face of the earth a more pitiful, a more revolting spectacle than is presented by this unhappy and degraded creature? Even in his fall, according to Milton, Satan retained some traces of his primal state, and glory ; signs of his former beauty and of his original grandeur still clang to him, even in the abyss into which his rebellion and his apostacy had plunged birs, and even then he seemed not less than Archangel runed. But the Yankee French Canadian! False to his country, false to his Church-as in the great majority of cases these wretched and fallen creatures are, -be retains not one trace, however faint or re-

French Canadians. Unwittingly, no doubt, but most clearly do the comments of the Witness and the language of the correspondents of the Moniteur bear out the assertions of the Rev. French Canadian emigration.

The Rev. M. Beaudry asserted in substance that, only too often, the French Canadian emigrant to the United States becomes an apostate. The correspondents of the Monitcur justify this assertion by the very fact that they select as the medium of their rejoinder, a virulent anti-Catholic journal such as the Monsteur, which is professedly published under the auspices of members of our French Canadian "Swaddling Societies," whose antecedents and real reasons for abjuring the Catholic faith, are so well known to the Catholic public of Canada that we need not refer to them more particularly. No Catholic would write in the Monitcur; and thus by selecting that particular journal as their medium of addressing their countrymen, the defendants admit the fact of their own apostacy, and by implication recognise the fact, that only amongst the enemies of the faith of their fathers can they expect sympathy with their new sentiments.

The Rev. Mr. Beaudry lamented the loss to Canada of so many of her children, of whom some 40,000, it is said, were fighting in a cause not only foreign to, but hostile to the best interests of, their native land : in a cause which every lover of freedom must abhor, since it had for its avowed object the subjugation of a gallant people who demanded only to be allowed to | Hall. govern themselves, and to manage their own aftairs. The writers in the Monitcur by their reply betray clearly what the spirit is by which they are actuated, the spirit which inspires all the sympathisers with the North ; and that is simply a spirit of bitter hatred to British rule, thanks to which the Catholic Church in Canada is free and prosperous. No-say the writers in the Moniteur in reply to the Rev. M. Beaudry-the blood of French Canadians shed in subjugating

the Confederates was not shed in vain ; "it was the blood of our fellow-countrymen shed in 1775 and in the war of 1812 against the Americans . . . that was shed in vain ;" and these mapertinent libellers of Great Britain, these traitors to their own country, have the impudence to attribute to the vicinity and protection of the United States, the fair treatment that the French Canadian Catholics of Canada have experienced at the hands of the Protestant Government of England. Do these fellows then forget, or think they that we will ever forget, that one of the chief grievances urged by the revolted Colonies against the mother country was the favor and encouragement shown by the latter to French

Canadian Papists; and that the founders of the

printed in the French language under the title of evil to British rule in North America, and A centre of union for the Catholic population of the Moniteur, and who profess to be Yankee therefore they rejoice over it. In vam the this city has long been wanted, and this want has Witness by pocritically deprecates the hostile been well supplied by the institution whose name tone of the writers in the Moniteur, and their we have given above. It is in fact a kind of mendacious attacks upon the Government of Catholic Club, wherein the members may meet which he calls himself a subject. It is because to converse, amuse themselves, read and study, for M. Beaudry : and most fully do they justify his they are on his side in religion, that they are the building comprises ample accommodation for eloquent denunciation of the moral erils of filled with deadly hatred to the. Government un- all these pursuits. der which the Catholic Church is free and prosnerous : and it is because when treating of that in a commodious house to which is attached a Church they despise the obligations of truth and honesty, that they are equally oblivious of flowers and trees. It contains reading rooms those obligations in their dealings with the Goveroment of England.

We beg to remind our readers that the St. Patrick's Society's Annual Pic-Nic will come off on Wednesday pext, 5th July. The proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE. - The festival falling on Saturday, its public celebration by our French Canadian fellow-citizens was postponed till Monday. On that day they marched in the usual order to the Parish Church where High Mass was sung, and an eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. M. Giband. After Mass the Procession reformed, and passed along the principal streets of the City, which were tastefully decorated with flags, and arches of evergreens in bonor of the occasion. Arrived at Viger Square, addresses were delivered by M.M. Chauveau, the Mayor, by the Rev. M. Perreault, Chaplain of the St. John the Baptist Society, who was loudly called for-by M.M. Valois, Onimet, and Plinguet. In the evening there was a Promenade Concert at the City

We read in our exchanges that the Catholic Church of St. Patrick, Toronto, with parsonage thereunto attached, was destroyed by fire on the 22nd instant. The buildings were only partially insured. "There is scarcely a doubt," says the Witness, "that the fire was the work of an incendiary."

This is the natural result of the Globe's mendacious appeals to the passions of the Toronto rabble. Our readers will remember how on a late occasion Mr. George Brown's organ published a statement to the effect that the Catholic churches and chapels in Toronto were filled with pikes destined for a general massacre of the Protestant population-a statement evidently intended to incite to the destruction of the buildings thus pointed out to the fury of an unreasoning and easily deceived mob. The Globe then morally is as guilty as the scoundrel who actually applied the match ; for the latter was but doing the villainous work to which the other had deliberately incited him.

The following are the particulars of the destruction of the St. Patrics's Church, as we find them published in the Montreal Herald :--

This morning, shortly after 6 o'clock, a fire was dircovered breaking out of the north side of St. Patrick's Yankee republic justified their rebellion, by citing forman Catholic Obupch, on Summer Street. It was the liberality of the English Government towards first even by a woman residing in the Roman Catholic Chapter and the build LE CERCLE DE L'UNION CATHOLIQUE. ---

The site is at No. 106 St. Alexander Street. very excellent garden, well stocked with fruit. well furnished with all the best periodicals, French and English, of the day-a Library-a billiard room, with every thing complete ; rooms for the amateurs of chess and other games, refreshment rooms, bath-roums-and, in a word, everything that can be conceived of as necessary to contribute to the intellectual profit, and rational entertainment of the inmates.

The Institution is essentially Catholic, and is under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese. It is governed by a body of laymen chosen from the members, and upon the same principles as those which preside over the management of the affairs of kindred institutions elsewhere. The terms of admission are moderate : and all, without distinction of nationality, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which it holds out. Of this invitation we trust that the English speaking portion of the Catholie community of Montreal will basten to avait themselves; and that the Cercle de L'Union Catholique may thus be the means of making better acquainted with one another two races who, the more frequently and closely they are brought in contact with one another, will the bet_ ter appreciate one another's excellent qualities.

THE YEAR OF MARY-Messre. Sadliers, New York and Montreal.

This work is translated from the French of the Rev. M. D'Arville, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, and is given to the world with the approbation of the Archbishops of Baltimore and New York, and of the Eiskop of Philadelphia. It contains suitable meditations on the glories, privileges and powerful intercession of the Blessed Virgin, of her whom Jesus dying on the Cross gave to us as our Mother, for all the festivals of the Christian year, and will, we doubt not, prove acceptable to all sincere and ferrent Catholics.

HYMNS AND MELODIES FOR THE YEAR, with an Introduction of Easy Melodies, edited by Frederich Westlake, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music. London, Lambert & Company. The Messre. Sadhers have a have op hand for

sale a copy of this collection of bymps well suited for use of schools, or missions.

HISTORT OF THE BIRLE - For the Use of Catnolic Schools. By Rev. Theo. Noethen, New York. S. Tickle, New York. This little compendium of sacred history en-

From the United States there is nothing new

mote, of his former excellence, of those virtues the Catholics of Canada whom the Puritans which characterise his countrymen still faithful to God and to their native land, all whose worst bated !

qualities however are in him not only preserved but exaggerated ; whilst superadded to these are all the worst and meanest vices of the Yankee. without any single one of the latter's good qualities. Nor is this the language and opinion of Catholics alone. We have heard these sentiments expressed scores of times by Protestants, who not understanding from what a height of moral elevation the subjects of his remarks, once Catholics, had fallen, marvelled at the depth of degradation to which they had supk. When the Catholic throws off his religion-and this remark, as the history of the French Revolution abundantly proves, is especially applicable to French Catholics-he almost invariably throws off with it all the restraints of natural morality, of honor, and common decency, and becomes

the lowest of savage races on whom the light of truth never dawned. So with the French Canadian emigrant to the United States, who subjectand the Times waxes eloquent as it descants ed to the deletertous moral influences of a Yankee anti-Catholic atmosphere-and yielding to the corrupting and contagious examples of those by whom he is surrounded, casts away that precious pearl of the faith, the possession of which made him richer, even in his own ungenial clime, and on his own ungrateful soil-than ever he will become without it, in the United States. He sinks, and sinks, lower still and lower, till he

becomes himself an object of scorn, of loathing and derision even to his corrupt associates, who have not suck so low, because never having been Catholics, they have not fallen from so high a

No wonder then that the patriot Canadian priest, knowing these things, knowing too to Liberals of '89, consummated and brought to perwhat his apostate countrymen in the United fection by their legitimate successors, the Ter-States have been reduced, should, whenever the rorists of '93.

opportunity presents itself to hun, utter words of exhortation to his fellow countrymen still at

To report. The prisoners on trial before the been taken to task not only the Witness, but by superseded by that of the "Stare and Stripes."

But, add the writers in the Moniteur, we have received from the United States "bread; liberty, happiness" - things which we could not find in Canada. We know not about the " bread" ---- though we more than suspect that the States eat, is very dirty bread, such as is cast to mastery, and the building was reduced to ashes, notdogs, and as requires a very strong stomach to digest-or the "happiness ;" but this we know that even the material condition of French Canadians in the United States is often so wretched as to necessitate public appeals in our Canadian Churches, to Canadian charity. Why this incessant whining for Canadian "bread"

dirty puddings, are content to eat ? We will admit the "liberty" of the United States, if by the word he meant license, and deliverance from the moral restrants which public opinion in Catholic Lower Canada imposes. In things, which he could not do in Canada without outraging the moral sense of the community. without making himself infamous amongst his neighbors. In the United States he can enjoy the benefit of that peculiar marriage code which degrades the unions of baptised men and women to the level of those which obtain amongst the beasts of the field; and in this sense, but in no other can the United States boast of their superior liberty-unless indeed liberty consist in arbitrary arrests, imprisonments without form of

trial, and the suppression of all individual freedom. Such too was the liberty inaugurated by the

Our readers will comprehend now how it is that the cause of the North has such charms for home, against the moral dangers of emigration. all who hate the Catholic Church, and desire her This was what, on a recent occasion, was done bumiliation in Canada. They know that that by that zealous priest the Rev. M. Beaudry, the Church 15, under God, protected by the British

lie Parsonage, next door, when she ensered the building for the purpose of ringing the 5 30 bell. The alarm was immediately given but it was fully twenty minutes before the engines arrived, and when they did the whole church was in firmes, and no water could be obtained closer than the corner of East Willism and Queen streets, and although the hose of both engines was laid it was not long enough to reach the scene of the configration. Water was then obtained from a pond opposite the church, and an attempt made to save the parsonage, a small, rough-cast bread that French Canadians in the United building, but from the delay the fames gained the withstanding the strenzous exertions of the firemen. If it had been known in time, any quantity of water could have been obtained from Aldwell's brewery vats; but even then the church being woyden strac ture, and the firtures being of light inflammable materials, was easy prey for the nery element. The church is insured in the Western Company for \$2.000 and the parsonage for \$800. A portion of the furniture in the latter was saved ; in the church was an organ costing \$500, which is cracked by the heat, and therefore useless. Two suspicions characters were then, if indeed the United States give the French seen looking at the first in front of the parsonege Canadian emigrants a sufficiency of "bread"-of at five o'clock in the mountage by the gardener, and a full description, of them has teen reported tu Captain such " bread" even as dogs not too proud to eat | Prince. It must have been the work of an incendiary; as no fire has been used in the furnaces of the church since the warm weather set in and no lights have been in the building for at least three days. One of the fremen named Pettigrew, was attacked with stones by about twenty women and some men, for making a remark which did not suit them, as they are Roman Unibalics. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade. opinion in Catholic Lower Canada imposes. In Mr. Ashfield, and Mr. Oolster, of the Water Works next, and three following days, in aid of the funds the United States a man can do many nasty Company, had a slight dispute on the ground, at for the reconstruction of their beautiful new which the former indalged in language far from complimentary. The Ohief was injured on the neek from a falling beam, but it is not very serious. The priest of the church, Mr. Wey, is in Barrie, but will be in the city to-night. Every effort will be made to terret out the incendiaries.

> During the past week an investigation has been held as to the conduct of our City Polices accused of several very serious breaches of discipline and good conduct. The affair is not yet terminated, and we therefore refrain from all comments thereon; besides as the details are not the most edifying we think that our readers will appreciate and approve our reticence in this respect.

We are happy to say that this year the Feast of Corpus Christi at Toronto passed off without any disturbance. The Catholics of that City had a Procession, but it was strictly confined within the limits of their own property, and this Donell, Mrs. D. M'Millan, Mrs. J. S. Macyear the Protestants did not offer any violence | Dougail, Mrs. Angus M'Phaul, Miss M. E. to their fellow-citizens. This indicates a some- Campbell, or the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P. P. Cure of St. Constant ; and for so doing he has flag, and therefore they desire to see that flag what improved tone of public inorality in the Western Capital.

joys the formal approbation of His Grace Archbishop M'Closkey, and is admirably adopted to instruct youth in the history of their boly religion, and the great central facts on which that religion depends. We can beartily commend it. therefore, to all Catholic school teachers.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-April 1865 .---Dawson Brothers, Montreai.

The current number contains articles on the following subjects :- Galleries of the Louvre : 2 Classical learning in France ; The Great Printer Stephens; 3 Sir E. B. Lytton's Later Novels and Collected Poems; 4 French Education; 5 Our Ships and Guns; their Defects and the Remedy; 6 Bishop of London's Fund; 7 Clerical Subscription; S Travels in Central Asia: 9 Libels and the Freedom of the Press : 10 Parliamentary Reform.

NEW CATEOLIC CHURCH BLOWN DOWN. The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are earnestly solicited to lend a helping hand to the ladies of the Catholic congregation of Cornwall, who intend holding a Bazaar, on the 26th Dec. next, and three following days, maid of the funds church, which was leveled with the ground during that fearful burricane which swept over the country on Wednesday in Holy Week-12th April last. Thus, in less than thirty minutes, that dreadful tornado, which did so much damage throughout the length and breadth of Canada, deprived the Catholics of Cornwall-(the majority of whom are in slender circumstances)of the fruit of their struggles for years past .---Meekly bowing to the dispensation of Divine Providence, those good ladies have put their heads together and resolved upon getting up a Bazaar to aid in putting their church once more in the condition it was in before that memorable wind storm. Surely they deserve assistance under the circumstances ! and so surely, please God, will many a generous heart, after reading these lines, resolve upon sending them a contribution. either in material or money, and immediately thereafter reduce this resolve to practice. The contributions may be forwarded to the address of Mrs. Dr. Macdonald, Mrs. Angus Mac-

OMEGA. Cornwall, 19th June, 1865.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ____ JUNE 30, 1865.

THE FRONTIER FORCE .- We lately stated that the men of the frontier force, many of whom served in the Guards, were to be dressed in a dark uniform :----It has now been served out to them, and consists ol unic of very dark invisible green cloth, with blue facing, trowsers of Oxford groy, with broad blue stripes; also a forage cap of invisible green cloth. The men, it is stated, bear, in the first instance, the expense of this uniform, but are to be reimbursed by the Government. - Transcript.

During the fearful storm on Sunday night, a Mrs Smith, residing in St. Adolphus street, had her arm cut by the glass from a window, which was broken by lightning.-Ib.

On Sunday a young man was drowned at the Quarry at the Mile End whilst washing his carriage, owing to the horse backing the carriage into the wa-ter, when the young man becoming entangled in the reins, was drawn in and drowned, as was also the horse which was a very valuable unimal.- 70.

DROWNED .-- On Saturday afternoon a young man named Olement Voligny fell from a raft at Cote St. Paul and was drowned.

FOUND DROWNED. - The body of a young woman named Bridget Power, was found in the caual near the Wellington Bridge on Sunday morning, and conveyed to her late residence, No. 73 Colborne St. This is the young girl that has been missing since Wednesday evening last.

A boy about 17 years of age, named Dinwoodie. employed by the Ontario Bank as a messenger, was sent to the American Express Company's office about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a package con-taining \$9000 in Bank Bills for Quebec. Instead of delivering it to the Express, the young thief decamped hastily. The Police have obtained trace of him as far as Chambly. He crossed at the St. Lambert Ferry about 3 P.M. The captain of the boat recognised him. On arriving at St. Lambert's he hired a carter to take him to Longeuil, and paid him \$3, exhibiting plenty of money. This lad has but one hand, having lost the right hend.

It can scarcely be doubted that a confederate of more mature age and older in crime is engaged with this youth in the theft; and if so, the chance of obtaining the money is very remote. The boy may be to meet the land purchase alone, and therefore caught, but it is very unlikely that the money will but little work can be done till next season. be found with him. In the course of the afternoon the Ohief of Police

(Mr. Penton) started for Chambly, and last night a telegram was received by the Policeman on duty at the Bonaventure Station, from Chambly, that Dinwoodie had been arrested there.- Gazette, 24th inst.

Three pints of London, C.W., whiskey will kill a dorg. The experiment has been tried according to the Prototype, and from this it is thought that she liquor may be put down as sure death to all who use

We hear of late especially long and bitter complaints that our young men, ' the bone and sinew of the country,' are constantly leaving the country and seeking a livelihood elsewhere, more particularly in the United States. And what are the reports from thence respecting them ? That they are reaming from place to place, doing nothing, or some menial employment at which they would turn their noses up at home. There is no necessity for our young men to leave home for a living, if they would be satisfied to labour, and gradually acquire a home and the comforts of life, but they expect to become rich soon and that by as easy and genteel a way as possible, by standing behind a counter, and at an office-deak. Better, far hetter, seek it on a farm, which never fails to yield a return in conformity with the labour bestowed .- Miramichi Gleaner.

A PROMINENT CANADIAN IN TROUBLE .- On Saturday Mr. Wm. Richardson, cashier of a branch of the Bank of Montreal, at Stratford, C.W., arrived in this city and gave information at the police Headquarters, that forgeries to the amount of about \$20,000 had been committed upon that institution by one John Fishleigh, of the town of Mitchell, near the former place, whom he had reason to believe was in this city. A description of the forger was given, and in-side of twenty four hours the accused was in custody, and was this morning taken before the United States authorities, where he confessed his crime, and offered to restore the money due the bank.

Fishleigh has for years past been a successful mer-Mitchell, and up to the time of his mysterious flight was Reeve of the town. Since 1864, he trial where the book was printed, Some iant at has been in the habit of forging drafts, checks, etc., on the before mentioned, bank for sums ranging in amount from \$100 to \$1 500 and \$2,000. He forged the paper and when it became due he paid the money. Commencing with small sums and being successful, he went into the business more largely, and about three weeks since mysteriously disappear ed from his native town, leaving forged papers - then discovered for the first time-to the amount of \$20,-#00, unpaid. These latter amounted to nearly 100 drafts and ohecks. It is supposed that he became dissipated and careless in speculations, until ne lost so largely that it was impossible for him to pay his indebiedness, and as a means of supposed seclosion, he sought safety in flight. There are other charges besides forgery, which, should be be given up for trial, will be brought against him. We are informed that he recently sold a large quantity of wheat to a merchant in Montreal, which the latter purchased. apon being informed that the grain was properly stored. Subsequently the storehouse in which the wheat was alleged to have been stored was burned and the owner, upon claiming his insurance, was refused payment, because it was proved that the grain was never placed there. This leads to the suspicion that Fishleigh made a fraudulent sale and then fired the storehouse to cover up his rascality --He appears penitent, and 16 quite willing to make a proper restitution if allowed his liberty in Canada.-Having obtained council, however he may stand an examination here but from present appearances he will be surrendered for a trial. - Detroit Advertis er.

FORTIFICATIONS AT SOUTH QUEBEC .--- The Mercury contains the following :- The holders of the property at Levis required for the construction of the new defences, have been notified of the assumption of the same by the Military Government. The land taken possession of will run from the water's edge at Patton's Cove up to the vicinity of the Etchemin River, some six miles, and the works to be erected will not alone cover the city and citadel, but the entire harbor. The ground covered by the works and approaches will, it is said, vary from ten to thirty acres in width, and the price offered is ten pounds an acre. If this be not accepted within fourteen days, the adjustment will be submitted to arbitrators. The proprietors to a man protest against this figure, being confident that their claims will be borne out before any tribunal. At Patton's Cove, an extensive wharf, seven hundred feet long will be erected in deep water, for the landing of building materials, war stores and supplies for the magazines. A road will be opened from there along the lines, so as to afford the most direct communication to every point of the works. A large party from the 7th Fusiliers is now engaged cutting down the trees, so as to make the ground clear for further operations. The 63rd Regiment will soon be encamped and employed till the autumn, when they will return to England; and another hundred of the Royal Engineer Corps will shortly arrive to superintend the labors. The principal contract is given to Mr. Brassey, whose experience and resources for the carrying out of undertakings on

a large scale and in an economical manner are undoubted. Some knowing ones calculate that, if all the property required be bought, the whole vote of the House of Commons will be inadequate but little work can be done till next season. This is quite unlikely, judging from the earnestness with which the works are now being pushed

08.

We learn that Thomas Butler, the notorious slanderer of our venerable Bishop and Clergy, and author of the infamous pamphlet entitled Strictures of Verax," which was printed at Halifax last Fall, has been tried before the preme Court at Supreme Court at Sydney, convicted of libel, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail, and also to pay a fine of \$100. In reference to his trial we clip the following from the last C. B. News :-

The trial of Mr. Thomas Butler, the author of book called " Verax," for a libel on the Right Rev. Dr. MacKinnon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Arichat, was begun and concluded on Thursday last. A verdict of Guilty was returned by the Petit Jury. During the trial the Court House was crowded. Bishop McKinnon and his Chaplam the Rev. Mr. Gillis, occupied seats in the Court room. Messrs. Campbell, Johnston, and White, conducted the prosecution, and T. C. Hill, Esq., defended the accused. We shall probably have an opportunity in our next issue to furnish our readers with a report of the case, promised us by one of the Counsels for the Crown. The book in question is a very libellous publication ; but could not in any way in this part of the Province affect the character of the esteemed and zealous Bishop, who is respected and beloved by his people throughout the Diocese, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow Christians of other bodies. But, it was necessary that the Bishop should vindicate his innocency of the serious charges preferred against him by the Libellant, in view of the great

interest involved and of his elevated position in the Church. It did not transmire during the suspecting that it was printed in Boston, and others in Hulifax. It hears on the preface the words " Sydney, Cape Breton ;" but it is due to the misguided old man who originated the book to say, that we are informed he denies having put those words on the manuscript title page. The words were employed by the printers abroad to divert suspicion from themselves .--Antigonish Cashet.

THE ALLEGED ANNEXATION MOVEMET .---Respecting the statement of the Leader's correspondent that the annexation movement is making he will not hereafter insert advertisements of considerable headway in Montreal the Quebec Chronicle says :- It is possible that there are merchants in Montreal favourable to annexation inasmuch as there are some who are hostile to British .ule; but that they are numerous we deny; and, as speaking of the population of Lower Canada, nothing can be farther from the truth. These sensational amusements are to be deprecated at are intended to impart. Journalists should have any time, but they have an especially mischievous tendancy at a time when our domestic politics are means so vile and wicked.? It is a disgraceful unhinged, and an effort is being made to establish fact that nearly every secular journal in Canada, the constitution upon a permament and more homogeneous basis. When poison is thus thrown broadcast to the winds, it is sure to alight on some congenial soil, or in places where no antidote or truthful refutation will ever reach. Its dissimina- religious papers do not refuse to devote their tion is a somewhat ignoble avocation, and we re- columns to these immoral advertisements. The gret to find our respected cortemporaay lending country is filled with abortionists and quacks of his columns to a work in everyway unpatriotic and anti-monarchical,"

holding of a convention for the consideration of fit and the physical and moral ruin of their the question of a Legislative Union of the Mari- dupes. An incalculable amount of evil has retime Provinces, in the face of the facts that must sulted from the publicity given by our newscertainly be in their possession, is really absurd. papers to the announcements of medical quacks Prince Edward Island has positively declared and their filthy publications, and those who, for that she will have nothing to do with the scheme, sake of a few dollars, admit such advertisements the government of Nova-Scotia have little confident their columns cannot be held guiltless.dence in it, and even the leading men in the Op- Transcript. position ranks regard it as a measure of questionable advantage, and altogether unattainable. vile annexationists in Cauada, says : 'The loyalty There is no disputing all this, for proof is not be- of Canadians is firm and true, and as well might yond the reach of the doubting. The union we you ask England itself to pull down its own proud require is one that will give us a nationality, at flag and humbly crave the protection of Russia the same time that it will increase our trade, de- or of France, as to expect Canada to humbly velope our resources, and open up the country for seek admittance into a nation that has calumnisettlement. The opposition to the Quebec ated and slandered us; that has more than once scheme in Nova-Scotia was not so much attribu- wantonly invaded our shores and tried to desolate table to the fondness for the smaller union, as to our homes and from whom we cannot look for certain conditions in the large one deemed ob- either partiality or favor. Let our commotion jectionable. The doubts of the sceptical on these mongers be told that we are now a happy, a prospoints will very likely ere long be removed, and the scheme will receive the assent of a large ma- no change, and least of all such a change as they jority of the Nova-Scotia people. The fate of would bring us. the convention to which the government of the Province have decided to send delegates, it is not

difficult to foresee. As matters at present stand, we believe that it will be a failure.-St. John Newsr

A NEW BOTANY BAY .- One of the latest developments of English humanitarianism consists in sending convicts to Ganada by way of getting rid of them. Juvecile offenders are the favorites for exportation to Canada for the present. This trick of getting off boy-thieves to a Colony was formerly played at the expense of New Zealand. where the boys sent out learnt the batives to steal. To such perfection did the Macries carry the art, that the Governor's levee was converted into a sort of Alsatia; a converted chief of great influence is said to have picked his Excellency's pocket, and the zeal of another was manifested in robbing the Bishop of a gilt any further importations of Parkhurst lads and Pentonville alumni; and Canada must do the than send him here in the surreptitious and clan- Mary's Argus. destine manner they now do. Infinitely better, STARTLING-IF TRUE.-Le Courrier gives too, would it be that full-grown convicts should

ENCOURAGING IMMORALITY .- The publisher of the Brockville Monstor has appounced that questionable character. In reference to this a western exchange says :-- " Such a refusal shows the moral character of this public organ. Unscrupulous periodicals, for the sake of a few dollars, do not hesitate to give publicity to advertisements which should never meet the public eye, on account of the permissions knowledge they a nobler aim than that of making money by from the Globe downwards, is filled with the advertisements of medical quecks and child-murderers, and announcements of publications of the, most beastly character; and even some so-called every description from the other side, and with an unscrupulous press to help them, they pursue The action of the Government in favoring the their miquitious business to their own great pro-

> The Napanee Standard, speaking of the few perous, and a contented people, and that we seek

RATHER & DROUTHY PLACE .- A COICESpondent of the Belleville Intelligencer spent the Queen's Birthday in Brockville, and furnishes the following calculation to exemplify the heat of the day and the dryness of the people. Emmett told Lord Norbury if all the blood he had caused to be spilled were callected in one grand reservoir his Lordship might swim in it. And we might say with some degree of truthfulness that if all the liquor strong and weak, small beer and strong beer, rye and proof, sherry and port, brandy and claret, together with forty rod, and tangle leg, that was drank in Brockville on the Queen's Birthday, were collected into one grand reservoir, it would furnish a basin of sufficient depth and width by which the Brockville Rifles could be floated to Belleville and back by any ordinary vessel.

COAL OIL DISCOVERIES. - Whether infuenced by the example of the St. Mary's Coal Bible. The Colonists finally declared against Oil Company, or the success of late prospecting operations, we will not say, but oil speculatars bave leased, we learn, nearly all the land on both same unless the country is to be deluged with sides of river Thames from London to within a crime and teachers of evil are to be let loose few miles from this town, the consideration being amongst the rising generation to the permanent every tenth barrel of the oil which men of expeinjury of the whole country. Infinitely better rience feel assured can be had in large quantities would it be that the English should make this an for the boring. All this is very encouraging, but openly proclaimed penal settlement, and thus put we would like to see more drilling and less specuour citizens upon their guard against the convict lation going on in this neighborhood. - St.

currency to a statement that Messrs. Bai

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S ANNUAL GRAND PIC NIC, WILL BE HELD IN GUILBAULT'S GARDENS (Head of St. Lawrence Main Street), ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 5th JULY, A splendid List of GAMES is being made out, and will be published in a few days. Two BANDS (Brass and Quadrille) have been engaged. 12 Proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes. Tickets 25 conte ; Ohildren, half-price. For particulars, see hand Bille P. M. CASSIDY, Rec.-Sec.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 3rd of July. KP A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. Ey Order, F. N. CASSIDY, 740. Sec Rec. Secretary. OPENING OF THE NEW HALL OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE RLEURY STREET, SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 11th, A MUSICAL & DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. THE MEMBERS of the English Acedemy will repeat, by request, "THE HIDDEN GEM," a Drama in two Acts by H. E. the late Oardinal Wiseman. The Gollege Choir, assisted by an efficient Orchesera, will be under the direction of Signor Baricelli. Admision, 25 cents: Reserved Seats 50 cents. Tickets can be had at the principal Booksellors, at Dalton's News Depot, and at the College. Doors open at Seven ; Performance to commence at Eight P.M. JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in-Chancery,

CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W. TP Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 32, 1865. THE SUBSURIBER begs leave to inform his Castomers and the Public that he has just received, a a OHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With FLOUR, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, S With & WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a callat 128 Commissioner Street.

N. SEANNON

THISVES AND BURGLARS .- The Kingston Whig says that the police authorities of that city have positive information of a gang of thieves and burg'ars being in that city awaiting an opportunity of perpetrating their perarious designs. It advises merchants and others to secure their safes at night. The advice is not a bad one at all. It is well known that a great influx of such characters has been caused by the termination of the American war, and it may be prudent for merchants in other cities as well as Kingston, just at the present time, perhaps, to exercise a little caution.

DEATH OF A VETERAN .- An id man, named Jose Moraliso, died in the parish of Ste. Pie a day or two ago at the advanced age of 104 years. Deceased was a native of Madrid but had served many years in the army under the Emperor Napoleon. He was taken prisoner; at Badajos by the British forces, and like

harping upon the string of emigration, we have been trying to investigate the matter in our own locality and we find that Waterloo instead of decreasing in population is steadily on the increase. The influx of Canadians from the French parishes is very marked and hardly a day passess but what a squad of young men is seen marching through our streets, dusty, and with their budgets containing their extra clothing under their arm. They obtain work readily -a large number of men being employed about the depot. It is certainly a good sign for the place, when it is almost impossible to rent a house, as is the case here at present, every place being crammed full.-Weterloo, C.E., Advertiser-

ANTICIPATED RAID ON THE BANKS .- The close of the war in the United States has thrown upon society as worthless a lot of vagabonds as could be found anywhere. Perhaps the worst number of this very bad lot are to be found among the genus ' crimp,' alias ' bounty jumper.' Every citizen who has his eyes in the right place must every day see that we are just now pretty well stocked with these vagabonds. Their moneymaking pursuits having been put an end to by the stoppage of the war, they are open for all sorts of reckless and daring undertakings. It has come to the knowledge of the police authorities that one of the schemes concocted by these scoundrels is the robbery of one or more of the city banks in the day time; and it is not without good grounds for the belief that it is now made public. No harm can thus be done, whilst those particularly interested may be awakened to a consciousness of their danger and the possibility of such a scheme being carried out successfully. All the bank managers and brokers should be prepared for consequences of this nature. In some of the banks, where there are only a few young men as clerks, there would be no difficulty whatever in a few bold men securing in a tew minutes, the large amount of money which, during office hours,

is always exposed upon the desks. The managers of these institutions, warned of the danger, are understood to have made special preparation to guard against an attack which may come upon them when least expected. Indeed it seems that as a necessary measure of precaution fire-arms offices, especially during office hours. It is well and the imminent danger to be apprehended of a sudden attack upon them has had the effect of stirring up the directors, or managers, to the necessity of providing more effectual means for their security than ordinarily exist. - Toronto Leader.

The Madoc Mercury says that coal oil has lately been discovered in Tudor, near the Jordan, but that some speculators have taken the other man named Robinson, was saved by the dan, but that some speculators have taken the other man named Kobinson, was saved by the plete a good English Education will be Taught, in matter in hand, and are endeavoring to keep the beroism of Mich. Crowley, who lost his own life cluding Planotorie, Mosaic and Fancy Work. discovery secret.

be sent here instead of boys and young men from the reformatories and industrial schools. These lade are of the very worst and most hopelessly learned their trade early and therefore thoroughly so that while the grows-up man may be a young

criminal the boy is certain to be an old offender, hardened by repeated whippings, the result of repeated convictions before being put in the Reformatory or school of industry, being in Parkhurst or Pentonville or other places of Reformatory discipline. If voluntary exile to Canada or punishment for crime were offered by the English Courts as a choice to the convict, the case would not be half as bad as it is. If we got our Esq, of Montreal, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late young rogue in his natural state, bot from a thieves John M'Carthy, Esq. kitchen, a fence's crib, or a boozing ken, he would come to us with no worse taint of crime, and what good impulse natures may have given him would trainer of young pickpockets .- Quebce Mer mry. soul rest in peace.

WHEAT FLY .- We hear from Toronto that the wheat fly is exceedingly virulent in that part of the country, and that the finer descriptions of wheat, such as used to be grown, would in all probability be completely destroyed, as the fly is jects in the streets. It is, however, fortunate that a great deal of the wheat sown in that neighborhood is of a new description, and so far, observations upon it have led to the conclusion that it has not been injured. The fly, moreover, has appeared somewhat earlier than usual, and thence it is hoped that the spring wheat will not be sufficiently advanced to suffer from its ravage .---Montreal Herald.

On Monday last Geo. Dix paid a visit to the Montreal Seminary, of which he was a pupil, many years ago. An address was presented to him by the pupile. On Monday evening he went many other prisoners of war, came out to Lower should be always available at banks and exchange to Quebec, had an interview with the Governor Canada, where he has since resided. General on Tuesday P.M., and dined with bim EXIGRATION .- Since our contemporaries have been that the warnings they have received in reference in the evening at Spencer Wood. On Wednesto the insecure nature of our banking institutions day evening be returned to Montreal, and left again at 3.30 on his return to New York .--Gazetts, 23rd June.

> which they were cleaning out at the time. An- pupils to merit a continuance of the same. in the attempt.

Brothers, the great London capitalists, who are creditors of the Corporation of Quebec to a very large amount, have sent out a petition to the depraved of the English criminals, as they have Provincial Legislature, praying for the abolition of the present municipal system and the appointment of Commissioners.

Birth.

In this city, on the 32nd instant, Mrs. P. F. Phelan, of a daughter

Married,

On the 19th instant, at the Church of the Navivity of the B. V. Mary, Williamstown, by the Rev. J. J. M.Ourthy, prother to the bride, Alexander Shannon,

Died.

Lost his life on the 5th instant, while in the act of trying to save James, aged 16 years nearly, the son

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, June 27, 1865

Flour-Pollards, \$3,55 to \$3,90 ; Middlings, \$4.00 \$4,20; Fine, \$4,25 to \$4,50; Super., No. 2 \$4,50 to \$4,55; Superfine \$5,00 to \$5,35; Fancy \$5,60 to bability be completely destroyed, as the fly is \$5,70, Extra, \$5,80 to \$5,90; Superior Extra \$6,10 to covering even lamp posts and other similar ob- \$6,20; Bag Flour, \$3,00 to \$3,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,50 to \$4,60: Wheat-U. Canada Spring \$1,03 to \$1,07.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,20 to \$5,25; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$5,65; Pearls, in demand, at \$5,40 to \$5,45.

- Butter-Store packed in small packages at 16c o 18c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c. Eggs per doz, 15c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.
- Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c
- Bacon, OOc to OOc. Pork-Quiet: New Mess, \$20,00 to \$21,621; Prime Mess, \$17,50 to \$00; Prime, \$10,50 to \$00,00.

Dressed Hogs, per 100 loa.		Th
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$6,00 to \$9,00	temb
Straw,	\$2,50 to \$4,50	l Ju
Beef, live, per 100 lbs	7,50 to 8,00	
Sheep, clipped, each,	\$4,00 to \$6,00	
Lamb.	2,50 to 3,50	
Calves, each,	\$4,00 to \$6,00	AN

MISS LAWLOR'S DAY SCHOOL.

DREADFUL AFFAIR.-Last week, in the MISS LAWLOR respectfully informs the public that township of Otonabee, John Crowley, Patrick she still continues her SOHOOL on the Corner of M'OORD and WILLIAM STREETS. She sincerely Crowley, Mich. Crowley and Patrick Murty, thanks the public for their kind patronage towards came to their death by inhaling foul air in a well her, and hopes by her strict care and attention to her

> All the Elementary branches necessary to com-Jare 9 1865. lm.

والمحاربة ويعيره وأتأث والمتحا ومحا

Montreal, May 25, 1864.	13m.
PEOVINCE OF CANADA, ? In the Sap District of Richelieu, 5	erior Court.
Dame MATHILDA CELINA	DEROUIN,
	Plaint U;
٧.,	
WILLIAM MENICHOLS, chas WIL	LIAM KELLY, Defendant.
PUBLIC NOTION is bushe winter t	has an ention for
PUBLIC NOTIOE is hereby given t Separation as to Property (ou separation	aretian de hiert)
has been this day instituted in th	e name of Dame
Mathilda Celina Derouin, of the To	wa of Sorel, in
the District of Richelien, wife of Wi	lliam McNichols,
alias William Kelly, Trader, of	the same place,
against hor said husband, under No.	693, and will ba
returnable before this Court on	the TWENTY-
SECOND of June instant.	
Sorel, 10th Jano, 1865.	0 (0) 0)
BONDY FAUTEUX &	
Autorneys for Plaintiff,	
Derouin	57.
	57.
COLLEGE OF REG	IOPOLIS
KINGSTON, C.W.,	
Under the Immediate Supervision	
E. J. Horan, Bishop of Ki	ng the Atgut GCD
1. J. 1. J. Horan, Dienop of 10	

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 o the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction 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 OPEN

to the Pupile.

TERMS:

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

Use of Library during stay, \$2. he Annual Session commences on the let Sepber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. 1ly 21st, 1861.

GOVERNESS.

Officer's daughter wishes to meet with an engagement as resident GOVERNESS in a private Family or School. Acquirements-English, French, Drawing, Music (Vocal and Instrumental.) Address - Gamma, Bex 52, Brampton, C.W. April 30, 1865.

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 Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan, 17, 1864.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 80, 1865

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OII FRANCE.CIMAL The Emperor of France had returned to Paris.

A STATE AND A S

76

Lis within our own knowledge that among the Catholics of France there has been a very strong impression that Prince Napoleon's vehement attacks in the Senate upon the Holy Sea, the Fontilical Govern-ment and the Temporal Power, were but the unrestrained expression of the sumperors feelings and sentiments; and whenever a doubt was thrown out as to the justice of this inference, the answer was ready, "Would the Prince have dared to say so-and-so, if he did not know that the Emperor would not be offended." or 'if the Emperor had not told him to do so.' Even the suppression of the Speech at Ajaccio by the Monitcur was not sufficient to exculpate the Emperor from complicity in its extravagances. 'That was the Empress Regent's act,' was the exclamation heard on all sides, but see how quietly the Emperor takes it. It in true the Emperor gave no rapid vent to passion. That is not his nature or his art. Imperiurtable calmness is his characteristic. But it is evident that the Ocrsican harangue in favor of democracy, irreligion, and a vindictive policy towards those foreign Powers whom Prince Napoleon hates, created bitter resentment in Algeria. It breathes through every line of the Emperor's letter, which will be found in another part of our present impression. The blow came slowly, but it fell with crushing force. The A jaccio speech was in fact the culmination of a long sources of outrages against decancy by Prince Nupoleon; and the Emperor, seeing the fatility of all his efforts to restrain his cousin's acts within the bounds of moderation, and to impress upon him a proper 18gard for the interests of the Empire and the feelings of others whose cumity it is not prudent to arouse resolved at last to administer a reprimand which would render a repetition of the unpleasant chastisemont unnecessary. And that there should be no room for mistaka misconception, or misrepresentation, as to the Emperor's sentiments on the occasion, the crushing rebuke was published in the most conspicuous part of the Monifeur. That the missile hit its mark home is evidenced by the Prince's conduct. Without a day's delay he resigned all the public offices which he held, and it is said that he remains a Senator and a Member of the Connell only because he cannot divest himself of those dignities which by the Conatitution are inherent in him as a Prince of the Imperial Family in the line of succession to the throne. - Weekly Aegister.

It is stated that Pien-Pien means to quit France, at all events, for the present, and to seek a nome in Italy. Wherever he goes he cannot embarrass the Emperor much more than he has done any day these seven years. He has been always getting himself and the Government into hot water : and, as the Emperor. with great truth, observes, his political programme in Oorsica could please none so much as the deadliest onemies of the Empire. The Princess Clothilde is suid to be afflicted by the mischlevous pranks of her hushand, and we can readily believe it. The Prince's hottor to the Emperor was published in La Presse alone, his friend Emile de Girardia not having committed himself by any praises upon the Corsican speech, and being thus more free than the Prince's protege, the infidel Querolt, of the anarchical Opinion Nationale, where inflated panegyrics upon the Imperial oration which he published in fail, had 30 irritated the Empress Regent that she ordered the suppression of the paper, which it escaped only by a flaming profession of loyalty by Guerolt before the docroo could have been prepared. The latitude given to that infidel print and its revolutionary ally, the oqually infide! Siecie, while Oatholic journals have been suppressed or only allowed to breathe, has been one of the scandals of the Ministry of the Interior under the Duc de Fersigny and his successors.- Weekly Register.

The Independance Belge writes in the following terms of the Emperor's letter to the Prince Napoleon : It is a disavowal as complete in spirit and as clear and precise in form as could be desired by the most sections adversaries of the ideas of the Vice President of the Privy Council, those who, in the government, the senate, and the press, have been excited by his words as though by an ultra-demago, sical and revo-Intienary manifesto. The Ohief of the State takes the opportunity of recalling the severo discipline retablished by Napoleon I. in his family is order to present divergence of will and action, and of declaring that honceforth he himself does not intend to deviate from the rule of conduct adopted in this respect by the founder of his dynasty. It is easy to understand the impression that must have been made on the Prince by the terms of the Imperial missive, the warning it terminates with, and the official publicity given to it. He at once replied in a letter of a few lines, announcing, in the simplest and most laconic terms, his the Italian difficulty, and without reference to the in-resignation as President of the Privy Council, and as terests or counsel of the great Gatholic Powers. This President of the Commission of the Universal Exhibi--tion of 1967. This incident is the event of the day, Halie, the Alpi, and several other of the more modeand we need not say it has caused an immense sensation in Paris. No trace of this should, however, be have actually had the impudence to circulate a sort of looked for in the French journals, which prudently abstain from all reflactions upon such a delicate matter. Without wishing to occupy ourselves more than they do with certain aspects of the fresh misenderstanding between the Emperor and his cousin, we cannot refrainfrom expressing, from a general point of view, our regret that a political programme which God's time, and that the Church's triumph is a matter limits itself to praise of the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting should be repudiated by and to the Catholic Reaction, which is everywhere the sovereign of France, and regarded by him as serv- in Italy setting strongly in, and calling for fosterege ing only the enemies of his governmont. Vesterday (Saturday), at the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, where, naturally enough, the incident which has just taken place in the highest regions of power was the one subject thought of, several deputies among those val of the conciemnation of Prince Napoleon. But the mejority thought it would be a misplaced interfarence, and no proposal was made.

ise finalti pertainly will not fail. PARIS JUNE 1 .- The Patrie of tels evening says :-"We'are authorized to deny the statement that SACRILEGE. - At Parma a few nights back some General Bourbaki would be sent to Mexico with impious persons carried off one of the figures of the

10,000 men." La France of this evening says that the mission of M. Eloin was to acquaint the King of the Belgians with the sad affair of Taccambaro, and to give preciae information to the Emperor Napoleon, King Leopold, and the Emperor of Austria as to the real state of Mexico. M. Eloin was also directed to assure President Johnson that it is the sincere desire of the Emperor Maximilian to maintain friendly relations with the United States. It is said that M. Eloin had occasion to congratulate himself on the reception he had experienced from President Johnson.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times under the date of June 8th, writes as follows :-- It is certain that the Mexican agent who arrived in Paris was sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico. The menacing attitude of the Americans and the fear of his Mejesty that war would be declared by the United States, now that the war with the South is over. The French Government has therefore, given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly, that Mexico is under the protection of France. That France will not allow any power to attack it. The filibusters and advonturers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken, be hanged or shot, without mercy, and the United States government, whose good faith France of course does not doubt, will act wisely as well as humanely, by doing all in its power to keep her subjects from injuring her protege. The Washington Cabinet, probably has no desire at this time to be on bad terms with this country, and will no doubt, sot prudently in this affair. The language and tono of France is what may be called decidedly energetic. It may not be literally correct, us I mentioned, but is substantially so.

PRIVILIGIS OF ANBLESADORS -A Case of a rather serious pature has occurred in Paris, and may lead to a yery awkward complication. An Attache of the Russian Emb_ssy was stabbed some little time ago in his office, and the French and Russian Governments both claim the right of trying the criminal-the former on the ground that the assault having been committed in Paris comes naturally under French law, and the latter that, insemuch as the crime was committed by a Bussian subject upon another Russian subject, within the privileged precincts of the Embassy the case ought to be sent to St. Petersburg for trial. The French Government having refused the extradition demanded, the Attaches of the Embassy who witnessed the attempt announce their intention not to the 11th of May, and on the 12th, at break of day, appear at the trial. The difficulty thus raised is a the town was surrounded by the military, and three serious one. The members of the legation cannot be hundred of the principal inhabitants arrested, put in arrested, and it the Russian authorities persist in the course they have commenced the assassin will have to be discharged - unless, indeed, no can be induced to cri. previous emeate, and with the prisoners who have minate himself after the manner of French law. A similar case a short time ago occurred in London. A accessition of Reaction. Gutside Palermo no one summons was applied for against a servant of the dares stir out a'one. Men go armed to the teeth summons was applied for against a servant of the French Ambassador for an assault, but the police magistrate, to whom the application was made was compelled to refuse it, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction over the servants of the Embassy, and | The military authorities accuse the Prefects of inertalso because the house of the Ambassador is regarded as the territory of the country which he represents.

INGENIOUS INVENTION .- The Fiench journals are all repeating a story about an Englishman who has gone over to Paris to get a patent for a new pickpocket rap-a faise pocket made on the plan of an eel-basket. Dishonesty can slip in its band, but cannot draw it back, and so is caught in flagrante delicio. The inventor caught one thiel, a young womar, in an omnibus, but he let her off.

France has issued similar instructions to those given by the English Government for the withdrawal of protection from Confederate ships of war.

In French political circles the latest news from America is considered very serions. The policy to which President Johnson appears to be pledged with respect to the late leaders of the Confederates is regarded as affording but little hope that his foreign relations will be managed with more discretion than be has shown in the conduct of the internal affairs of the States. Recent arrests of officers of the Confederate army have created a painful impression in France, and the Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says that the course adopted by the United States Government strengthens the belief that the civil war will be followed by a reign of terror in the States.

ITALY.

to give to all the example of submission: AIn this he | consisting of Venetian emigrants, have appeared on the frontier, and are being chased by the Italian troops. 10 - Lancesore Free Cost - Tall Tall Madonna exposed in the streets of that oity, plundered two others, and profaned three more. The Bishop of the diocese ordered Masses for three days as a reparation, in which the population took part. Rous - The great musician, Listz, now that he has entered the ecclesiastical state, is about to be appointed Maestro di Capella of the Sixtine Chapel choir, Rome, whom it is to be hoped he will restore to their ancient fame .- Weekly Register.

At last the Vegezzi question is reported on good authority to be settled, and the aforesaid diplomatist is to come to Rome with what he considers to be an official character, a point however which will be ignored here, as an envoy from such a personage as the King of Italy" can only be held as coming ex partibus infidelium. I am told that the Holy Father showed to Count Andrea Alborgetti the autograph letter he received from Victor Emmannel in answer to his fatherly appeal. This interesting document, which extends over four pages of closely-written letpaper, will be a great acquisition for the " Collectanea" of some future Father Theiner, if only as a specimen of the crude polygiotism of "the King of Italy," who it seems unbosomed himself to the Pope in Italian, French, and Piedmontese according to the shape his ideas took best in these three modes of expression. I believe he tried first to write in Italian, as befitted his newly assumed title; then went off into French, in which he received what education he was susceptible of, and finished off in Piedmontese, which is after all his ordinary language.-However, the poor man's good intentions may be taken for what they are worth in any form. May he only find at last sufficent manly spirit to carry them out ! It will require immense perseverance on his part to combat the raging opposition of the depraved men with whom he has shared his power, if he has not even almost entirely yielded it .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The ceremonies with which the miraculous liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius is attended have just been concluded at Naples. They were celebrated with great pomp. A large concourse of people, whose recollected and orderly demeanour attested their piety, were present on the occasion.

At Palermo a serious emeute has taken place, and the National Guard and the troops with great difficulty succeeded in restoring tranquillity. At Corlecte there was a great Royalist meeting on irons, and carried off to the dungeons of Palmero, already swarming with the arrests consequent on the been there two, three, four and even five.years on to their farm or counting house. Priests are shot at the altar, merchants at their desks, workmen in the fields, and no one seems able to devise a remedy. tia, and of favouring Reaction. The Prefects say that the hatred excited by the generals is alienating all population; and the Dovere, a Mazzinian paper of Genoa, says this morning- The recent excesses of General Fallavicino in the Calabrias carried out by order of the Minister and based on the Legge Pica, would be simply impossible under the worst of despotisms. Justice, honour and humanity are daily trodden under foot by him.'

This is a fair quotation, coming, not from a clerical journal but from one whose devotion to the Italian cause is above suspicion.

The juges d'instruction have sent 57 of the guilty man accused of the Cosenza proces for trial before the nigh court of Naples at the coming assizes. At the head of the list stand four excellent priests-the Commendatore Talos and Colonel Pre.ti. Against these unhappy men there is no proof save a few insignificant letters, written in cypher, ansigned, unaddressed, and in printed charactors so that identification of handwriting is impossible, which were stolen by the accomplices of Fillipeck lust year from the lodgings of Baron Cosenza in Rome. The letters referred to private affairs and were in no way connected with politics. But forgery is never wanting when a conviction is wished for. The depositions of Ottavio Tangreti who, poor old wrotch, gave it under torture

in 1861, will probably be brought forward. I shall

The mystery of the Road murder is thus explained. The confession, of Constance, Kent, and the in a great measure, unexplained. There is an explanation current in the locality, which certainly gives a more consistent account of the painful delicacy of the dicclosures it makes. As the story is sure, however to get abroad sooner or later, we can find no reason for longer witholding it. The circumstances, as they are reported to us, are these : Mr. Kent, who is an illegitimate son of H. R. H. the late Duke of Kent, was provided for by an appoint-ment as Inspector of Factories. While going his rounds he formed an intimacy with a factory girl of singular personal attractions, and having her educated as a governess for his children, he made her Mrs. Kent after the death of his first wife. The step-mother, it is said exhibited even less consideration for the children of his first wife than is ordinarily expected in like circumstances, humiliating them by requiring of them the most menial domestic duties. Miss Kent was of a most stubborn spirit and rebelled against the regimen prescribed for her. The conflict came to a crisis on the day preceding the murder, when, it is said. Mrs. Kent whipped her severely, and it was while smarting under the pain and indig-nity thus inflicted, that she conceived the full revenge of murdering her step mother's darling child. As the story goes, a domestic, to whom local suspicion

has all along been attached, met the frightful crime and then became aware of what had been done.-She was induced to keep the secret, and the father and mother had each, of course, their own reasons for adopting the same course. It is frightful to think that the self-accused murderess, known to be such by her own father, and two other members of his household should have been living in the family with them, so long after, her presence at table constantly reminding them of the awful secret they held in common; and if this account be true, it can scarcely be wondered at that they took the earliest opportunity of getting her removed out of their sight. - English paper.

The Army and Navy Gazette, referring to the surrender of the last Confederate General, says that, by this event, the Federal troops have been brought face to face with the French outposts on the Rio Grande. The same paper denounces what it terms the blood thirsty designs of President Johnson, but thinks he will shrink from the horrid prescription he threatens to carry out when the lists of Southern men are made out. The punishment of the Southern leaders is already terrible enough with failure, ruin and exile.

An old veteran, Duncan Wallace, has died in the Oarlisle workhonse. He was born in 1769, and while master of a merchant vessel was taken prisoner by the French. He escaped in the following year, and was returning home to be married when he was ' pressed' and sent on board Nelson's ship, by whom he was made quartermaster. He was present in forty actione, including St. Vincent, Copenhagen, Trafal gar, and Algiers ; and was wounded thirteen times. Being discharged at his own request in 1816 he was refused a pension .- Guardian.

THE REV. HOGH M'NETLE .- Some time ago the Rev Canon M'Neile was charged by the editor of the Church Review with having written an anonymous letter to him in which he dubbed himself 'a great and good man.' The charge created a great sensation among the Rev. Canon's friends ; but it remained unchallenged until the the recent meeting of the Ghurch Mission Society at Liverpool, when the Rev. Ganon volunteered the following explanation :- 'Sir, it will be in the recollection of some of our friends that two or three months ago I made a speech on the open church movement, which had been so pressed on the public, in which I took the liberty to contrast the practice and the theory of his Grace the Archbishop of York. That speech of mine was assailed by two editors of Tractarian newspapers, the Church Review and the Church Times. They knew themselves their motives; I only know their language. (Applause.) Their language was nothing short of abusive. Sir, 1 got those papers sent to me by whom I do not know ; but they were sent to me and it so happened that, just when I had read them and was wondering at the amount of abuse that could be heaped into the leader, a messenger came from the printers with a whole parcel of the Christian Ministry. There were newspapers on my table, and there were the tracts just come in. I had read the article, and I folded up two tracts and eaclosed them to each of the editors, with, as nearly as possible, these words : ' The editor of the Church Review having manifested his appreciation of a good man, the sender of this tract thinks it a pity that he should not be supplied with materials for another eulogium,' with a note of admiration. The thing was done impromptu and instanter. I kept no copy, and caunot be sure of the exact words, but they were to this effect, and no more. I challenge the publicetion of them. I do justify the writing of them. (Applause.) That is the mouse. Now you have heard the mountain. (Laughter.) Now, what more shall I say? I think I may say this-that a polished file provokes a splenetic viper, and when the two came together it is very easy to know which of them will suffer by the guawing. (Loud laughter.)' The charge it will be seen, is thus virtually admitted. - Western Morning News.

principles of the Gospel, . which are designed to elevate the Oross, establish the kingdom of Ohrist, and other circumstances brought to light in connection ultimately to overthrow the whole system of error. with this extraordinary case, leave the mystery still Resolved. That the fearful growth of the Papacy. both as an ecclesiastical and civil power in this land s well calculated to awaken the fears and arouse the mighties energies of the entire Protestant community and calls imperiously for the adoption of measures at once timely and adequate to the emergency, so that we may, under the Divine blessing be enabled to counteract the secret and malign influence of the man of sin, and present an unbroken front of the army of truth against this system of corruption which is hourly girding itself for the approaching conflict.

The second second second

Resolved, That it is our candid judgment that the present is our auspicious moment to inaugurate such a measure, and that while we would not presume to dictate, we would most respectfully request the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in thit city to put forth a suitable deliverance. upon these important subjects; and to take steps to have such action concurred in by other branches of our American Protestant Church, so as to bring about the formation of a great National Protestant League, which by its constitution, shall be fully ap to the urgent demands and necessities of time.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of four ministers and three laymen, be appointed by this meet. ing to present this subject to the General Assembly and to be associated with a similar committee, to be appointed by that body, in devising plans by which a general and concerted movement of all the Protestant forces of the land may be brought about, and a bold vigorous and continuous protest, by word and act shall be enunciated against both infidelity and Roman Catholicism, the arch chemies of truth in the midst of the professing Ohurch of Gou, and archtraitors to civil and religious freedom throughout the world.

Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. T. C. Strong, of New York ; Rev. P. Breed, of Philadelphia; Rev. S J. Wilson, of the Alleghany Theological Seminary, and Rev. Dr. N. West, of Brooklyn. The resolutions were Unanimobily adopted:

On motion of Rev. Dr. Paxton, the following gentlemen were chosen as the above committee : Rev. Dr. N. West, Rev. Dr. Breed, Rev. Dr. Green, Rev. Dr. S. J. Nichols, Hon. Robert McKnight, Hon. H. H. Leavitt, and Hon. A. E. Chamberlain .- Bostors Empire.

A Uprrespondent of the Boston Journal says :-- The minister of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Concord, N H, Rov J L Hatch, Laving ventured boldly to advocate negro suffrage in his pulpit last Sunday, as a measure absolutely necessary, in order to complete the emancipation of the elaves and enable them to protect their own rights and interests, prominent members of the society have called a meeting of the parish, with the determination to shut him out of the pulpit hereafter. The clergyman had been previously warned by these men not to preach any more anti-slavery sermons, or there would be trouble. Rev. Mr Stewart, of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, N II, was recently dismissed in a very summary manner for the same offence.

YANKER OFFICERS .-- A prominent eastern newspaper charges that our officers at Charleston have been guilty of robbery, in taking plate, books, furniture, and so forth, from private houses. It is too late in the day to enter complaint in this matter. The evil has been done, and it is now past remedy. There are men in Chicago who have been three years in the field, and who, on salaries of from \$100 to \$500 per month, have been able to erect brick blocks costing from thirty to fifty thousend dollars. There are familles in this city who, before the war, were in streightened circumstances, and who, during the war, have been the unsalaried officials of great charitable organizations, but who now are living surrounded by every luxary, and enjoying, if not a fortune, at least a competence.

It is so in Chicago, and it is probably so in other places. Some of our gallant patriots both male and female, have made a good thing cut of the war and its charities; and it is entirely useless now for our well meaning contemporary to set up the cry of 'stop, thief .-- Chicago Times.

Alluding to the Convention to be held in Detrict next July, the Economist says that the invitation has been accepted by upwards of thirty Boards of Commerce, including those of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and the second Tuesday of July has been agreed upon as the time for meeting. The British provinces are expected to be fully and ably represented on the occasion. We are glad to witness a movement that will afford an opportuaity for remedy. ing the unwise course of Congress in voting the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. How far this convention may be intended to correct that blunder we are not isformed ; but this much is cortain, then it indicates a disposition to continue a reciprocal commerce with our Provincial neighbors. The only fault in the existing treaty is that, on both sides, it excludes too many articles from from free interchange. The true interest of both countries lies in admitting all the products of each other entirely free of duties; but unfortugately both Governments have based their revenue largely upon customs duties, which on both sides gave rise to difficulties in making the reciprocity equal. We trust our boards of trade will be represented by men who understand that the advantages to the United States are not confined to our exports to the Privinces. That is one of the exploued errors of a falso economy. It is as important to us that the provinces should be open to sell us anythi g it is to our interest to purchase as it is that they should be free to buy anything we can offer them cheaper than others. If there he anything Canada can sell to us cheaper than we can produce the same commodities ourselves, let nothing limit our freedom to buy it; for by such purchase we effect a saving of both labour and money and economise wealth, The same view too should control the representatives of the Provinces. Really, the great point for both parties to aim at, is to secure a market in which they can pur. chase cheaper than at home. That being seured, there need be no fear about the exports ; for our economy in buying in the cheapest market will enable us all the better to compete as sellers. We buy but to sail again; and the only way by which we can be enabled to sell commodities cheap is to procure them cheap. There are certain things which Canada can produce obeaper than cargelves, and others which the United States can produce cheaper than Cauada; and the main purpose of a treaty of commerce between the two countries should be to admit of the uprestricted interchange of such commodities. As, however, it :s impossible to say, definitely, what such commodities are, and as there are constant changes in the relative prices of all the products, as between the two countries, it becomes necessary in order to ensure the fullest possible advantage, that all products should be ad-mitted to free interchange. Nothing is more certain then that neither party will either buy from or sell to the other, except for an advantage; so that only good could result from unrestricted intercourse. Those are the views that will prevail in the coming Convention, if it be composed of the simplest rudiments of political economy .- N. Y. Economist.

The Nord takes a very different view of the mattor. It says - " After the almost universally unfavourable emotion produced both in France and leon's letter is sure beforehand to be everywhere

welcomed with the utmost satisfaction. The Paris papers are very chary of their comments. The Union says that " the letter of the Chief of the State appears to be one of the most important signs of the present political situation." The Avenir National seve :-

We might vainly seek, even in the history of the first empire, such an admonition addressed to a personage of such elevated rank in the State as Prince Napoleon. Never has a master spoken in louder tones or more authoritatively made a subject return to the path of duty and bierarchical subordination. Nevertheless it must be admitted that though the letter is severe it is just, and in completo conformity with the logic of the Imperial regime. In that regime there is " only one will and one action," that of the Emperor; by the side of that will every other will is inadmissable; by the side of that action all other action is unconstitutional. Prince Napoleon forgat when he spoke the Napoleonic tradition .-That tradition the Emperor knows, understands, and practises better than the Prince; he recalls it to him, he leads him back to it, and intimates to him that henceforth he will not deviate from it. Before the letter of the Emperor, Prince Napoleon, placed be-tween his clearly defined duty and his very vague aspirations had a strange bearing, an inexplicable language, a false position. The letter of the Em-Peror simplifies everything; the moral position of Prince Napoleon is changed; his attitude and his ing to attack Venetia and Tyrol. The news of the language will also change. By signifying that there are in his family but one will and one action the Emperor traces out for all their rule of conduct, and as first prince of the empire Prince Napoleon has

extract political capital from it by representing the Pope as desirous to compromise with the Revolution, and accept the statue que as a deficitive solution of is the tone taken within the last three weeks by the rate journais, and the National Committee of Rome complimentary address to His Holiness, claiming him as an advocate of Italian Unity ! Happily the Pope cares as little for the 'Hosanna' as for the 'Orucifige' of these worthies, having had ample experience of both, and will ' seek first the Kingdom of God and His glory,' knowing that all the rest will follow in so certain that it may sately be left to Providence

and organisation i.cm the head-quarters of the faith. The Mazzinian press knows better to believe in a conciliation between the Pope and the Revolution, and most of its organs are violently opposed to the negotistions which they justly consider as a conceswho are always ready to parade their zeal, talked of sion, not of Rome but of Italy. The Diritto and the making a demonstration, either collectively or indivi- Popolo d'Italia are violent in their demunciations of the dually, to the Empress, in order to show their appro- | treason to the National cause involved in the accrediting an envoy to the Pope, and are doing everything they can by a systematic disrepresentation of the air and scope of the proceedings to throw obstacles in the way of their being brought to any satisfactory conclusion. Therefore they represent the Pope as a Liberal, to detach the Legitimists, among whom are abroad by the speech at Ajaccio, the Emperor Napo- his warmest and stanchest supporters, or as opposed to all conciliation to prevent any reaction in favour of the Church among the honest supporters of the Dynasty of Savoy'in Upper Italy, or the many Italians who cling to the programme of a Confederation as the only one fulfilling the exigencies of Unity and

Autonomy at the same time. The accounts of Sicily are such as to make every thinking man question himself as to whether that programme must not soon be carried out by the forcible disruption of the Southern provinces, and at least of the Island.

FLORENCE Wedneeday, June 7 .- The Nuzione of today denies the rumours of changes in the ministry. The same journal publishes details of the negotiations with the Papal court. The Pope, it is stated, will appoint bishops to the vacant sees, but they will be presented by King Victor Emmanuel, and will make a declaration acknowledging bim as their Sovereign and recognising the kingdom of Italy. The Pope has consented to the suppression of some bishoprics, and the Italian Government will have the right to prevent the return of those prelates whose presence it may consider prejudicial to public safety. The Nacions believes these engagements will be verbal, and that no conventions will be signed either by Rome or Italy with the other Oatholic powers.

The Pall Mall Gazette says : It is generally believed at Vienna that Garibaldi and his friends are preparbounty offered is twenty lire, together with an al- to the Atlantic Telegraph" was drank with the ut-lowance for arms and ammunition. Several bands, most enthusiasm. - Times. May 30th.

PREDMONT .- The Piedmontess party are seeking to | keep your readers au courant of the proceeding; when they take place, as they threaten to be a worthy pa-

rallel to those of the great Frisia trial in 1862. The Arcu di Noe (Nespolitan Panch) was a capital caricature of America in a very dishevelled state, weeping over the bod, of Lincoln. Italy looks on and says, pointing to Garibaidi, who is represented as perfectly imbecile, ' You weep for your dead man I you are welcome to mine ' I am, however, heppy to say that Garibaidi is not only alive but intends (SB78 the Diritio), to favour us with an early re urn to the stage. In the mean time he is including in domestic felicity to a m at praiseworthy extent at Caprera, and has been visited by his Grace of Sutherland, who imparted to him the melancholy intelligence of President Lincoln's marder, which greatly affected him. He has consoled himself, however, by giving the rail-splitter's name to Teresita's last baby, as is duly chronicled in the Independente; and as I know how welcome all details regarding the hero are to Hoglish readers, (especially les grandes dames), I transcribe the above very touching particulars. His brother Michele, a Captain of a Genoese merchantman, his sons, daughters and daughter in-law ar - with bim, and the Rogish commission is buying out an old lady who has lived 25 years in Osprera that he may be "monarch of all he surveys .'- Weekly Register.

POLAND

EXECUTIONS AT WABSAW. - The Warsaw official journal of the 25th inst. states that the Abbe Brzosto, who had at the commencement of the Polish insurrection joined the insurgents as their chaplain, and who subsequenty commanded a band of 1,000 insurgents, at the head of whom he fought eight battles with the troops of the emperor, was lately cap. tured with arms in his hands. He was tried by courtmartial at Warsaw, sentenced to death and executed. The (Beial paper adds that another insurgent named Wilczynski, the intimate and devoted friend of the Abbe Brzosko, and who acted with him among the insurgents, was captured at the same time, septenced to death, and executed on the 24th May, in the town of Jokolowa in Podlachia. - Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. - Yesterday the last mile of this great cable was completed, and wound through the last of the covering machines, in the presence of a large number of distinguished visitors who had assempled to do honour to the occasion. --Beyond recording the fact of its completion, very little took place at the works of the Telegraph Company yesterday to call for special remark. All the most distinguished electricians and engineers. and all the leading scientific gentlemen who have so long watched and aided to the utmost of their power the promotion of this great scheme, were present, together with sil, or nearly all, the directors of the Telegraph Maintenance Company, Mr. Glass, as usual, receiving the visitors

After going all over the works yesterday, and inspecting all the apparatus, the visitors left the build-ings shortly before 6 o'clock, and were entertained existence of recruiting-offices for Garibaldians, at by the directors of the Telegraph Company at a ban-Prescia and Bergamo appears to be confirmed. The quet at the Ship at Greenwich, when "Success

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UNITED STATES.

A SECTARIAN WAR ON THE CATHOLIC CHUECH-Opening of Hostulities .- We have observed for some time past, that the Protestant Churches of the country, as well as the sectarian newspapers in their interest, have been endeavoring to get up a crusade against the Catholics. The affair is fast verging to the colminating point. The Old and New Presbyterian General Assemblies, in session at Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, are considerably exercised in mind on the subject. They are both full of fight, and now that the war is over with the rebels, they evidently want to kill somebody, and the Oatholics particularly.

As an indication of what is going on, we give place to the following report of the proceedings of a mass meeting' held in Pittsburg last week, in which the principal actors and speakers were delegates to the Old School Assembly, holding its session in that smoky city. We have no doubt it will be peculiarly edifying to

Archbishop Purcell, of this Diocese, who is regarded as an 'excessively' loyal man, and who has from the first been closely identified with the warlike parsons of other denominations, who now express such a holy horror at the "fearful growth of the Papacy.'

It would be exceeding refreshing to hear the Archbishop's views on the 'formation of a great National Protestant League !!

We copy from the Pittsburg Chronicle :

The mass meeting of Protestant Christians at the First Church, last evening, was attended by a very large audience.

Hon. H. H. Leavitt, of Cincinnati, presided. After devotional exercises, Judge Leavitt introduced the Rev. N. West, D D., of Brooklyn, who presented the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the widespread influence of Infidelity, in its vatious phases of bold Atheism and Ration listic Philosophy, which is now putting forth redoubled energies for its dissemination throughout every section of our land, calls for the prompt and nnied action of Evangelical Obristians, in a clear, bonest and uncompromising enunciation of the great cardinal docrines of grace, and a bold defense of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Resolved, That in the providence of God, we believe a solemn responsibility is now laid upon the Church of our Lord Jesus Obrist, in this country, to manifest her loyalty to the Great King, by maintaining inviolate and steadfast, both by the enunciation of the pulpit and the issues of the press the great | preferred death to doing so.

While the great elephant Hannibal was passing through Maryland, an ancient colored lady, who had never seen an elephant, met him on the road, and throwing up her hands in admiration, exclaimed, Bress do Lord, what things they do get up fur dis war!' The old la dy took him for a new Yankee invention.

WASHINGTON, May 21 .- Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who fired the first gun on Fort Sumpter, is dead .----He committed suicide near Richmond on Saturday last by blowing his head off with a gun. A memorandum was found among his papers, says the Richmond Republican, stating that he could not live under the Government of the United States-that he

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- JUNE 30. (865.

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TELL YOUR FRIENDS .- If you are a temperance man, don't be ashamed to acknowledge your principles boldly, before the world. If you experience any benefit or relief from the use of Downs' Vegetable Balsamie Elixir, let your friends know it that they may also have the benefit of using it. The Elixir is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Give it to your children for croup. Take it for hourseness and sore throat.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER -Throughout Spanish America, from Northern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exquisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perlume, but habitually, in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. By the way, we would hint to gentlemen, that when need in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the bearded ser' who have tender skins will also find it a real luxury after shaving. IF See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, of 'Murray & Lanman are upon over, it is label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. 498

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



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE

SURRENDER OF GENERAL LES,

Is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE the Price of his entire STOCK

FIFTEEN PER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends 1 and Unstomers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and espeeislly since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in sinding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither bave I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JUSEPH STREET, second door from M'GILL STREET. I call on any party in Cadada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time.--If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am new aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two Gane and engaged largely in the manufacture of Gane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Scat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows :- Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1,15, formerly \$1,30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The nsual line o discount will be allowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most ex-tensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to\$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60 to \$250 ; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Uak, Ash and Chesnut, with walnut carv-ing, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Pouliry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents do. ; Moss, Husk, Sea Gross and other common Mattrasses, from \$2,50 to \$6 each 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each ; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glass es, from \$1 to \$25 each, - with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Vincers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Ourled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every ar-ticle in the trade, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for firstclass furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of the year. To those in want of furniture I would say don't take my word, but call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice entirely unnecessary. TEEMS-Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper. Please call at

The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest ordination of Divine Providence; by Nothing BETTER. - Than Henry's Vermant Lini-ment for Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Nen-ralgia, Cholic, Diarchea, &c. The universal testi-mony of all who have used it is that they have never used anything they liked half as well. We do not warrant it to cure everything. In fact it is not in-tended as a panacea for all diseases, but for the arrange of the system, giving vigor and strength to the whether we sleep or wake, sallies briskly through the arteries, and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are respecting this great estential to the enjoyment of perfect health. Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause; and Jaundice, Indi-gestion, and all the harassing feelings attending Dyspepsia, which make life a burden, result from it. Suicide would rapidly follow suicide, if there was no cure. No one would suffer long, if he is able to obtain a bottle of Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. Jackson, Philadelphia;

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think has ever yet been made by any-body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating pro-perties stimulate the vital activities of the body, re-more the obstructions of its organs purify the blood move the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole impart a nearthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day com-plaints of everybody, but also formidable and dan-gerous diseases. While they produce powerful ef-fects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for the salest and test physic that the set shipled at children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, and free from any risk of harm. Gures have been made which surpass belief, where they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the sus-picion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that, our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints :--

Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul sto-mach, Nanses, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafuess, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidney, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East. 2m

June, 1865.



STRONG EVIDENCE! A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

Hamilton, C.W., Jan. 23, 1864. Meesre, Lanman & Kemp :-

Dear Sirs,-I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS in my case. I was for many years troubled with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint. The matter discharged from them was thick, of a and patronage you have hitherto sc liberally bestow brown color, and very bad smell: I used all kinds ed upon me, and trust by my continued care and of salves, ointments and lotions, but without any attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. benefit. Last December, I began using your BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS. At first, the only effect was that the sores became more painful and tender, but this gradually died away, and I am and Foreign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, &c. All now now quite well, not a sore on my leg, nor even a feeling of soreness.

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The Steamer COLUMBLA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P M, stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Mas-kinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock P M, stopping at Lanoraie.

The Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Charles Daveluy, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P M; stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lanoraie, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR o'clock A M.

The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P M ; stopping going and returning, at Vercheres, Contercœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M., and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE Captain L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Whart for Terrebonne every Monday and Saturday at Four PM, Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock PM.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de l'Isle & Lachenaie; and will leave L'Assomption every Mon-day at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.

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OFFICE RICHELIED COMPANY; } June 26, 1865

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New and Improved Series, in Weekly Numbers, or in Monthly parts, price \$3 per Annum. The Lamp in 1865.

It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Preiste wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp : 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of his Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorised to say that "His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken."

Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Ohrist, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of his Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Uatholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realised. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap

publications too rapidly making their way, among our youth, and our poor-pulications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality-the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respeneetive political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periocals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain supe-

riority. London : Burns, Lambert, and Oates, 17, Portman. street and 63, Paternoster-row. Agents for Canada-Mesers D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Booksellers, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, C.E.

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"... I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundrede of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Suporintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O. "... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

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IE Directors of this Company are happy to call	Organs:		Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock- ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto,	tablishment where he will constantly have on he COFFINS of every description, either in Woo
e attention of their fellow-citizens to the fact, that rsons whose properties have been insured mutually,	Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-	· ·	Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich > 9.10 A.M.	
nce its Establishment in October, 1859, have saved	barn Disgust for Food, Falness or Weight	S. MATTHEWS,	Baffilo, Detroit, Chicago, and all	April 1, 1864.
rge sums of money, having generally paid one of only of what they would have paid to other	in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink- ing or Fluttering at the Plt of the	•	points West, at	DDINTOUS SADSADADI
mnanies during the same time, as it is proved by	Stomach, Swimming of the Head,	۰ ۱	Night do do do 9.60 P.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville?	1
e Table published by the Company, and to which is referred. Therefore, it is with confidence that	Hurried and Difficult Breathing	MERCHANT TAILOR,	and intermediate Stations, at 5	IN LARGE BOTTLES.
w invite their friends and the public generally to	Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sen-		EASTERN DISTRICT.	
n them, and to call at the Office, No. 2 St. Sa- ment Street, where useful information shall be	sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi- sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Rever		Accommodation Train for Island Pond \$ 9.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations	
eerfully given to every one.	and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency	CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.	Express Train for Island Pond 2.00 P.M.	
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fontreal, May 4, 1865.	Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.,		FORLERIC, Hereinsensensensensensensensensensensensensen	
	Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in	Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.	Do. do. at	
ROYAL	the Fleah.	,	and Portlaud, at	TOWNTHE
	Oonstant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.		Express Train to Barllegton, connecting)	
ISURANCE COMPANY.	REMEMBER	WILLIAM H. HODSON,	with Lake Champlain Steamers for 5.45 A.M. New York	The Great Purifier of the Blo
FIRE AND LIFE.	THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT	A ECHITECT,	Express Trains to St. Johns con-	Is particularly recommended for use during
	ALCOHOLIC,	No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.	neoting with Trains of the Vermont Central Bailway for Boston, New York,	SPRING AND SUMMER.
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.	CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,	·	and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M.	when the blood is thick, the circulation elogged
FIRE DEPARTMENT.	• And Can't make Drunkards,	Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.	and	the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by
	And Can't make Drunkaras, But is the Best Tonic in the World.	Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.	J. 30 P.L. U. J. BRYDGES	heavy and greasy secretions of the winter mon This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses en
Advantages to Fire Insurers.	READ WHO SAYS SO:	Montreal, May 28, 1853. 12m.	Managing Director	portion of the system, and should be used daily
Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of	From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.	• O. J. DEVLIN,	Jane 23, 1865.	A DIET DRINK,
e Public to the Advantages Afforded in this	From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.	NOTARY PUBLIC.	TERMO CAR CHIDDIVINC LOC	by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sicks
anch: at. Security unquestionable.	Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.	OFFICE ;	TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE DURING THE YEAR 1865.	
d. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.	Gentlemen-Having stated it verbaily to you, I	32 Little St. James Street,	To be delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday	THE PERMANENT CURE
d. Every description of property insured at mo- te rates.	have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I expe-	MONTREAL.	for Sunday's use) from the	of the
h. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.	rienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Con-		FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF	MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CA
I. A MOBIAL ICUARDION MARKS INT INTERPRETE	gless, pressing and onerons duties nearly prostrated	B. DEVLIN,	OCTOBER .	OF
Directory Toute Attention to a fem of the Adnam	me A kind friend suggested the use of the prepa-	ADVOCATE,	10 lbs per day for the season	Scrotula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors
AL AL Davall offere to its life Assurance	regult was improvement of health, renewed energy, i	Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St.	30 lbs do do 8 00	Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious erupti
The Guarantes of an ample Capital, and	and that particular relief I so much needed and ob- tained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they	James Street.	10 lbs do for me month 1 00	'It is also a sure remedy for
mption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-	desire to be Truly your friend.	J. J. CURRAN,	20 lbs do do 1 50	SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SC
ad. Moderate Premiums.	THOMAS B. FLORENCE,	ADVOCATE	Ice will be delivered during the month of October to parties requiring it at an extra charge	HEAD, SOURVY,
d. Small Oharge for Management.	From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of Roxbo-	No. 40 Little St. James Street,	. as follows :-	It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most perful Preparation of
h. Prompt Settlement of Claims. th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal	rongh Baptist Church.	MONTREAL.	Season Oustomers, 20 lbs per day,\$1 50	GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA
rpretation.	Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your ex- cellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to		Do do 10 ibs do 1 00 Monthly do 20 ibs do 1 50	and is the only true and reliable OURE for SYP
th. Large Participation of Pronts by the Assured	add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has	THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,	Do do 10 lbs do 1 00	LIS, even in its worst forms.
ry five years, to Policies then two entire years in	with great disorder in my head and nervous system	· · ADVOCATE,	During the month the Ice will be delivered three times a week.	It is the very best medicine for the cure of all eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of
tence	I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger.	Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.	Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause will be promotly attended to	blood, and particularly so when used in connect
Hence. H. L. ROUTH,	man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and	•		with

amounting to TWO THIRDS of their r every five years, to Policies then two en	net amount, }	obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled	. ADVOCATE,	During the month the Ice will be delivered three	It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dis-
wistonce	1	with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger.	Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.	times a week.	eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the
E. L. ROUL	TH, (man Billers I did so, and have experienced great and		Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any	blood, and particularly so when used in connection with
	Montreat.	unexpected relief : my health has been very mate-	L. DEVANY,	other cause will be promptly attended to. Payments as usual - Cash in advance.	
February I, 1864.		rially benefitted. I confidently recommend the arti- cle where I meet with cases similar to my own, and		Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied	BRISTOL'S
المحمد المحم المحمد المحمد	and the second s	have been semired by many of their good effects	AUCTIONEER,	by contract on liberal terms.	
GET THE BEST	r' I	Respectfully yours,	(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)	Subscribers are requested to send in their names	
GET THE DIAN		Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Rozborough, Pa.		as early as possible.	
a strate in the second		From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed	THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years	LAMPLOUGH & OAMPBELL,	
		Church, Rutztown, Berks Conuty, Pa.	bet large and commodious three-story out-stone	Apothecaries Hail, Oathedral Block,	
		Dr. O. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been trou-	ouilding-fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet-No. 159 Notre Dame	May 10, 1865. 2 m.	
	5.10-	bled with Drapepsia nearly twenty years, and have	Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and		
		never used any medicine that did me as much good	ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the	M. O'GORMAN,	
		as Hooffand's Bitters. I am very fliach improved in health, after having taken five bottles Yours, with	GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-	Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,	
		respect	NESS.	BOAT BUILDER,	
		J. S. HERMAN,	Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in	SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.	
		From Julius Lee, Esq, firm of Lee & Walker, the	wears, and having south every duy and town in hower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he	An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.	
	exercises	most extensive Music Publishers in the United States,	datters himself that he knows how to treat consignees	UARS MAD TO ORDER.	
MURRAY & LANMAN	vs I	No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia :	and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a		
		February 8th, 1864.	shares of public patronage.	CF SHIP'S BOATS JARS FOR SALE	
FLORIDA WAT	ER.	Messrs, Jones & Evans-Gentlemen-My mother-	I will hold THREE SALES weekly.		and the first and the
		in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoof- land's German Bitters that I concluded to try it my-	On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,	M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,	
	C. D. a CCala-	self. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and untesi-	FOR	Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,	(Vegetable)
	LOUTED TO NO.	tatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from	GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,	TIN-SMITHS,	(Bosterne)
other P	Perfumes,	dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obsti-	PLANO-FORTES, &. Se.	ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS	
through the ar-	adde end titl	nate form-flatulency-for many years, and your Bitters has given me case when everything else had	AND		SUCAR-COATED
and of Borrers in 19 - Ingles, i	Mexico, Cen- 1 South Ame-	failedYours truly,	THURSDAYS	DOLLARD STREET,	
Tull Hutter and A re rice k	c., &c. and	JULIUS LEE.	TOB	(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)	
aneedy relief for A 2 0 we con	nfidently re-	From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:	DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROOFRIES,		PILLS
	nd it as an which, for	Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.	GLASSWARE, ORUCKERY,	MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT	PILLS,
ness, Debility, Faint-	inner of flam	(Jentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the	&c., &c., &c.,	PREMIUM	
ing turns, turns of a sing vor, rio	hness of hou-	effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying	Destated on all goods sent in for prompt sale.	GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.	THE GREAT CURE
Hysteria, it is unsur- Q C	nd permanen-	that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance,	Returns will be made immediately after each sale	It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to	For all the Diseases of the
	Iso remore	a case of dyspensia of thirteen years' standing, and i	and proceeds handed over. The obserges for selling	40 psr nan' with an equal amount of light.	Liver, Stomach and Bowels,
with water, the very 2 2 2 5 from the	a skin rough.	which had become very distressing, the use of one battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a	will be one-half what has been usually charged by		
	lotches, Sun-	oure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the oure,	other auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commis- sion on all goods sold either by auction or private	F Jobbing punctually attended to.	Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to
parting of the Z in P B Dimples	a It should	for there has been no symptoms of its retarn for the	sale. Will be glad to 'attend out-door sales in any	HEYDEN & DEFOE,	KEEP IN ANY OLIMATE.
pearance, which all i E A always	he reduced	last six years. In my individual use of it, 1 hnd it to	part of the city where required. Cash advanced on	BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,	These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in
Ladies so much de- 20 with pu	ure water, be-	be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers Truly yours,	Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.	Solucitors in Chancery,	harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS- TOL'S 'SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from
sire. As a remedy to tore an for foul, or bad to tore and cept for	r Pimples	JACOB BROOM, 1707 Sprace Street.	L. DEVANY,		depraved sumours or impure blood. The most hone-
	means of im-	G-Beware of Counterfiets ; see that the Signature	Harch 27 1364 Auctioneer.	CONVEYANCERS, NUTARIES, AND TOEONIO AGENTS.	less sufferers need not despair. Under the influence
Allerted molt excel 2 2 2 prouse	g rosiness and ess to a sal-	C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each		OFFICE-Over the Toronto Samngs' Bank,	of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that bave heretofore been considered utterly incurable,
lent, neutralizing all H H Clearne		Bottle.	LUMBER.		disappear quickly and permauently. In the follow-
ound the teeth and him without	t a rival. Of	PRICE-\$1 per Bottle ; half dozen, \$5.		No. 74, OHURCH STREET,	1 1ng diseases these Pills arr the asfeat and anickest.
gums, and making E course,	, this refers the Florida	Should your nearest Druggist not have the article	JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner	TORONTO.	and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be
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