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A SKETCHIFROM THE ACTUAL.

"From Munster vale they brought her, From the pure and balmy air, An Ormond peasant's daughter, With blue eyes and golden hair ; They brought her to the city, And she faded slowly there; Consumption has no pity For blue eyes and golden hair."

It was the eve of Christmas Day, and I was sitting in my lodgings at Liverpool, lonesome and sad enough. Neither the cheerful fire nor the sparkling decanter at my elbow could dispel the gloom that was on me then, for I was thinking of dear friends at the other side of the Channel. a pleasant home hard-by a flower-fringed river, far, far away in the green and fertile Munster.

I had but recently left it, to try and push my way to fortune through the multitude of candidates that woo that fickle dame in this great town, and it seemed to me a mighty hardship to have to sit beside a strange fireplace on that glad festival night.

It was the eve of Christmas Day, and the Coral-singers' were abroad shivering from the cold; they sang out hymns of joy and welcome -not, indeed, from any internal gladness, but to try and please their more fortunate brethren, and thus extract from them the wherewithal to buy a meal. But those poor creatures had an unrelenting rival in the wind that night; condensed by the proximity of high walls and chimneystacks, it chanted strange and weird music; now sweeping past with a voice like thunder and rattling the window sashes with its mighty breath, then changing its mood and knocking faintly at them, singing a dreamy dirge the while; and gathering up its strength again, and rushing with an intense volume of sound past every barrier to exhaust its wrath-God only could tell where .-Sometimes, too, it came rumbling down my chimney and fanned the burning logs to furious blaze, and scattered showers of golden sparks in all directions to the discomfort of my slippered feet, which rested on the fender-

It was the eve of Christmas Day, and I kindled my pipe, and leaning back in my easy chair, began to puff volumes of tobacco smoke therefrom. The soothing weed somewhat composed the perturbed state of my mind, while fancy's wing grew lighter under its influence. Pleasant they stole from out its secret chambers, and disits sinnous haze imagination limned bright pictures of the old homestead and its joys. I travelled back some dozen years upon the footmarks of Time, and sat again before the hearthstone of my younger days. Our family circle that Christmas Eve and those long sped days no coffined and shrouded forms of dead sisters intervened. The tears that once fell hot and fast above the clods that cover them did not come to more fresh, young, and joyful. No vacant chair, no regretful uttering of nemes-those who once answered them gone forever from amongst usno! no! Death did not cloud any portion of that waking dream:

"Mysterious Memory! but what silver key,
Through years of silence tuneless and unshaken,
Can thy sweet touch, forgotten melody,
In the dim spirit once again awaken?"

at my room duor-' Come in.'

Bessy Blundel, the maid of all work, entered, wearing rather a serious face. Now, a serious face did not become this self-same Bessy. There plenty of work. Mary and me used to knit which could nowise amalgamate with sentiment. She had a very low forehead, Bessy Blundel more playing ' hide and go seek' under their lids, and a nasal organ which a native of China might wages were good, and used keep us very comenvy, so palpably celestial was it, and a mouth fortable, for he never spent a ha'penny of it foolrather too large to be compatible with feminine of Bessy's face always looked as if anointed with some greasy substance, not of the whitest nature,

and you have her portrait. Well, Bessy, what's the matter ?'

Oh, sir, please come down, there's a woman as fainted in the hall, and she'll be dying by this time, I'm afraid. She knocked at the door and asked for charity; and when I said there was none for her, and that she had no right to disturb folk in that way of a night like this, she fell

ed upon the hall mat the form of a woman. Two ter, says he, cheer up! though I won't be with from which the rats have long since fled, if as know that was the meaning of my dream. I'm this to him, vast sum, he hastened home to enjoy

policemen who had been called in by Bessy before she came up for me, were roughly endeavoring to restore her to consciousness.

She 25 a case, an' no mistake,' said one. 'Lord! how she smells of gin, the wretch,' said the other. 'Get up,' he continued, giving ever since. When two months was over, we many places for glass. From the cellar of this her a shake, 'get up you drunkard, get up, I

'Goodness me,' chimed in the maiden, and she made an abortive effort to conjure a look of pity into her large mouth; goodness me! my heart bleeds to see a woman as forgets herself in such a way on a night like this. I pities her from the bottom of my soul—I do.' And having made this angelic remark, she looked at the younger policeman and sighed. Yes, Bessy Blundel sighed; and the young policeman must have understood the look better than I did, for he lovingly returned it, and smiled very blandly indeed. I stooped over that prostrate woman, and found it was not drink but nunger and exhaustion that had overcome her. She was not dead, though cold as frozen snow. But that was little to be wondered at, for her clothes were very thin and threadbare. And she looked so pale-so pale and haggard, poor thing !-that I felt surprised she did not inspire pity, even in a policeman's heart. We moved her to the kitchen, and after the application of some restoratives, she opened her eyes with seeming pain, and feebly said-Oh, take me to my daughter; she's dyingdying, I fear, this blessed night, from the cold and hunger.'

She told us where she lived, and, procuring a cab, I quickly prepared to drive with her to the place. Before we started, one of the policemen drew me aside and sand - 'Tis plain, sir, that you don't know nothing of the dodges of this here town. Now I'd wager anything that that woman is an impostor, and only wants to draw yees into some place or other, where 'twill be somewhat hard to come safely out of. Take my advice and don't have nothing to do with her.'

I felt as if 'twould do me a perpetual good to kick the fellow; but as kicking men who wear the Queen's livery is by no means a safe amusement, I thought the next best thing I could do was to make him no answer, so I gave the cab man his directions, and we drove away.

That night was coldly beautiful. Countless stars were fulfilling their inviterious destiny in the far blue space above us; and the frost that and long-buried memories stured within the ne- lay upon the streets scintillated in their beaming, of the poor; an' I was distracted with hunger cropolis of my brain. All unbidden, one by one, and looked like a profusion of diamonds scattered and the thoughts of my dying child when I faint-For a mile or so our route lay alor there. entangled themselves from the sorrow that ma- line docks. The waters of the noble Mersey turer years had woven round them. The smoke | ran white with foam, and tossed the many splenwas transformed into a magic speculum. Beyond did ships moored upon its bosom to and fro.-Their flags streamed out to the breeze, and their rigging was most beautifully defined against the clear concave of the sky. The gleam of a thousand lamps at the Cheshire side illished upon the river, and the red lights slung to the mast heads was complete. The living and the dead were of the ferry steamers looked like meteors, as there. The churchyard and its many graves did they shot to and from the Prince's Landing not form any portion of the tableau. Between Stage. The chill wind penetrated the manchinks carelessness allowed time to make in the vehicle that carried us on, and every blast made my companion shiver. God help the poor! How little of thought we give their great sorrows, overshadow the vision then; I saw them all once when sitting beside our cheerful bres. On our way this woman told me a brief but sad story.

Five years ago, I left the old country with my son and daughter. We had a soug little farm in Kilkenny, but because of two bad years we couldn't pay the rent-the landlord, God forgive him, turned us out. My poor husband was just recovering from the fever at the time, and when he saw himself and us without a home in the wide world his heart broke within him; and But the spell work was rudely broken, and, I in one week after we laid him in the grave. The recalled to the dull reality by a hurried knocking neighbors were very kind, but 'twasn't much belo they could give. Howsomever, they made up between them as much as took us over here. It was the harvest time, and my only son James got was that about the tout ensemble of her features stockings and sell them, and all our earnings put together, kept us from the hunger at any rate. Our James was as fine an' able a young man as had, and small, black eyes, which were forever- | you'd meet in a parish; and when the barvest work was getting scarce, he went to sea. His ish. He used to come home to us every two loveliness. Add to this that the parotid region months, or so, and after spending a few days with us, used go away to his ship again. Oh! but he was the good son, and the love for me an' Mary was so strong within him, that he used never go away from us without crying enough. 'And is he dead?' I asked with some concern.

6 Oh, sir, 'tis that fear is killin' me, and killin' Mary. The black want wouldn't make us grumble, it we thought he was alive. But just one week before last Christmas Day, we saw him for the last time-for the last time. He tried to down and fainted right off-I'm sure 'tis easy I look in good spirits, when he was laving us; but ered women and children; for, the annals of make some folk faint, continued the charitable I knew it was only for our sake, and that the Liverpool crime tell of murders committed in beauty, giving her head a contemptuous toss.

| I knew it was only for our sake, and that the Liverpool crime tell of murders committed in that street. I followed down stairs; and there saw stretch- kissed me an' Mary, Cheer up; mother an' sis-

ter day, but he didn't come. There was no ac- tones. count of the ship, an' every one said she must be wrecked. When all our hopes of ever seeful for her sake, telling her that God is good, miserable bed. and that he may yet send back our James. But soon all gone, and we had nothing to live by, but her.' the trifle knitting used bring us in. Then we had to leave our comfortable lodgings, and come to where we are now-miserable, sinful place; but, bad as it is, we couldn't be the second night there if I didn't pay three halfpence regular you was so lon every day for it. One day, about three months pened to you. ago, when I came home after selling a pair of stockings, I found Mary lying on the bed. Her face was as white as a sheet, only where there was two red spots burning, as if they was stamped there with a hot iron; and her eyes looked like her poor father when the madness of fever was on him; and the flure all round the bed, an' the ould quilt that covered it, was swimming in blood-ny child's blood. 'Oh, Mary, aluniv,' l says, 'what's over you? Tell your mother what have bappened you. Where did this blood come from?' 'Mother,' she says, 'I don't think I'll live long. After you going out this morning I felt a queer kind of pain here in my side, and carry the soul to judgment. my heart felt just as if something was fastened round it an' squeezing it tighter every minute, hardly draw my breath from the tightness an' the pain, and I thought something near my heart broke in two, and then I threw up all this blood.' She was seldom out of the bed since; and the pain in her side is getting more troublesome, and she is growing waker every day. God only knows how I managed to keep the life in her ever where to get a bit or a sup. But the Blessed Mother always sends something. Only to-day I didn't get one farthing's worth. Every one was too busy preparing for to-morrow to think ed where you found me.

Did you never apply to any relief committee for help, I asked.

'I did, sir, two or three times, but they told

prison me if I annoyed them any more. By this time we had reached the entrance to - street, and when I dismissed the cab. E.y. companion led the way to her lodging. Verily, that street did look the abode of sin and wretchedness. The corner house—as in almost every street of Liverpool-was a 'gin palace,' and the light that flashed from it revealed a row of filthy and dilapidated houses on either side. Most of the street excepting the immediate neighborhood wife and children suffered from want at home.-The bar was crowded with brawling men, while painted prostitutes, in loose attire, hovered round the door; ringing curses and blasphemy in the ears of the passer by. Further down, and a group of little shoe-blacks were playing ' nitchbarber's shop gave them sufficient light. The earnestness with which they thus gambled the few pennies they had carned during the day was fearful to contemplate. In infant voices they consigned each other to the devil, and muttered a curse with every coin they pitched to the 'bob.' Some of their companions, who had got no pence to gamble, amused themselves by standing on their heads, and performed sundry difficult movements with their muddy feet turned towards the stars, to the great delight of the man of suds who stood at his door complaisantly looking on. the corners mysterious men skulking. They avoided the light for reasons best known to themselves. One could not belp feeling uncomfortable passing through such a place-

For over all there hung a cloud of fear, A sense of mystery the spirit daunted. Which said, as plain as whispers in the ear, The place is haunted.

Aye! so it was. Haunted by want, and crime and woe. Haunted by the poor lost wanderer of the pave, and by the desperate burglar .-Haunted too, it may be, by the ghosts of slaught-

An', mother,' he says, 'I'll soon be back to you that is likely to fall. It was a four-story house, and Mary again. We won't have a long voy- and a faint light issued from almost every window was preparing for him, an' expected him day af- house came women's voices in shrill and angry

We procured a light, and then mounted to the third story by a frail staircase. Here the ing James again was gone, Mary began to look woman opened a door, and shading the candle, more thin and pale. I used to try to be a bit cheer- moved across the room we entered towards a

'Softly, sir, if you please,' she said, looking she used only shake her head, an' then cry as if round; the poor thing is sleeping. She her heart was breaking. Our little means was gets so little sleep, it would be a pity to disturb

But the sleep of the sick is ever light and restless, and the mother's whispered caution woke the daughter.

'Mother,' she dreamily said, 'I was uneasy, you was so long away. I feared something hap-

'No, achora,' the mother replied, 'thank God I am safe back to you again; and this gentleman bas come to see you, and I have some nice things that'll make you strong.'

I approached the bed, and the poor girl looked towards me with a quiet and melancholy look, and merely said, God reward him, he is very kind.

Death's sombre angel was not far off. One could fancy one saw its sable wings canopying that lowly bed, whereon the dving girl lay. One could fancy one heard the rustle of those wings in that silent, cheerless room, as if preparing to

After a small draught of wine she seemed to gather a little more strength. 'Mother come an' gnawing it oit by bit away. And I could nearer to me,' she said, 'till I tell you the beautiful dream I had while you was away.

The mother crouched over the bed, and I drew nearer to catch her words.

'I thought we were back in green Ireland agair, James and father, and the whole of us, living in the little farm quiet and happy, as we used to before the bad times came, and I thought since. I go out every morning, not knowing that 'twas the month of May, and that me and James were children again, going about the fie'ds looking for flowers to dress the picture of God's Mother that used to hang in the little back room, and I thought the sun was shining and the birds singing so bright and sweet that me and James sat down along side of the stream, that flowed. you remember, at the three acre lawn, to sur ourselves and listen to the song. Soon we heard the bleating of a lamb, and we looked round, and saw a little one, white as the driven snow, and I me go to my own country, and look for it, and thought that it came up and laid down by us, the last time I went to them, they said they'd im- and nut its head into my lap. We made a necklace then, I thought of some of the flowers we were after plucking, and put it on the lamb .-Then, I thought, we brought it home, and shut it up in the little room where the nicture of the Virgin bung. After supper, I thought, me and James brought some warm milk to feed it, but instead of the lamb, we found a beautiful cross. with the image of our Lord nailed on it. Some way, or other, the whole of my dreams then changed at once, mother, and I thought I was of the gin-palace, was fearfully dark. That standing alone in a broken boat that kept mov-was the drunkard's El Dorado. There he was ing-moving away from the land, out to the nightly decoyed to spend his earnings, while his broad rough sea. Days and nights seemed to go by, and I was still in that old boat tossing on the waves, and I thought there was terrible looking things swimming around about me, that nearly frightened my life away. Oh, mother, the longing for the old home, and a seat among ye by the kitchen hearth, came over me then as strong and toss.' A lamp burning in the windows of a and natural as if I was awake. The black despair was coming fast around my beart, and I laid down in the bottom of the old boat to die. There I lay, I thought, looking up at the cold far stars, but without any hope. At last, I thought the boat struck against something, and I sat up and looked, and there before me, I saw a rock in the middle of the sea, and all the top of it was covered with four-leaf shamrocks, an old man brother and sister, and were mingled and lost in stood among them, and I thought he reached me the crushed straw that formed the dying girl's his hand and took me out of the boat. 'Ah Mary,' he said to me, 'I thought, Mary, the lost to human gaze, but surely not to God's.—lamb, is waiting for you. He sent me to take Perhaps, at that moment the girl's guardian spirit Through the dark and narrow courts, and around you where you'll see your father and where you will be sad no more. And I thought I asked with the soul it attended on earth, before God's him who he was, and that he said, I am Saint footstool, in order that they may be registered Patrick, Mary.' With that I awoke. Oh, in the judgment book, amongst the hideous mother, she continued, 'wasn't it a beautiful wrongs already written there: and swell the cry dream.

alanıv! God did send us some relief, praise be to his holy name. We'll have enough for tomorrow, and who knows what may come after.

The girl's features assumed that quiet and melancholy look again which the memory of her with a sad shake of the head, she answered-

At length my guide stopped before a house I feel the life and strength leaving me fast, and I divided, his share came to £300-and how with The off was the first of the fi

ye a Christmas Day, sure I'll be thinkin' of ye. they tell us-those animals vanish from a place not sorry for going. But when I think of you mother, I almost wish I could live a little longer until James comes back, for something tells me age this time. Mavrone! sure he was never so of it, for in each room some wretched family he will come. I used to hope that I'd see poor long away. We didn't see or hear from him dwelt. Bundles of old rags were substituted in Ireland before I die; a sight of the old woods Ireland before I die; a sight of the old woods there, and the bright green hills would be so pleasant; and I used to hope that I'd be buried in the grave yard at home near my father, and amongst the neighbors. 'Twould be a comfort to think of being laid where prayers are often said, and where the trees and the grass make the graves look like gardens; but the poor can't have their way.' After a pause she resumed with something like impatience in her tone-Oh I don't think God ever willed we should be hunted from our home the way we was; we did nothing wrong, and it wasn't our fault sure if the times came bad. Oh, it is a sad, sad thing that a body couldn't live and die where God sent

> Poor girl! five years' absence did not alienate her thoughts from the old woods and the green hills of Erin. Their memory haunted her pillow yet, and wove with the spell of sleep reminiscences of her early days, and her depa ting spirit was troubled because she could not die at

> 'Achora machree sthig! you'll kill your poor mother if you talk of dying,' said the woman weeping. 'You won't die, asthore. You won't leave me, Mary, for I couldn't live at all without you. When your father died, 'twas a heavy stroke, but I got over it, for you and James was spared me. Then James didn't come back to us. I though my heart would break; but you was by me still, and your love brought comfort. lt's all I have now in the wide world. Oh you will not die, mavourneen. Shure it would be cruel to lave me among the strangers alone, all alone.

> The daughter raised her hand from the wretched counterpane that covered her, and with which she had been feebly toying, and placed it across her eyes. Then two large tears stole bright and slowly from beneath those wan fingers and rested on her worn cheek. Both were silent now, and it was distressing to see them-the one swaying her body to and fro in mute and tearless sorrow-her hands tightly clasping her knee, and that vague kind of expression in her eye that pains one to look at-the other silently dropping tears upon the threshold of the grave, wishing for her mother's sake to linger yet a little while in the world where her treatment had

Approaching footsteps roused the mother and daughter from their sorrowful pause. The one hastily rose to open the door, whilst the other eagerly fixed her eyes upon it. Visitors to their poor lodging were so few that they wondered who it might be; or, perhaps, the conviction, that the lost one had at last returned. flashed upon them at the same moment. It was, indeed, James. Mary's prophecy that he would yet come back, was fulfilled. Perhaps we are treating as altogether a superstition that beautiful belief, which imputes prescience to the dyingwhich embodies the idea that those on the verge of the tomb can see some of the mysteries heyond. Who can tell?

The first wild meeting over between the mother and son, the latter turned to the bed, and stooping over the girl, kissed her, while he sobbed out, 'Oh, sister Mary, what has happened to you?

'James, dearest James, it's all God's will, and now that I have seen you once more and that I know you will take care of mother, I don't feel it's a hit lonesome to die.'

· But you mustn't die, Mary. You'll live to be happy with us yet, I have enough to make us all so; and we'll go home to Ireland.'

The girl turned her head aside as if to conceal her emotion. Aye, she would dearly like to see again the old familiar places where she and James used to play, but the opportunity came too late. The tears fell freely from the pallet. Did I say those fears were lost? Yes. was gathering them up, to have them carried ream. for retribution on those who have so cruelly trampled on the Irish race and nation.

'Yes,' put in the mother, 'we thought you was lost from us for ever, James, what happened that you was so long away from us?"

In answer to these questions, he briefly told them how his ship had been wrecked on the dream had chased away for a little while, and, coast of Australia, how all the crew except himself and two others were lost; bow he went with · Mother, dear mother, it would be cruel to those two to the gold-diggings, where fortune hide the truth from you. I know I'm dying.— rewarded their labors. How, when the gold was it with his mother and sister. This morning, he continued, 'I came ashore, and I'm ever

Feeling I had better leave these poor people to themselves now, I bid them a good night, and, promising to call again on the morrow, took my departure. I was about to knock at the door of my dwelling when I saw the policeman who had given me the friendly advice, when starting on my journey, coming towards me with that enever-in-a-hurry kind of stride peculiar to city members of the force.' A few doors below, from a well lighted under-ground kitchen, a savory odor came forth, proclaiming more eloquently than words that a supper was being prepared .-Cook and the housemand were preparing a choice repast for themselves, and perhaps the knowledge of this fact kept our policeman lingering about the premises - maybe, one or other of those domestics was a 'sweetheart' of his, and he expected a call from below at any moment, to join in their little feast. I do not positively assert this, but such things, you know, do sometimes occur...:

Well, sir, 1'm glad to see you back safe-wastn't I right? Wasn't that ere woman an impostor?

No PI thundered out, and the old longing to give the fellow a kick came; so strong upon me, that I impatiently knocked at the door, that I cool: sneer he turned away, and again directed his steps toward the region where the culinary smell was strongest. Ah, some of these Bobveils the sky with inky robes, and honest folk are lost in dreamland—the owls, predaceous cats, and policemen can have it all their own way .--They know a thing or two more than 'you or I dream of in our philosophy'-so they do.

Christmas day !- day of general feasting and rejoicing! - day of Christians' triumph day oppress, and the will to use the power? Is it when even the poor are supposed to forget their misery, and be cheerful. But the death dew is Divorce Court? Is it domestic pollution, unon many a sick one's brow for all that, -many speakable and nearly indiscriminate? Is it vice, an eye is losing its vision,—many a claminy hand is grasped by weeping friends as the last adieus are spoken-many a jaw drops, many a limb is a stiffened by the cold embrace of Death,-many a shroud is stitched,-many a form coffined, many a grave filled up. Aye, aye, on a Christmas day, as well as on any other of the three hundred and sixty-five, Sorrow goes its rounds, and knocks at many a door in this world of breaking hearts, and new-dug graves.

She is dead, sir, cold and dead,' sobbed Mary's mother as I entered the room, to which I had been so strangely brought the night before. She died at eight o'clock this morning; she went off to her last sleep like a baby, without a that strange, quiet look settle on her face. Oh. Mary, she continued, as if crooning the words to her own sad heart. 'Oh Mary, achora, achora machree sthig, why did you die from us. You were the comfort of my soul, when there was nothing else to cheer it-mavourneen, why did you die.'

1 turned towards the bed where Mary was ness, from contrast with her ink black hair, which was combed down at either side in unconfined and wavy tresses, until it rested on her bosom .--Her hands were joined together, as if in prayer, and between them was placed a small crucifix. Three candles burned at either side of the bed; and at its foot poor James was sitting on a low stool, with his chin resting upon his hands, and his eyes staring at the face of his dead sister .-A group of ragged little boys and girls from the neighboring rooms had gathered at the door ' to see the wake,' and were sollly whispering to one another with childlike solemnity.

I sat down, and did my best to console the mother and her son. During my stay I learned that James promised Mary he would bring her home to bury her, and so they were to set out channel the next day.

God be merciful to you, Mary! I muttered, as I got up to depart. God be merciful to you! and I am glad they are going to bury you near your father, amongst the neighbors, where the trees and the grass make the graves like the gardens. May your resting-place in the dear old country never be rudely disturbed.' THE END.

## "BARBAROUS IRELAND."

Mr. Senior, the English gentleman who has been commissioned to administer the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, has no better character to give of the country in which he lives and from which he draws his salary, than that it has always been barbarous. Pretty nearly every country with which history brings us acquainted has, at one time or another, been barbarous; but Ireland is entitled, it would seem, to the distinction of having been always so, and being so still. Civil or savage, this much, at all events, must be said for Ireland—she has had small choice. Politically and socially she is what she has been made to be. In religion and in morals, on the contrary, she has had her way, because religion; and morality belong to a kingdom distinct from that of politics or economics; and although the latter kingdom has considerable means of encroaching upon and corrupting the former, there is an undoubted peculiarity in the Irish people which has enabled them to preserve the lant 11th to be in readiness to embark for India, and boundaries of the two kingdoms from the confusion which is so common in other countries.— Politically, and socially, they are the most depressed, or, as Mr. Senior puts it, the most suffering people in the world. Of this there is military chaplain, the Rev. Mr. O'Hanlon, and preno question; but when we turn to the other pared themselves to receive the Holy Eucharist, and

kingdom we find Ireland in religion the most steadfast, and in morals the most blameless sincestrying to make you out. At last I called among nations. This we are entitled to aver as to the priest, and he told me we had left his a mere matter of fact, and quite without flourish parish but that you, mother, met him a week or exaggeration. Many men will say that the ago, and begged he would come to see Mary, as religion is false, as the morals are antiquated .you thought she was dying. It was he directed The general belief of Englishmen will affirm the one proposition and their general practice will sustain the other. Be that as it may, however, the Irish are so circumstanced as regards their material and moral conditions respectively, that they have nothing to answer for material which were imposed upon them, and are of course responsible for the moral which depended upon must have been to have maintained those moral conditions, everything considered. When Mr. Senior, therefore, speaking from his English stand-point, gives it as his opinion that the Irish had been always barbarous, the question naturally arises as to which condition of Irish existence, the material or the moral, the opinion of the Poor Law Commissioner applies; and thereupon a very wide field, indeed, of inquiry is opened up. The term barbarous has a popular and a scientimeans cruel; classically, perhaps, unrefined .-Taking the word in the former sense, history will say to which of the two races, the English or the Irish, in their mutual relations at all events the term barbarous is more applicable; and taking it in the latter, or more classical meaning, it seems to be an epithet suggested by vanity of race, and applied by the Greeks to the Romans, as by the Chinese to the English. Mr. Senior, might be able to fly the temptation. With a it must be admitted, has not left us in doubt concerning the sense in which we are to be held barbarous by the governing country, and treated we presume, accordingly. He adopts, apparentbies' are sly chaps. When solemn midnight ly, the scientific meaning, and affirms us to be barbarous in the sense that we are uncivilised, or backward in civilisation. Unfortunately-and it may be part of our barbarism—we are driven to inquire here again what is civilisation, and what is it to be uncivilised. Is civilisation wealth? Is it machinery? Is it the power to of Kilmore, was present in the sanctuary throughout. incontinence? Is it prostitution? Is it the all pervading, all penetrating, all corrupting, raining down, steaming up, and grosser as it mounts? Is 'Anonyma' civilisation? Is the Hon. Bruce Ogleby civilisation? Is wife-murder civilisation? Is sweetheart murder? Is infanticide? If they be-and possibly they are, so accounted-then, indeed, is Ireland very backward in civilisation, and our prayer is that she never may progress. If other countries have advanced in this kind of civilisation, we cannot say that we wish them joy of their prosperity, but we are bound to say that it ill-beseems the representative of one of the countries—certainly not the most backward in the particulars enumerated—to reproach a country with barbarism, which has forteited its indesigh or a moan. We didn't think she was dead pendence, its peace, its social harmony, its comat all, 'till we found she was stone-cold, and saw merce, its manufactures, its agriculture, and every element of material well-being to the domination of the very country which that gentleman represents, and from the taint of whose morals the country in which, for our virtue's sake, we have the happiness to live, preserves itself distinct.-We are not ignorant how much there is of soundness and wholesomeness in the English character; we are not unaware how much of its corlaid out. It was the same pallet as she lay on ruption may be spread upon the surface, and the night before, only it did not look entirely even forced into the substance, by those who so miserable now. A new, white counterpane, would fam keep exclusive hold upon the political just ten yards lesser distance. Four dozen arrows covered it, and on this the corpse was stretched. as they have it upon the social, and pretend to on each side were shot off with a result which adds Her face and neck looked to be of Parian white- have it upon the moral supremacy of the country. another to the many examples such archery meetings We are still less desirous of the miserable triumph of recrimmation, but if the English people are satisfied to take their notions of Irish barbarism from Mr. Senior, as they take their notions of Irish Christianity from the Church Establishment we should do wrong if we suffered them to remain under the impression that we keep our eyes closed to the revelations, not of Irishmen paid out of Euglish moneys, to traduce the English people, but of the English Press and English Church testifying to horrors and impunities which if they be the growth of civilisation, ought to make England regret the days of her barbarism. Mr. Senior, however, has enumerated in his evidence before the Taxation Committee some elements of unmistakeable barbarism which we have no inclination to dispute. We do conceive it to on their funereal and lonesome journey across the be nothing less than barbarous that in the most suffering country in the world,' where the mass of the people are 'worse fed, worse dressed, and worse lodged than in any part of Europe,' the taxation of the people, man for man, exceeds by 3s 3d a head the taxation which, according to the evidence of Mr. Senior, would crush any people in the world but the English. This, however, is the barbarism, not of the country, but of the Government. We hold it to be barbarism that the capital of the country should be 'constantly diminishing. We hold it to be barbar-ism that this diminished capital should be withdrawn by absenteeism from the country to which it ought to be returned; and there are many other things detailed by Mr. Senior which, in our view, are equally barbarous with the above. Some of the barbarism is in his facts, not a little

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

collected by the Committee. - Evening Post.

as it seems to us, in his sentiments, or at least in

his opinions; but, taken as a whole, we regard

Mr. Senior's evidence as by no means the least

important or worthy of record which has been

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, DUBLIN. - Sunday morning, a most solemn, impressive, and edifying sight was witnessed in the above-named spacious and beautiful parochial church, in a large number of the 11th Regiment of infantry approaching the Holy Commumon, and subsequently receiving from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin the Sacrament of Confirmation. A short time since orders were received for the galofficers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, for the past month have been making active preparations for their long and arduous voyage. The Ca-tholic soldiers of the regiment availed themselves of

those who had not been confirmed, the Sacrament of Confirmation. The Rev. Mr. O'Hanlon was unceasing in his exertions in imparting instruction and hearing the confessions of the soldiers, who were most edifyingly attentive and zealous in availing themselves of the generous interest which was taken in their soul's welfare. Having been declared worthy to approach the sacraments, they assembled in the square of the Royal Barracks on Sunday morning, and marched to the church at seven o'clock. After assisting at Mass they received Holy Communion. At the conclusion of the eight o'clock Mass his Grace the Archbishop administered to them the Sacrament of Confirmation. When the soldiers had returned to their seats, in the choir, his Grace addressed them in terms of parental solicitude. He explained to them the nature of the sacrament their own will - and a tolerably obstinate will it which they had received, and concluded by expressing a hope that the effects which it was intended to produce would be plainly observable in the conduct through life of those who had the happiness of receiving it. His Grace having imparted his blessing to the soldiers, they left the sacred edifice evidently impressed with a sense of the great favors which God had conferred on them through the sacraments of His Church .- Freeman.

The Most Rev. Dr. MacNally has appointed the Very Rev. Edward McKenna, President of St. Mac-Cartan's College, to succeed the late lamented Rev. Thomas Gartlan as parish priest of Currin. In adfic, or rather a classical, meaning. Popularly, it dition to this mark of his Lordship's respect and reward of responsible and successful labors, he has appointed Father M'Kenna to be one of the Vicars-General of Clogher.

The Most Reverend Dr. Feeney, the revered Lord Bishop of Killala, has appointed the Very Rev. John Griffin Parish Priest of Easkey, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. P. Flannelly. This recognition of the zeal, talent and ability of the Rev. Mr. Griffin cannot fail to give universal satisfaction to the clergy of the diocese of Killala, by whom he is so much esteemed, while it must be a source of unfeigned gratification to the people of Ballina to see the gifted Professor of the Diocesan Seminary selected as the worthy successor of the lamented deceased. - Connaught Patriot.

CAVAN .- In the Parish Church, Castlerahan, after High Mass on the Fesst of SS. Peter and Paul, the Rev. F. Meadth, O.S.D., invested a large number of Tertians with the habit of St. Dominic. Previously to investment the Rev. Father preached a highly edifying sermon on the importance of salvation, evoking at intervals subdued murmurs of religious awe. The Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Coadjutor Bishop ARMAGH. - The mission at Forkhill closed on Sunday, July 3, and the Very Rev. Dr. Dixon preached the farewell sermon to a congregation of fally 3,000 human beings, including those who were inside and those congregated outside the sacred building. It lasted exactly four weeks, and if we take into consideration the effects it produced upon the hearts of many thousands of human beings, it must be classed as the most successful that has taken place in this part of Ireland. Men and women came from several adjoining parishes to hear the word of God from the lips of the missioners, and that this sacred word sunk into their minds and created alarm in the hearts of many of them for the safety of their soul, is very evident; for they found no rest till they confessed their sins, and received the Holy Sagrament of the Eurcharist; and we are told that no less than 8,000 persons received Holy Communion from the commencement to the close of the mission. But the greatest triumph of the mission lies in the facts related by Dr. Dixon in his farewell sermon .-He declared that the advocates of illegal societies had surrendered to the Church, and renounced forever all connection with illegal bodies. No less than nine parish masters and three county delegates had pledged themselves most solemnly to abandon these societies: and the person who had corresponded between them and certain persons in the north of England, had made his submission to the Lord Bishop of Hexam. - Dundalk Democrat.

Woodlock, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Malcolmson, witnessed, on Wednesday, an archery fete on a scale of magnificence rarely exceeded. company began to assemble at three o'clock, and comprised over 200 of the elite of the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary. The gentlemen were permitted to try their skill and strength at sixty yards. The ladies shot infinitely better at upon the shooting of Irish ladies as compared with that of gentlemen. In England it is quite the other way, but perhaps Irish gallantry may have something to do with the matter. Among the assembled visitors were the Earl of Huntingdon and Viscount Hastings, Sir Robert Paul, Bart., Ballyglan; Col. Stuart, Castletown; Mr and Mrs Carew, Ballinamo-na; and Miss Brown, Clayton; Mr Mrs and Miss Tottenham; Mr and Mrs Malcolmson, Mayfield; Mr Mrs and the Misses King, Mountpleasant; Mr S King, Mr G Malcolmson, Major and Mrs Quentin, Old Court; Colonel and Mrs Roberts, Mr and Mrs M Roberts, Major and Mrs Bolton, Mr and the Misses Bolton, Knockrobin, &c. The first prize, a beautiful diamond bracelet, worth £25, was won by Miss E Meara, of Maypark, for the highest score of the meeting, and the second prize, by Miss Bolton, for the 'greatest number of hits.' Miss M Grub, Caher, with her second arrow made the best gold of the meeting, and thus became entitled to the third of the beautiful and costly prizes presented by Mrs Frederick Malcolmson. The two Miss Means and Miss Power, we should observe, shot under the disadvantage of having lost the two outer rings by reason of having been the winners of first prizes in their respoctive clubs. The archery having terminated, the company adjourned to dinner. In the house, a finely-proportioned mansion, were six reception-rooms, including the beautiful hall, and here the company were received by Mr and Mrs Malcolmson with wonted hospitality and friendship. Dinner took place at half-past seven o'clock; it terminated about

nine. CONSECRATION OF BALLYCRUTTLE CATHOLIC CHURCH. On Sunday last, the handsome little church of Ballycruttle, in the parish of Ballee, was solemnly consecrated, by the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, and dedicated to St. Joseph. The weather proving favourable, and a special train having been run for the occasion, a large number of visitors from Belfast availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the interesting ceremony. From an early hour in the morning, crowds from the country districts might also be met, wending their way to the church, and long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the ceremony it was filled to overflowing. The dedica-tion sermon was preached by the Coadjutor Bishop. the Right Rev Dr. Dorrian. At twelve o'clock, Mass was celebrated, by the Rev. Mr. Crickard, P.P., of Ards. The music was performed with much effect by a select choir from Belfast, under the direction of Mr. George Washington. The choir was composed of a large number of talented artistes, including Miss Ling, Messrs. Moore, Hart, and other well-known names. After the sermon a collection was made, to aid in paying off a heavy debt, which was incurred in the erection of the church. — Ulster Observer.

THE DOMINICAN ORDER. - The Yery Rev. Dr. Russell, of Cork, is appointed Provincial of the Order of St. Saviours' (Dominican) for the next three years. The weather for the past week was exceedingly fine, and excepting some short intervals of harsh winds, was highly productive of vegetation. Grain of all kinds is doing well. Haymaking is rapidly progressing, and potatoes and beans are most prosperous. The green crops require rain but up to the present have not suffered from the drought to any appreciable extent. - Wexford People, July 9.

THE IRISH IN FRANCE. The following letter will show how the Irish in France feel for the loss of one of the noblest of men that ever lived, William Smith O'Brien:-

LILLE, 2d July 1864.

Dear Mr. Leonard - Your patriotic suggestion that the Irishmen of Lille should wear mourning for the late lamented patriot, W. S. O'Brien, met with a generous and natural response from all who assembled here on last Saturday evening, for the purpose of joining in the national grief, and of expressing their sympathy with the family and friends of the illustrious dead. Few in numbers, and exiles in a foreign land, it cannot be expected that any demonstration of ours would have any importance in presence of the general manifestation of a nation's feelings on so solemn an occasion as the present; yet, I venture to say that you would have been satisfied with our sincerity and patriotism, had you witnessed our meet-ing of Sunday last, and our mournful procession to the eleven o'clock Mass, each man wearing on his hat a deep band of black crape in token of heartfelt grief and mourning. In the evening we met again, when it was unanimously resolved that "a short sketch of the proceedings be sent to you, together with the thanks of the meeting, for your patriotic suggestion that we should put on mourning for the lamented patriot, Smith O'Brien." The Irishmen of Lille further beg to express, through you the personal friend of the illustrious deceased—their heartfelt sympathy with his noble family and with our bereaved country, in their affliction for the loss of one whose memory will remain immortal in that land he loved so well, and for which he generously sacrificed his all .- Your sincers friend and countryman, J. P. Leonard, Esq , Paris.

After the first shock of saddened feeling, says the Dublin Nation, caused by the death of our lamented countryman, W.S. O'Brien, has passed through the hearts of our countrymen, one idea, we have reason to believe, was present to every mind, one resolve was taken-it was that of erecting in the metropopolis of Ireland a monument to commemorate the patriotism and the virtues of the deceased. We understand that some of his political and personal friends, at a preliminary meeting in this city, expressed some hesitancy as to the fitness of proceeding with this movement at the present moment, but we feel certain that the patriots of the Irish race, to whom Willlam Smith O'Brien was endeared would not be satisfied that any delay should be made in the matter. We take the liberty of suggesting that the organization of the committee be proceeded with at once, and that the treasurers be appointed. The subscriptions, generously and cheerfully given, will come in speedily, and we shall soon have in the land an enduring emorial of the self-sacrificing, the pure minded, the heroic William S. O'Brien. One gentleman in Cork has already contributed £100 for the purpose.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.-At the usual weekly meeting of the O'Connell Monument Committee, held on Wednesday, the vexed question with regard to the awarding of the design for the Statue came on for consideration. Mr. Sullivan proposed a resolution to the effect that prizes of 100l. 60l. and 40l. should be offered in competition for designs for the monument, to which Professor Kayanagh moved an amendment, that the design for the statue should be given to Mr. Foley. After a long discussion the amendment was lost on a poll by eighteen to fourteen, subject to a subsequent investigation, as to the validity of the votes given, and the original resolution was carried .- Morning News.

ORANGE DISPLAYS .- Enniskillen, July 3 .- I could not ascertain that any party processions took place in this county with the exception of at Lisbellew and Kesh. As usual flags were hoisted on the churches of this town, Ballinamulland, and Tempo, but I have heard of no breach of the peace. An odd shot was

Armagh, July 3.- A party of Orangemen all nearly strangers, marched throught Portadown on Friday night with drums and fifes and fired several shots through the streets; but did no further harm. I heard of another party of 150 Orangemen that marched through Lurgan (supposed to be from the county Down side), with fifes and drums and playing party tunes - 'the Protestant Boys' and 'Boyne Water'they fired several shots before they left. The night being dark and they being strangers they could not be identified.

MURDER OF A Boy, -Armagh July 13. -Armagh was crowded with Orangemen all day yesterday. At six o'clock in the evening they commenced to march and proceeded up the Dublin road. Towards nine they entered the city, and commenced playing the Boyne Water' and other tunes. After this they stopped opposite Magowan's public shop, and yelled and shouted, and fired. Immediately afterwards they walked through most of the principal street, all the time making them resound with shouts, and brandishing in their hands pieces of iron and large sticks. Some of the mob fired a shot into the dwelling of his Grace the Primate, which entered one of the private apartments; but as his Grace is from home, as yet it s not known what injury has been done. Several windows have been broken belonging to the Catholics. One Tatterson, a serjeant in the militia, took rather a prominent part in the disturbance and lost several of his fingers by the explosion of his gun. If it occurred, this will teach him at least a lesson, as the serjeantship, under such circumstances ought to be taken from him. A boy, about fifteen years of age, named Killeen, received two slugs in the side and one in the neck, inflicted by his own party, from the effects of which, it is thought, he will scarcely survive past six o'clock this evening, as the doctor was only able to extract two of the slugs, and the one in the neck still remains—the one that is causing his death. From what we can learn, the unfortunate lad ran past the mouth of a small kind of cannon when the person who was firing gave it the match, and the slugs entered the poor boy's side and neck, wounding him, the doctor judges, mortally. The Catholic party marched up the town once, but they abstained from playing party tunes, or committing any other wanton act.

BELFAST. - If the Orangemen of the town had not their usual carnival in Belfast, they made up for this by leaving the town almost en masse, and meeting for the celebration of the day their brethern of Lisburn and the Maze, at a place convenient to that locality called the Flush, especially noted for party bigotry. Early in the morning the cars of the town were almost wholly engaged in the carriage of those true and faithful subjects of her Majesty ' from Belfact to a place where they might the more easily break the Party Processions Act and Party Emblems Act without detection, and set at defiance the law of the land - contrary, we must in justice say, to the sound advice lately given them by the Earl of Enniskillen, the Grand Muster for Ireland, and by Mr. Beers the Grand-Master for Down, to avoid all displays. The Orange lodges poured forth their legions; and, with their party emblems concealed until they got out of the reach of the constabulary, they made yesterday, with drums beating and colours flying, and themselves dressed in their foolish and senseless paraphernalia, the greatess numerical violation of the law that has taken place in the North of Ireland since the passing of the Anti-Processions. Act. In some of the principal establishments in Belfast - such as the Queen's Island shippard—there was little, if any, work done during the day so many of the workmen having gone to their brethern of the Maze and Lisburn and the surrounding country — Whig.

THE '12TH'IN THE NORTH.—Belfast, July 12.1 The

Orange anniversary has passed over here, in comparison with previous years rather quiet. Crowds, of people were in what is known as the disturbed districts, and some few slight skermishes took place. but nothing serious; two or three men were assaulted, and three of the local constables severely beaten -eight or twelve men have been accested for riots. The constabulary and local constables have been parading the town all the evening, and are now (12 o'clock) retiring, the town being quiet.

BELFAST July 13 .- There were very large crowds of people in all the disturbed districts of the town to night, but no conflict between the opposing mobs which were kept separate by the police, who were present in large numbers, under the mayor and local magistrates. About a dozen of men nearly all from the Pound district have been arested to-night for riot, and lodged in the police office. The town now (12 o'clock) is perfectly quiet, and the police are being marched to barracks. The rioters, arrested yesterday were brought up at the police office, three of whom, charged with wearing orange sashes and disorderly conduct in the Ballymacarrett district, were sent for trial at the next assizes, but were admitted to bail. The others principally charged with riotous conduct, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment from 2 months downwards.

At Lisburn about 20,000 or 30,000 people assemble ed in some fields. There were upwards of 80 lodges, each represented by flags, and the Orangemen marched in procession throughout the town; arches of Orange lilies were stretched across some of the streets About half past four o'clock an attack was made on the police barracks, and in a few minutes all the panes of glass and window frames were smashed. About seven o'clock a number of extra constables came up from Belfast, having been telegraphed for by the sub-inspector. Nothing of any consequence occurred, everything having passed off quietly.

Reports from Newtownards, Lurgan, Portadown, Derry, and other towns state that large numbers of people assembled and marched through the towns with flags, &c, but nothing of consequence occurred in any of the towns from which reports have yet been received; and it is to be hoped that the anniversary has passed of quietly everywhere.

A correspondent of a Dublin paper writes :- " The heat of July has proved too strong for the constitutions of the Orangemen of Kenagh, Co. Longford, so they have vented their apostolic zeal by trying their hands at the old 'true blue' practice of window breaking. The building which those worthies attacked was no other than the Protestant Church of Kenagh! I will give the reason of this as brief as possible. About six weeks ago, the wife of Harman, the landlord of this locality, wishing, I suppose to beautify the inside of the church, got a window of stained glass with pictures of some of the saints on it, placed in the front of the church, to the horror of the congregation, who fancied that the spirit of the glorious William, ought to rise up against such Popish enormity. Since then they waxed wroth everytime they gazed on the 'idolatrous' window, and, seeing that words were of no avail, after toasting the 'pious, glorious, and immortal memory,' broke the panes of the 'Papistical' window."

LIBNASKEA. - A correspondent informs us that there was no Orange disturbance in this town on the 12th. He says not a drum was heard, not a fife was played nor a flag exhibited in any part of the town, except in a garden belonging to a person named James Haire. So much the better for the Orangemen. It is nearly time for them to gather some good sense - Dundulk Democrat.

On the 28th ult.' as if preparatory the outrage, reported as having occurred throughout the county Armagh, on the 1st inst., a party of Orangemen, numbering about 200, marched in procession through the village of Loughbrickland, headed by drums and fifes, and when leaving the latter place they com-menced playing 'The Protestant Boys.'

Assisted Emigration to Victoria. - On Monday, at three o'clock, the committee for Assisted Emigra-tion to Australia met in the City Hall, and inspected seventy-five persons, to whom assisted passages were granted. Of these thirty-three wers males, and 42 females, and, as to creed, sixty-four were Catholics and eleven Protestants. On Sunday evening they started from the North Wall, to sail, on Monday, from Liverpool, per the Marco Polo, for Melbourne, Professor Kavanagh, honorary secretary, having been as usual in attendance as also R. J. Devitt, Esq., T. C., seeing to the comfort and the interests of the passengers. One hundred and thirty six persons have gone in the last two batches assisted by the committee. - News.

INJURY TO THE ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL RELICS AT THE SEVEN CHURCHES, CLONMACNOISE. - Parsonstown, Mondey .- At the petty sessions held here on Saturday a young man of the name of John Glennon was brought before the magistrates, on a charge of having on the 28th of May last, injured some of the famous architectural ornamentation on the ruins at Clonmacaoise. it appears that the defendant was one of a party of six young men who went on an excursion from Parsonstown to spend a day amongst the interesting ruins which crown the banks of the Shannon at Clonmacnoise. On the day after their visit it was discovered that an ancient cross and other relics had been injured, and some of the tombstones had also been disarranged. The proceedings on Saturday were initiated at the suit of the Rev. Charles Vignoles, the incumbent of the parish, who appeared in court accompanied by the Rev. P. Young C.C. of Cloumacnoise. Mr. Cooke appeared for the prosecution, and opened the case with an elaborate and historical description of these ancient ruins, and then called two witnesses, a little boy and girl, who swore that they saw defendant, John Glennon, break the pieces off the carved archway, known as the Whispering Arch, and strike other places which were injured. They also deposed to seeing him knock down a small cross. Both witnesses appear to be very intelligent. For the defence of the five young men were examined who accompanied the defendant on the occasion to the Seven Churches, and they swore that it was impossible that Glennon could have committed the offence complained of without their observing it, and they saw him do nothing of the kind. In the course of their examination they also stated that the boy and girl must have been mistaken in their identification of the defendant, as be was not dressed in the way they described him. The witnesses for the prosecution were however, most clear and positive, and the magistrates decided on sending the case for trial to the next assizes.

The publication immediately of a History of Limerick, ancient and modern, by Maurice Lenihan, is announced. The author is the proprietor of the Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator newspaper, in which the History now about to be published in a regular form appeared in instalments. The Most Rev Dr Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel: the Right Rev Dr Builer, Bishop of Limerick; the Most Rev Dr Dixon, Lord Primate; the Bishop of Cloyne, and several distinguished laymen, have written, expressing much interest in the success of the work. Mr. Lenihan says, as he does not look for more than what may defray the cost of printing, he has fixed the price of the work at ten shillings.

The Longford Register makes the following statement:-Mr. John E. Thompson, lately issued a threat against his Catholic laborers of dismissal from his employment if they absented themselves from his work on holidays, or if they ventured to go to Mass without permission, and at the hour fixed by the master. John Dolan, one of those laborers, lately informed his employer that he was threatened by the neighbors, especially by Pat Donohoe, if he ventured to work any more on holidays, and that another man named Burke heard; the threat made. Mr. Thompson sent Dolan home comforted, and encouraged. By a strange coincidence, after the encouragement thus held out to Dolan, and, doubtless, promises of support for his obedience the fellow went home, and that night, his house was burned; but we know not whather from within or without Donahoe was at one arrested on charge of commit-ting the deed, and without being allowed to show a defence has been committed to prison for trial at assizes - though, at the examination Burke, swore point blank that he never heard Donohoe threaten Dolan.

support 35,000,000 of people. Science declares it. In these days of Jeremiads over our cold climate, damp air three bad seasons, unfitness of the land for tillage, and the necessity of extirpating another half million these figures look startling and unreal. They are the offspring, however, of no light fancy of ar-dent patriotism. They are the figures specified by Sir Robert Kane, in his 'Industrial Resources of Ireland.' They are the logical conclusion from facts, and should be prominent before the eyes and in the minds of all, more especially at the present time.

Nearly one balf of Ireland is now uncultivated. Soil hitherto cultivated is rapidly lapsing into waste; the system of large farming is so wasteful and exhaustive that the acre no longer jields what it did. Yet, almost all of Ireland is adapted to profitable cultivation; her 2,830,000 acres of bog even might almost altogether be brought under productive husbandry. 'There is no district in Ireland,' says R. Kane, in his Industrial Resources, 'so elevated as to present serious impediments, and scarce an acre to which the name incapable of cultivation may be applied.' Under the system of 'green land' farming we have decayed in everything, says the Furmer's Gazette. There is in fact, nothing so exhausting to the soil as pasture-farming. One pound weight of bone contains the phosphoric acid of 28lbs of wheat, or 250lbs of potatoes. Cattle must obtain the material of their bone from their food; this, taken from the soil, the cattle exported to England, results in enormous impoyerishment of the land. Consider, then, what wealth of tertility Ireland has exported to England in the bones of cattle solely! As a consequence of the non-consumption of cattle here, Irish farmers have to send their money away for bone phosphates, and phospho-guanos, &c., and thus purchase back a portion of fertility at a ruinous rate. There is nothing more purblind than the conduct of men who act in this way, and some of them have been taught their error by bitter experience. Green farms have not now the popularity they once enjoyed; when put up for sale, or to let, they hang on hands long enough to make their names odiously familiar to the reader of papers. In one locality, Tnam, in one issue of the local papers there were not fewer than forty grass-farms advertised for sale. We expect they met with no eager bidders. Some of them had appeared so frequently in the market, that their strange names had become in the mouth as household words, and, like Alexander Selkirk, their wearied owners might cry out,

#### Their tameness is shocking to me.'

Such is the result to those who some time ago know no other delight than that of 'consolidating clearing their estates, &c: they did all that; they adopted improved systems; imported Scotch and English herds; and swert from the lands of their fathers the owners of the soil. The crash of falling homesteads re-echoed from end to end of the land. Hundreds of thousands of hearths were ploughed over, and the rich carth of cemeteries sown were turnips. 'Beasts' said the Lord Lieutenant, 'appear to be above all other things the product most in harmony with the soil and climate of Ireland.' The Lord Lieutenant found, no doubt, that the soil and climate of Ireland were remarkably well adapted for himself. And the Times, as usual, spoke out the sentiment he was working on. 'The Catholic Celt,' it exulted, 'will soon be as rare in Connemara as the Pawnee Indian in Massachusetts.' We treasure up their words and hopes, and no balmy palaver, in these her days of difficulty, must make us forget the deadly design of England's statesmen against our race.

Remember it, Irishmen. They may find it convenient to gloze a little now, to use specious words, to lull us to sleep in confidence on their promises. It is the cld game, but we decline to be cheated once more. By a determined attitude we shall soon be able to win much from England; by temporizing, nothing but annihilation. Carlisle has been puffed as the popular Viceroy; his whole life has been devoted to the cause of extermination; he has been less open mouthed, but more deadly, than Sir Robert Peel, who declares for the uprosting of another 500.

OOO. They have acted and reacted on their poor 000. They have acted and reacted on their poor the club room of a public house in Rhymny in a dupes, the landlords of Ireland who foresee nothing threatening attitude, were Father Portal was celeand learn nothing from the past. By acting as in- brating Mass. They had the road as he departed, struments of the Government, these have indeed rained multitudes, but now the ruin returns upon but the devil take the river. My young heart used themselves. Do we mourn for them? Do the men to quail before the threats and cusses of the mob.—who used them and kick them aside sympathize My father used often to address them at Mass, to ex-

glittering Greek gift, must divert the mind of the prejudices abated. They knowledged that my facountry from the one object—the land for the peo-ple. Our rulers have intermitted, for an instant, in Mr. Portal was appointed to Newport, where there it is said, a hand, was circulated and swallowed by view of European complications, their roar for more extermination. But their wills are fixed; they but wait their opportunity. Then think of a decaying population of 5,000,000, in a land capable of easily supporting 35,000,000.

Informations returnable for trial at the Limerick city assizes have been taken against all those arrested on the night of the 28th ult., for street rioting and attacking the military barracks. At the magisterial examination, Head-constable Moodie deposed that the riot was one of a most alarming and dangerous character; he was struck repeatedly, and were it not that the military and police charged with fixed bayonets their lives whould have been sacrificed. On cross-examination by Mr. Lynch, solicitor, as to the Wednesday riot, he said that on Wednesday night he and his force removed from before the gates of the artillery barracks, which were closed at the time, a crowd of 50 to 80 persons who were pelting stones; but soon after he saw a party of from 30 to 40 artillerymen rush out, headed by Major Ford, and chase the mob : saw some of the artillerymen pelt stones at the mob, but the Major had then got into the barrack. The coming out of the military no doubt renewed the rioting. At latest dates quiet and good order had been again established.

THE KILKENNY CATS .- I have often wondered why none of your correspondents who are natives of or resident in Kilkenny have given you the real version of the tale of the Kilkenny cats. I have seen the subject frequently noticed in the columns of Notes and Queries, but I have never seen the accurate version of the occurrence, which led to the generally received and erroreous story of the Kilkenny cats. That story has been so long current that it has become a proverb-'as quarrelsome as the Kilkenny cat'-two of the cats in which city are asserted to have fought so long and so furiously that naught was found of them but two tails! This is manifestly an Irish exaggeration; and when your readers shall have learned the true arecdote concected with the two cats they will understand why only two tails were found, the owners having fied in terror from the scene of mutilation. I am happy in being able to state that neither Ireland nor Kilkenny is at all disgraced by the occurrence, which did take place in Kilkenny, but which might have occurred in any other place in the known world. During the rebellion which occurred in Ireland in 1798 (or may be in 1803) Kilkenny was garrisoned by a regiment of Hessian soldiers, whose custom it was to tie together in one of their barrack rooms two cats by their respective tails, and then to throw them face to face across a line generally used for drying clothes. The cats naturally became infuriated, and scratched each other in the abdomen until death ensued to one or both of them, and terminated their sufferings. The officers of the corps were ultimately made acquainted with these barbarons acts of cruelty, and they resolved to put an end to them and to punish the offenders. In order to effect this purpose an officer was ordered to inspect each barrack-room daily, and to report to the commanding officer in what state he found the room. The cruel soldiers, determined not to lose the daily torture of the wretched cats, they approach of the officer, in order that the cats made are not by ones or twos, but by the scores, till out to be that of the murderer, he having taken Mr. generally employed one of their comrades to watch might be liberated and take refuge in flight England is being regarded as the most hopeful spot Briggs' hat in mistake.

IBELAND'S RESOURCES.—Ireland might, with ease before the visit of the officer to the scene of their tor- for Romish missionary enterprise in the whole world; ed his duty, and the officer of the day was heard ascending the barrack-stairs while the cats were undergoing their customary torture. One of the troopers immediately seized a sword from the arm-rack, and with a single blow divided the tails of the two cats. The cats, of course, escaped through the open windows of the room, which was entered almost immediately afterwards by the officer, who enquired what was the cause of the two bleeding cats' tails being suspended on the clothes line, and was told in reply that 'two cats had been fighting in the room; that it was found imposible to separate them; and that they fough so desperately that they had devoured each other up, with the exception of their two tails; which may have satisfied Captain Schummelketeel, but would not have deluded any person but a beery Prussian .- Notes and Querries.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME. - A fine elevated piece of land adjoining the Cathedral, Gecil street, London, and overlooking the crystal water of Plymouth Sound and the oft-sung sylvan glades of Mount Edgecumbe, has been recently purchased as a site for a new convent, schools, and garden for this excellent community, and the works are to be commenced immediately by Mr. Hansom, the architect. Mean while the Nuns have removed from their decaying and ill-situated residence at Stonehouse to Westberry Terrace, on the North Road, where they occupy capacious premises and convent, a first-class boarding and day school, till the completion of their permanent residence. - London Register.

CATHOLIGITY IN SOUTH WALES .- Mr. P. Lewis, in a letter to the Weekly Register, gives the annexed interesting particulars of the spread of the Catholic faith ir South Wates :- When our good Bishop, the Right Reverend Dr. Brown, began to rule the Church in the Principality, some twenty years ago, he had not one priest in South Wales, not more than one or two decent charels, and a few poor and insignificant congregations. He began absolutely without resources. Never was there a poorer Bishop—never a more barren and deserted diocese or district to goverc. Look at it now, with its populous and flourishing missions, its comparative numerous priests, its churches and chapels multiplied tenfold: The progress of religion in South Wales is worth being noticed, and it is to us who have witnessed it a subject of great joy and congratulation. Our family lived in a village near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.
Once a year the Rev. Father Richards, O.S.F., of
Abergavenny, used to visit us, and another Catholic tamily in the neighborhood-that of Dr. Bates-to say Mass and afford us the opportunity of fulfilling our Easter duties. The distance from Abergavenny to Cowbridge is 46 miles. Thence he went to hold a station at Swansea, where there was a small chapel and a congregation of about 20 souls. From Swansea he went to Brecon after the decease of the Rev. Mr. Williams, the pastor of the place. The congregation consisted of a few Welsh Catholics—the Hayards—who retained their faith through the ages of persecution. Besides Father Richards, the only priest I remember was a Mr Morton, who came from Usk to our village to say Mass, for a short time, in the house of Sir Rober. Parogmorton. These were the only two priests was occasionally visited any part of South Wales. We had no priest of our own in any one of the six courties at that time. I speak of forty-two years ago. in the year 1823 my father, having frequently had occasion of being in Merthyr on business, conceived the idea of renting a room for a chapel wherein to assumpte two or three hundred Irish Catholics, who were twenty miles from the nearest priest. He obtained permission from the Right Rev. Bishop Collingridge to assemble them on Sundays for English prayers—to instruct adults and to catechise the children. Father Richards came every fifth Sunday to say mass there. After a while Father Portal, a priest from Waterford, was appointed to Merthyr. His coming created a great sensation. I remember an immense crowd collected around with them? Few care when they see the biter bit.

No bye-issue of any sort, no specious promise of fied and pleased by his discourses, and thus their they intended to raise the famous No-Popery cry. A was a small chapel, and Mr. Carroll was placed by Dr. Baines in Merthyr. Mr. Fleetwood had previously been sent to Swansen In the year 1840 the Right Rev. Dr. Brown became Vicar-Apostolic of the Welsh district. His vicariate in South Wales was the scene of desolation. There were three priests only in the whole of the six counties - and not a single place deserving of the name of a chapel. And on the borders, in Monmouthsbire, there was in Abergavenny a chapel, but completely hidden from the street-a very small poor chapel in Usk-another similar one in Newport-a loft over an old house in Brecon. I look back with wonder at the immense change that has taken place. Abergavenny possesses a fine handsome church, with a congregation of about 800 souls. The church was designed by Mr. Benjamin Bucknal, of Stroud, a talented and rising architect-a former pupil of Mr Charles Hansom. A church has been built at Coedangred, another at Usk by Mr. C. Hansom, another as Pontypool by the late Mr. Scoles. There are at Postypool four Franciscan Capuchin Fathers, with a numerous congregation, and a school chapel at Abersychan. At Newport there is a very large, handsome church, by Mr. Scoles—three priests of the Order of Charity, and a congregation of 4,000-convent and fine schools. At Rhymry a very serviceable chaper, as also at Tredegar and Nantygio, with very num-rous congregations. There is a pretty church at Brecon-two large churches at Cardiff-one by Scoles, the other a magnificent church, capable of holding some 1,500 people, by Hansom: some of the mest schools in the kingdom-a community of nuns and six priests. The Catholic population of Cardiff is about 12,000. There is a capacious chapel at Aberavou; another at Bridgend; a church at Dowlais, by Scoles, and a large chapel at Merthyr. The united congregations of Merthyr and Dowlais amount to 8,000. There is a chapel at Treforest; one at Pembroke Dock, recently enlared: a beautiful church at Carmathen; a chapel at Llanelly; and last, though not least, a capacious church, recently enlarged, at Swansea, where there is a Catholic population of more than 4,000; a convent, and two excellent schoolrooms. The church was originally designed by Mr. Hansom. It has been considerably enlarged by Mr. Bucknall. To it ie attached a handsome presbytery."

Mr. Spurgeon on Catholicism. - The following passage occurs in a sermon preached by Mr. Spurgeon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, on

June 5:h, and since then published :-"It is a most fearful fact that in no age since the Reformation has Popery made such fearful strides in England as during the last few years. I had comfortably believed that Popery was only feeding itself upon foreign subscriptions, upon a few titled perverts, and imported monks and nuns. I dreamed that its progress was not real. In fact, I have often smiled at the alarm of many of my brethren at the progress of Popery. But, my dear friends, we have been mistaken, grievously mistaken. If you will read a valuable paper in the Magazine called Christian Work,' those of you who are not acquainted with it, will be perfectly startled at its revelations. This great city is covered with a network of monks, and priests, and sisters of mercy, ar I the conversions o'clock. The hat found in the railway carriage turns

which is succeeding to anything like the extent which the English mission is. I covet not their money, I despise their sophistries; but I marvel at the way in which they gain their funds for the erection of their ecclesiastical buildings. It really is an alarming matter to see so many of our countrymen going off to that superstition which as a nation we once rejected, and which it was supposed we should never again receive. Popery is making advances such as you would never believe, though a spectator should tell it to you. Close to your very doors, per-baps even in your own house you may have evidence ere long of what a march Romanism is making. And to what is this to be ascribed? I say, with every ground of probability, that there is no marvel that Popery should increase when you have two things to make it grow; first of all, the falsehood of those who profess a faith which they do not believe, which is quite contrary to the honesty of the Romanist, who does through evil report and good report hold the faith. [Mr. Spurgeon thinks persecution the only way to stop Popish progress.] We want John Knox back again. Do not talk to me of mild and gentle men, of soft manners and squeamish words, we want the fiery Knox, and even though his vehemence should ding our pulpits into blads,' it were well if he did but rouse our hearts into action. We want Luther to tell men the truth unmistakeably in homely pbrase.'

On the 15th ult, the influential deputation, consisting of the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Bishop of Gloucester and several members of Parliament, Mr. Spence of Liverpool, and others, waited on Lord Palmerston to urge mediation in America, on the plea of humanity.

Lord Palmerston said the Government did not consider that this was a moment when mediators' proposals would be accepted, both sides being equaly sanguine of success, while the North was especially jealous of interference. If an opportunity for mediation arose, the Government would gladly avail itself of it.

Mr. Mason had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston, introduced by Mr. Lindsay. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties.

On Saturday morning, about the same moment Her Majesty's Ministers were saved from a vote of censure in the House of Commons by a majority of 18 and subjected to a vote of censure in the House of Lords by a majority of nine, on account of their conduct with regard to the long-pending quarrel between Germany and Denmark respecting the administration of affairs in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The charge against our Government was that they conducted the foreign policy of the country in so improper a manner as to lead us to a point where we must either plunge recklessly and improperly into war with Germany or recede from it with dishonor. The proofs of the truth of this grave charge were superabundantly furnished by the Government themselves and the only answer attempted was an impudent demand upon the Opposition to say what they would have done had they been in power instead of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell. Outside the walls of Parliament it was boldly laid down by the Ministerial Press, with a view to frighten members from the Opposition lobby on the divi-sion, that a defeat of Ministers would be tautamount to a national declaration of war in favor of Denmark as if the complaint against Government had been that they kept the peace, - whereas the charge against them was and is, not that they did not go to war, but that they improperly went so far that they could not remain at peace without betraying Denmark and dishonoring England. We don't say that the Tories if in office, would have conducted the bu-siness of the Foreign Office better, for we don't know what they would have done; but they could not have done worse, and if they did as bad they would have as richly deserved public censure, which there is not the least doubt that the 315 who whitewashed Lord Palmerston and Russell would have eagerly heaped upon them. The majority of 18 came by surprise upon both sides; and the leading articles of the Ministerial Journals on that morning, which were written under the impression that if Ministers escaped censure in the Commons it would only be by a bare majority, show how base a game the Ministeterial partizans intended to play preparatory to the anticipated General Election. We have it under vile lie, manufactured in the Reform Club, and in an erratic Tory, to the effect that Rome and sent 2 Monsignori to London to 'tout' for Catholic votes in favor of the Opposition. The story was without even the shadow of truth for a basis; and its refuta tion is furnished by the votes of 12 Catholics, who, we regret to say, gave the Minister his majority. But the Times and other papers in the interest of the Government went into an elaborate process of addition and subtraction to convince Great Britain that Irish Papists,' ruled and directed by Rome were virtual masters of the Empire, -that England and Scotland were overborne by 'disaffected Romanists,' in base league with the Tories, and that Great Britain must arise in her Protestant might, and return such a sweeping majority for Lord Palmerston as to crush for ever the Irish, the Ultramontanes, and the Conservative party. This was the flagitious game which these infamous partizans of Lord Palmerston were ready and resolved to play. The men who have degraded England to a lower pitch than any other Government since the Restoration, were prepared to raise the 'No Popery' howl in order to divert the nation's eyes from their own delinquency, and snatch a majority from the blindest bigotry and the rankest intolerance. It shall not be our fault if the Catholic electors throughout the United Kingdom do not remember this when the Dissolution must come in the order of law and the Constitution. - Weekly Register.

One of the most atrocious crimes which has occurred for some time was perpetrated late on Saturday evening in a first-class carriage on the North London Railway, when a Mr. Thomas Briggs, who was engaged in the banking establishment of Messrs. R. Curtis & Co., of Lombard street, London, was murderously assailed, plundered, and thrown out of the train. The unfortunate man was unwards of sixty years of age. He was a fine tall hale man. and resided at No. 5, Clapton square, near Hackney church. The outrage was not discovered until the train arrived at Hackney, when the interior of the compartment in which the unfortunate gentleman had travelled was found to be covered with blood. Not only the cushions, but the floor, sides, and windows were besmeared with blood. In some places there was quite a pool. There were also found inside the carriage a gentleman's hat, a walking siick, and a small leather bag. The guard at once took charge of the articles and locked the door. Some ladies, who were in the adjoining compartment, then called the notice of the guard to the circumstances that some blood had spurted through the carriage window on to their dresses as the train came from Bow. Inquiries were made without any immediate result. But meanwhile the body of Mr. Briggs was found on the line by the driver and stoker of another train. On a surgical examination it was found that the unfortunate gentleman was frightfully wounded in the head, the skull in one place being beaten in. The money which Mr. Briggs had in his pocket had not been taken, but his watch was missing. The atrocious crime was committed between Bow and Hackneywick. The train was due five minutes after leaving Bow, so that the attack must have been made almost as soon as the carriages were in motion. Mr. Briggs expired on Sunday night at 12

The Prince of Wales, it is understood, will come greatest ease. north, (Highlands) as he did last year, for the shooting, and will again occupy Abergeldie Castle. - While in Scotland his Royal Highness, it is confidently expected, will visit the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle. The promise was given last year, and there is every reason to believe it will be fulfilled. -Inverness Courier.

THE CONVICTS AT PORTLAND .- On Tuesday an insurrection broke out among the convicts now undergoing their term of imprisonment in the Portland Convict establishment. It appears that on that day the new dietary system had been introduced, and this seems to have greatly dissatisfied the convicts. Everything, however, went on well until after the men had been marched back from dinner, when a gang employed in a stone quarry near the Clifton Hotel refused to work and attacked one of the civil guards. The impression among the convicts appeared to be that the guards would not make use of the short Enfield rifles with which they were armed. but this proved to be a mistaken idea. Several of the gang rushed upon the puard and attempted to knock him down with their pick-axes and shovels. The officer discharged his weapon and slightly wounded one of the ringleaders. By this time he had received assistance from his brother officers, three or four of whom fired upon the men. Four or five of them were shot, receiving, however, only slight wounds. This measure had the effect of quelling the disturbance. After the riot had been quelled the party were murched back to the prison and confined in punishment cells. The military were called out, but their assistance was not required. - Times.

A SCHOOLMASTER. - Thomas Hopley, a schoolmaster, was in 1854 condemned to imprisonment for beating a boy named Caucellor to death, because it was necessary to conquer him. Fanny Hopely, his wife, has now prayed for a judicial separation, on the ground of cruelty, and her story is a most heartbreaking one. Hopley used to treat her 'like a pupil,' i.e., an enemy, teach her lessons, and beat her savagely for blunders, boat her during pregnancy, compelled her to deliver herself, five days afterwards forced her and the infant out in a carriage, and then beat her again because she did not suckle the child as he approved. All this was borne, but he kept up also an irritating system of interference, regulated every act by a written code, spat in her face, ordered her to bed before a party of guests, in fact treated her just like a wicked child. Hopley's defence is that while in prison his wife wrote him loving letters, which is doubtless true. The poor woman's pity for the father of her children re-awoke at his sufferings, and even in Court she apologized for giving him pain for the sake of her children, whom he also beat till one of them occame imbecile. The man in all these brutalities seems to have been guided by some strange notion of principle.

CAPTAIN SEMMES. - A committee of students at Charing Cross Hospital has been formed to raise a fund for the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. David Herbert Llewellyn, surgeon to the Alabama, and formerly a student and silver medalist of the school. Commander Pin, of the Royal Navy, has written a letter to the Daily Telegraph, recommendthat a subscription should be set on foot for the purpose of presenting to Captain Semmes a sword in token of " our admiration of his naval daring.'

Capt. Palliser, of the Eighteenth Hussars, has produced strong and exceedingly cheap shot by a simple process. Instead of casting the shot in sand and allowing the surface to cool gradually, the metal is poured into a cold iron mould, so as to cool the surface with the utmost possible rapidlty long before the interior has hardened. In this way a ball is turned out which, to judge from the recent trials, combines almost the hardness of steel with the destructive effects of a segment shell. Hitherto castiron shots have smashed against the plates, but this penetrates and breaks into numerous pieces after passing through the obstacle.

## UNITED STATES.

On Sunday, Aug. 25th, the Most Rev. John Mc-Closky will be installed as the successor of the late iamented Archbishop Hughes.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT MANHATTAN COL-LEGE. - This Institution, so delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Manhattauville, about eight miles from New York presented, on Friday evening last, a scene of unusual liveliness, beauty and interest. The occasion was the recurrence of the customary annual Commencement exercises, and as the school having been from its incer the personal charge of some of the most learned and talented brothers of the Christian schools known to our citizens - and as the examined classes were composed of young gentlemen who are not only the sons of many of our most influential townsmen, but who are, for the most part, of far more than an average ability, an interesting cutertainment was naturally anticipated. The hall was crowded with ladies and other spectators, many of whom are well known, not only to the people of New York, but whose celebrity, oratorical, forensic, literary ecclesiastical and otherwise, is of even a national character. Among these we noticed the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Administrator of the Diocese, E. J. Sears, L.L.D., and Professor of Literature, and who is also Editor-in-Chief of The National Quarterly Review; L. S. Ives, L. L.D.; the Rev. Dr. Adams, Episcopul Church, Manhattanville; the Rev. J. Breen, the Rev. J. Clowry, the Rev. H. J. Kensella, the Hou. Charles O'Connor, the Hon. ex-Mayor, Tiemanu, Daniel Devlin, Esq. H. L. Hoguet, Esq.; Robert O. Glover, Esq., and many other gentlemen of distinction.

The members of the Institution are at present sublivided into seven classes, of which four are known as 'University,' and three as 'Preparatory.'

The four University classes were examined in Mathematics (Calculus and Astronomy); Greek (Homer's Iliad, 1st and 2d Books); Plutarch, Apollodorus, and Diodorous Siculus); Latin (Livy, 5 books; Horace - Satires; Cicero - Orations against Catiline).

These same young gentlemen also were examined in Literature, comprising Grecian and Roman Antiquities, The Rules of Uniticism, and Literary Com-

After undergoing this severe trial, the 'boys' bravely faced and triumphantly went through a strict and thorough examination in Psychology, Logic, and Chemistry, in which they all acquitted themselves admirably, bearing testimony not only to their own industry and application, but also to the pains-taking, careful and ever-persistent labors of their teachers.

The whole examination thus for had been equally creditable to teachers and pupils, and when we consider that the test was as trying to the boys as it was convincing to the spectators, there can be no exaggeration of expression in stating that for satisfactory evidence of sound and positively substantial progress in certain given scholastic directions, the examinations at the Manhattan College last week, have scarcely, if ever, been surpassed.

As a single evidence of the progress that has been made by the class in mathematics alone, who have none of them been studying longer than two years we append a problem, selected at random from half a score given out to the class, for the most part by gentlemen, invited guests, who were atter strangers to the boys, who, of course, could have in such a case, no previous knowledge of the question to be asked. The problems were all promptly solved on the blackboard with no hesitation or assistance. It runs as follows:

1. Find the test which will indicate that a proposed differential, containing two or more variables, has an exact integral. 2. Having found the test, determine the general

formula for the integral. ormula for the integral.

Problems of equal difficulty were solved with the instant death. Lohmire was arrested.

Brother Michael, of the Institute, has brought this class up to its present state of proficiency.

The classes in Greek (whose work comprehended some of the 'hardest' Greek known), and in Latin (where they proved themselves conversant with the most difficult and idiomatic phases of that language), have been under the charge of Prof. Cornelius O'Leary, M.D., whose success in bringing his boys up to their present state of proficiency was the admiration, not only of those of the listeners who were scholastically appreciative of the results, but was the subject of special complimentary remark from certain ones of the highest modern authorities in classic literature, who had made a point of being pre-

The examinations of this school posses one unique feature, a most important one. Their examinations are open. That is, the students are, on examination day, placed upon a public platform, and subjected to the questioning of not only their teachers, but of any and every person in the audience who chooses to undertake the task. Of course, this proves the thoroughness of the attainments of the boys, while at the same time it shows the faithfulness of the teachers.

The Faculty of the Manhattan College is composed thus: Brother Patrick, Principal Brother Paulian, Vice-Principal; Brother Michael, Profesof Mathemathics; E J Sears, LLD, Professor of Literature; Cornelius O'Leary, MD, Professor of Ancient Languages; Mr Harris, AB, Professor of Natural Sciences and Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Classics.

The first-prize boys are thus enumerated; Robert D Glover, J P McClancy, Thomas Lynch, John P Lyons, Pedro Raphael, James Delaney, Eurdett Mulchinock, James Deerin, Edwin O'Neil, Denis Mc-Mahon, Denis Meaher, Daniel Cull.

The examination having been concluded, the Rev. Father Starrs said:

I have been much pleased with the examinations, especially with that feature which distinguishes them rom others. Other examinations are generally private; but in the present instance, every one being invited to interrogate the students, the most powerful incentive to study is supplied, while every one can be satisfied of the progress that has been made, I wish to see this present mode of examination generally adopted.

Young gentlemen: I feel I but give expression to the sentiments of all present when I say in their behalf, that we have all been most delightfully and interestingly entertained.

The exercises of the evening terminated with the distribution of premiums to the successful students.

The Washington Bureau of Agriculture reports the breadth of wheat sown this year, short thirty per cent of average, oats and corn of an average, and hay promising a large crop. Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, drouth is complained of.

On Wednesday evening, July 20th, the air in the vicinity of Ogdensburgh was filled with ashes, and for some time had the appearance of a light snowstorm. The wind at the time was blowing from the northwest, and they must have come from miles away in Canada. About nightfall, depse clouds of smoke passed over the town, indicating that heavy fires were raging in the forest on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.-It appears that during the introduction of heating aparatus to the lunatic asylum at Philadelphia, on the 20th instant, the walls were undermined and gave way by which some forty maniacs were either killed outright or so terribly mangled that in many cases their recovery is a matter of considerable doubt.

General Lee's personal property, which has been confiscated by the United States District Court, is to be sold on the nineteenth of this month at Alexandria. Many of the household articles, it is said, are of extreme richness and value.

The loss by the great confiagration which has been raging in the lumber country, in the northern part of Wisconsin, will foot up \$150,000. In many instances whole villages were destroyed, and with such haste and fury that the inhabitants had to flee for shelter under the bluffs of the lake, leaving their cattle and horses in their retreat, which in many cases were devoured by the flames. A large amount of tan-bark, lumber and cordwood was destroved.

have been purchased by the Government during the last year. Nearly 60,000 of these have been killed. rendered uscless, or sold; 86,000 mules have been purchased, and over 17,000 of these have tured, condemned, sold or killed. Locusts are appearing in Wisconsin by the million.

One hundred and seventy-four thousand horses

They appeared last in 1849, fifteen years ago. Many cattle have been bitten to death by them.

A tornado swept over the city of Columbus, Ohio, oa Wednesday afternoon, 20th uit. Trees and fences were thrown down, and several buildings unroofed: The sheet iron on the roof of a building was ripped off by pieces and carried into the middle of the street. The roof of a schoolhouse was lifted and carried a considerable distance. The gale swept across the valley, levelling the corn to the ground, and doing great damage to the crop. The rain fell in torrents.

A TERRIBLE DEATH .- A terrible realisation of the tale of Ginevra, which Rogers has immortalized in verse, was discovered in the Township of Newburg yesterday. On Wednesday afternoon last a man named Schoger, living near the Buckeye-House, (better known as Edward's Tavern,) on Kinsman street road, left the house with his wife to go into the field and work. Their four children, aged from two to ten years, remained at home. Un returning to the house the parents sought in vain for their children. Search was made around the premises, over the farm and through the woods, the whole neighborhood turning out to join in it, but without success. Yesterday morning, however, their own house was searched; and in it, in an old German chest the children were found, smothered to death; in their play, the children had got into the chest, and the lid falling and the spring catching, had been imprisoned in a living tomb. - Cleveland Leader.

FOUND OUT .- The True Presbyterian of Louisville, fearing that Chiniquy is again appealing to the public for aid,' says that it feels bound to 'intimate that there are certain matters connected with Father Chiniquy which have made an exceedingly unfavorable impression on its mind.' In other words, Chiniquy is found out to be what, long ago, the Catholic ress pronounced him, but the effrontery which so long enabled him to play successfully the role of a convert from Romanism, yet stand him in good turn and, no doubt, he will still find fools enough among what our contemporary calls 'Christian people, from whom to make a comfortable living .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

A FRAUAR AT CHURCE.-A remarkable tragedy occurred near Mauckport, Harrison County, Indiana a few Sundays ago. A young woman named Miller went to Church wearing a rebel emblem, and this circumstance created, a considerable feeling among the loyal ladies of the congregation. After the services, Miss Timberlake, niece of Colonel John Timberlake, volunteered to go and take away the emblem. She went towards Miss Miller, and a general fight ensued among the women when Colonel John Timberlake came into the crowd apparently greatly excited. A secessionist named Henry Lohmire, who accompanied Miss Miller to Church, warned Timberlake not to interfere Timberlake replied,
You are nothing but a rebel, anyhow; whereupon Lohmire drew a pistol and shot twice both shots taking effect. The first ball passed through Timberlake's hand and into his shoulder, the second enter-

# The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The news of the week is not by any means important. The European mails have not furpished us with any interesting accounts; and owing to the recess in our own Parliamentary affairs every thing remains in statu quo, so far as the public are concerned. We understand that a number of our Representatives in Parliament have availed themselves of the invitation extended to them some time ago by the Lower Provinces, to visit that portion of Her Majesty's dominions in America; and we presume that the country will not deplore the absence of a few of her politicians for a time.

With regard to the state of affairs on the other side of the Lines very little change has taken place. The people of the South must feel that the success of their cause is almost certain. Even the lying and contradictory reports furnished by the Northern telegrams cannot conceal the fact that although an immense amount of life and treasure is being expended in order to subjugate the Confederates, it is all to no avail, and the Union is far more distant from restoration to-day than it was at the breaking out of the war. We believe that there is very little hope for the success of General Grant, who, like his predecessors, is unable to compete with the superior generalship of the Southern com-

This number of our Journal completes the 14th volume. For the past fourteen years, during which the TRUE WITNESS has been in existence, we flatter ourselves in looking back from the present time, to the period when this Journal was first established, we have ever adhered to the principles set forth in our Prospectus; we have on all occasions, at all hazards, regardless of consequences, spoken boldly in defence of the position which we at first assumed, and have ever since maintained; and we firmly believe that our Catholic readers will admit, we have battled for the true interests of Catholicity, as we understood that sacred duty, and as that duty is understood by those, under whose guidance we live, and to whose judgment we are ever willing to submit.

The course heretofore pursued by the TRUE WITNESS will be faithfully adhered to in future. We will exert ourselves to secure for our coreligionists their just rights; it will be our duty to watch the progress of events, at this great crisis of our public affairs, and to take care that our interests are not neglected, and our cherished institutions subverted. But while we perform our part faithfully, we believe that our patrons ought honestly to do theirs. It is not sufficient for them to approve of our course; they must give us substantial evidence of their honesty, by settling with us their long standing indebtedness, and by paying us that which is justly and lawfully due. To subscribe to a journal is not all that is requisite, in order to constitute patronage; for without the strictest nunctuality in payment, on the part of those receiving a journal, like the TRUE WITNESS, it. would be absolutely impossible for any paper to subsist. We stand on our own principles; we claim the favor of no man; we pander to the prejudices of no faction; -we only ask what is justly and fairly our own, and this we hope for the future to obtain .-The prospects of our Journal are, it is true. daily improving; but we have as yet many delinguents, of whom the majority we are sure will be mindful of their duty; and we hope at an early day to be able to announce that we have not only a large list of subscribers, but that our patrons are persons who fully understand their duty. To those, however, who will not heed our friendly warning, we will only say, that in order to remind them of their indebtedness to us, and to secure payment of our just claims, we will not spare the most effective and vigorous measures. In conclusion, we return our most sincere thanks to all those who have exerted themselves in the interests of our journal, either by paying in adwance the amount of their subscriptions, or by procuring new subscribers to our paper; and we hope, by our strict adherence to the principles heretofore advocated by us, to merit at their hands similar kindness in future.

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN RAILWAY COMPANY .- The additional rail over the Victoria bridge has been laid down, and the trains over the narrow guage of the Champlain District have commenced to run over it. Passengers Time will show. leaving town therefore for places on this line will hereafter start from Bonaventure Street Station, and not from the ferry wharf as heretofore. Thus, one more important benefit of the amalgamation of the roads has been already ob-

THE "GLOBE" ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES .- It is an axiom that "things which are equal to the same, are equal to one another." Applying this axiom to the statements of the Globe, we are enabled to arrive at a very correct. appreciation of the merits of the Federation policy now impending over us.

The Globe of the 6th ultimo refers to the Reform Convention held at Toronto about five years ago, when it was Resolved, that a remedy for "Sectional Differences" was to be sought

" in the formation of two or more local governments, to which shall be committed all matters of a local or sectional character, and some joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both

The Globe of the same date, 6th ult., quotes from a speech delivered at the Clear-Grit Convention of 1859, to show that this "joint authority" scheme was the basis of the Brown-Dorson alliance. Mr. Brown is reported as having delivered himself on the occasion alluded to, to the following effect:-

"I believe that, had the Brown-Dorion Administration had an opportunity of maturing its policy, and bringing it before the country as we intended to do, it would have been very much like that proposed here to day; and I feel convinced that it would have proved entirely satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada, and I believe to the people of Lower Can-

Thus, according to Mr. George Brown, who ought to know the policy, or scheme of the Clear-Grit Convention of '59 was substantially identical with the policy of the Brown-Dorion

Next we learn, and still from the Globe of the 6th ult., that the scheme agreed upon betwixt Messrs. Brown and Cartier in 1864 is substantially the same as that of the Toronto Clear-Grit Convention of 1859 :-

"The most casual reader can scarcely fail to perceive that the policy of the Administration is substantially that enunciated in the last two of the above quoted resolutions" - (Those declaring in favor of the "Joint Authority Humbug.")

The Globe continues :-

"The remedy for existing constitutional evils is, according to the Ministerial programme, to be sought in the federative principle. So it was sought in 1859. Then, as now, it was deemed advisable to give local matters to local control, while reserving for general authority matters necessarily common to both sections of the Province. In the same way, both in 1859 and in 1864 the same declaration is made, that under the new system representation according to numbers must be conceded. In all important features, the two proposals are the same; and the strictest comparison will vindicate the consistency of those who accepted the one and are now accepting the other."—Globe, 6th ult.

Thus, as according to the Globe, the policy or federation scheme of the present Administration is "substantially" the same as that adopted by the Clear-Grit Convention of 1859; and as, again the intended policy or scheme enunciated by the latter was substantially identical with that mutually agreed upon by the members of the Brown-Dorion Cabinet, it follows, that the intended policy of that Cabinet, and that of the present Coalition Administration are also substantially the same. For "things that are equal to the same, are equal to one another."

And this explains and justifies the opposition of the TRUE WITNESS to the Federation scheme of the actual Ministry. We are in 1864, just what we were in 1859; we hold, as towards the Federal scheme of the present Ministry, the identical language which in 1859 we held as towards the "joint authority humbug," and the dangerous policy of the Brown-Dorson Administration. In 1860, May 11th, treating of Mr. Brown's motion on "Constitutional Changes," and his "joint-authority" scheme, we expressed ourselves as follows:-

"Mr. Brown then moved his second resolution that the only remedy for existing political evils is to be found in the formation of two local Governments, charged with the control of all matters of a sectional character, and some 'joint-authority charged with such matters as are common to both sections of the Province. This is the resolution that is fraught with danger to Lower Canada; for, supposing it carried into execution, on whom would devolve the all-important tack of deciding what belonged to the 'local Governments,' and what to the 'joint authority' of limiting and defining, in short, the functions of the latter? Betwixt Sovereign and Independent States, as are the States of which the American Union is composed, such a political federation as that contemplated by Mr. Brown's resolution is practicable; but betwixt Colonies the scheme is absurd. In their case there is no middle ground betwixt a Legislative Union, and its repeal pur et simple, logically tenable."— True Witness, May 11, 1860.

And again, under the same date, and treating of the same subject we expressed ourselves in the following sense:-

" To what a condition Catholic Lower Canada would quickly be reduced as a member of a Federa-tion of the Protestant British Colonies of North America, it is not difficult to foretell. Her autonomy would in short be more effectually destroyed under such a Federal regime, than it would be under a Legislative Union of the two Canadas, with Representation by Population."- Ibid.

Thus we can boast that the TRUE WITNESS is to day what it was years ago. Will it be the same with those to whom are entrusted the defence of the national, moral, and religious interests of Lower Canada? Will they also be consistent? or will they turn their coats, and vote to day for a measure which in 1860 they together with the TRUE WITNESS repudiated?

En attendant it can do no harm to remind the defenders of good principles that, in 1860 prestage obtains. The consequence is that the

motion was rejected by a majority of 67 against 26; how will it be when again a motion, substantially the same, will be brought before the House by the Brown-Cartier Ministry?

It would be amusing, and perhaps not an unprofitable labor to search the fyles for May 1860 of some of our French Canadian journals, defenders of "good principles" and to quote the terms in which they then spoke of the "local governments" and "joint authority" scheme. Perhaps the consistency of the Capadian press would not thereby be vindicated.

PROSPECTS OF ANGLICANISM IN CANADA. -These, if we may trust the assertions of its own organs, are not bright. No sect, no denomination can endure, much less multiply, if it ceases to be problic of ministers; the Catholic Church herself would languish and die were not the ranks of her clergy constantly recruited by a race of hardy, intelligent, and self-sacrificing

But how is it with Anglicanism in this respect One of its own organs shall tell us :-

"With reference to Lower Canada, and the observation is made subject to correction, it is a question whether there are, at this moment, twelve men reading for Orders. It is a question whether one among this number will be prepared to take Orders without entirely relying upon the Church for his support."-The Echo, 14th ult.

This is scarce to be wondered at; for deprived of the political and social prestige which t enjoys in England as the religion of the Government, the aristocracy and the gentry, Anglicanism has no hold on the respect or affections of the people. It is a highly respectable, though not very ancient institution; and in its own soil where it has high prizes in the shape of lucrative appointments to hold out as inducements to young men to take service in its ranks, it has hitherto been able to command a pretty fair share of popular favor. The Anglican Minister is incomparably better paid than the officer in the army or in the navy, than the lawyer or the physician. and the work required or expected of him is incomparably easier. For who likes his ease, who, averse to hard work, is fond of good living and an idle gentlemanly kind of existence, there Is no profession so captivating as that of an officeholder in the Ecclesiastical Department of the British Government.

In the Colonies, however, it is not so, and here in Canada an Anglican minister stands on the same social level as does the Methodist, the Presbyterian, or the Jumper. There are no rich Bishoprics or Deaneries, no fat livings, with good shooting, pleasant families, and eligible of Catholic and Protestant Missions. young ladies all around; none, in short, of those things which conspire to make up a vocation to Holy Orders in the Anglican Establishment at

Besides, in so far as the Colonial laity are concerned, Anglicanism has no hold whatever on the hearts or intellects of the great mass even of those who term themselves members of the Church of England. A Catholic is one who holds and believes all that the Catholic Church believes and teaches, without a single exception. and because she so believes and teaches. He who denies, or even doubts, any one article of her teachings ceases anso facto to be a Catholic. or member of her Communion. But were we to apply this test to the Anglican latty, the smallest room in the City of Montreal would suffice to hold the entire Anglican population of Canada. No Anglican feels any scruple at denying, and openly expressing his disbelief in any doctrine of that Church or sect of which he professes himself a member. The great majority of Anglican laity-nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand-are either Arians or Sabellians; even amongst the clergy, those who frankly accept the doctrine of the Trinity, as set forth in the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, are in point of numbers but a contemptible minority; and there is no Anglican layman who would not be startled were he to be told that, if the Formularies, the 39 Articles, and Homilies of his Church be true, he was as much bound to beministers, that the generally received opinion in the Anglican world is this: That there are two binding upon the clergy only, and which the lasty | Protestants. are at liberty to deny. Of this privilege the latter avail themselves to the fullest extent.

Now although in England, where a kind of social prestige is attached to membership with the Church of England, men call themselves members of that Church, and attend once a week at its worship, in spite of their repudiation of many of its articles of belief, it is not so in the Colonies where no such social

Session of Parliament. In 1859, Mr. Brown's Revivals, and get themselves converted along so precious in our eyes. It is with the Reviews. with the " gals;" or if intellectually inclined, they will attend upon the ministrations of the Unitarian pastor who is generally a man of scholarly attainments, and of refinement—in these things presenting a striking contrast to his more orthodox Calvinistic and Methodistic brethren in the ministry. Thus it will be seen that in the Colonies two causes are in operation, either of which would in time be fatal to Anglicanism, and which, both working together and in the same direction, will soon make an end of it. There are no candidates for its priests'

offices; and the laity who, even at home, felt

EXPERIMENTAL PARKET SECURE PROPERTY AND THE SECURE OF A PROPERTY.

themselves at liberty to deny its doctrines, here where all sects are politically and socially equal naturally take up with that in which their particular animal or intellectual proclivities find fullest gratification. Indeed the only class of the community who in a short time, and as this two-fold process of destruction continues, will be likely to profess themselves Anglicans, will be infidels, and that because of all Protestant sects Anglicanism is the least exciting. To be a Methodist, to be a Baptist, or Congregationalist in good standing, to be even in good repute as a Unitarian, a man must adopt some religious observances, must attend upon some ministrations. But so long as a man is not a Catholic, and not a Dissenter, he will always pass muster for a very respectable Anglican, no matter what his opinions may be of Christianity in general. The non-Catholic who is profoundly indifferent on all religious questions, for whom the animal excitement of the evangelical conventicle has no attractions, to whom the metaphysical speculations, and pagan morality of the Unitarian pulpit are dry and tasteless, who cares not therefore to declare himself a member of any Dissenting community in particular-is by law and custom esteemed an Anglican; and this it is that gives to the Church of England, both at home and abroad, a fictitious semblance of vitality, and constant its steady and rapid decay in Canada, and the British Colonies generally.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS .- This is the caption of an article in the May number of the North British Review, the reputed organ of the evangelical or low-church section of the Anglican community. It is also the exponent of the views and theological tendencies of the evangelical dissenting classes, and therefore beyond the reach of any suspicions as to being affected by Romish leanings. For this reason, its utterances on the great question as to the comparative ments

The Reviewer takes as his text Mr. Marshall's famous work on Christian Missions, lately home. The consequence is that young men in other tracts and treatises on the same subject the Colonies never, or at all events very rarely, from Protestant sources. From the comparison feel themselves "truly called, according to the of these rival and often contradictory authorities, will of Our Lord Jesus Christ, to the Order the Reviewer proposes to elicit the truth, and to and Ministry of Priesthood" in the Anglican lay it in its integrity before the British Protestant public.

He begins, we suppose, with the intention of proportiating that public, with an assault upon Mr. Marshall, whom in the bitterness of his spirit, the Reviewer styles "Jesuit Father" and "Father Marshall," thinking that by dint of heaping these opprobrious epithets upon the peccant Papist's head, he will crush him entirely .--And yet Mr. Marshall comes out as well as his best friends could have expected, or could desire from the fiery ordeal; his reputation for veracity unscathed, his logic unscathed. In two instances, but in two instances only, does the evangelical Reviewer contest any of Mr. Marshall's facts or statements. Mr. Marshall in his work quotes the New York Herald as' an "influential organ of Protestantism," and cites Miss Harriet Martineau "as a Protestant witness." Wherein Mr. Marshall has sinned against truth in so doing, for certainly Miss H. Martineau is a Protestant of Protestants, and though legitimate doubts may be entertained as to the influence of the New York Herald, there can be no doubt that that journal is an " organ of Protestantism." The Reviewer perhaps forgets that a man like Mr. Marshall uses the word " Protestant" in its strictly logical and only legitimate sense—that is to say, as denoting a baptized non-Catholic. Every man who does lieve them as any member of the Clergy; or the not believe in, or who formally Protests against Archbishop of Westminster himself. We say it the teachings of the Catholic Church is, ipso advisedly, and upon the authority of Anglican facto, a Protestant; though it is customary to speak only of baptized non-Catholics as Protestants. Unbaptised non-Catholics we call heakinds or orders of divine truth; one of which is thens; but baptized non-Catholics we designate

But though the Reviewer sneers at Mr. Marshall, insinuates that he is deficient in candor, though he quotes only Protestant authorities for every fact he asserts, our Protestant and querulous critic amply confirms all the statements of the Catholic historian of Christian Missions, and adds one more stone to the hear beneath which Mr. Marshall has for ever crushed the pretensions of those who, cut off from the One Catholic and Apostolic Church, pretend nevertheless that they voted almost to a man against Mr. George laity no longer care to call themselves Anglicans. to them has been given the divine mission to Brown's motion; a motion substantially the same If the Methodist chapel be handy they attend carry the Gospel to the heathen. It is this that appears to have been still greater. At the present as that about to be submitted to them at the next it: if they like animal excitement they frequent makes the article in the North British Review day they are said to amount to upwards of half a

ers as it was with Balaam the son of Beon ; heing sent for by the chief of the conventicle to curse Mr. Marshall, and being well disposed towards the work, nevertheless finds himself constrained by a superior power to bless him alto-

The thesis of Mr. Marshall's work is this. That Protestant missions are costly-and in so far as the conversion of the heathen to Christianity is concerned, are costly failures. That Catholic missions, though undertaken without funds, or with small material prospects of success, have accomplished great things, and even by the testimony of Protestants have been the means of permanently converting large communities to a behef in Jesus-and to a pure morality. The conclusion from these premises is that God is with the latter, and that His face is against the former. Let us see how far Mr. Marshall's thesis is corroborated by the unimpeachable evidence of the North British Review.

Mr. Marshall has contrasted the Agents in Catholic missions with the Agents of Protestant Missions, and has charged decidedly in favor of the former. The North British Reviewer would fain insmuate prejudice against Mr. Marshall—and yet when he attempts the same contrast, or comparison, here are the terms in which he does so. It may be premised that the Rev. Mr. Morrison whom the Reviewer unintentionally contrasts with St. Francis Xavier, was the founder of the Protestant Mission to China, the first of all Protestant Missioneries in the East-

THE ROMISH MISSIONARY-ST, FRANCIS ZAVIER. (From the North British Review.)

"Of a noble Spanish family, and reared in all its delight, and delicacies, in 1541, with solemn consecration of himself to suffering and ignominy, he sailed for Gos, in a ship that carried the Governor, and in which a cabin was, by royal order, appropriated to the Missionary, though he slept with his head on a coil of ropes upon the deck, and lived chiefly on the mess of the common sailors, so winning from the rude mariners almost idolatrous veneration.

" By and by, he wandered away among the fishers of Comorin and the Tamul Hindoos of Ceylon, sounding his hand-bell through their streets, and by the temples and bazears, or sitting by the plague. stricken beds, when heathen tender mercies had forsaken their kindred. Ere long, burdened with the thought the ' harvest is great, and the labourers are few' he sailed to Malacca, to Japan, guided by a real man of Macedonia' who cried, 'Come over and help us,' and one of whose letters still extant, bears witness to the Christian character of the work Xavier was doing. True, the Father can hardly speak any of the languages, though he reads a translation of the Greed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments, to all who will give ear. True, therefore, he can certainly weep and pray, and smooth the hard pillow, and make the fevered bed, and soak the sleeve of his surplice in water, and squeeze out a few drops to baptize the dying: A very imperfect mission work though he does baptize many thousands
In Goa, in Ceylon, in Japan his converts however made, endured great fights of affictions, and died renouncing all but their faith" [very imperfect mission work indeed].

"So this faithful servant of God, unresting and unwearying, toiled and prayed, striving hard at last reprinted by Messrs. Sadliers of New York, and to find a way into China for the Gospel in the island of Sancian, and on the eve of success, he at length obtained the crown of giory."-p. 224.

We need not pause to enquire how these conversions which have resisted the fury of the persecutors, and have endured even to our days were affected-for that would be to beg the question at issue. We will at once pass on to the Protestant Missionary as depicted by the not unfriendly hand of the evangelical North British Review:-

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARY—THE REV. DR. MORRISON. " More important still than any of these is the mission to China, though it has not accomplished much. It was begun by Morrison in a feeble timid spirit. The worthy home-official who excited the sorrowfol wrath of Edward Irving by declaring that Prudence was the alpha and omega of the missionary spirit must, we imagine, have had Dr. Morrison in his eye. For he skulked about the sea-ports, and did not venture out of the house except at night, and in the garb of a Chinaman. If he preached to his servants, he did it with doors carefully bolted. If he distributed books, he tells us it was in such a secret way that they could not easily be traced back to him. The man was a diligent scholar, but certainly no hero: and the mission in consequence has always wanted the example and consecration of selfsacrifice. It has been most prudently conducted, but great battles are seldom won by mere prudence." -North British Review, p. 234.

The Reviewer then goes on to show the comparative results, of Catholic and Protestant Missions in China. Of the latter it says :-

"On the whole, the Mission at Amay is the most flourishing: but there is not much doing apparently there or elsewhere."—Ib.

Of the Chinese Catholic Missions he remarks: "The Romanists cover the land with their priests, up to the great wall: but we are still among the seaports, and under the consular flags."-p. 235.

And again in another passage this Protestant witness admits the excellence and the permanence of the work done by the swarms of Romish priests-the successors and faithful though humble imitators of St. Francis Xavier:-

"But it is allowed by Dr. Milne [a Protestant writer] that 'the learning, personal virtues, and ardent zeal of some of those missionaries will be equalled by few, and perhaps rarely exceeded by any. • • • It is also not to be doubted that many were by their labors turned from sin unto God.' " [A strange admission certainly for a Protestant to make if Romanism be of the devil—and the mystery of iniquity, as all sound Protestants pretend to believe. The Reviewer however continues] :--

" Of the truth of this last statement there is abundant proof, in their patient endurance of a terrible persecution, which came duly on them [the Chinese Romish converts] as on their brethren in Japan. The accounts given of the individual martyrs are indeed more 'edifying' than reliable. But that many of the priests, and thousands of their converts, were cruelly tortured and slain, is unhappily too clear; though it was not found possible utterly to exterminate them. as in Japan. Even in the latter country, it required a long persecution, and a final slaughter of more than 30,000 ere the hated sect disappeared from Yeddo

million: and Dr. Medhurst assures us they are zealously ministered to by competent priests, on the ample salary of £17 or £20 per annum  $1^n-p$ . 225.

This naturally leads to the consideration of the comparative costliness of Catholic and Protestant Missions-a subject which the Reviewer also treats of: but we must postpone our remarks thereupon to another issue. We may merely notice, that our Protestant witness makes two important admissions as to Catholic Missions. One; that great as was their success in China. India and Japan that they reached their most characteristic development.

The other, that in the East those Missions were checked by the disgraceful conduct of the Dutch [Protestants] whose own attempts at conversion were of the most lame and impotent kind."-p. 225.

We subjoin the explanation of the Toronto Freeman, which is quite satisfactory, and highly creditable to the writer. We beg to assure the editor of the Freeman that we are certain that the Clergy; and that we have no reason to feel offended with his tone as towards our humble

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES. AN EXPLANATION.

In replying to the paragraph published by the True Witness on the 8th inst., respecting the opin-ions of the Hierarchy of Lower Canada and the proposed constitutional changes, we labored under the disadvantage of not having seen or read our contemporary's article. At a distance from Toronto, and where a copy of the True Witness was not procurable, we were informed that a severe castigation had been administered by our Montreal confrere to the Freeman for presuming to make allusion to the Hierarchy and Clergy of Lower Canada in connection with politics or political parties. Not imagining that, a brief paragraph which appeared in our columns among other political rumors, was of so deep concern, or so calculated to compromise or offend any one, as to draw down on our head the vials of wrath of our contemporary, we replied to the True Witness on the 14th with somewhat more acerbity than the real circumstances of the case warranted. We did so under the talse impression conveyed to us by our informant, respecting the tone and tener of the original paragraph of the 8th inst.

We learn, for the first time, from the True Witness of the 22nd inst., that that journal simply calls for information respecting our statement "as to the sanction given by the Hierarchy and Clergy of Lower Canada to the much-talked of political changes." We are further informed by our contemporary that in putting "the questions objected to, to the Freeman," he did not act "proprio motu but in obedience to instructions from one whom the Toronto Freeman had gravely compromised with the public,

In the first place, we have to express regret for having misapprehended the gist of our contemporary's remarks, and for our curt rejoinder. We trust, under the circumstances already explained, he will hold us excusable.

Secondly, we beg to say it was very far from our intention to compromise any one of our ecclesiastical superiors. Having done so, unwittingly, however, we have to tender our respectful apology to the venerable Prelate referred to by our Montreal contemporary, for the seeming discourtesy of our reply to questions which, we would conclude from the True Witness, were dictated by His Lordship.

The objectionable paragraph was written by us in Quebec. The information upon which it was based was furnished us by parties who professed to be, and whom we supposed to be, au courant upon all matters relating to the Bishops and Clergy of Lower Canada. Relying upon the veracity and authority of our informants, we penned the statement in question. We cannot, without a breach of confidence, publish the names of the gentlemen who assured us the contemplated changes had the sanction of the Hierarchy and Clergy of Lower Canada; but we have no hesitation in withdrawing this statement in so far as it is objectionable to any Prelate or priest in Lower Canada. Finally, from the fact that we do not ourselves look upon the constitutional changes, which the present Ministry profess to have in view, with much favor and that we feel very little confidence of any practical or satisfactory result following from the late coalition, we claim acquittal from all intention of endorsing or culisting support for the future policy of the Government by having made mention, in connection therewith, of the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities of Lower Cana-

With this explanation, we trust the dignitary to whom the True Witness has made allusion, and our contemporary himself, will be satisfied. It is offered in the spirit of sincerity, and with an earnest desire of making a proper and ample amende,

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON CANADA. - The Times has some very appropriate remarks upon Canada, and the probable consequences of the civil war raging on the other side of the Lines. We make some extracts:-

Canada has been exceedingly fortunate in the course which the American war has taken. Had the North succeeded in immediately conquering and overrunning the South, the wave that flowed thither would infallibly have recoiled upon Canada, and she, unarmed and unready, would certainly have been overwhelmed by its violence. Instead of tamely submitting to an Austrian Emperor in the South, Republican pride would have spurned the idea of a British colony in the North. But the Confederation has stood between us and this great danger. General Lee has fought our battles as well as his own, and a hundred bloody fields have swallowed up that fierce and, as they believed, invincible host which was destined to eradicate the last trace of British supremacy from the American Continent. As the contest continued, the forces of the two parties became more equal, and we may now indulge a hope that the termination of the Civil War, when it comes, will leave the North, whether victorious or vanquished, in a disposition rather to seek repose after its almost superhuman efforts than to rush on fresh adventures. Still this conclusion is by no means certain. The conclusion of the war may leave the Northern States in the possession of an army which they dare not disband and cannot conveniently employ, and that army may demand to be led against the untouched succeed. and flourishing province of Canada. It is quite possible that the North may sock on the St. Lawrence an indemnity for what it has lost on the Potomac.

There is also another danger, which it were idle to disregard. It seems to be our policy to leave in Canada-as a nucleus, we suppose, round which native levies may gather—some nine or ten thousand British troops, which have till lately been scattered British troops, which have till lately been scattered D.E., G. O. Stuart, Q.C., J. B. Renaud, James Gibb, over a frontier line of a thousand miles, peculiarly P. Garneau, T. U. Lee, Forsyth & Bell, John Gileasy of attack, and possessing no means of defence. If we wish to allure the American army across the great Lakes, we could hald out to them. great Lakes, we could hold out to them no bait more phy, Rev. A. Gautier, Coroner Panet, G. H. Simard, irresistable than this small band of English soldiers. R. S. Cassels, W. Herring, F. Woods, W. Crawlood doubt those ardent patriots who have been urgiford, Henry McBain, Wm. Quinn, John Hearn, John document now required to be stamped ingus for the last three months to undertake with a Giblin, H. C. Austin, Jas. Gillespie, O. A. Russell, a stamp affixed before it can be legal.

few thousand men the expulsion of two first class military Powers from Jutland and Schleswig will be perfeetly easy as to the fate of this little band, and believe that against its invincible ranks the innumerable hosts of the Northern States will melt away like bailstones in the sun. We hold no such comfortable conviction. Our troops would doubtless do their duty, but would be utterly insignificant against the forces opposed to them. We therefore view with some anxiety the policy which leaves so rich a prize within the grasp of a nation which external losses and internal revolution, financial ruin and social disorganization, may at any time drive upon the most desperate enterprises.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO REV M. TIMLIN, COBOURG.

On Wednesday, 20th ult., a deputation of gentle men belonging to the congregation under the charge of the Rev. M. Timlia, waited upon that gentleman and presented him with an Address, previous to his departure for Europe, where he goes on a short tour for the benefit of his declining health. We give the Address and Reply below. Both as a minister of the Gospel and as a citizen, during a residence of upwards of 20 years amongst us, he has earned the confidence and love of those committed to his pastoral charge, whilst he has won the respect and esteem of all sects of Protestants, and we believe he bears with him not only the anxious solicitude of his own congregation, but the good wishes of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. May he enhe would not wilfully be guilty of disrespect to joy a pleasant tour, and return soon re-invigorated in spirit and body.

To the Rev. Michael Timlin, Pastor of St. Michael's Church, Cobourg.

Reverend and Dear Sir :- We the undersigned, on behalf of your parishioners, over whom you have for over twenty years exercised spiritual control, finding that you are about quitting the scene of your labors for a time, and paying a visit to your native shores, seize the present opportunity as a fitting one to express to you our honest gratitude for the many benefits, both spiritual and temporal, we received at your hands during the many years of your ministration amongst us. We respectfully beg leave to assure you, reverend father, that you bear with you to your native land, the prayers of your devoted flock, and that we shall never ferget to implore the giver of all Good, to grant you a favourable voyage, a speedy restoration of your health and strength, and above all, a safe return into the midst of your humble, but ever faithful flock.

We regret, reverend father, that we did not learn at an earlier period, your intention to revisit the land of your fathers, for we know it would be the most earnest desire of your flock, to accompany this humble address with some substantial testimonial of our attachment and esteem, which at present it is impossible for us to offer you. Hoping that your visit may be a pleasant one, and that God may grant you still many days of health and usefulness, we remain your ever devoted children.

Signed on behalf of the congregation. James Hutton, D. C. Feely, D. McAllister, Michael Burke, P. O'Flynn, Jos. Pidgeon, Thomas Heenan, Thos. Mullin, Edward Ely, T. Wiseman, John Mc. Allister, Timothy O'Neill, Michael Guy, T. Duignan, P. McGuire, Peter Cummings, John Shugrove, Thos. Meehan, Jas. Mourn, Peter Carroll, A. McAllister, Bernard Mullin, T. Bradshaw, B. McHugh, N. Groshaw, Wm. Cayley, Jas. Gordon, Edward Farry, John McGuire, B. McAllister, Francis Mcehan, H. D. Hutton, M. Cunningham, Bernard Lilly, Michael Quinn, Peter Mourn, Michael Fox, C. Power, James

REPLY. My Dearly Beloved Parishioners :- It is with feelings of no common nature that I have listened to the kind Address which has just been read to me. My declining health renders it necessary that I should enjoy a short respite from my spiritual labors, and the present opportunity offered me I take advantage of to re-visit my native land, and enjoy for a few short weeks the healthy atmosphere of Ireland. ] have now been your pastor and spiritual guide for over twenty years, during which time I have endeavored to discharge the duties of my mission to the satisfaction of my parishioners, and to the honor and glory of God. It affords me much satisfaction to receive the expressions of attachment towards me contained in your Address; and your submission on this occasion is to me another proof, among the many you have before given me, of the truly Christian spirit which animates you in everything. I leave you now of the Convent. The marked progress and imbut for a short time, and hope to return, God willing. in renewed health and vigor. You will pray for mefor my preservation and safe return; and continue to cultivate a feeling of Godliness and Christian charity amongst one another. Be attentive to your religious duties, and follow in the footsteps of our Saviour-doing good to all men, and loving all men for his namesake I wish you all prosperity and happiness, and until my return, I pray, may God bless

MICHAEL TIMLIN, Priest. - Cobourg Sentinel.

## PRESENTATION.

On Saturday, the 23d ult., a number of the friends of Mr. Wm. McKay, decorative painter, took occasion of his departure from this city (Quebec), for Ottawa, to present him with an address expressive of their regret at his removal from their midst. Mr. Mc-Kay is a man of excellent taste and skill in his line of art, and his loss will be felt in Quebec. At the same time we cannot but congratulate Mr. McGreevy, the contractor for the Parliament House, on the good judgment he has shewn, in this as in other matters. in selecting Mr McKay to undertake the internal de-coration of the building. Many of our public buildings bear the testimony of Mr. McKay's artistic taste. The interior of the old Parliament House, destroyed in 1854, displayed some of his finest workmanship. On several occasions, and more particularly at the Provincial exhibition in 1850, Mr. McKay took prizes for his unrivalled imitation of Canadian woods. The presentation took place at Russell's Hotel, at two o'clock p.m. We subjoin the

## ADDRESS.

To William McKay, Esq.-Dear Sir :- On the eve of your departure for the city of Ottawa, the fu-ture seat of Government, we cannot permit you to leave without expressing our regret at your removal from our midst, after a residence of nigh a quarter of a century.

Many of us have had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with you during that time, and our esteem and respect for your integrity of purpose, kindness of heart, and manly and honorable feeling in every relation of life have daily increased.

While regretting the necessity that removes you from amongst us, we can only express our heartfelt wish for your future prosperity and success in your new home.

If active business habits, a superior intelligence, and a thorough practical knowledge of your profession can win "Dame Fortune's smiles," you must

Wishing you, Mrs. McKay and family, every happiness, every blessing, we bid you farewell. God bless

Quebec, 23rd July, 1864. The address bore the signatures of Hon. Mr. Alleyn, Hon. Mr. Cauchon, A. G. Tourangeau, Mayor, Thomas Gibb, Rev. B. McGauran, Rev. John Cook, and some hundred and fifty other leading citizens, whose names want of space prevents us from publishing.

To which Mr. McKay returned the following

Gentlemen,—During my long residence among you, and, amid many trials, I have had repeated proofs of the kindness and goodness of heart which distinguishes the citizens of Quebec; but this last token of your esteem touches me more deeply than I can express in words.

Rest assured, gentlemen, that in my new home shall strain every nerve to accomplish the duties of my condition, so as to maintain the high and flattering estimate you have formed of me, and rest assured also, that my regret of parting from so many among you is only equalled by the stern necessities of life which control us all without distinction.

On behalf of Mrs. McKay, my children, and myself, I thank you most kindly, gentlemen; and bid you, one and all, good bye.'--Quebec Chronicle.

THANKS.—It is with much pleasure that we copy, from the Montreal Gazette, the following just tribute of praise to a well deserving and faithful servant of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Mr. Thomas Tribey :--

> THE ACCIDENT NEAR ISLAND POND. Island Pond, Ind., July 26th, 1864. To the Editor of the Monireal Gazette.

Sir,-Permit us through the columns of your wide ly circulated paper, to express thus publicly our thanks to Mr. Thomas Trihey, Conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, for the kind and humane attention he paid to us whilst suffering from the effects of the accident, occasioned by a broken rail, that took place between Boundary Line and Island Pond this afternoon.

> JAS. CLEVELAND. Boundary Line, T. WILLIAMS, Indianapolis. Indiana, And others.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH AND ASYLUM.-We have just seen Messrs. Scott & Co.'s magnificent photograph of St. Patrick's Church, with Orphan Asylum in back ground, and dome of Jesuit College in the distance, and have no besitation in pronouncing it a most creditable specimen of the artistic ability of this photographic establishment. We would also presume, from the veneration the Irish congregation have for the sacred edifice, together with their Orphan institution, there will be few houses without a copy, which, we are informed, Messrs Scott and Co.'s purpose publishing at a very reasonable price.

We have received from Messrs. Mnrray & Co., Stationers' Hall, corner of Notre Dame and St. John Streets, a well got up Card, showing the table of duties on Promissory Notes, &c., from \$100 to \$3,000. It should be in every counting-house.

CONVENT EXAMINATION AT CHARLOTTE-TOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Annual Examination of the Pupils of the Convent de Notre Dame, took place at St. Andrew's Hall, Pownal-street, on Thursday last, in the presence of his Lordship the Bishop and several of his Clergy, and also of the Hon. Charles Waters and other New Brunswick gentlemen, besides a large number of the citizens of Char-lottetown. The sight of the pretty and welldressed children was a pleasure in itself, whilst the proficiency displayed by them in music, rhetoric, natural philosophy, botany, history, geography and English grammar, reflected the highest credit not only upon themselves for their application and diligence, but also upon the zeal and efficiency of their teachers, the good Ladies provement effected by the pupils in the above branches since the previous examination, gave much gratification to their parents and also to the visitors generally, who were led to the conclusion that, as an educational establishment, the ST. ANN'S CHURCH Convent de Notre Dame, Charlottetown, cannot be excelled in the Lower Provinces. His Lordship and the Hon. Mr. Waters, at the conclusion of the examination, which was interspersed with drama and vocal and instrumental music, expressed themselves highly delighted at the creditable proficency exhibited by the pupils, and congratulated them upon having easy access to an Institution where the most solid and finished education could be obtained at rates within the means of all .- Vindicator.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. - The Examination at St. Dunstan's College, on Wednesday last, was, as usual, highly interesting and successful, as regards the efficiency of the young gentlemen taught at that Institution. It commenced about half-past ten o'clock and continued until nearly four. It was Desmond and Martin Tracey. graced by the presence of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, by nearly all the Catholic Clergy of the Diocese; the audience including, besides the parents of the students, and old friends of the Institutions, ladies and gentlemen of various denominations from Charlottetown and distant parts of the Island. Amongst the numerous classes examined were, Greek, Latin and French. Geometry, Natural Philosophy and History, in all of which the answers to the questions of the examinators were readily and correctly given. The College Band, at intervals, played several fine pieces of music; and a dramatic performance was also given, which, though long, was very interesting and served to relieve the more serious part of the examination. The Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre distributed the prizes, which were quite numerous, and addressed the students afterquite numerous, and addressed the students afterthe above Games. No one allowed to Run, except
wards, congratulating them on their successful in ordinary dress. The decision of the Committee examination. Hon. Mr. Whelan also delivered shall be final. a brief address in commendation of the prosperous condition of the institution. The nationalanthem having been sung by all the students to the accompaniment of the Piano Forte, the audience separated .- Examiner.

The "glorious 12th" was observed in this City on last Thursday week, by a display of flags on Orange Hall. We also observed one flaunting on the premises of Chief Justice Hodgson! · Alas for justice and liberty! — Charlottetown Vindicator.

THE STANP DUTIES. - The new stamp duties came into force on the 1st, so that every document now required to be stamped, will have

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM Protest .- We understand, on good authority, that his Excellency the Governor General has entered a protest against the action of the Home Government in deciding upon removing the Regular troops from the Western garrisons. If this report be correct, no doubt it will weigh heavily in favor of the troops remaining as they are at present, notwithstanding the fact that several thousand racks for the arms of the regulars have been already ordered in Montreal. His Excellency the Governor General argues that all troops in Canada could be concentrated M. J. HICKEY, at a given point in a few hours, should danger threaten any one section of Canada. - London (C.W.) Free Press.

THE NORTH ONTARIO ELECTION -The contest in North Ontario has resulted in the defeat of the Hon. Wm. M'Dougall, Provincial Secretary, and the return of his opponent, Mr. M. C. Cameron, by a majority of 100.

SUDDEN DEATH .-- About nine o'clock yesterday morning an aged laboring man named Michel Picard 65 years, while employed by the City Surveyor in repairing side-walks in Rousseau street suddenly fell down and immediately expired. His body was conveved to Jacques Cartier station house where an injuest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned. He has a son residing in St. Johns and a son-in-law in this City.—Herald, 29th ult.

The body of a man, in an advanced state of decomposition, was yesterday morning found by Theophile Normandin, in the canal, under a raft, a short distance above Cantin's ship yard. He appeared to be about 35 years of age, above medium height, dark hair, wore a thin yellow wrapper, no coat or vest, a blue woollen shirt, and chequered woollen pantaloons, shoes, no stockings. In his pocket, a penny-piece and a cent, with a rosary. The body was removed to the R. C. Cemetery for interment.— Transcript, 2nd inst.

Remittances in our next.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as willing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher or Publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid up; and subscribers are held responsible for all numbers

3. If subscribers neglect or refure to take the pe riodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible 'till they have settled their bills.' Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the Office is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are held respon

#### Births.

In this city, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr. Patrick Norris, Mail Conductor, of a daughter.

At 633 German Street, on the first instant, Mrs. Henry R. Gray, of a daughter.

## Married,

On the 1st instant, at Waterloo Village, by the Rev. Joseph Ginguet, P E Ryan, Esq., Merchant, of Ottawa City, son of John Ryan, Esq., of the parish of St. Columbin, to Mary Elizabeth Ursula, only daughter of Anthony Culler, Esq., of Templeton, and grand-daughter of the late Judge M'Donell, of Point



## MONSTER GATHERING.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

AND SCHOOLS, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

ST. ANN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. TO BE HELD IN

## VICTORIA GARDENS,

(LATE GUILBAULT'S),

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10th INSTANT.

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT have done the utmost in their power to make this PIC-NIC the most pleasant and amusing of the season.

Committee of Games-Messrs. Miles Murphy, Wm. Stafford, Martin Hart, James Sheridan, Patrick

PROGRAMME OF GAMES:

1. Throwing the 56 lbs. in length by the ring, .... \$2
2. Running High Leap, .... 2 \$1,00 1,00 Running Hop, Step, and Leap, .... Sack Race, ... 2
Carrying Potatoes to the Creel, ... 2 6. Handicap Race of 500 yards, ....
7. Throwing the 56 lbs. by the ring over height, ... 2
Three Standing Leaps, ... 2 1,00 1,00 0,50 9. Boys' Sack Race, .... 1
10. Throwing Light Stone 14 lbs.... 2
11. Running Pole Leap, .... 2 Four Competitors required to compete for each of

Games to Commence at Two o'clock P.M. Admission to Games 25 cents, and Boys half price. Two excellent QUADRILLE BANDS have been

engaged for the occasion. Refreshments to be had in the Gardens at City

Gates Open at TEN o'clock A.M. Admission, 25 cents; Ohildren half-price. Entrance on Sherbrooke and St. Urbain Streets. THOMAS MATTHEWS, Secretary of St. Ann's T. Society.

HOUSE FOR SALE, On very reasonable Terms. Apply FABIEN PAINCHOUD.

Little St. Antoine Street.

August 4, 1864.

CLOCK IN THE ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS. -THE WEST.—The Governor General enters a This time-keeper, which promises to be of so much use to the harbour and the wharves, will ultimately be illuminated:

## HICKEY & BUCKLEY.

Barristers and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c. OFFICE - IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets) OTTAWA, C. W.

P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.B. August 3, 1864.

#### C. F. FRASER:

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

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

REFERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montrea 1 M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

#### WANTED,

A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned until the 12th of August next, for a First-Class MALE TEACHER, to take charge of the Roman Catholic Separate School in the City of London

O.W.
Salary \$400 per Annum.
Diploma, Certificates of character, of ability, & c., to be enclosed and pre-paid. Address,

JOHN M. KEARY,

July 25, 1864. London, C.W.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an 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 Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

## WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec , wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or School master. Can furnish good references, if required.

Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal. April 28, 1864.

## A SITUATION WANTED.

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

Respectable references in the City can be given. Address, Mrs. C., True Witness Office.

## TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, by the School Commissioners for Municipality No. 1, St. Jean Chrysostome, O.E., a MALE TEACHER, of good moral character, provided with a Diploma. Salary—£45.

Apply to the Chairman, Mc. Peter Rooney; or

to the Sec.-Treasurer, Mr. GEORGE HART. July 7, 1864.

## SITUATION WANTED.

AN Accomplished CLASSICAL and MATHEMA-TICAL SCHOLAR, who made his studies in one of the First Colleges in Ireland, will be ready for an engagement as English Professor in a College on the First of August. The Subscriber is qualified to take charge of a

Grammar School. He would be willing to enter into arrangements with the Trustees of a well established Separate School, or as a Book-Keeper to a Store, or a Tutor to a Private Family. The highest Testimonials can be furnished as to

conduct and ability; together with a First-Class Elementary Diploma, received from the Montreal Board of Examiners. Address.

July 14, 1864.

M. T. E. R., Tiue Witness Office, Montreal.

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

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES bave taken First Prizes at the present Great Provin cial Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at MORISON'S.

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

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES. can be had only from the Agenta,
JAMES MORISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

## DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books

Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craigand St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan 17, 1883.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### - and continued from calling to the continue of the continue o FRANCE.

PARIS, July 10 .- The Constitutionnel of today expresses the desire that the pacific tendencies manifested by the Dagblad may be follow-

ed by some result, and says:—
Denmark, not being able to hope for material aid from the Power which was incontestably the most interested in supporting her, may, after a glorious war, notwithstanding her defeat, think of peace without in any way wounding the proud-

going: on between two political economists and phistries by which its opposers have attempted to free traders, who are the most eminent of their party—M. Wolowski and M. Michel Chevalier. of the Pope and the Bisnops who teach the Decialabanks of issue; M. Wolowski, who contends that | faithful the internal submission of the intellect. In there should be only one, stands up for the bank | the second part of the treatise, the author examines of France. Each appeals, in support of his views, to the principles which political economists hold in common, and this divergence in interpretation suggests to the unconverted or the ignorant that their principles are not obvious to the meanest capacity as they contend.

Paris, July 14 .- The Emperor has got into hot water, figuratively of course, with his decree bestowing the title of Duke de Montmorency on Count Talleyrand-Perigord, for the representatives of the house of Montmorency have commonced proceedings in the Civil Tribunal of the Seine against the said Talleyrand-Perigord for assuming a name which they contend, he has no right to take. The public are for most part with the plaintiffs. They would see with supreme indifference the addition of a dozen more Dukes or a score or two Barons to the "Golden Book" of the second Empire, in which the names of Dukes Morny and Persigny, Baron Haussman, and the like are enrolled; but in spite of a democratic prejudice there is a sort of reverence, even on the part of the most republican Frenchman, for the grand old names of his country, and a something which resembles indignation that the name of Montmorency should be given to a stranger, even though he be a Perigord. The representatives of Montmorency do not claim it for themselves; but they are resolved to resist to the last its usurpation by another. They have published a memoire, with a full statement of the case, which has received the adhesion of some of the most eminent jurists of the day MM. de Size, Dufayre, Berryer, Marie, Piacque, Jules Fare, Allon, and Andral, who are of opinion that the Imperial Decree, which, moreover, has not been inserted in the Moniteur or the Bulletin des Lois, nor been approved by the Council of State, is illegal.

The Moniteur publishes an Imperial decree, promulgating the treaty concluded last month between the Governments of France and Italy for a reduction in the charges for telegraph despatches between the two countries. The rate will in future be 4f. for a despatch of 20 words between a station in France or Corsica and any other in Italy, Sardinia, and Sicily and the half of that amount for every additional 10 words.

The state of trade in Paris calls for no particular remark. It is pretty much the same as during the week preceding.

The accounts we have got for the last three or 4 days as to the state of the crops in the departments are more favorable than for some some time previous. Still, it is not easy to form any judgment respecting the harvest, though the general opinion is that a decided improvement in the wheat crop is observable. The weather is yet uncertain. We have cloudy days, alternating with fine ones, and the nights are for the most part cold.

The Official Gazette of the 9th ult., publishes the Convention between France and Spain for the international railway service between the north of Spain

and the south of France.

Paris, July 8.—The Moniteur of this evening

"A despatch received from Tangier announces that the questions pending between France and Morocco have been definitively settled in the most satisfactory manner."

ITALY.

In Rome itself there is absolutely nothing to record all the Forestieri have returned to their Penates, and the Romans are flocking into the Villeggiatura. The Pope's day of departure is not yet precisely fixed, but it will be within the next week, The Official Gazette of Venetia gives the substance of a conversation it states to have taken place between Napoleon and the Bishop of Blois, in which his Majesty observed 'The present state of Italy is most slarming, and cannot continue indefinitely without occasioning grave peril to the most legitimate rights. That above all the questions regarding the States of the Church require a final settle-ment, and that in a sense satisfactory to the Holy Father.' The Northern Powers are also stated to have taken as the basis of their alliance the necessity of an execution in full of the stipulations of the Treaty of Zurich; this too is on authority so high that it must carry considerable weight. The relations between the Holy See and Russia will, it is probable, shortly be renewed and Count Mayendorff, who is justly popular in Rome, is spoken of as the most likely successor of Count Kisselleff.

THE POLES AND THE POPE .- Rome, July 6 .- Several Polish priests who have taken part in the revolution have succeeded in passing the Russian frontier, and in reaching Rome. The fugitives have been kindly received by the Pope, and allowed to take up their abode in the Convent of the Trinity for pilgrims. Upon the fete of St. Paul these unfortunate ecclesiastics, some of whom had been condemned to death by the Russian Government, were presented to the Pope, when one of their number, the Abbe Polkowski, read the following address:—

Most Holy Father, - We, ecclesiastics of the Po-lish Church, expelled from our country and hospitably received by your bounty, present ourselves before your Holiness with tears in our eyes, and at the same time joy in our hearts. We weep for the ruin of our country, and we rejoice to find ourselves in your presence, who have greeted the children of that unhappy nation and Ohurch with truly paternal love. Further, we have every confidence that by means of your Holiness mourning will be turned into joy, and the great ruin of Poland converted into prosperity; for whatever is bound on earth shall be bound in Heaven, and whatever is loosed on earth shall also be loosed in Heaven. So that if you are with us who shall be against us? If you bless Poland who shall dare to curse her? Who will dare to tempt his fate? Accept therefore, Most Holy Father, our infinite thanks both for the good you have deigned to do us, and for the far greater benefit you intend to confer upon us and our nation. Receive in especial the thanks of our faithful people; receive its prayers and its tears, of which we have been the witnesses. Receive the fidelity of that nation which recognizes your Holiness as its pastor; receive the hope which it has in you alone in this world. Deign to accept all this, Most Holy Father, and rejoice over the good which you have already effected. You have saved souls and rallied around your Holiness our Church and our nation, against whom, as against your Holiness, porta inferi non prevalebunt." The Pope replied to this address with a short

speech. His Heliness said :-The words cause me distress in which you have shown to me the great danger of the Polish nation. We must persevere in the same sentiments, and pray God to cause the storm to cease. You especially, as priests, should petition the Almighty to give you will n patience and perseverance, in the belief that He will sures."

avert the misfortunes which now oppress you Have confidence in Him and you will not be abandoned.kdeexxi 20 January Language 21 21.

fail to add to the irritation of the Russian Govern-ment when they arrive at its knowledge. The diplomatic ability shown by Cardinal Antonelli is considered the only cause why relations have not already been broken off.

The Pope has declared in his Eccyclicals and in his Consistorial Allocutions, that as things are now ordered the temporal power is necessary for the Holy See, and the whole body of Bishops have given their full adhesion to this declaration. Is every one who wishes to remain a Catholic bound in conscience to Thursday. submit to this declaration? Father Steccanella deest national feeling."

PARIS, July 11.—The French Protectionist organ is chuckling over the smart controversy about which there can be no doubt, and that the soof the Pope and the Bishops who teach the Declara-M. Chevalier wants the complete liberty of clothed with an authority which claims from the the nature of the fault committed, and of the spiritual penalties incurred by those who practically oppose the declaration. They who oppose it in theory are necessarily driven into heresy and schism.

For the benefit of such of our readers as put faith in doctors from their sayings, we reproduce the following extract from the Monde :-

'We have received letters from Rome dated the 4th inst. The writer was an eye-witness of the following circumstances, which occurred on that very day, and which is a fresh proof of the perfect restoration of the health of our Holy Father the Pope. Mgr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston at the close of a private audience with which he had been favoured by the Sovereign Pontiff, requested and obtained permission to present to His Holiness several Americans who were desirous of obtaining the blessing of the Common father of the faithful before leaving the Eternal City. Among them was Dr. Elisha Gregory, an eminent medical man of the town of St. Louis (Missouri), a convert of some years standing. The Bishop of Charleston mentioned, while presenting him, the high position which the docior occupies in his native town, and the Christian charity which he practises there. His Holiness asked the doctor several questions, especially about his visits to the hospitals in Rome. Then holding out his arm, he said in the hearty tone which is so natural to him: 'You are a doctor; feel my pulse.' With a sang froid truly American, the doctor did so at once, and as carefully as if he had been among his ordinary patients. 'The newspapers tell me every day that I am at death's door; what is your opinion, doctor? The latter was silent; his head was bent, and though his countenance was calm, he seemed absorbed in deep thought. 'I know,' continued the Holy Father, 'that I must die when God shall will it, but I don't feel exactly like dying at the present moment.' At length the doctor raised his head: 'normal condition!' said he, 'that pulse is strong and betokens perfect health. There is not the least sign of malady.' They, says our Correspondent, who have had opportunities of observing the demeanor of the Holy Father during the long and te-dious ceremonies of the late season, or who have heard his voice, as full and as sonorous at the end as at the commencement, or who have had the happiness of conversing with him in private, will feel no natonishment at the reply of the American doctor, and all who are devoted to Holy Church praise God for baving thwarted the desires and imaginations of the enemies our holy religion.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 13 -The Madrid Liberal papers, commenting upon the journey of the King to France, say that the object of this journey is to preserve the

alliance with that country.

Maduid, July 14.—The Epoca of to-day says:— "The precautionary measures taken by the Government on the 6th instant against an insurrectionary movement in Madrid were not useless. The conspirators were ready to take possession of the telegraph lines, and announce to the provinces that a revolution had broken out in Madrid; after which they would have awaited the effect of this intelligence."

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

THE DANISH WAR .- Address to King Christian .-COPENHAGEN, July 6 .- The following address to the King has been agreed to by the members of various parties in both houses of the Rigsraad :- ' Most Gracious King.-Your Majesty has stated in your message to the Rigsraad that the war now devastating the country was forced upon you, notwithstand. ing that you had done everything in your power to avoid it. The people recognise, and history will testify, that an injust invasion has compelled Denmark to fight for her existence and her freedom. This consciousness has strengthened the people in its unequal struggle and in its readiness to bear the sacrifices demanded. The negotiations which were to put an end to this violation of European law have not achieved their object, but have ultimately afforded manifest proof that the object of the war is the dismemberment of the Danish kingdom. Exposed to the painful necessity of making sacrifices for the re-attainment of peace, your Majesty has been ready rather to give up some of the rights of the Grown than to consent to the formation of a Schleswig-Holstein, by which the rights of the Danish people would be still more grievously infringed. This is a pledge to us that the object of all future negotiations will be a free political existence independent of Germany, With this conviction the Landesthing (Folkething) promises your Majesty all the support it is in its pow er to give.'

COPENHAGEN, July 8.—At the request of the King the whole Danish Ministry has resigned. July 9 .- The King yesterday deputed Count Chares Moltke Nutchau to form a new Cabinet. The

Count belongs to the strongest reactionary party, and was formerly a member of the Blubme Ministry. Up to the present nothing reliable is known relative

to the other members of the new Cabinet. July 11.-The new Cabinet has been formed as

President of the Council -M. de Bluhme. Minister of the Interior - M. Tilliach. Minister for War-Lieutenant-General Hansen. Minister for Marine-Councillor Lutken. Minister for Justice and of Public Worship, Champerlain Helzen.

Minister of Finance-Councillor David. Minister for Schleswig--Chamberlain Johannsen. Berlin, July 10 .- Spenersche Zeitung of to-day relying to the Zeidlersche Correspondenz, which yesterday contradicted the news of Prince John of Glucksburg having passed through Berlin to Carlsbad, says Prince John, in fact, passed several hours rously opposed by the Government, as being at once in Berlin in the strictest incognito, and then left for precipitate, unwise, and unjust. After a warm and Carlabad.

Passags of the Limpiono.—Aalborg, July 11:— Yesterday afternoon the troops of the 2nd combined Army corps commenced crossing the Liim Fiord, The crossing still continues.

The advance into the north of Jutland has to all appearances already begun. Copenhagen, July 12.—The following is a summary of a Message sent by the New Ministry to the

Rigeraad to-day:—
"The King, deeming that men unconcerned in the The rew Ministers can only give the assurance that with the bayonet. Even when they had recovered

The Message concludes by stating that the Ministers will consider it as their mission to uphold the honor and independence of Denmark. ......

July 13: -It is asserted that despatches were forwarded this morning by the Government to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin which are said to contain proposals for the suspension of hostilities.

The belief is becoming very general that peace will shortly be concluded. FLENSRURG, July 12.-The passage of the Liim Fiord has been successfully effected by the Prussiau

troops under General Falkenstein. The headquarters will be removed to Attrupgaard to-day, and in all probability to Frederickshavn on

Swinemonde, July 13 .-- A Danish ship, with a flag of truce, arrived here yesterday evening, with a despatch from Denmark requesting a suspension of hostilities. The Times of Thursday morning publishes the fol-

"Information has been received by the Government that a proposal has been sent by the Danish Government to the Allied Powers with a view to a

suspension of arms and the opening of negotiations

MEXICO.

Paris, July 11 .- Official despatches received here from Mexico, via St. Nazaire, announce the solemn entry of the Emperor Maximilian into the capital on the 12th of June, amid unanimous and indescribable enthusiasm, in which the names of the Emperor and of France were not forgotten.

The following is a translation of the proclamation addressed by the Emperor of the Mexican people.

"Mexicans,-You have called me among you. Your noble country, by the spontaneous expression of the wishes of the majority, has chosen me to watch over its future destinies. I answer the appeal with

However painful it may have been to bid a last farewell to my native country and those most dear to me, I have done so, persuaded that the Almighty has confided to me the noble mission of consecrating my life to a people weary of strife, anxious for peace and repose-to a people who, after having gloriously secured its independance, would wish to enjoy the blessings of civilization and true progress.

That feeling of mutual confidence which animates us will be fruitful in brilliant results if we remain united and resolutely defend those great principles which form the true and durable bases of modern society - principles from which flow justice inviolable, equality before the law, opportunities for all to rise to high civil positions, individual liberty in unison with the protection of persons and property, the development of national wealth, the improvement of agriculture, of the working of mines, and industry generally, the creation of means of communication adapted to the extension of commerce, and, in fine, the development of intelligence in all that relates to the public good.

With the blessing of God, progress and liberty will not fail us if all parties, guided by a strong and loyal Government, and preserving that religious sentiment which has distinguished our country from the most remote periods, unite to obtain the ends I have point-

ed out. The civilizing flag of France, raised so high by its noble Emperor, to which you are indebted for the return of peace and order, represents the same principles. It is what was told you some months back, in a language sincere and disinterested by the Commander-in-Chief when he announced to you a new era of prosperity.

All nations resolved to become great and powerful have been obliged to follow this course. With union, honesty of purpose, and energy, the Almighty will give us strength to attain that degree of prosperity we all so much desire.

Mexicans! the future of our fine country depends upon you. I shall ever be actuated by the purest of intentions, and a firm determination to respect your laws and make them respected. My strength lies in the protection of the Almighty and in your confidence. The flag of independence is my symbol; my mottoyou know it already, - Equity in justice; to this I shall ever be faithful. I shall wield the sceptre with confidence, and the sword of honour with firmness. To the Empress is confided the enviable task of consecrating to the country all the noble sentiments of a Christian and all the affection of a tender mother.

Let us unite to obtain our common object; let us forget the past; let us bury in oblivion party animosities, and peace and happiness will dawn resplendent on the new Empire.

INDIA.

The news from India indicates the continued activity of Russian intrigue in Cabul. The complete subjugation of the Caucasus and the expulsion of the Circussians has at last opened the road to those operations in Persia and India which the Czars have been for a century and a half preparing. 'Russia,' as the Times Calcutta correspondent writes, 'has now the key to the whole position she has been trying to gain since the time of Peter the Great.' The The Ameer of Cabul, it is added, feels himself seriously menaced, and has applied to the British Government for assistance. This assistance has, however, been refused. There is another aspirant to the throne, who is supposed to be sustained by Russian interest, and if he succeeds in virtue thereof, Russia will have gained a most dangerous influence in Afghanistan. The Government is, however, determined to follow a policy of non-intervention. - London Tab-

## AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, May 26 .- The hours of our Assembly are numbered, and our debates accordingly exhibit the usual unmistakeable symptoms of the festinateo ad finem. Next Friday week at furthest his Excellency will prorogue Parliament, and the Assembly expires by efflux of time shortly afterwards. From Ministerial and from Opposition benches alike nunc dimittis falls on the fatigued ear. Of course a universal confession of faith in our intelligent people has set in very strongly among their representatives. As hustings and platforms and pleased or angry voters are seen in the distance, honorable members more keenly than ever, press the Government about local wants, about the land question, about protection to native industry, about finance, and about every other subject which is supposed to engage the hopes, the prejudices, or the passions of the constituencies.

The most interesting and to England the most important demonstration of this nature came off about a fortnight ago. It was a motion by one of the members for Melbourne for an address to his Excellency praying him to place the sum of £5,000 upon the supplementary estimates for the year to defray the expense of retransporting to England 300 expirees. I need hardly tell you-as we are not yet quite ripe for rebellion-that this motion was vigoprecipitate, unwise, and unjust. After a warm and acrimonious debate the motion was withdrawn on the Government giving an assurance that all reasonable means would be employed by them to bring about a total discontinuance of transportation to the Australasian shores. And so, for the present-but for the present only-is this everlasting subject

NEW ZEALAND The Times writing on the New Zealand disaster

88VS :--The disaster at Gate Pah tells its own story. All went on well till the troops, having forced several taking their stand firmly upon legal ground, they from the first surprise they were still at a disadvan-will never advise the King to adopt illegal mea- tage in their firearms, the Maories having doublebarrelled smooth bores, and the British soldier the parish beadles, the Governors of the separate States | Son.

Enfield rifle, certainly not intended for close quarters. | find themselves in a position to discharge, withou out for this occasion, and the defenders had probably fallen back only to draw the assailants into this fiery furnace, we must not been too hard on the soldiers, who only did what the bravest and best sol-diers have done before—retreat from a position in which they could only fall. If the 43rd Regiment retired too soon-and it certainly did retire without waiting for orders or consulting even the safety of its officers, it did not retire without first suffering terrible loss. The officers fell, because no doubt they were picked off from loopholes; and while they were doing their best to rally and reanimate their men, their fate added to the general discouragement. We must not, then, be hard on men who did their duty up to the very loophole of the hidden foe, the very mouth of the rifle pit, and the very swing of several hundred tomahawks. One thing, however, is too evident. While the officers did their duty as they will always do, almost equally in the best and worst of causes, the soldiers had not the enthusiasm which drives a man into the very jaws of death and keeps him there. They had no wish to be shot down, riddled, or backed and hewn to pieces, for what? For the glory of Old England? For the protection of their altars and hearths, their wives and families? For vengeance? For justice and mercy? No, for none of these things, but just to clear off some poor fellows from their own native land, and obtain the title clear of encumbrances for the speculators at Auckland. That the case of those speculators, and of the colonists who want land and can't get it, is very hard, we doubt not; but hard as their case is, it is still harder to die for it themselves, or even to pay other people to die for it. The disaster betrays, what we have other means of

are in one respect seriously 'demoralised,' as a military critic would express it. They have their own opinion upon the war, and they have lost all faith in its justice and wisdom. They don't like shooting down savages upon their own land. It has been repeatedly stated by soldiers that the most hateful work they were ever employed on was collecting tithes, levying distresses, and supporting other legal processes upon the Irish peasantry. That is the feeling which now pervades the British forces in New Zealand. They don't like the work, and therefore they don't do it as well as they would if their hearts were in it. It may be something to fight for, - what is not?—but it is not a thing to die for. If the colonists want the land, let them fight for it and die for it. They can do so with some reason. Their blood is up. They have lost houses, land, cattle, &c. Many, we fear, have lost relatives and servants. It is a good cause in their case, and to their colonial apprehension. But it is a very sordid, very coldblooded affair for the British soldier, who knows only what he sees. If, then, the war is to proceed with any hopes of success, the colonists must take it more in hand than they have done hitherto, both by risking their own persons and by dividing the cost .- Times.

#### UNITED STATES.

SERVANT GIRLS SWINDLED .- The following new phase of swind ling is reported by the police of this city. Bridget Conroy advertised for a situation as servant. The advertisement was answered by a man who represented himself as the coachman of a family living a short distance in the country, and by him she was engaged at a salary of \$10 per month. By appointment she met him at the corner of Canal and Thompson streets, whence they were to start for the residence of her employer. He relieved her of a car-pet bag and a bundle of clothes, and after proceeding a short distance requested her to wait on an adjoining corner while he called on a friend who kept a grocery near by. This she did, but after waiting some time, became alarmed; and, on applying to the police, was informed that she had been awindled by some clever sharper. N. Y. Tablet.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY .- Four Children Smothered to Death in a Chest .- A man named Andrew Scroger living near Edwards tavern, on the Kinsman street road leading to Warrensville, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th inst., accompanied by his wife, went into the field to work, taking with them their oldest boy, and leaving four children at home— Charles, aged ten years, Mary, aged seven, John aged four, and Catherine, one year old. The children were told to go the corn-house and shell some corn. On the parents returning from the field, the children could not be found. Immediate search was made, assisted by the neighbors, but no clue to the missing little ones could be had. Yesterday morning the search was resumed, and another visit was made to the corn house, in one corner of which was an old German chest, the lid of which closed firmly with a spring lock. Upon opening it a most horrible sight was presented-the four children lying there dead, their faces black from suffocation. DEMAND FOR STRONG GOVERNMENTS .- Whatever

else the civil war now raging here may ultimately lead to, it will most surely issue in the creation of one or more centralized Governments, which will sweep away the whole Jeffersonian theory of State rights as with the besom of destruction. Had there been a strong central power in the country when the war broke out; had the authorities at Washington not found themselves hampered and tied at every step when they first came to the conclusion to put down the rebellion by force of arms, it is difficult to say how far different the prospects of the Union would have been to-day. The difficulty of determining where the rights of individual States extended, and where Federal power legitimately began, was the first prime difficulty with those who had the reins of power in their hands. It was a difficulty which stared them defiantly in the face, when each separate State of what soon came to be the Southern Confederacy sat down and deliberately voted itself out of the Union. The newly elected President, not less than his feeble predecessor, was compelled to look on for a fatally long period, in helpless amazement, and see the whole Federal fabric tumbling to pieces. before even a gun was fired on either side. Everyone saw the weakness of the political structure. But for three long generations it had been a prime article of faith with both political parties, that in the distribution of power between the general and the local Governments, a glorious perfection had been reached; and that there was nothing left for the world to desiderate in the way of an elastic yet powerful national organization, complete in its separate parts, and impregnable in its concrete whole. It needed the rebellion to dispel the illusion that a commonwealth thus bound together had even a solitary spot of weakness about it, or that the symbolic bundle of sticks which stands forth so prominently in the national emblems, could ever become unloosened and be turned into so many separate weapons of offence. The seceded States, in forming themselves into a new national confederacy, clearly perceived the weakness of the compact by which they had formerly been bound. But in framing their provisional Constitution, the Confederate leaders evidently found it necessary to uphold the States Rights doctrine under which they justified their secession. But this was a merely formal proceeding, resorted to for a tempo-rary purpose, and in no manner committing the central government to the feeble policy of resigning more power into the hands of the State Governments than was necessary to keep up the mere semblance of a federal system. Every day since the Constitution of the Confederacy was framed has seen the sepalate events would be better able to save the Father- lines of defence, and fancying resistance was at an rate States more and more reduced to a condition of land, has decided upon a change of Ministers. We end, suddenly found themselves exposed to a deadly hope to obtain the confidence of the Rigsraad and the fire on all sides, and from the very ground below same thing has been going on part passu here. The lie, which I shall be glad to confirm. people otherwise we shall be powerless. To lay their feet, besides a hand-to-hand encounter, in which military authority in both cases has found a way of down a programme would at present be impossible. they had to meet tomahawks as well as they could untying the Gordian knot, where the State and General Governments came into conflict. In cases the latter have been summarily set aside, until it is difficult now to say what functions, beyond those of

As every inch of the ground was very cleverly laid running their heads against a Federal bayonet. The power thus so palpably resigned by the "individual States can never be recovered except by a second revolution. The absolutism of the central Government, now a military necessity, or said to be such, will become chronic, as it did in all the great Ragtern republics. And those who survive to see the end of the military struggle will see the complete absorption, by the central Power, of all the old valued rights of the States, -from the commissioning of a volunteer regiment to the arrest and deportation of alleged criminal offenders, without so much as a civil hint to the State Governor of what is being done. The strangest part of all this is that it appears to create no serious misgivings in the minds of the masses of the people. It seems to be now taken for granted that this country must have a 'strong Government,' at whatever risk of social freedom, and that having once become a great military power, it must keep up its character for discipline by giving as little scope as possible to the supposed rights or subordinate communities in the Commonwealth. There can be but one ending to all this absorption and all this acquiescence in the current theory of military expediency. The country will come to believe in absolute enactments, and an imperial system will supersede, sooner or later, that which has been the boast of three generations of free-born citizens, and the envy of oppressed communities all over the world. To this complexion it is coming, whether the boundaries of the old Union are restored or not. Nations, like individuals, take steps at times from which there is no receding-steps which alter the whole current of their existence. One of these steps was taken when this war opened, and we have already travelled far enough to see the whole naknowing, that the soldiers we land in New Zealand tional career of the American people as completely metamorphosed as if their past history had been blotted out by the ruthless hand of fate, and a new community had taken its place in the world's great

> MRS. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP. - Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman :- We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good -particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winglow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harm-less; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be with. out it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, for any consideration what-ever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

August, 1864.

Is IT TRUE-That nine-tenths of the diseases with which manking is afflicted, are the result of negligence? We fear it is. A little of Henry's Vermont Liniment, if taken in season, may save no end of pains and a train of incurable diseases. Be wise in time is an old adage, but nevertheless a good and a true one. The Liniment is an unequalled remedy for toothache, earache, cholic, &c. See advertisement in another column.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E.

THE GOLD FIELDS.—When gold becomes as plen-tiful as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. Every Bottle is worth 25 cts., regardless of the price of gold or silver. Good for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E.

Good News. - What better news to the afflicted thon to inform them of a remedy that is going to restore them to health? Have you the Dyspepia or Liver Complaint? Are your digestive organs debilitated or your nervous system affected? If so, at once resort to the use of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS. and you will be completely and permanently cured. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines every-

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 2t

FEVER AND AGUE. Astonishing Cures. - Dr. Egbert Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, and now one of the most popular physicians in Minnesota, writes to a friend in New York, that BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Billious Remittent Fever. The following extract from his remarks is published by permission of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed: I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are an exception. No better family cathartic could be desired. There is nothing in the pharmacopola, as far as I am aware, that is equal to them. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine for the bilious remittent and intermittent fevers so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aporient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be sed in connection with the Pills.

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

" TIME TRIES ALL THINGS," and has proven that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par exceilence, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, influenza, and 'last not least,' Consumption.

READ THIS. Still another of our well-known and highly respectable neighbors has come forward, under a sense of duty, and made the following statement:-

St. Constant, Dist. of Laprairie, May 25th, 1863. Mesers. DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal:

Dear Sirs, - When I began using BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA, I had been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely from pair, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will

Very respectfully, yours, THOMAS QUELLIAN. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault &

tioa.

Use it for

COUGHS,

COLDS,

CATARRH,

Incipient Consumption

and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest&Lungs.

Thirty-one Years Ago

This Elixir made its

appearance; and even

then, in its primitive

and imperfect state,

produced such extra-

ordinary results that it

became, at once, a general favorite. Many

have made it, what it

FAMILY MEDICINE

For as more than

half the diseases 'to which flesh is beir,'

originate from colds.

so this may be consi-

dered a general pre-ventive of all diseases,

by removing the pri-

ADULTS

Should always keep

this Family Physician

at hand; and by its

timely use save hun-

dreds of dollars that

would otherwise be

swallowed up in dis-

charging Doctors' fees.

This popular medi-

cine is no longer an

experiment. Thous-

ands of people who have used it, bear wit-

cellence as a Liniment

and a Pain-Killer .-

may be used for

RHEUMATISM,

BRUISES and

ternally for

DIARRHŒA,

WIND CHOLIC,

NEURALGIA,

TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE,

BURNS,

SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT,

LUMBAGO,

&c., &c.,

and may be used in-

CHOLIC and COLDS

CHOLERA MORBUS,

BOWEL Complaints,

&c., &c.

Much might be said

of its remedial proper-

tisement will only ad-

SCALDS,

meval cause.

really is a

ASTHMA.

CROUP,

This old, time-tried

standard remedy still

maintains its popular-

ity: When all others

have proved mefficient,

the Elixir alone con-

tinues to give satisfac-

MURRAY/& LANNAR'S FLORIDA, WATER from its great celebrity in the South America and West Indian markets, for which for twenty years it was exclusively manufactured, has been extensively imitated in this country. Now, however, the original articles in the country of the country in the coun ele has been introduced, and as it bears the distinctive trade mark of the proprietors may be readily distinguished by its externals from the simulated preparations. The internal tokens of genuineness are still more unmistakable, for Murray & Lanman's Florida Water has the odor of the fresh tropical flowers and plants from which it is prepared, and exposure to the air increases the delicacy of the aroma, instead of producing a sickening effluvia as is the case with Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

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

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER,

Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. COLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-SIONS,

PORK,
SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON.

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

## A. & D. SHANNON. GROCERS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them

on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN SYRUP of BUCKTHORN-the great English Physic for SETTERS, POINTERS, RETRIEVERS, &c. HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing Chemist.

TO TOURISTS!

DWIGHT'S MIXTURE is the best Remedy for DIARRHÆA or Canadian CHOLERA.

B. EDE & CO'S PETROLINE COSMETIC SOAP, to counteract the effects of Sun and Dust, while Travelling.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCING CITRATE of MAGNESIA. Nothing can be more refreshing than this Preparation, which, taken before Breakfast, allays feverishness, and acts as a mild and gentle laxative.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist,

94 St. Lawrence Main Street, (ESTABLISHED 1859.)

Montreal, May 12.

terne. Unabilis

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Montreal, April 21.

February 1, 1864.



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Regular Line of Steamers,

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, and until further notice, the RIOHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wherves as

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Capt. P. E. Corre, Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEO, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their presage on board the Steamer Montreal, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

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STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Capt. Roby. NELSON,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping going and returning, at Sorel, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at Three

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Capt. Chs. DAVELNY,

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, Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Landraie, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Monday at half-past FOUR o'clock A.M., and Wednesday at SIX o'clock P.M.

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Capt. Frs. LAMOUREUX,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock, P.M. stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St Hilarie, and St Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M, for St Denis, leaving St Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P M, and Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

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Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows: - On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P M, Idesday and range in Figure 25 o'clock, P M, stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Lachenaie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M. Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

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Captain P. E. MALHOIT,

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> AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S

## GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,

Have more respectable people to Vouch for

Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

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

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case o

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive

Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Jonstration, Inward Files, Fulless of Blood to the
Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulless or Weight
in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the
Stomach, Swing of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult

Breathing
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the

Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

## ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards,

But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WARREN RANDOLPH. Germantown, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

carnot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

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

E3-Jeware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

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

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Dens Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The un-Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

JONES & EVANS,

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

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

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

M. BERGIN. MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND MASTER TAILOR

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

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER. SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 38, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN,

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,

ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,)

N. DRISCOLL H. J. CLARKE.

## L. DEVANY,

AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

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

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

THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES. GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c.,

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

L. DEVANY. March 27 1863. Auctioneer.

ATTENTION.

THE undersigned having learned that some persons have rumored that he no longer keeps Hearses, takes this opportunity to contradict the false report; and that, instead of abandoning this kind of business, he has the pleasure to announce to the Public that besides his old and superb HEARSES, he has some very magnificent and absolutely new ones, which are much superior to the first in finish and richness. A fine little WHITE HORSE, managed by a conductor. and richly clothed, will be attached to the small Hearse, which every person regards as the most ele-gant which has been seen in this City. The Subscriber has also OPENED a COFFIN

TORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Crape, &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards. Price of fine Hearse, with two horses, \$6.

X. CUSSON. 69 St. Joseph Street.

Montreal, June 23, 1864.

## LUMBER.

dersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3 in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDSvarious qualities. SUANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

35 St. Denis Street.

JORDAN & BENARD. March 24, 1864.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers, Gassitters, TIN-SMITHS,

ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

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

MONTREAL, Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand.

| Beer Pumps, | Hot Air Fur-Shower Baths, | Tinware [naces Refrigerators, | Voice Pipe, Hydrants, Water Closets, Lift&Force Pumps | Water Coolers, | Sinks, all sizes

Jobbing punctually attended to.

# BRISTOL'S



# (Vegetable) SUCAR-COATED

THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

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

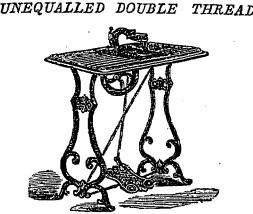
at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADAOHE, DROPSY. PILES.

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

## Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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

## C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S



## FAMILY

## SEWING MACHINES.

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars

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

given in required.

13 Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Montreal. Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundary, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most aptheir new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

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

BENJAMIN CLEMENT CARPENTER & JOINER

54 St. Antoine Street. Jobbing punctually attended to.

MATT. JANNARD'S

## NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE.

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.

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

#### C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

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

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

Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and Railroads. CHS. LARIN. May 6, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Montreal, I applied to our seteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas.
The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of nuxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it.

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant.

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



# The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER. when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulzers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SOURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections

of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pow-

erful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-

LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the

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

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, seld at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal. Agents for Montreal, Devine & Bolton, Lamplough

& Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Pleault & Son.