Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

No. 44.

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

A TALE FROM BRITTANY.

The moon was at its full, and had risen on the Monastery of St. Iva, the sombre masses of white buildings, dating from the twelth century, seemed to slumber in a flood of light relieving the dark and lofty torest that surrounded it; a silver-fretted fall of water gushed over a craggy eminence, and ran down its rocky bed, into the gorge of a ravine, thence flowing into and nourishing a lake which lay calm and unrufiled, bright as a mirror, at the foot of the mountain on the side of which stood the venerable pile.

A severe conventual taste, and the usual foresight had been exercised in the choice of a site for this monastery, as in most religious houses of ancient date; placed in the midst of wild and elevated scenery; removed from the realities of the other world. In silence and solitude, it was well fitted for the contemplation of God, in the grandeur of His works; whilst the lake and the surrounding woods furnished the few material wants of the community.

At a short distance from the entrance to the monastery on a green sward, encircled by a cluster of holly trees, whose polished leaves glittered in the breeze, stood a groop of men and horses in military trappings, evidently prepared for an escort.

A profound silence prevailed, disturbed only by an occasional clink of arms, or by the fitful splashing of the water as it fell into the neighboring lake, a silence rendered more impressive by the vast structure into whose deepening shadows the eye sought in vain to penetrate.

At length the gruff voice of the officer commanding this little band broke the stillness .-'My lady, methinks, is hard to shrive: six hours have already elapsed since she entered the convent, yet six minutes were all too long to disburthen so gentle a conscience.

Speak with reverence when you speak of the sacraments of the Church, and with reserve and respect when you speak of my cousin, the heiress of Roban, or be silent,' replied a cavalier, in a tone of authority. A tender anxiety was depicted in his countenance, as he advanced from beneath the shady branches of a tree against which he had been leaning, wrapt in his cloak, and lost in profound thought. His quicker ear had caught the sounds of movement within the court of the building, and the tinkling of a bell announced the approach of the lady abbess. All became bustle, and the escort amounted their ready horses. The pale face of a lay sister presented itself at the grille, and all being prepared without, the iron-studded gates were thrown

The lady abbess did not advance beyond the cloister of the inner court; she was attended by two members of the community, bearing tapers, and led by the hand a young maiden veiled and equipped for travelling on horseback; and abbess, the latter pronounced the following blessing over her :- Bless thee, my daughter, and my niece; whatever trials may befall thee, be equal to them, do all things for the glory of God, and suffer all things for His name, and in thy inoments of difficulty, above all, of doubt, after our Lady of Folgoet, invoke Salaun the blessed; rise, and may our Lady guide the movements of thy heart.' But the fragile and gentle form rose not, for at the mention of Salaun the Blessed, she became all absorbed in an ardent gaze of wonder and veneration, though before her nought appeared but empty space. The sentiment of affection and respect for the religious character lost in a preoccupation over which she had no control. At length she rose, as it were, mechanically, and was conducted by her two attendants to the outer gate, where the young cavalier received her, and carefully enveloping her heart into the turmoils and temptations of the upon it. world; truly, if it were for the glory of God, I would that she were ours.?

Then there is no decidedly pronounced vocation,' observed one of the religious ladies in attendance, the interest she took in the young person carrying her somewhat beyond the bounds same holy silence reigned in the chapel now that of etiquette, as she had not been directly ap- it was tenanted by some sixty souls, and blazed pealed to.

'The elements are there,' replied the lady abbess; the encouragement and drawing on of the Holy Spirit, which we call attracte, is clearly defined, but extraordinary grace alone can overcome the difficulties and dangers from without; increased, as I fear they are, by some hidden obstacle within ; alas! the heart is already tainted with human passion. But let the community be summoned to the chapel.'

Slowly and silently the nuns advanced along the different angles of the closter as they quitted the solitude of their cells in obedience to the summons. The same grave pace served them all; enveloped in their veils nothing distinguished the eldest from the youngest as they moved along absorbed in contemplation and prayer .--At the chapel door the community awaited the arrival of a mattress, borne carefully by four lay sisters; it was carried into the chapel and placed on the right hand side, at a little distance from the altar. The place of distinction had cost much to the humble religious who reclined upon do violence to her humility in renouncing the most obscure corner of the chapel for her pres-

The bistory of Sister Cyril, as this nun was called, is briefly this: she had been the heiress to almost boundless wealth, an orphan favored with great natural charms, and she was consequently sought in marriage by the most distinguished noblemen of her time. One of those was preferred amongst the number; on a certain day she was to declare her election, and the marriage ceremony was to follow immediately after: but on the night preceding the appointed day, as she was occupied in prayer, her eyes fell on the following text:- 'Lord what shall I do to inherit eternal lite?' To which our Lord answers, 'Sell all that thou hast, give it to the poor, take up thy cross, and follow me.' A revulsion of feeling immediately came over her ;for the first time she was struck with the difference between time and eternity-the soul and the body. A life of luxury and indulgence of the will, such as awaited her, and its abnegation in the spirit of poverly and the cross. The more she reflected on it the more immeasurably vast eternity appeared - it was about her, it was the element that surrounded the Deity. There was not a moment to be lost in securing her future at any cost, at any sacrifice. . The morning found her absorbed in this contemplation; she postponed the day of her decision, and after consulting the authorities of the Church in fasting and in prayer, she renounced the world altogether, distributed her wealth amongst the poor and for good works, entered the cloister at the early age of eighteen, and in due time took the vows of the Benedictine order.

This same person had now reached the advanced age of ninety-seven years; she was extended on a mattress stuffed with heather, as being less luxurious than straw, for, like the saints, she had become a connoisseur in the degrees of suffering and mortification, and like them, had learned to love it for Christ's sake .--Though many and long, she was not weary of her years of suffering and temptation. They had passed in ceaseless war against the flesh, and they had seen a series of victories in the spirit bringing with them a foretaste of eternal joy.

Twice had persecutions dispersed her commu nity, leaving her free from its restraint, but finding her faithful to her vows. She had passed. as she kneeled humbly at the feet of the lady as it were with closed eyes, once to a convent of her order in Spain, and a second time to another on the borders of Africa. In strange lands and in other communities she carried edification whereever Providence led her, drawing all who sur rounded her nearer and nearer to perfection. -At length, her long years of mortification, with innumerable spiritual blessings, brought in their train great physical infirmities, yet to the last bour she followed the duties of her order, and, though unable to walk, she watched and prayed and fasted with unabated zeal. She had obtained permission to be carried early and late to be present at all the duties of the community .-Extended on the mattress, covered with her veil, of the lady abbess, natural to the moment, were she appeared aged and decrepit, but when her features were discovered no one could look upon her without veneration and delight. The spirit of peace beamed in her countenance; it was a saintly calm allied to the supernatural; the fading and lurrows of age were replaced by a comin a mantle, he assisted her to mount the palfry plexion purified even to transparency. It seemprepared for her. The lady abbess watched the ed as if the accumulated merits and virtues of group with an affectionate solicitude till the gates three-quarters of a century passed in humble were closed, when she returned, murmuring in a communion with the divine spirit, had there built low but just audible voice- There goes a fresh up an altar at once mystical and simple and dwelt

Such was the Sister Cyril, whose heart was a sanctuary of holy love, and whose words were as an oracle in the ears of those who surrounded her, waiting in humble patience and submission the hour of her release and of her reward. The with light, as when one star like lamp burnt before the altar in the presence of the solitary nun whose turn it was to pass her hour of watch before the sacred tenant of the tabernacle. Thrice the bell sounded, announcing that the community had been called together at this unusual hour to be addressed by the lady abbess on some important subject, and they knelt in prayer asking the divine blessing.

After a short pause she began: You know, terminated his religious virtues.

my children, that the union of prayer is its strength; abnegation in the sacrifice of our own will for the honor and glory of God is one of the privileges of a religious life; by prayer we must arrive at this, for prayer is the medium of grace between the Divine Spirit and the human soul. It is in this spirit I now require your prayers, and ask that all the disposable merits of this community, together with the prayers you may in your charity offer up during the next forty-eight hours, may be presented at the throne of grace on behalf of one exposed to great dangers and difficulties-that she may triumph over the mattress; obedience alone had obliged her to all obstacles, and become the spouse of Christ; if such be His divine will.'

After the nuns had withdrawn, the lady abbess paid a visit to Sister Cyril, for she always took counsel of her on important occasions, and in the present instance she was encouraged to redoubled perseverance, in the anticipation of suc-

Meanwhile the group we have seen set out from the convent, advanced on their way, and soon reached the entrance of a forest over whose sombre and dense shades the moon had no influence, but the number of torches carried by the attendants rendered it perfectly light, whilst two runners, as the messengers who carried despatches over mountains and across rivers from castle to castle, were called, kept a few paces in advance of the lady's palfrey, carrying their torches close to the ground, so that every impediment might be visible in the uneven and unfrequented paths they were traversing.

After half-an-hour's ride the cavalcade emerged into the open plane, and it was not till then that Ernest de Cœtivan addressed his youthful cousin, though the extreme care with which he directed the progress of her palfry gave sufficient proof of his most tender solicitude. Her silent preoccupation and insensibility to surrounding objects, but more especially her apparent unconsciousness of his presence caused him no slight degree of pain and some secret anxiety, which discovered itself in the tone of his soice as he inquired whether she preferred to follow the mountain route or to cross the plain. 'We will pass by our Lady of Folgoet,' she replied, suddenly turning her horse's head and riding swiftly in the direction of the church of that name, and to which an abropt turn round a cluster of elms soon brought them. Here the lady suddenly stopped, and throwing up her veil, made the sign of the cross, and was presently lost in silent prayer, whilst her suite remained at a little distance. Ernest gozed with admiration on the extreme beauty of her tace, heightened as it was by the expression of deep devotion, and which the pale light of the moon made almost angelic. But his admiration was mingled with anguish as he perceived the impossibility of human passion existing in so pure and spiritual a state; it was with a sigh, hopeless and forlorn that he said: The lateness of the hour alone, fair cousin, induces me to break in upon a preoccupation that seems to exclude all external objects; I fear we must descend to earth, and move forward. 'Do you see nothing,' she said, gazing fixedly in the direction of the high altar, which, with the nave of the church, was visible through the window year which they stood. 'Nothing,' he replied, 'save this vast and lonely structure, bathed in a flood of light, the painted windows staining the alters and shrines with a thousand dres as invistical as deep; nothing but its spires, which seem to pierce the fleery clouds about the moon; the missive and mystic outlines of its gables, which mingle with the blue sky, crowned with stars as in a dream; nothing do I see of life or motion.' And do you hear nothing?' she said, her whole soul seeming to beam in her face under the influence of some angelic sound. 'Nothing,' be said, ' breaks the profound silence of the night, save the murmuring of the miraculous fountain, which takes its rise in the church, and gushes rander through the wall into the sculptured fount at the foot of our Lady's chapel.' 'Silence,' said the lady, 'it is gone to heaven, from whence

it came; let us more onward.' The position of the Lady Blanche was one of more than ordinary interest. Her father, the Baron de Rohan, one of the most powerful and wealthy nobles of Britany, possessed two childred, the Lady Blanche and a son who was some years her sector. At a seasonable age the former had been sent to a convent in Normandy for her education, with an understanding that if she showed any tendency towards a religious life every encouragement should be given to deve - to conquer the little that was left of indepenlope it, as such a result entered perfectly into dence in her heart. It only required that these the riews of the baron.

It might be thought an act of heroic generosity that a person so independent of the circumstances of the world, should offer as a voluntary sacrifice one of two children for the service of God; but, unhappily, it does not always follow that the motive is so pure and disinterested as it appears to be. The baron possessed sound faith, full of enthusiasin, to the beauty and virtues of which you spring, by the bones of my ancestors, his daughter against her inclination. Bet here had ever passed between them, yet the heart of from my gates shall you go a wanderer and dis-

In a temporal point of view, pride of power, | cret, timid, and innocent delight which attends family name and honors-in one word, personal ambition, was the end and motive of all his actions; hence it was that a life that renounced all fervently pursued, which dwelt like a precious these advantages on the part of his daughter was doubly acceptable to him, as leaving them whole and undivided for his son. It is true that this latter was the very murror of chivalry in a chivalrous age, and qualified in every way, both in character and person, to exalt still higher a family name already so distinguished.

The satisfaction of the parent was at its height when he heard of the extraordinary piety of his daughter, together with her spiritual advancement, which left no doubt as to her future destiny. In the midst of this proud satisfaction, a very probable casualty, though one he had not at all calculated upon, occurred. A courier arrived to announce that his son had fallen on the frontiers of Spain, after having accomplished produgies of valor; even his body had been abandoned to the enemy, though not till every effort had been made by his comrades in arms to secure it. It is easier to imagine than to describe the effect of this fatal news on a heart built up of pride and worldly greatness, thus suddenly struck down to the dust and ashes of its own desolation. When, however, the baron had somewhat recovered from the shock and could bear to look upon the truth, his former ambition returned to him, and he saw but one way open by which to realise it. He demanded the immediate return of his daughter, without considering her state of feeling or the extent to which her nature had been compromised by his former intentions; and as though he were fearful this chance might also escape him, he proceeded with a precipitation that can only be explained by the times in which he lived and his arbitary will, which was almost sovereign.

He surveyed the beauty and graceful form of his daughter for the first time since her childhood with pride and satisfaction; but his heart unaccustomed to the tender emotions of parental sympathy, was prepared to exact with rigour whatever might favor his designs; thus he announced his determination in a manner that admitted of no reply from her, and proceeded with due form to make it public. His design was to marry his daughter to one of three families which he named; but provided she did not approve of either, he left her the privilege of namdition that the favored knight should make good his pretensions in the lists, if called upon to do so by either of the rejected knights, who might feel their honor wounded—a suggestion of barbarism too often followed in a more recent age; thus she was to become the victim of conqueror. It was under these circumstances the young maiden had made a journey to the convent of S. Iva, from which she was now returning, having received the counsel and direction she desired, with the spiritual advice of her aunt, the Lady Abbess. If at her age it required an almost decrees, it was still more difficult to sacrifice all the tender emotions of her heart. Up to the time of quitting her father's chateau she had been daily, nay hourly, in the company of Ernest who was some three years older than herself, and devoted to her service. Thus the youthful dawn of sentiment and sympathy had been shared with him, and it cost her more pain to part with him than with all the rest of her family, not excepting her mother, whom she loved tenderly. For some time after her arrival in Normandy she was sad and desolate: but as time went on and she increased in age, in the silence of the cloister | furnish. and sanctity of prayer her natural character, which was full of generous virtues, became essentially religious; but an extreme simplicity of heart and its consequences, a yearning desire for some sympathy to repose upon, as nature developed year by year, contested in a subtle form and generous sacrifice,

The young Ernest was constantly present to her thoughts in innocence and simplicity, full of tenderness in the past, mingled with pain, thus forming a link up to the moment when they met again; but her surprise was great even to timidity, to see him whom she had always thought upon as the youth she had left him, now grown to man's estate, handsome, accomplished in feats of arms, and of that high and enthusiastic character which was precisely the most likely two beings, so rich in the perfections of nature, affection should be confirmed between them .-They were now brought in contact once more, though the feelings that resulted from this meetwas abandon and unlimited surrender of a heart each was quick to comprehend. In her the se-inherited, and another and a stranger shall take

the rosy dawn of a virtuous passion, was checked and sobered by the spirit of devotion, long and essence about the heart. The virtues and the merits of the Holy Virgin, had formed the constant subject of her contemplation during her years of absence, and of all these virtues maiden purity was that she dwelt on most; this, and the innocence of St. Joseph, formed the most favored and favoring of her meditations made in the litle chapel of our Blessed Lady attached to the convent.

On the first approach, the chateau of Rohan had more the appearance of a besieged place than of a reunion on a festive occasion; considerable bodies of armed men, the retainers of the Lords de Blots, de Crozon, and du Maine, the three competitors for the hand of Blanche, together with the followers of all the relations of the baron, and the numerous warlike guests who were invited; horses picketed for the night, in a mild July air, the blaze of torches reflected by the steel armour, the noise and confusion of fresh arrivals, augmenting the multitude faster than accommodation within the walls could be assigned

Through all this confusion Ernest conducted his charge, and the cortege, with no little difficulty, threaded its way to the drawbridge, and thence into the courtyard. Thanking her cousin hastily but kindly, Blanche leaped from her palfry, and hurrying to a postern-door, that opened on to a corridor, leading to her apartment, she entered her little oratory, and cast herself before the crucifix, exhausted in body, and dismayed in spirit. The scene through which she had passed on arriving at the chateau, bad renewed her anxiety, and presented the terrible reality of her position vividly before her eyes. The immediate approach of the moment when she must make her final and irrevocable determination, by which her future both temporal and eternal, was to be influenced, perhaps compromised, entirely overwhelmed her; bathed in tears, she clasped her bands in mute supplication before the little altar of the Blessed Virgin, and as she inwardly implored her protection, she murmured, 'Salaun the Blessed, intercede for me.' At the invocation of this name so propitious to her, a gentle peace stole over her, exhaustion no longer weighed her down, and with ting a fourth, of equal rank and wealth, on con- a refreshed spirit she yielded herself into the hands of her women, who awaited in her chamber to

Her sleep was that of calin, unruffled innocence; her first act, her first thought on the return of consciousness in the morning, was to place herself in the hands of Providence by a fervent aspiration, offering herself as an uncorditional sacrifice to the Divine will, desiring, if it should be His pleasure, to be taken into His service in the humblest capacity of a religious life, if such an honor conferred on her would add to His glory. It seemed to her, that with this superhuman affort to contend against her father's act of renunciation and self-devotion, a supernatural fortitude had descended upon her, and she felt a tacit conviction that she had nothing further to do but pursue the tenor of events as they presented themselves, with courage, and in the simplicity of truth, to arrive at the accomplishment of the Divine will. Peace was confirmed within her; the vast responsibility had been raised from her, and the genial glow of hope had taken entire possession of her heart. In this state of mind, she gave herself up to her attendants, who, profiting by the instructions they had received, decked her in all that art could

At the hour of noon, Blanche descended into the hall, and advancing to the dais erected at one extremity, took the place appointed for her. somewhat below the elevated seat occupied by her parents. The vast hall was filled to overflowing with the beauty and nobility of Brittany, a religious vocation which demanded an entire glittering with all that the wealth and the luxury of the age could devise. But Blanche was the admired of all; her grace, her beauty, her noble yet modest air, seemed to excite the admiration of others in proportion as she was insensible to them herself. One there was, and one only, who penetrated the exterior, and trembled as he contemplated the unnatural calm of her features, her eyes beamed graciously on all alike, whilst her spirit was absent, and held solitary and internal converse with the heart.

We pass by the baron's address to his guests his summons to his daughter to make her election, her calm but firm objections; the shame of the father in what he considered the dishonoring should meet again, that a natural and exalted of his guests, his bitter passion at this unexpect. ed contradiction to his will, which vented itself in this final declaration— To morrow, beiress of Rohan, you will at the same hour meet me and ing were very different in each; with him all this august assembly, and if you still persist in rendering yourself unworthy of the race from neither would he have desired a religious life for bis cousin, for though no word of explanation I swear justice shalls be done upon you; forthrebellion—depart, be wise in time, or fruin and misery; that aurrounded him could not conceal:

disgrace inevitably await you.'

He was slight in form, but active; his hair was

She carried in ber hand a sealed packet, and person altogether contrasted strangely with his was met by a dark figure which advanced from a ragged attire; his complexion was pale and his deep embra zure in the wall; his arms and legs features delicate; he had large light blue eyes, were bare and his long shaggy beard mingled over which the lids seemed to droop, and obwith the wolf-skin vest which descended to his scured the soft light they emitted, though he knees, and was girt round his slender waist by a brass belt im which was stuck an axe, serving pensive rather than a melancholy expression, and the double purpose of defence and for clearing a passage through the thicket; on his head he wore a close cap of red for tur, from beneath which his black hair escaped in massive locks.— This was Ar Charo (the stag) -a name he had received on account of his great fleetness and reals were dead, he seemed to think there was St. Patrick by the Passionist Fathers. Three earnest endurance. Though of mean rank he was faith no longer a place for him in the social world, servants of God were in the parish of Donamoyne endurance. Though of mean rank he was faithful and trustworthy; he was the chief of the two runners who had attended Blanche on her visit to drew to the forest, and took up his abode in a the parish of Magheracloon, in reclaiming sinners, the convent of S. lva, and she now placed in his hands the sealed packet, together with a key leading to her apartments, desiring him to carry the former to the Lady Abbess with all possible speed, and to deliver the answer into her own bands. The ready messenger set out on the wings of

the wind, and arrived at the convent as the community were assembling in the choir for matins. Upon receiving the packet the Lady Abbess withdrew to the cell of Sister Cyril, to whom she communicated the contents. This communication briefly related what had passed at the chateau since Blanche's return, and the necessity of her immediate action. 'Truly,' said sbe, you were well inspired to commend me to the favored child of the Holy Virgin, the sainted servant of God, Salaun the Blessed; for when, on quitting your holy abode, you gave me your blessing, and pronounced that venerated name, a bright light appeared before me, and within it a flower of marvellous beauty supported on a slenstem: from it came forth the sweetest music. which seemed to be a hymn to our Blessed Lady. This, and the brilliancy upon which I gazed, filled me with wondering awe, and I became unconscious of external things, and my real position .-When the music ceased, and the light faded away, I began to consider that, though I had read of such visions appearing to saintly persons, they could not happen to me, since they argued an extraordinary love of the Divine Spirit towards a particular soul, and are often, if I mistake not, the reward and encouragement on earth of generous sacrifices, virtues, and merits. I therefore conclude that it must be some delusion, and humbled myself before God, to whom I raised my heart in love, imploring his protection and forgiveness; but the more humble I felt, the deeper, bolier, and more irresistible was the joy | Lady, surrounded by angels, appeared, responthat filled my whole soul—a grace so sensible sive to his call; whilst she similed upon him his that my body seemed no longer of earth, and my pain ceased; and, as she retired, with his hands spirit was bedewed with tears of bliss, and a clasped he drew himself after her, and expired voice seemed to say within me, 'This is divine with her name upon his lips. His body remain-· love! but ever, as my understanding returned, I dreaded more and more this visitation in propor- lingered on her way, and whom he had served so - tion as I comprehended the immeasurable majesty | lovingly to the end. of the Creator, and the utter not bingness of the created. They are might be s It was in this state that I made my journey-

unconscious of fatigue, till I arrived at the church of Our Lady of Folgoet; and here the mystery was partially explained, for, feeling the responsibility of my actions a thousand times increased in the important decision I was called upon to pronounce, I mustered all the energies Britany was made to ring with his name, and of my tomost soul, and threw myself, in mute but fervent prayer, on the compassion of Our Lady of Folgoet and Salaun the Blessed. Then it was that I saw the same light and the same flower springing out of his tomb before the high altar, and the same sounds accompanied the vision. To doubt any longer would have been as unworthy as impossible; I received the truth as it was offered, with the simplicity of a child, humbled even to aunihilation at my nothingness.

Returned to the chateau, and having passed the first ordeal before my father, I was mistress of my time till the dreadful hour of noon on the following day. The interval, till the first shade of evening I passed in prayer, when I summoned my attendants, and rode to Our Lady of Folgoet.

black clouds, which obscured the moon, and the stifling air announced an approaching storin. I entered the church, and sent my attendants on to the neighboring town of Lesneven, desiring them to return after the space of two hours. I placed myself before the high altar, and was soon was suspended, and a vision of the life of Salaun confidence for the future.

At heigh I was aroused by the return of my attendants, who had been detained by the storm of which I had not been conscious. I hastened back to the chateau, sought my mother, and had the happiness to receive the blessing of one parent at least. What I now ask of your great charity, most reverend mother, is to continue slayour good prayers, and to send by the trusty me bearer of this the habit of your order.? ดัง เมื่อวิทยาลาด และ เมื่อ เพลาะ เลือด เมื่อวัด เมื่อ เมื่อ เมื่อ

We will lay down the thread of our narrative for a few moments, whilst we give the history of Salaun, whose interposition is so prominent in this tale. An exception to the saints of God, he was deprived of all ordinary intelligence. He was born in the year 1350, in a shed rather than Darcottage, situate in the little village of Kerbriand, near the town of Lesneven, in the province of Leon, in Lower Britany . The piety mand virtue of Salaun's parents were equal to atheir poverty; and their industry was not less. hethan their primitive simplicity. As he advanced e in years, every endeavor failed to impart instrucbestion to him, and it became evident he was entireof ly without capacity. Eln prayer he could ineveraloget beyond Hail! Mary ; and with the exexception of the words Salaun a depre bard" Wi(Salaun is hungry); and alword or two on very rare occasions, he was never known to express Prout has lately retired to a Monastery. - Water Ehimself consecutively. 28 There was something ford Citizen.

usually cast them down on the ground; he had a was mild and gentle to a touching degree.

Such was Salaun at the death of his remaining parent. Cold and hunger rapidly consumed the natural beauty of youth, but this did not lessen the interest he excited. Now that his pacave at the foot of ancient oak, near a spring; here he remained till his death, with nothing but a stone on which to rest his head, and a lew dried leaves on which to repose his body. He frequently visited the town, and in a plaintive tone sought what little nourishment he required. There were some houses at which he never asked charity, but avoided with sadness and repugnance; these were the abodes of vice. Salaun preserved his innocence by austerities, and nourished his piety by constantly invoking the sweet name of Mary in a manner peculiar to himself, at times in a low melodious voice, and again making the forest ring with his wild ejaculations. In the cold of winter he would climb the oak, and swinging upon one of its branches, would shout with extatic joy the holy name on which he seemed to live. At other times he would submerge himself in the spring of water, and sweetly murmur forth his usual song.

During the wars of de Blois and de Montfort for the dukedom of Britany, a party of soldiers penetrated the forest, surrounded his retreat and with oaths and threats demanded which party he espoused. 'I am for neither,' cried he, 'but for Mary, making the forest re-echo with his wild exclamation. Upon this the wondering men left him unmolested.

On another occasion, a pack of wolves, attracted by his cries, were about to devour him; but whilst they gazed with famished eyes, he changed his joyous for a plaintive tone, and at the sounds of 'O Maria!' they turned and left hun unmolested.

At length the sand of his probation was run out, sick unto death, and suffering with patience increasing anguish, he ceased not to murmur his sweet ejaculation. Suddenly his cave was filled with light, in the midst of which Our Blessed ed by the spring, but his soul overtook her who

On the following day his body was discovered by the peasants, and buried beyond the reach of the wolf at the foot of the oak, and they concluded that Salaun the idiot was dead, but no one said, 'God rest his soul.'

Thus the waters of eternity seemed settled over this neglected being; but the glory of God is his own, and when the idior was forgotten, princes and nobles, the lame and the blind, the scoffer, ten thousand pilgrums at a time came to visit this patch of earth; some to glory in his name, others to procure his infraculous intercession, but none to doubt or to deny the living miracle before them. From the earth where Salaun was buried sprung up a lily, tall and graceful, and whiter than frosted silver; on every leaf of its flowers was written in gold his favorite ejaculation, 'O Maria!'

In the presence of thousands of witnesses the grave of Salaun was opened, and his body exposed to view; it was unchanged, nor were the rags in which he lay at all perished; on his face was an angelic smile, and rays of light shot from The heavens were charged with masses of it; a sweet perfume arose from the grave, and the stalk of the lily springing from his mouth, which retained its usual form, the lips somewhat open, as if uttering his favorite name. Miraculous cures and numerous conversions were worked at this spot. Then came de Montfort, the duke, who commanded the forest to be cleared. lost in prayer. By degrees all consciousness and a church to be built up; and never was seen more zeal than was displayed to carry on passed before me. So vivid was this vision, and this good work. Men swarmed to this uncoffin so wonderful the revelations it contained, that I | ed grave, workmen and artisans came from all should fan to describe it to you: it filled me with parts of Britany, and labored gratuitously; the noble gave his rich endowment, and the widow her mite, and soon sprang up over the idiot's grave one of the choisest gems of Christian art, which still stands to cark the spot.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Kildaff has made the following changes among the Clergy :- Rev P. Mulligan, C.O, from Ardagh to Legan; Rev. P. Fitzgerald, C.C., from Granard to Ardagh; Rev. John Skelly, O.O., from Edgeworthstown to Granard; Rev. G. Yorke, Administrator, to be Parish Priest in Legan. After nearly a quarter of a century of zealous untiring missionary labor, Father Yorke retires from the scene of his toils to recruit a broken constitution in the comparative rest in the parish of Legan. Need we say how universal the sympathy, bow deep the love and respect, he carries along with him. With our grand and magnificent cathedral - the boast and glory of the diocese-his name will be ever inseparably associated; for, from the laying of the foundation-stone to its glorious completion, for twenty years the work progressed under his care, and with him, after our revered Bishop, is its success identified. We have only, with the public, to express our profound sorrow that any necessity should compel him to leave us, and to pray that God may bless him with renewed health and strength, and an equally loving people, in the new scene of his labor. Longford Register.

The Rev. Mr. Maboney, better known as 'Father

Mission in Castlebuayney. -On Sunday last the your place, and woe-to those who should dare to singularly interesting in the youth of Salaun.

your place, and woe-to those who should dare to singularly interesting in the youth of Salaun.

your place, and woe-to those who should dare to singularly interesting in the youth of Salaun.

Jeanth Fathers, opened a mission in the Catholic shelter you, or give sanction—to this unnatural an infantine simplicity and singularly conceas. visible in the great attendance and earnest devodisgrace inevitably await you.

He was slight in form, but active; his hair was tions of the laity. The esteemed pastor of the parish, and the other clergy, the highest the night Blanche descended yellow, and of a fine texture, and kept with rethe very Rev. Dr. Birmingham, and the other clergy, the interior statistic from her appartments. markable care; indeed, the cleanliness of his bathers and it is contain that the mission must leave a deep and lasting impression on the Catholics of the parish. Masses are celebrated from an early hour, sermons preached both morning and evening to large congregations, and confessions heard during the day. It is easy to see where the true Church is working for there you witness the effects of divine grace in the conversion of men from sin to the ways of annetity.

> Mission in Magheractoon. - The truly zealous parish priest of Magneracioon, Carrickmacross, has been long anxious to provide his flock with the blessings of a mission, and he is now near the accomplishment of his wishes, as on the 28th June a mission will be opened in the handsome new Church of and, yielding to his solitary position, he with- about a year ago, and they were most successful in the voice of the Church when she calls on them to approach the sacraments..

A terrible example to the memory of the evil that men do,' living after them even when their bones are mouldered in the dust, is the death and burial of Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald. Sixty-six years ago the first man of his house ennotied was a sheriff in Tipperary, of the same name. Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, 'the Flogger,' got a title for his barbarity to a brave but unfortunate people. He gloried in his cruelties, and a dire instrument of dire oppression was rewarded with a baronetcy and a pension for his brutal excess of brutality. Upon his name fell many a curse. Widow and orphan, tortured man and tortured woman, imprecated then in the spirit of their vengeance. It seems as if they fell upon his race whatever were his own fortunes. The tale of his house is a tragedy-the last incident most terrible in its culmination of the rest. His fortune the fortune Le built up of the blood money of his gains has melted away. His children have been followed by the fate of sudden death even to the third generation. His son, the second baronet, was drowned in the wrecked Nimrod some years ago. His great grandson, a mere child, the son of the suicide, hanged himself by accident; and his grandson, heir of his title and his name-his representative in lands, honors, hereditaments-gave that leap into the river that made him a self-murderer! This is an awful catalogue of penalties for public wrong, as it is cited this day by those who hoard up the memories of the sufferings of their fathers. It has all the meaning to them, of the doom that the Roman orator invoked upon the man who plotted against his country. It is the 'vengeance, implacable, insatlable, and immortal,' that alone would satisty his thirst for the punishment of him who would be unjust to a people for the sake of his power or his greed. Not all the creations of despairing tragedy can surpass it in elements of agony, or terror of example. And so we leave it to tell its tale .- Nation.

IRISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS .- A Parliamentary return was issued on Friday, on the motion of Colonel Dunne, giving the amount and value of all articles imported into Ireland from foreign countries and the British possessions; also, a similar return of the exports of British and Irish produce, and foreign and colonial merchandise, from Ireland; also, of the quantities of corn and meal imported and exported between Ireland and Great Britain-all during the last five years. The summary table of the value of Irish imports and exports, of the kinds indicated from or to foreign countries and British possessions

.	Imports.	Exports.
1859	£5,329,440	£490,798
1860	7,122,237	284,362
1861	7.613 062	230,390
1862	7,943,946	211,877
1863	6,777,934	193,794
The largest item of a	onego in the	importa ja cor

the largest item, of course, in and the course of corn imports for the last five years is as follows:—In 1859, of wheat, 964,581 qrs.; 1860, 986,160; 1861, 1,07;,801; 1862, 1,680, 759; 1863, 1,221,523. Of Indian corn, 1859, 795, 893; 1860, 1,153,103; 1861, 1,626,393; 1862, 1,412. 840; 1863, 1,674,492. Last year the computed tota ralue ol believer and the unbeliever, the sceptic and the Indian corn, amounts to no less than £4,736,807.

IRISH TAXATION .- The committee chosen to inquire into the taxation of Ireland has now been some time holding its bi-weekly sittings, and have examined several gentlemen who enjoyed the repute of having studied the matter in question. The chief persons examined were Sir Colman O'Loghlen, M.P. and Mr. J. B. Dillon. The testimony of the latter gentleman was extremely important, and well proved the serious attention be had given to the subject. The animus of several members of the committee was betrayed in several instances by the questions put to the persons under examination. Some of them seem to labor under the impression that Ireland, so far from being over-taxed, was in reality under-taxed, and, on the whole, treated rather too leniently by England. If this erroneous idea can ever be got out of their minds by any process of reasoning, or any number of facts to the contrary, it ought to have been utterly and entirely swept away by the statements of the two gentlemen we have above named, but in an especial manner by the clear and forcible remarks of Mr. J. B. Dillon. Mr. Dillon showed how Ireland was wronged and burthened with more than her fair share of the national expenses, not by any complicated chain of reasoning but a plain and simple assertion of a fact which has not been and cannot be denied.

THE LAND OURSTION - Agrarian Crime. - There appears a disposition latterly to renew agrarian crime, bailiffs and land agents in the west and south baving been recently fired at, and some of them wounded. The state of the land question is, of course the cause of these desperate outrages. The law, which was enacted by a landlord legislature, to enable landlords to hold a high hand over their tenants, answers its purpose; and the bad landlords having plundered some unfortunate serfs, and then served them with notice to quit, the latter, driven mad by oppression, endeavor to retaliate by taking the lives of their oppressors. Is it not a wonder that these wicked landlords do not place more value on their lives, than to risk them in oppressing and robbing their tenants? Is it not strange that rackrenters and exterminators do not fee! that they are acting foolishly when to secure a few pounds from an oppressed tenant unjustly, they run the risk of getting a bullet driven through their head, and be sent into eternity with all their guilt upon their unfortunate souls? After all, the plunder they gather from the crushed and outraged tenants is dearly obtained. Some of them are afraid to live in the country; and some, when they walk about on their property must have a policeman by their side, lest a plundered tenant might pounce upon them from behind a hedge and pay back robbery with murder .-We believe there is a landlord some where in this county, who has a member of the constabulary force as his daily companion. At least we have seen such a thing stated in some newspaper. Why this Louth his breakfast in security. - Cork Herald. landlord is thus guarded we cannot exactly state, but we suppose it was not for his kindness to the poor, or his philanthrophy towards his tenants.-We think such landlords, are madmen: We look upon them as fools, and not, persons to whom, any tenant should be bound to submit, as they are incapable of managing their affairs; and it is necessary that a law should be enacted to protect tenant farm ers from the vengeance of men so mad, so wicked,

THE WEATHER THE CROPS The weather is all that could be desired. 4 Coptons but gontal rains have changed the aspect of the entire country, which exhibits, signs of progress within the past week, as, have seen in former days .- Sligo Champion.

The weather during the past week was highly cultural operations. The effects of the alternating shower and sunshine on the face of the country are everywhere charmingly, presented in the soft,

There has not been for many years such a favorable spring time in this country as that with which we are now blessed. The flax crop is being cultivated to a large extent through Clare this year. Mr Brown, the landlord of the Ayle estate, near Tulia, has given the flaxseed to all his tenants gratis.-Clare Journal.

At the last reported weekly meeting of the O'Connell Committee, a statement of accounts was read, from which it appeared that the total sum lodged to the credit of the O'Connell Testimonial Fund amounted to £7,104,17s. Mr. Whelan gave notice that, on the next day of meeting, he would move that designs for "the monument should be advertised for, and that the design to be fixed upon should be selected before the lat of November next, so that it should be known on the occasion of the laying of the first stone.

SHIP-BUILDING IN CORK .- The energy with which the local ship-building yards have hitherto been conducted does not dwindle. On Saturday evening a very handsome steam tug, the Lord Clyde, built for Capt. Seaton, of Queenstown, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Robinson, on the Lower Road. She is a paddle steamer, 106 feet long 18ft. 6in. in beam, and 10ft. 6in deep. She is 160 tons burthen, and will carry engines of 50 horse-power, which are to be fitted here. The tug is a very handsome model-indeed as pretty a thing in her way as has been launched in Cork for some time. It is expected she will have steam up in six weeks, and will run 12 knots an hour when that event occurs. We have chronicled within the last few weeks the launch of two magnificent vessels from the docks of Messrs. Rebinson, and the Cork Steam Ship Company. Although the present launch is insignificant in comparison with those we then described it is still sufficient to show that the energy always displayed by our shipbuilders does not flag, and that the supre-macy in ship building which Cork may fairly lay claim to in recent times, amongst Irish ports, is not likely to be forfeited or destroyed by the apathy of those in whose hands it chiefly rest to maintain it .-Cork Examiner.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT SEA TO A DROGHEDA STEAMER. - Holyhead, Thursday Evening. - The stesmship Leinster Lass, belonging to the port of Drogbeda, and sailing between that Port and Liverpool, between one and two o'clock this morning, when about four miles to the North of the Skerries Light, broke her piston rod. No sooner had the piston smashed than, with irresistible force and a tremendous crash, it shot through the cylinder and broke through the ship's bottom. The engine-room and between decks were at once swamped; and when I remind you that there were between 250 and 300 emigrants on board, and the time the dead dark of the night, you and your readers can better imagine the scene of confusion, tumult, and alarm which prevailed than I can convey it. It is, however, easy to picture to one's self what must have occurred. It is feared the men attending the engine-room were at once drowned by the sudden inundation, and that some of the emigrants were also lost even on board the vessel. Orders were given to lower the boats; but no sooner was the command made than crowds of the emigrants, actuated by the common impulse of self-preservation, crowded the boats. The consequence of course was that, being overcrowded, they were swamped, and it is believed that by this no less than fifty emigrants were drowned. I have also been informed that the fastenings of the boats having been overtaxed by the numbers who flocked into them gave way, precipitating those in them into the water. Fortunately for the remaining portion of the passengers, at this moment the screw steamship Torch, on her voyage from Liverpool to Dublin, hove in sight, and having been signalled, at once replied, and bore down to the Leinster Lass, and without delay got the disabled vessel under tow and brought her into harbor. It is believed that the water-tight compartments of the Leinster Lass saved her from becoming an entire wreck. [We should state that the accounts of this accident which reached Dublin and Drogheda in the course of last evening mention the number of persons lost as five, which we sincerely hope may prove to be the correct statement. - ED. F. J.] - Freeman's

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT .- Grossly exaggerated statements find their way into print in a most extraordinary manner. On Thursday week a telegram reached Liverpool that the boilers on board the Drogheda Company's steamer Leinster Lass had exploded, and that six passengers had been killed; but a report in the Freeman's Journal gave another version of the affair, said that her piston-rod had been broken and forced through the bottom of the ship, and that at least sixty of the 300 passengers had been killed and drowned. The gross misstatement of fact in these reports may be gathered from the following, which may be relied upon as authentic. On Wednesday night the Leinster Lass left Drogheda, and at twenty minutes past two o'clock in the morning, when near Holyhead, the crosshead over her cylinders was broken, and the side levers being uncontrolled, knocked a hole in her bottom and the water rushing in, extinguished her fires. The passengers at once took the alarm, and although the captain informed them that there was no danger, as the steamer had watertight compartments, they took forcible possession of the few boats, and in endeavouring to lower them, the bow of one of the boats dropped first, and precipitated eight or nine persons into the water. The lifeboat was then promptly lowered, and all who were seen were rescued. to the present only one small box remains unclaimed from the luggage, and there is no evidence that a single life is lost. There was no boiler explosion, and certainly no person was even hurt on board the steamer. The steamer Torch, bound to Dublin, towed the disabled steamer into Holy Head Harbour. -Liverpool Albion.

Too CLEVER. - A naval coast guard volunteer who was sentenced to imprisonment at the Queenstown Petty Sessions on Wednesday, attempted to escape from the Queenstown Bridewell yesterday morning. When the bridewell keeper visited the volunteer cell to supply him with breakfast, the latter knocked the keeper down, and rushing out of the cell, locked the door, incarcerating the man of locks, bolts, and bars. Not content with this success, he determined to possess himself of the key of the outer door, and lock up the entire concern; but while searching for it, the wife and daughter of the bridewell-keeper became acquainted with the position of matters, and stealthily approaching the door of the cell, the daughter released 'her short imprisoned sire.' The bold volunteer struck right and left at the woman and cut, but after an exciting chase was captured opposite the Queen's Hotel, and brought back to eat

The Mayo Constitution says :- " Were farmers permitted to select the weather they thought most favorable for the advancement of their interests, and the progress of the crops, no more auspicious could be desired. The breadth of land under potatoes is beyond an average; and although oats has gone beyond an average, we think flax culture has taken up a portion of the land intended for dereals. Grass is of Donegal. Mr. O'Rorke is, it is said, the first Caflourishing, and early meadows, whilst extensive preand so outrageous. - Dundalk Democraticus : "parations are made for a large turnip culture."

AGRICULTURAL SAND EMIGRATION STATISTICS POR 1863 - A. Parliamentary Return just issued, prepared it the office of the Irish Registrar-General, reports a exhibits signs of progress within the past week, as, decrease in the extent of land under tillage in 1863, regards all the crops, that we never remembered to: as compared with 1862, of 94,980, acres The decrease in cereals was 143,534 acres. An increase is set down, on the other hand, for potatoes (5.302 productive of vegetation, and exceedingly favorable acres), turnios and mangel wurzel (32,703 acres), for vegetation, and exceedingly favorable for agri; and cabbage (3,582 acres.) Meadow also and cabbage (3,582 acres.) Meadow also increased 7,714 acres. The important increase, however, was, y are, as the public know already, in flax, which was rich 64,029 acres in excess of 1862. Along with these verdure of the fields and hedgerows. - Wexford Peo facts it should also be borne in mind that the acreable yield of 1863 was better in all crops, with the single exception of hay, the decrease in which was not to a serious amount. In the total produce of cereals, for example, despite the decrease in the acreage devoted to them, were was an advance of 1,803,-541 quarters upon 1862. Potatoes, likewise, with an increased acreage of only-5,300, produced 1,397,547 tons more than the previous year. The increase in turnips was 390,990 tons. There was a very considerable increase in the yield of flax, 18,388 tors. The last harvest was, therefore a tolerably favourable one - a marked improvement upon that of 1862. It is impossible to say how much greater a total acreage of flax may be calculated upon for this year, but there is no reason to doubt that there will be a very considerable increase in the land under that crop, as compared even with 1863. The increase, however, will not, we fear, be anything like as large as sanguine persons have predicted, and as the public attention lately given to the subject may have induced many to suppose. The tarmers in Munster and Comnaught have special difficulties to contend with in the cultivation of the flax crop. A table published in this Report, for example, reminds us that of the 1,087 scutching mills in Ireland, Ulster contains no less than 1,063. There are but three in all the province of Connaught, only nine in Munster, and twelve in Leinster. This return, however, is of a date so far back as June last, and since then some progress has certainly been made in the erection of mills in various parts of the country. Turning to Emigration Statistics for 1863 we find that the total of 117,820 persons who left Ireland not intending to return was an increase, as compared with 1862, of 45,090, or more than a half more. This emigration seems to have been of males and females in the normal proportion. The largest portion of it was from Munster, 54,870; against 15 020 from Leinster, and 17,815 from Connaught. From Ulster, though the most prosperous province, 22,496 persons went forth last year. There was, in fact, increased activity in Ulster in 1863; so that this section of the emigration at least is not to be accounted for by asserting a prevalence of poverty. Nor does the tenant-right of Ulster serve to keep the people at home. The population, apparently, whose natural disposition most inclines them to try new fields of effort in distant countries, in preference to the slower growth of industrial success at home, are the quick enterprising Southerners. In 1862, as in 1863, the emigration from Munster, was much more than double that of Ulster, which also then, as now, showed the next highest total. In this connection it will be instructive to state that in the interval since 1851, the total emigration from Ireland being 1,431,125, considerably over a third of that number (541,135) comes under the heading of emigration from Munster, whilst that from Ulster stands next (394,200) It appears, too, that during last year, the port from which the greatest number sailed was Queenstown, including Cork with it, 40,864 took their departure from thence; the next most favorite ports being Dublin Belfast, and Londonderry. The disappearance almost of the third and fourth class of ports from the emigration lists probably indicates that the emigrants are generally of a better class being able to remove themselves and their families to distant places of embarkation, and to pay a rate of passagemoney proportionate to the increased comfort now afforded by shipping firms. It is believed that up to the present the emigration of 1864 has been in excess of the same period of 1863, but no anthenticated statistics for the past three months are before us .- Evening Mail.

The following anecdote illustrates the escapes through which some of the most valuable Anglo-Irish muniments have survived, notwithstanding the carelessness of their keepers. Sir Walter Scott, during his: visit to Dublin, in 1825, requested permission to inspect the. Red Book of the Exchequer! which he supposed to be jealously preserved in the custody of the then Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Anthony Richard Blake, who, according to law, was its official guardian. The volume however could not be found, and after repeated searches and inquiries in all quarters, it was concluded to have been lost, till a washerwoman happened to hear something of the matter, recollected to have seen an old book, in strange writing, lying at the bottom of a discarded wig-box, amidst a heap of lumber, in one of the garrets of Mr Blake's residence, and there on examination the precious manuscript was found. Thanks to the present learned and enlightened Chief Baron Pigot, the Red Book of the Exchequer of Ireland is now duly cared for.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND DAUNT'S ROCK .-- Mr. Milner Gibson has informed Mr. Maguire that the Board of Trade has notified to the Belfast and Trinity Boards its approval of the erection of a bell beacon, on Mr. Herbert's principle, of the same size as that off the Mersey, in order to mark Daunt's Rock .- As the danger is seriously agravated by the fragments of the wreck which still hang about Daunt's Rock, it is to be hoped that no delay will be made in carrying out the decision of the Board of Trade, which is a step in the right direction, but incomplete autil a floating light of the first magnitude at this point is established or that the rock is removed. We are glad that the principle is thus practically recognised that the charge of marking, lighting or removing an ocean rock several miles, distant from the nearest port should be borne by the State, either through the fund applicable to such purposes or by special grant of Parliament.-London Star.

Much excitement was, on the 5th ult, created by the finding of the dead body of a man named Laurence Keown, on the roadside, at Cove, Tramore. Deceased had been an old and faithful servant of Mr. Devonshire Penrose, and lived with the family in their mansion near-by. Mr. George Devoushire Penrose had been in the habit of returning at times to the house in a state cordering on intoxication, and when in such mood he grossly abused and sometimes beat the servants-the deceased and a woman named Maryanne O'Brien, who frequently had to run out of the house or hide in it to be rid of his brutalities. Such was the state of affairs on the night of Keown's death-and on its being made known, Penrose was arrested on charge of suspicion. His own sister was examined as well as the cook both proved as to his state, threats, and turning out of the servants and following them for a time, and afterwards barring the doors so that they could not return. The coroner's jury, however, exonerated Pearose, and so the gentleman was discharged.

A correspondent writing from Athlone on the 9th ult., says :- On last night James Tummulty, who has been 'on the run' since the homicide of Thomas Madden, gave himself up to Major Durcy, J.P., stating that he had no chance of escape, and confessed that it was he who stabbed the deceased, but that it was in a hard struggle, he being on the ground and Madden over him. Indeed, from the appearance of the prisoner, having several marks about his head, it is evident that there must have been hard fighting between them. Tummulty was remanded, and is to be brought up at Ballinaslos petty sessions.

Mr. Ambrose O Rorke, of Bally collan, who had formerly filled the office of bigh sheriff of Antrim county, has been appointed a deputy itenteus tor that county, on the recommendation of the Marquis tholic who ever occupied that position in the county

The same and of Lementary of Antrim.

SUPPOSED ABREST OF MICHAEL HAYES .- On Sunday evening, Constable Edgar, of the Newry police, arrested, in Sugar Island, a man giving his name as Thomas Moore or Ryan, on suspicion of his being the far famed Michael Hayes, the murderer of the unfortunate Mr. John Waller Braddell, agent of Colonel Hare, which murder took place on the 30th July, 1862, in the town of Tipperary. Moore states he is a native of Thomastown, county Tipperary, and left it a year ago to go to England, whence he has returned about six weeks. Of course, he stoutly denies his supposed identity with the murderer. His description pretty nearly answers that given of Michael Hayes in the "Hue and Cry," only that Moore is not bald on the top of the head. Moore has been remanded for the present .- Newry Telegraph. and a distance a survey of oil selection

there saids a GREAT BRITAIN.

GARIBALDI AND MAZZINI.-How, asks the Queen, can Garibaldi explain his own change of opinion as regards Mazzini? In 1849 wrote a letter to Mr. Isaac Crother, of Newcastle, in which he spoke of Signor Mazzini. The words used were as tollows: This is my opinion about Mazzini. Mazzini has been for a long period the representative of the liberal opinions in Italy, and for this reason every man loving his country considered him as his chief. Had Mazzini shown courage enough to lead his friends in danger, had Mazzini shown that noble feeling which puts the cause of his own oppressed country above every selfish consideration, Mazzini might have been a great man. But Mazzini having been without those two qualifications; fell necessarily in the contempt of every man of heart, and has been ever since committing faults. Mazzini, by his obstinacy and his unaccountable amour propre has made democracy impossible in our country, and has obliged us to resort to monarchy in order to find what we want above all in Italy - our independence. We are accustomed to some strange revolutions in this great whirlinig of ours, and, like the jackdaw, we have litt e other resource, than to cry, 'Caw!'
over them, but this passes the common. In all this letter to Mr. Crother, Garibaldi has not one word of 'liberty,' but it is 'democracy' that is the object dearest to his heart: the monarchy, you see, is a pis aller. This is a doctrine for the guest of Stafford House, the hero who dines with Lord Palmerston, and shakes hands immediately afterwards with Lord Derby. Again, if what Garibaldi wrote of Mazzini be true, or ever was true, by what purifying process the latter has come to be worthy to be received as a friend by the former we must profess that we cannot understand. How can we shake the hand of a man of whom he has deliberately written that he has fallen necessarily in the contempt of every man of

Mr. Gladstone's speech has been universally accepted as a bid for the leadership of the Democratic party, and was a programme of Radicalism. Even before the speech was delivered, its substance and effect were anticipated and proclaimed. It is not necessary therefore to accutinise his words very closely, or to point out that as they stand, they do not quite warrant all the conclusions that have been drawn from them. No one will concede to Mr. Gladstone a monopoly of sympathy and respect for the working classes. We know of nobody who will not be glad to see their interests and wishes adequately represented. The praises which he bestows upon them on their conduct are ungrudgingly bestowed by others, and both the great parties have shown themselves not averse to an extension of the suffrage. But the questions raised by Mr. Gladstone's speech are very different. The principle which he is understood to have proclaimed that every man has a prima facie right to share in the Government of his fellow-countrymen until some special disqualification can be proved to attach to him, is Revolution, and his speech has been accepted as raising the issue between Equality and Liberty. The Times says, that it is destined to form an era inthe annals of party, and to influence most materially the remainder of his political career; that he has laid down the principle that Government exists for the sake of the governors not for the sake of the governed; and that, instead of the Right divine of Kings, he has set up the Right divine of the Multitude. The Times describes Mr. Gladstone as holding that 'The great mass of mankind are deprived of their right, - the right of governing their country, whether they are fit to govern it or not. If they are not discontented, they ought to be, for the burden of proof is on those who would exclude them from the franchise, and against them bly be tendered. It says that Mr. Gladstone's speech is an outspoken adhesion to the doctrine of the most extreme Democracy, and that sooner or later, a redistribution of parties must follow upon it. He has taken his stand upon the Rights of Man, and shrinks from no conclusion to which the doctrines of equality may conduct him. We said lately, while treating of the Mazzini-Stansfeld business, what we said during the Italian Revolution of 1859-60, that it would be found that the advocacy of Revolution and Incendiarism would inevitably be applied at home, and that the leading question of the day was already, and would soon be seen to be, the question between Edmund Burke and Tom Paine. The interpretation universally put upon Mr. Gladstone's speech verifies our prophecy sooner than we expect

The London Times says :- The present prospect of a satisfactory result do not improve. It charges the Germans with having entered with a determination to refuse all terms and conditions, and with carrying ou vigorous warlike measures during the armistice.

The Conference again met on the 17th of May.

The Daily News says :- After another sitting of more than three hours the Conference can hardly be said to have advanced a single step toward effecting the object for which it was assembled. The diver gence of opinion, not only between the belligerents, but between Austria and Prussia and the neutral Powers, is so wide that as yet they have not been able even to agree on any common basis of discussion. The German Powers repudiate their treaty engagements toward Denmark, asserting that the war has liberated them from all international obligations to the Danish State, even those solemnly contracted in concert with the other Powers, and avowedly for European objects. On the other hand the Danish plenipotentiaries insist on the provisions of the London treaty as binding, and they are of course supported by the neutral Powers. It is clear. that unless Austria and Prussia modify their point of view the deliberations of the Conference can have no result. If the Powers who signed the treaty of London are bound at all, they are of course bound toward Deumark. If the Conference therefore is to do anything at all, the treaty of London must obviously be taken as a starting point. The Conference will not meet again until the 28th of May.

The London Daily Telegraph says that 'in the Conference France firmly holds to the conviction that the suspension of arms ought to be prolonged, if necessary, even beyond the stipulated period, and thus the nations will have full scope to ascertain the month of May, famous for the self glorification of their own interest in continued tranquillity, and to fasten the consequences on those whose obstinacy may break it. 00 35 to

The London Morning Post says the time must soon come when Prussia and Austria must throw off the mask, and it will then be seen whether the objects which the German Powers bave in vi w are of such a nature as the neutral States can with safety permit to be realized.

The declaration signed by the Clergy in opposition to the judgment, of the Privy Council, in the case of the Essays and Reviews, was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Thursday. It had been signed by 11,000 clergymen.

ginning of this year at Liverpool by order of the Secretary of State, at the instance of Mr Adams, the Federal American Minister in this country, ion a charge of piracy on the high seas, with a view to their being delivered over to the Federal Govern-ment under the Extradition Treaty with the United States, so that they might be brought to trial in that country. The circumstances of the case are these: Liast November an American schooner, the 'Gerity,' lay at Matamoras laden with cotton bound for New York. The prisoners with others took passage in the ship and embarked as passengers. Their object was, however, very different, for it is admitted that they went on board armed, under the directions of a Major Hogg of the Confederate service, for the purpose of seizing the vessel. The Gerity sailed on the L6th November, and the next night Hoggs band rose upon the crew whom they overpowered, seized the ship, cast the master adrift in the Mexican Gult, steered to Belize, in British Honduras, where they abandoned the ship and sold the cargo, most of which found its way to Liverpool. In the following January the prisoners being at Liverpool, and being recognised by the master of the vessel who happened to be in the same port at the same time, were, as already mentioned, arrested. The story of the mas-ter and of the men agreed on all points, and as the latter averred that they acted bonu fide under the authority of the Confederate Government, in whose service they were, that Government being at the time a belligerent recognised by England, it was contended on their behalf that they did not commit any act of a piratical character, and that their case did not come within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. The winter assizes were going on at the time, and the magistrate consulted Mr Justice Willes, under whose advice he remanded the prisoners from time to time, to afford them an opportunity of suing out a writ of habeus corpus with a view to their discharge, the warrant of committal distinctly stating that they were committed for the purpose of delivering them up under the treaty. A rule nisi having been obtained, Mr. Lush, instructed on behalf of the American Minister, appeared on Monday to show cause why it should not be made absolute The opinion of the Court having been pretty clearly intimated in the course of the argument that the rule must be made absolute on the ground that if the prisoners committed piracy they were, in the circumstances, amenable to our laws, and might be tried in this country, where, as Mr. Justice Mellor observed, the case would be tried at least as impartially as by a Federal tribunal, Mr. Lush asked that at all events they might not be discharged out of custody. To this the obvious objection was that the warrant of committal was silent as to their detention with a view to trial in this country. Had they been committed with that view, a mere statement of the fact would have been a sufficient answer to the writ of habens corpus. But they were committed expressly in order to be given up to the Washington Government, and as it was held that there was no right to detain them for that purpose, the Lord Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the unani mous Court that the rule should be made absolute, without calling upon the counsel for the prisoners for a reply. This decision does not at all affect the question whether or not the seizure of the Gerity was piracy : it only negatived the right of the Wash ington Government to demand the extradition from this country and the delivering up to them of per sons accused by them of a crime, when the parties can be legally tried and, if convicted, punished for the offence by a British tribunal. It must be admitted that our Secretaries of State, acting as tools of the Federal Government, have not been very suc cessful hitherto in their proceedings, when these proceedings have been brought under the adjudication of our Courts of Justice. In this case, however, the Federal Government and not the British people must bear the costs. We wish the same could be said of the Alexandra case. By the way, what is the amount of all the bills of cost in that case which must be paid out of the Consolidated Fund? - Weekly Register.

The 'signs of the times' are uncanny. We don't like to croak, and we hope that, somehow or other, things may have a good ending, though we are unable to see our way to it. But we find it very difficult to resist the evidence that this nation is betray. ing symptoms which, in the case of an individual, would arou e serious apprehensious, and would irresistably suggest that the man had an ugly somebout him which, if not th would probably result in a dangerous illness. think the guaget's fey,' said the old gardener in ' Guy Mannering,' of the exciseman, just before his fatal the medical skill of their 'comrogue' Mr. Ferguson. rencontre with Dirk Hatterafek; and the author tells The sly Premier was, however, too cunning to comus that by this word 'the common people express those violent spirits which they consider a presage of death.' We hope it has not yet come to that with old England, but there is a sort of mental and meral commotion and disturbance observable, which is always favourable to Revolution. While men's notions of right and wrong are fixed so that whether they agree or differ, the lines of demarcation are visible, the conflict may be violent without becoming revolutionary. There is sufficient resistance to keep evil within bounds. But in revolutionary times, and in the days which precede revolutions, it is always observable that there is a fluctuation and an indistinctness in the ideas of these who ought to be the chief antagonists of Revolution. They themselves become affected by the epidemic, and instead of checking it they help to spread it. Thus we have seen lately the Earl of Derby attending a dinner given in honour of Garibaldi, and we have seen the Prince of Wales, the heir to the Crown, seeking the company of the Buccancer, and paying him personal compliments. We don't know that just at present there would be much harm in the existence of a pretty powerful revolutionary faction amongst us, if its manifestations caused the friends of law and order to be more upon their guard, to draw closer together, and to exercise closer vigilance about the spread of those feelings and ideas out of which Revolutions take their rise. But when men lose their heads, it is reasonable to expect them to commit follies .- Tablet.

HERESY AND THE HEATHEN. - The Government of Bengal has recently directed the attention of the authorities to a certain practice connected with the funeral rites of the Hindus, which appears to fall, as a punishable offence, within the meaning of some local sanitary act The natives are no longer to cust their dead into the waters of the Ganges. We do not comment on the measure. Harsh as it looks, it may be really necessary with a view to the protection from disease or pestilence - whether it be politically wise time will show. An indignant murmur is already swelling louder and louder through our Indian possessions, and those who call to mind the blunder by which the late terrible mutiny was unquestionably fired, and comprehend the nature of the insult this last official fiul offers to the prejudices of the Hindu. may well look uneasily to the future. But we notice the issue of this direction because it has a peculiar significance at the present moment. We are in the great Missionary Societies. Is any lesson to be gathered from the fact that Englishmen have been in India for upwards of two centuries and a half, and that still in the very midst of them, the followers of Vishnu are flinging their dead bodily into a sacred ' river. With a practical eye to health, the "paternal" Government has decreed that the poor native shall no longer come floating past the mighty European palaces that fringe the Ganges. The sickening speciable shall cease, so says authority. But what of the idolarry from which it spriogs? Are we to look to its extinction by a rule which turned the bloody orgies of Juggernaulh into a highly lucrative ism by making the mere professi n of Christianity a Presidency. - Montreal Herald.

A very important question was decided in the disqualification for employment? Shall we antici-Court of Queen's Beach on Monday. It will be repate it from the mouthings of a May meeting, or from collected that some sailors were arrested in the be-the atter impotence of a Protestant Missionary Society? Who is to blame? Let heresy make out its case as best it can. This is the month when cant is echoing down the Strand, and white tied slipshod gentlemen are croaking satisfaction over ways and means. They tell us that their "Gospel trumpet" sounds throughout the world. We ask them just for once to drop their metaphor, and come to figures, facts, and truth. How comes it that India is, save in those districts where the "Romish" Priest has penetrated, a land of Pagans and idolaters? This is the great gala time for what is gusbingly alluded to as "the work among the heathen." Protestantism, as represented by old women, badly dressed clergymen, and serious tradesmen, has it all its own way at Exeter Hall. There are of course the usual apologies for the past, promises for the future, and immediate demands for ready money. Reports are read from every quarter of the globe-even from the Kurrawack Islands. A dear brother in the last named locality has " preached the word with power;" in fact he betieves that ' the arm of the Lord' will soon be revealed,' and in the mean time will thank the Society as home to send him a perambulator, ten thousand tracts, and a spring mattress. Our readers must not think that we are treating a solemn subject with unbecoming levity, for this disgusting misuse of the text of Sacred Scripture is the accepted jargon in which missionary reports are usually penned, a flood of which is annually unsluiced into the staring face of the British public as a substitute for names, figures, or definite results. But money is needed, so sleek savages and stupid looking gentlemen cram on to the platform to be stared at by a somewhat imbecile though hungry Evangelical mob. A notable is thrust into the chair, who denounces the Pope, and gets through a decanter of cold water in periodical instalments of half a tumbler amid pious cheers and spiritual groans. The hat goes round; first and foremost of course boodwinked and blundering John Bull hurries in his cheque for the spread of - he does not exactly know what - but with some judefinite idea that he is signing the doom of the Pauscy. Even the Christian prodicy who has. with a decided eye to toffy and fireworks, accumulated thirteen weeks' pocket money, is threatened into a reluctant surrender of his treasure with the vaguer though more ambitious aim of presenting to a gang of nuked cannibals, who cannot read, a blas-phemous mistranslation of Leviticus in the 'Caghnawaga,' dialect. And this is what Heresy is doing for the conversion of the heathen. However, it is not our purpose here to enter into details We have but stepped uside to call attention to a pregnant fact. And it is this. Men meet together here in England, as they have met year after year, and pour their money in like water for the propagation of their faith. They have in India advantages such as Missionaries never yet possessed. Nothing is spared that can in the slightest degree serve the interests of their work Yet what is the result? It is no secret, for men are getting daily to confess that India is, if possible, more hopelessly Pagan and Infidel than ever. Exeter Hall is counting its guineas and howling out its boasted successes, while the poor dead Hindu is whirling away in the pools of the Ganges as if the former had never been gathered - much as if the latter were totally fabulous. But Heresy learns no lesson here, and would not - no, not one should rise up from the dead to preach it .- Weekly Register.

We understand that the Right Hon. W. Monsell and Mr. O'Reilly, M.P., waited by appointment a few days ago on Sir George Grey, to bring to his attention the injustice inflicted on Catholic children in Scotland under the present administration of the Poor Law. Mr. O'Reilly stated the case fully, and handed a written statement of the changes desirred to Sir George Grey, who said that the statement appeared to him clear and reasonable, and should have his best attention. That he would consult the authorities of the Scotch Poor Law on the matter, and would let the deputation know as soon as he heard from them. The Lord Advocate was also present at the interview. We understand that Sir Geo. Grey has notified that he has not yet received the answer, but is daily expecting it.—London Tablet.

THE STAFFORD HOUSE CONSPIRACY .- What would not Lord Palmerston and Mr Gladstone give to hear the last of Garibaldi. They are now paying dearly the penalty of their scandalous intrigue with the impeached, and as Ministers they have jufficted a wound upon the Administration which is beyond the medical skill of their 'comrogue' Mr. Ferguson. mit himself overtly to any proceeding which would convict him of having personally or directly used pressure upon Garibaldi to quit England. He preferred to act through his son-in law, Shaftesbury, whose acts and words could not affect the Government and whose Evangelical prestige was thought to be a sufficient shield against any attacks that might be made upon him for taking part in the Miterial scheme for getting rid of the embarrassing presence of the hero of Aspromonte. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, less wary and more impulsive, rushed into the plot headforemost, and has, consequently, brought down upon himself an amount of public scorn and obtoquy which no other Minister in our time has had to endure. When in our history did any other Cabinet Minister feel it necessary to submit to the degradation of such a scene as that in which Mr. Gladstone played so prominent and so humiliating a part on Tuesday last? It is, we believe, the first instance of a Minister of the Crown inviting a deputation of his fellow subjects to cell upon him for the purpose of affording him an opportunity of endeavouring to vindicate his veracity in regard to a statement made by him in Parliament upon a matter in which he was personally concerned .- Weckly Register.

UNITED STATES.

The Cleveland Convention has nominated Fremont for the Presidency, and the Hon. John Cochraue, of New York, for the Vice-Presidency. The Radicals, who put these gentlemen in nomination, are quanimous in their opposition to President Lincoln, and base it principally on his reconstruction scheme to 'restore the union.' They urge that he does not go far enough, now that the game is in his hands, and that no scheme to 'restore' the seceded states can be palatable to the Republican party unless it admit the Blacks to citizenship, using their votes and influence to support the Union in their respective States. A stronger candidate than Fremont, from among these extreme men could scarcely be found. He will take the unanimous vote of the German Republicans, the votes of the Beechers, Cheevers, Philipses and other writers who are not satisfied with the conduct of the war or the policy of the Administration, as also the votes of that large section of rising men who have everything to gain by a redistribution of the spoils among the faithful. Mr. Lincoln's chances of success however continue undiminished, and if no stronger man than Fremont is put forward his re-election may be looked upon as certain. The Fremont party may be numerous in the West, but its tenets are very unpopular in Kentucky and the other border states. This much, too may be said; Mr. Lincoln is, the only man, with the patronage and power of the Army, Treasury and other great departments, who can control the elections in such States as Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Louisianna and the other rebellious districts. Mr. Lincoln will be nominated at the Baltimore Convention. The Democratic party meet in the course of the summer at Chicago, when Gen. McCletian

Another Newspaper Suppressed -We miss, the last week, the Baltimore. Catholic Mirror, from our exchanges. The wholesale and retail Catholic publishing house of Kelly, Hedian & Piet, from which it was issued, has been seized by the military and closed up, and the proprietors arrested! Resson, why? Because they had on sale publications said to favor the South, and photographs of Southern Generals and Statesmen, all printed and issued in New York, and here, publicly paraded for sale in shop windows! This is equality of government, is it? In New York we have stopped on the street, stunned almost, by the volumes of voices with which God save the South, 'Maryland, my Maryland,' &c., have been pealed forth from some house or other-nearly half a block off Beauregard's March, and 'Stonewall Jackson's Way,' seem to be the thing in New York, but-poor Maryland-a thrifty publishing firm in Baltimore is suppressed for distributing what is estentatiously produced, sent out, advertised to be sold, in New York. Double weights and double measures are an abomination to god-like and honorable men. The Cutholic Mirror avoided the discussion of politics, but it had notions in regard to faith and morals that were not in harmony with 'Old Abe.' It was down on 'tuble tipping' and 'spirit-rapping.' It was against lying, and cheating, and stealing - in short, it was a Catholic paper, in morals and religion, and not a Puritan paper. It set forth that making money, after the pattern of Beecher's chicken, 'Howard of the Times,' was not the chief end of man. Some 'medjum, perhaps, told Old Abe to suppress its proprieors. - N. Y. Freeman.

present all that is changed; and whatever be the value of an article to day, its value in a depreciating currency to morrow or a week or month hence, is ever a matter of speculation little dependent upon known causes and powerfully influenced by further expansions or by reverses in war, as to which the most sound judgments can predicate nothing with absolute certainty. Such is the position of the country and of its business to day. And hence there is everywhere and in all departments of business a growing spirit of speculation which is inevitably enhancing the prices in advance of the existence of an actual cause, and converting much of the ordinary business transactions of the day into a species of gambling, based upon most uncertainly estimated probabilities. In this, traders and merchants as yet have suffered little apparently -- wholesale dealers with heavy stocks have not unfrequently made, or seemed to make, unusual profits. But how many men in ordinary business have really added to their capital, during the past three years of speculation, eighty cents on every dollar which they had invested in business at the beginning of the war. And yet all who have not thus increased their present capital have actually less capital than they had at the beginning-for the currency, which they hold is not exchangeable for the old sound gold and silver currency, except in the ratio of one dollar and eighty ceuts in gold-nor when goods shall be bought and sold at their specie or real value the world over, will two dollars worth of goods at their present average value sell for a dollar! Nor has he who receives our present currency for goods to-day, any assurance that the money so received will, three months hence, replace the stock of goods which he may have sold, nor even the half of it. And if it fail to do this, the merchant is certainly poorer with all his vaunted profits, when he shall have purchased this new stock, than he was on the day he took in his old one. The merchant, therefore however his profits may figure in his ledger, or his capital accumulate in greenbacks, has no certainty of real progress in wealth except by a comparison of the stocks held at any time by him with his stock at the beginning of the war at the old rates, for the real value of most goods is now, the world over, nearly the same as it was then, cotton goods principally being excepted, they having been affected by special causes growing out of the war, and yet wholly independent of the currency. But the tendency of all Italian Revolutionist during his recent visit to this country. They thought to make political capital to diminish consumption and decrease trane. But it is out of him at home and abroad, and they have only effect has, until recently, been little felt. But it is now felt by many, and will be felt by many, and will be felt by many, and will be felt by many. these nominal high prices and of the exhausted taxes dulge themselves in every luxury, the masses of the people are, week after week, compelled to practice a more stringert economy and gradually to deny themselves even many things which not only had been considered the necessaries of life, but actually are necessary to a healthy and vi, orous life. Upon this stage of business we are now entering, and with the passage of the new tax and turiff bills and their enforcement, and the further continued expansion of the currency, matters will steadily and rapidly grow worse. A cash system of business, so long as this paper currency is the medium of payment, cannot save the merchant. It can only limit his trade still further ! And all this is the direct and necessary result of a crazy effort to save, as it is called, the National life! The means to that end have been wholly mistaken; and the quacks who have undertaken to prescribe for us have adopted the very agent which is most potent to ensure not only national death and ruin, but individual sufferings and death only .- Syrucuse Union.

> Extravagance is the rule, and economy the exception in California. 'Easily got -easily spent,' says the miners. The San Francisco Bulletin says that there are men who were poor, and not ashamed of it, within five years, in San Francisco, who now tell without a blush, that they cannot live on \$10,000 a

REMOVING SUITS FROM STATE COURTS. - Taking it, amiably, for granted that Gov. Seymour intends to be as much in carnest in pushing to a practical result, as in airing in the newspapers, the defence be, at length, has set up of some rights of our State against Federal encroachment and usurpation, we feel it a duty, in every way, to strengthen his hands. Last week, we gave him a gentle reminder of how old Gov. Snyder of Pennsylvania 'maintained and defended the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State' of Pennsylvania. This week, from a large store of documents that we have provided for the consideration of thinking men, when the day comes for an attempt to restore our ancient liberties and constitutions, we produce, in another column, the ruling of the Supreme Court of that same glorious old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (where the bones of our grandfathers lie,) in the case of an attempt, so early as 1798, to encroach on State sovereignty, by the instrumentality of the Federal power-We commend the opinion of Chief Justice McKean to the reading, not of lawyers, alone, but of all our subscribers. The last Congress tried to pass a law for removing suits against the trespassing agents of Federal Administration, from the State Courts to the Federal. Congress has not the power-at least in regard to criminal suits. This is certain, if, in our distracted condition of our jurisprudence, there be any such thing accepted as ruled cases, or established precedents. If the agents of Liucoln are intwo weeks ago, the charlatans at lawmay try to carry their cases out of State Courts to the Federal Courts. Ohief Justice McKean's decision, with that of his Associate Justices, may give these new lights, a nut to try their teeth on.—N. Y. Er ceman.

Mrs. Liccoln told her dressmakers in New York financial speculation, and set a premium on Pagan- will probably be nominated as a candidate for the that, after the next battle, goods would be cheaper. Is such the case? No-goods are higher.

been decided by the Assembly that the interest on the State debt shall be said to foreign holders as well as to native ones in paper and not in coin. In other words a foreigner who purchased our bonds in the belief that he would receive six per ceut in gold, will this year receive about four, and possibly, only three. It is said that the members of Assembly were so satisfied of the propriety of this measure by what was said in its favor in the Senate, that there was no debate upon it. . We must say we are very glad of it. When men have made up their minds to perpetrate an egregious wrong, the less said about it the better, and a grosser wrong than this it would be hard to imagine. There is not a single argument in its favor, except that we save money by it; and this may be said in favor of any fraud we might take it into our heads to commit. The notion that foreign creditors and native ones stand, or can with the least show of justice be put, on the same footing, in this matter, is preposterous. A native, from the fact that he is a native, owes all he is and all he has to the protection of our laws; and contracts from the time of his birth an obligation of the strongest kind to share the fate of the country he lives in - to participate in its reverses, shortcomings and privations, its shame and its sorrow, and to make any sacrifices it pleases to demand of him in a legal way. A foreigner does nothing of the kind. He is under no sort of obligation, express or implied, to participate in the smallest degree in any of our calamities. — When we borrow his money, we do it as a naked business transaction, and pleage our faith for the literal fulfillment of the compact. We agree solemnly to pay him principal and interest in the CURRENCY AND BUSINESS .- The effects of an unstandard currency of the world-namely, gold or stable currency are nowhere more injuriously felt silver, or its equivalent, and we do this without conthan in the ordinary business of a country. in times dition or reservation. No foreigner would lend of stable values, all business is a matter of fixed calmoney to any Government on any other terms, and culation, and its success depends, upon a sound and every man in this State knows this perfectly well. experienced judgment of permanent values slightly If we sent our bonds abroad, and offered them on modified by other causes. But, in times like the the understanding that we might, if we choose, at any subsequent period, pay the interest in depreciated paper, worth fifty per cent less than coin, we should be laughed at on every Exchange in Europe. We did nothing of the kind, and we have allowed our bonds to pass into the hands of Europeans without the slightest warning or intimation that there was any possibility that anything short of our ruin as a political community would prevent our obligations as expressed on their face. Therefore the reduction of the interest due to foreign creditors by forty, fifty, or sixty per cent is pure and unmitigated fraud, differing only from private fraud in the fact that the victims have no remedy. It seems to be imagined in some quarters that this paltry act of repudiation on the part of the State of New York will have the effect of increasing the foreign demand for United States Stocks, by driving the unfortunate

. A Breach of State Faith. -It appears to have

Times. A MAN CONFINED IN A SALTPETRE CAVE FOR 270 DAYS .- The people of Parker's Gap, Tennessee, were much alarmed by a rumor that there was a human being in an old saltpetre cave near the Gap-supposed to be the same cave recently visited by Col. Bingham, while on picket. The colonel failed to explore it on account of noxious vapors issuing from the opening. The ladies, God bless them, ever ready to respond to these calls of humanity, hurried to the rescue, but their united efforts were insufficient to extriente the sufferer. Surgeon Marks, medical director of this division, Surgeon Powers of the artillery corps, were sent for, and after a great deal of labor the poor fellow was taken from his living tomb. He was immediately recognised as John Harrison, jr. It is supposed that this unfortunate man was deposited in the cave about the middle of August last, by his father, who is connected with the mining and nitre bureau of the C. S. A., and that he has remained there ever since. When taken out he was entirely beloless, and although youthful was wholly destitute of hair and teeth. He will not be able to tell the tale of his horrible aufferings for years. How he sustained his existence in that 'dark, unfathomed cave,' for three quarters of a year, is a question for the student in physiology to answer.

holders of the State debt into converting their stock

into national bonds. We predict, on the contrary,

that it will have a directly opposite effect .- N. Y

Paper is so high that some of the heaviest users are going to try the effect of importing a stock.

GREAT TRUTES IN A SMALL COMPASS. - The substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed into a sentence, thus: Keep the digestive organs in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular, and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as I may seem, every man and woman whis acquainted with the virtues of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground. Is the stomach weak and spathetic? - They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constricted ?-They relax and regulate them. Is the liver sluggish or congested?—They bring it back to its daty. It is their office to restore the system to a natural condition, without undue force, without suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it. Many complaints of the organs referred to are are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles and flesh, and glands. In all cases, that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. All respectable druggists keep both

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

Oxygenated Bittens. - This is a remedy for Dyspepsia, ludigestion, and the numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medidictnes and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving no vestigo behind.

FROM A LADY,

A MEAR RELATIVE OF ONE OF THE LEADING PHYSICIANS IN MONTREAL. New York, Dec. 3, 1863.

Messis. Lanuan & Kemp:-

Gentlemen, - The object of the present letter is to present to you my hearfelt thanks for the great good that your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has done me. For over six months I had been suffering with a Rheumatism that seemed to extend over my whole body, and which, from the tortures I endured, had reduced me almost to a skeleton: I could not move either my arms or lege, and had to get assistance to enable me to do the smallest household duty.

Taking your advice, I began the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. I was so weak that the smallest doses of it seemed to agitate me very much, but I persevered, and latterly I could increase the size of dose. My pains all ceased little by little, and after using eight bottles I am about entirely cured. Now I can perform my houshold duties, without a sistance, and I cannot too highly recommend your excellent preparation to all those who suffer with Rheumatism. I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

FELICITE CREHEN, 119 Laurens St., New York: Any person who may wish to linguity linto the

above extraordinary sure, are referred to Doctor. Picault, Nos. 42, 44, and 46 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the truth of every statement.

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamp-lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Oo., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. ary II lo R. Gray.

The True Witness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

of blown NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Conference meets, adjourns and does nothing. It would be premature to assert that it is a failure, but the general opinion is that the chances of an amicable arrangement of the Danish question are small indeed. The other Continental news is of little political importance; but there are two items which our readers will note with pleasure. The first refers to the Sovereign Pontiff, whose health, in spite of Reuter's telegrams, and the speculations of Italian revolutionists, was so far re-established that he was able to take part in the solemnities of the Feast of Corpus Christi on the 26th ult. The second concerns the finances of the Italian Kingdom, which it seems are on the verge of bankruptcy; the budget for last year showing a deficit of Two hundred and thirty-five millions of livres .-" Male parta, male dilabuntur," says the proverb.

It is not for mortal man to decipher the strange telegrams which, three or four times in the course of every twenty-four hours, reach us from the seat of war on this Continent. There is a striking uniformity in all these precious despatches. They begin, invariably, with announcing a splendid Federal victory, and finish with an admission of a Federal defeat. One is a specimen of all, and here is one which reached us on Monday last :--

"After some fighting, Hancock's corps turned the Confederate left, capturing men, guns, and colors; but were unable to hold their ground, or bring off

In other words, Hancock's corps evidently " caught a Tartar," who would neither go along with his captor, nor allow the latter to retire in peace. Heartily do we wish the Yankees many more such victories.

As far as may be gathered, it would seem as if Grant had been compelled, by the firm front of Lee, to edge off to his own left and to the north-east of Richmond, so that he now occupies very nearly the same position as that in which some two years ago, General M'Clellan met with his defeat. Richmond, it is said, can only be attacked with any chance of success from the north-west; and the site of Grant's army, amongst the swamps of the Chickahominv. is notoriously unhealthy. The best index to the real state of matters is to be found in the high price of gold at New York, which rose to 95 on Monday last under the exhibirating influence of one of Grant's bogus victories. We have also the good news of a serious defeat to the Federals under Sherman, at Dallas. The difficulty arising out of Mr. Laird's Rams has been settled. the British Government having become the purchaser of the suspected vessels.

Of the treatment which British subjects receive from the Yankee Government, when so unfortunate or so imprudent as to place themselves within its grasp, the following short paragraph from the Watness of Monday last affords a striking example. The Watness is, as we suppose our readers well know, rabidly Yankee:

Mr. S. Y. Levey, merchant of Montreal, and who was lately arrested at Boston by the Federal Gov-ernment on his arrival in that City of the Asia, has been released, there being no charge against him."

Certainly it is a wonderful thing that British subjects, generally, evince such little sympathy for the Yankee Government which thus deals with them. Mr. Levy, without offence, without cause assigned, there being in fact " no charge against him," was treated as a felon for ten days, and then released without apology, or compensation for the wrong done to him. And this is but one out of a thousand instances of similar violence. British subjects have even been foully murdered on the high seas by Yankee officers, and no rediess can be obtained, so abject is our Liberal Government. In the words of Blackwood for last month,-

"The succession of humiliating rebuffs which it has received and has tamely submitted to, has at length taught every foreign Government that Eng. land under the present Administration, is a bully who talks big, but wou't fight."

Let us fancy, if we can, the indignation of the Great Briton had the outrage to Mr. Levey been perpetrated by some of the weaker Powers, by the Pope, or in the Brazils; how Lord Palmerston would have trotted out his time-honored "civis Romanus;" and how the British lion would have made the welkin ring again with his roaring!

We are happy to learn that our Catholic fellow-citizens of Williamstown, Glengarry, under the auspices of their zealous pastor, appropriately celebrated the festival of Corpus Christi by a solemn public procession on the Sunday within the Octave. Everything was well arranged, and passed off in the most admirable manner.

We understand that Mgr. de Charbonnel, late Bishop of Toronto, has been appointed Co-adjutor to the Cardinal de Bonald, the Archbishop of Lyons.

Such is the interdependence, or mutual conpection of all the dogmas of the Catholic Church that the heretic cannot attack one of them, without attacking all others, and, of course, the very doctrines or dogmas which he piques himself upon retaining, and upon the possession of which he bases his claims to the title of Christian .-The arguments which the heretic of the evangelical stripe employs against Catholicity, and its unreasonableness, are, word for word, the arguments used by the Deist and the Infidel to demonstrate the unreasonableness of Christianity; and, as with all arguments that prove too much, so those of our evangelical opponents prove nothing: because if logically applied they are as fatal to those parts of the Christian system he professes to have retained, in spite of his defection from the Church, as to those Romish dogmas against which he Protests.

In theory, evangelical Protestants profess to hold the doctrine of the "Incarnation," or in other words to believe in the hypostatic union of the divine and the human in the Person of Our Lord Jesus Christ; in practise, of course, no Protestants do, or consistently with their system can, maintain this doctrine of the Incarnation .-They may assert it with their lips, but in their hearts they repudiate it, and in their controversies with Catholics they ignore it altogether. To illustrate our meaning, and to show how completely the doctrine of the Incarnation has ceased to have any place in the hearts of evangelical Protestants; how completely this doctrine, the great and fundamental fact of the Christian system, has been lost sight of by them, we will cite the terms in which the Montreal Witness of the 31st ult., denounces, and as he thinks, triumphantly exposes, the wickedness and the absurdity of, the Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence, and the worship or Latria which we pay to Our Lord present in the Holy Sacrament of the Altar. The God Whom Catholics thus worship, says the Witness, is-

not however the spiritual God whom both Catholic and Protestant may revere in common, not the invisible God of the Patriarchs, not the God of the Gospel dwelling in the heart, but the Divinity special to Catholics, and identified with a wafer; n a word, not the almighty God of hosts whom neither earth nor heaven can contain,' but the God of the host shut up in a pyx of gilded brass, and carried about as an idol in the hands of the priest that

How thoroughly, though unwittingly, does the Witness in the above silly tirade, manifest his utter disbelief in, his total incapacity to form any idea even of, the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation. To all this verbiage of our evangelical critic, it is sufficient for us to reply—that the God Whom we worship in the Eucharist, is a "God man;" a God Who is even now perfect man as well as perfect God, " of a reasonable soul and human flesh subsisting," in the words of the Symbol of St. Athanasius. This is the Divinity whom we worship: a Divinity of Whom, from his language, it is evident that the writer in the Witness cannot form any conception. True, no doubt, God is a Spirit, and in pirit is He to be worshipped. But the God of Christians, at all events the " Divinity special to Catholics"-1s a God Who for our sakes and for our salvation came down from heaven, and was made man-" et homo factus est." It is in the practical recognition of this great central fact in history that Christianity consists. The Mahometan, the Deists of all ages and of all climes have recognised "the spiritual God," and "the invisible God" of the Witness: but they have denied altogether the " God mademan," the visible and incarnate God Who dwelt amongst us; and whose glory, as of the only begotten of the Father, our fathers in the faith beheld with their eyes."

The Witness may not see it, for his eyes are not keen: he may not perceive it for his logical sense is not acute. But in basing his objection to the Real Presence of Our Lord in the Eucharist-upon the argument that God is a Spirit. and invisible, he does by implication deny that God has been made man, and was and will again be visible to human eyes-and sensible to human touch. The Witness denies, by implication that He, Who said to His Apostles, after His Resurrection, "Behold my hands and my feet that it is I myself; haplle me and see; for a spirit bath not flesh and bones as ye see me have"—† is God: and thus we say, unwittingly, whilst designing only an attack upon a Romish superstition, he actually repudiates the fundamentals of Christianity-so closely and inseparably are all the doginas of Catholicity interwoven, so mutually dependent are they upon one another.

The Witness cannot for his part conceive a God that can be " shut up in a pyx of gilded brass : and carried about;" such a God he cannot worship. We reply that the God Whom we worship was "shut up" in the womb of the ever blessed Virgin Mary, was "carried about" in her maternal arms; and that this God, so "shut up" and so " carried about" was, and is worthy of supreme worship, and was so adored by men and angels, even as we poor Papists adore Him to-day. Not "special to Catholics" is their

"Ut dum visibiliter Deum cognoscimus, per hunc in invisibilium amorem rapiamur."

† We quote from the Anglican version

Divinity, as the Witness pretends; for they worship in company with the shepherds, and with the Magi, and with the multitude of the heavenly host, who worshipped Jesus carried about in the arms of His Blessed Mother. Again we say the Watness in striking at Popery strikes equally faith which he still professes to retain.

So in like manner when the Witness argues against the "Real Presence" because of the indignities to which God might thereby be rendered subject, he does but repeat the arguments of the carnal Jews of old, who in the man Jesus refused to behold their God. Can this be God, argues the Witness "that can be consumed by fire, carried away by a rat, or eaten by vermin!" Can this man be God-exclaimed the unbelieving Jews, "who is subject to all human infirmities-to heat and to cold, to bunger and to thirst: who can be consumed by fever, or carried off by a bear !" The logic of the Witness is the logic of the infidel: and as it therefore proves too much for his cause, it proves nothing. It is the logic of the Jews who stood round the cross of Our Lord, looking on and mocking Him, even as the Witness to-day looks on and mocks at the God "shut up" in a host: A God that can be "carried about!" quoth the Witness. A God that is nailed to a cross! exclaimed the Jews. " Vah: sz filius Der es, descende de cruce!"

We acquit the Witness of any formal design to impugn the doctrine of the Incarnation, or of the Divinity of Our Lord, but his arguments against Popery strike at the root of both these doctrines. That is to say, if they are conclusive against the Real Presence in the Eucharist because God is spiritual, they are conclusive against the Incarnation or the docrine of a " God-mademan;" if they convince Catholics of idolatry, because they worship a God Who can be " shut up" and "carried about," they in like manner convince of idolatry the shepherds, and the angelic host who worshipped Him Who actually was "shut up" in the womb of Mary, and who was " carried about" in her arms. But this is absurd: therefore we conclude that the argument of the Witness is worthless, and that he who has resort to it must be very ignorant indeed.

Of deliberate design to shake the faith of his readers in an incarnate God, Who is perfect man as well as periect God, we say that we acquit the Witness: but we tax him with ignorance, and an amount of presumption which if possible surpasses even his ignorance. Remember that this Witness sets himself up as a guide and teacher to his co-religionists; as one intimately acquainted with the workings of the "mystery of iniquity," and therefore emmently qualified to nut his readers on their guard against the seductions of Romanism: and then take into account that this impertinent and presumptuous creature is so profoundly ignorant of the doctrines and discicipline of that Church, whose discipline and whose doctrine he criticises, as to nublish, seriously such trash as this:---

" It-the Romish Church-teaches that the priest by utterring certain words, provided however it (sic) be in the Latin language can transform a common wafer into the very body of Christ."

What plummet line can sound the depths of ignorance implied in the above passage: such ignorance of doctrine, such ignorance of history. such ignorance of facts-who can fathom it? We stand aghast as we look into the black abyss, and shrink from the task-as surpassing mortal strength. This is the stronghold of the Witness; his ignorance is the fortress in which he entrenches himself, and from whence he cannot be dislodged. To every animal nature has given some means of defence against its enemies: to one strength, to another courage, to another cunning, to another speed: to the Senia is given the power of emitting when pursued a black liauid, which conceals it from its foes and in which it finds its safety. So with the Watness: he has been gifted, neither with wit nor humor: he is incapable of logical argument, and his intellectaal faculties are but feebly developed. But in his very stupidity lies his safety; and the thick darkness which, when close pursued he, like the Sepia or cuttle fish, is able to conjure up all around him, stands him in stead of all nobler qualifications, and oft enables him to escape with unpunity from the chastisement which his impertinence had provoked.

Strange advertisements sometimes appear in the columns of the religious papers of the United States—strange at least in the eves of Catholies. Here for instance is one which we find in one of our United States exchanges, and which is eulogistic of a new invention, yelept,-"Brown's Patent Baby-Tender, or Magic Spring Crudle." This invaluable invention is recommended to the public by the Rev. James R. Dunn, "Pastor Central Presbyterian Church New. York," as "a necessary adjunct to every house where there is a baby." We doubt not that the reverend gentleman is far more conversant with "Patent Baby Tenders" than he is with the mysteries of the Gospel, and more competent to pronounce an opinion upon the merits of a " Spring Cradle" than to sit in judgment upon the errors of Romanism; but the spectacle of our Apostolic man recommending such domestic articles to the public, is, if not an anomaly, at all events a little singular.

reporters have done a gross injustice to Sir E. P. Tache in their report of his speech in the Legislative Council, upon the motion that a Bill for granting a Divorce to certain persons therein worse, and it becomes really serious, when Canamed, be read a second time. In this report tholics of high standing appear to indorse these bard at Christianity, and the foundation of that of Sir E. P. Tache's speech, which appears in slanders, to misstate the facts of history, and very similar terms in all the journals, and which misrepresent the doctrines of their own Church. we cony in particular from the Quebec Daily News of the 3rd instant—the honorable gentle- Protestants-upon the action of the Popes in maman is represented as having delivered himself trimonial causes, we say, and we say it advisedly. as follows :-

> Hon. Sir E. P. Tache-In the case of Napoleon, the Pope granted a divorce because his marriage with Josephine had not been legally solemnized, accord-Josephine had not been legally solemnized, according to the rites of the Church, and therefore was no as heads of the Church, appealed to, to adjudimarriage at all.

Hon, Mr. Christie would like to ask the Hon. Premier if the granting of the divorce was not a recognition of the existence of the marriage tie.

Hon. Sir E. P. Tache said the hon. member should bear in mind that there were such things as constitutional priests in France, at the time of the Revolution, who pretended to have the right to administer the sacrament in the same way as recognized priests of the Church. Napoleon was married to Josephine by one of these priests, who had no authority to do so, and that was the reason why the divorce had been granted?

Hon. Mr. Currie-Why? Hon. Sir E. P. Tache-Because the priest had no authority from the Church of Rome.

We do not believe that Sir E. P. Tache, who is a man of education, and a Catholic, and therefore conversant with history and the doctrines of the Catholic Church, could have uttered such arrant nonsense as is here put into his mouth. In the remarks attributed to him there are almost as many errors—errors of fact, and errors of doctrine-as there are words. And as upon such an important topic it is desirable that there should be no such errors given to the world as truths upon the authority of Catholic gentlemen holding a prominent position in the political community, we deem it our duty to point out some of these errors, and to contradict

1. It is an "error of fact" that "the Pope granted a divorce" in the case of Napoleon .-He did nothing of the kind. The Pope never granted a divorce betwixt Napoleon and Josephine, and indeed his assent to their separation was not so much as asked for. The Pope was not so much as consulted in the matter by the French Emperor; who, setting himself above all laws, human and divine, and availing himself of a servile Senate, and a few courtier priests. who cared more for the lavor of the head of the State than for the sacred cause of religionobtained a decree declaring his marriage with Josephine invalid.

2. It is an "error of fact" to pretend that the marriage of Josephine with Napoleon was held to be invalid because it was celebrated before one of the "constitutional priests." That marriage was celebrated by Cardinal Fesch, in the presence of Portalis and Duroc, on the eve of the Coronation of Napoleon: and this celebration was insisted upon by the Pope himself as marriage of Napoleon and Josephine was then a valid marriage in the eyes of the Catholic Church; and was set aside by a few servile Gallicans, on the pretence that the Pope had no right to authorise Cardinal Fesch to assist at, or celebrate such a marriage.

It is an "error of doctrine" to pretend, that their every word. the priest is the Minister of, or administers the Sacrament of marriage; for it would thence follow that persons not married in the presence of a priest were not sacramentally united. And yet into this strange error of doctrine Sir E. P. Tache is represented as baving fallen, in that he is reported as making the sacramental validity of Napoleon's marriage depend upon the status of the priest before whom it was celebrated. The doctrine of the Catholic Church is, that in marriage, the contracting parties being Christiansthat is to say baptised—are themselves, to themselves, the Ministers of the Sacrament; and the functions of the priest are those of a witness, and according to the discipline established by the Council of Trent, the indispensable witness, of the contract, who also gives it his benediction. Were it otherwise, were no unions valid marriages unless celebrated before a Catholic priest. the unions of Protestants would not be marriages at all, in the eyes of the Catholic Church; and the opposition offered by Catholics to the pretended dissolution of such marriages by Act of Parliament, would be senseless. They oppose that dissolution because they believe, with their Church, that the unions of Protestants are valid, therefore Sacramental and indissoluble unions; they cannot therefore believe that the Catholic priest is the Minister of the Sacrament, seeing that in their unions, or marriage ceremonies, Protestants dispense altogether with the services of the

We know not if what we write shall have the honor of being perused by Sir E. P. Tache; but should such be the case, we would implore him as a Catholic, as one to whom the honor of his Church, and the memory of one of her Supreme Pontiffs should be dear, to take the earliest saw a private carriage drawn by two horses advances. opportunity of repudiating the language attri-

We cannot but suspect that our newspaper debt of justice he will surely pay. It is bad enough that Catholicity should be misrepresented. the Church reviled, and the lionor of her Pontiffs assailed, by our enemies; but it is tenfold

In reply to the strictures of other membersthat not only no Pope ever granted a divorce a vinculo; but that no Pope ever so much as took the case of such divorce into deliberation. When cate and apply the law in matrimonial causes, Popes have paused to deliberate, and to examine witnesses, the subject matter of their deliberations has always been-not whether a valid marriage could be dissolved, but, whether a valid marriage had actually occurred in the case of the parties pleading at their tribunal. This, and this alone, was what the Popes had to determine; and this was a question of fact, involving also often some very intricate questions of canon law, upon which they were called to pronounce judgment, But never, we repeat it, did any Pope ever pretend even to have the power to dissolve a validly contracted, and therefore sacramental marriage. or in other words to grant a divorce.

Certainly, as a general rule, we of Montreal have no cause to complain of the behaviour of our Protestant fellow-citizens towards our Processions of any kind; certainly it will be admitted by every candid person that, with some very rare exceptions, these celebrations are always treated with marked courtesy by our separated brethren: and indeed we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the gentlemanly reception that we have met with from the great majority of the Protestant population, when engaged in celebrating the rites of our religion.

But there are occasional exceptions, and of these one has been brought before the public by the Witness, whose intent it is to make out a case of violence against Romanists. To this affair we alluded last week, abstaining from any comments thereupon, as it was then believed that the affair would be brought before the Courts. In this expectation we have been deceived, and disappointed. The persons against whom it was pretended that Catholics had been guilty of outrage, have wisely come to the conclusion not to provoke investigation, lest the tables should be turned against them, and it should appear that they, and not the Catholics, were the aggressors. Knowing what we know now, we certainly applaud the prudence of this proceeding.

But we no longer feel ourselves under any obligation to withhold our version of the facts of the case of which the Witness has already published a false account; and we have therefore no a condition sine qua non, of his presence at that | hesitation in making public the subjoined statepolitical ceremony of the following day. The ments, made to us by persons eye-witnesses of the facts to which they depose; who on Wednesday the 1st instant, were prepared to swear to the truth of their statements had the case been proceeded with; and who, if the truth of their allegations be impugued, are prepared to give their names to the public, and to make good

> From the independent statements of these witnesses it will be evident that, so far from any outrage having been perpetrated upon Protestants by members of the Procession on Sunday the 29th ult., a deliberate and wanton attack upon that part of the Procession which was composed of little girls, and where the stalwart arms of the males of the congregation were consequently least to be apprehended, was made by the driver and occupants of a carriage belonging we suppose, to Protestants; that by this unexpected and cowardly attack, the limbs and lives of the little girls were seriously endangered; and that, if the driver were interfered with, and his progress arrested, the act under the circumstances was not only strictly legal but highly laudableone—we hesitate not to say it—one which nine out of every ten Protestants would have imitated. Where, in short, is the man, whether Catholic or Protestant, who would not interfere to save the lives of children, in imminent danger of being crushed to death!

> With these prefatory remarks, we commend the following communications to the attention of our readers; reminding them that, to every word therein the writers were and are prepared to swear, should an opportunity for an investigation be afforded them:-

MONTREAL, June 2nd, 1864.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,-As an eye-witness of the disturbance which occurred to the Procession on Sunday last, and of which mention has been made in the city press, allow me to relate through your columns what I myself saw and heard.

I was standing at the corner of St. Denis and St. Louis Streets, watching the Procession pass, when my attention was attracted by loud cries from some ing fast upon the line of the Procession—at this point composed of little girls. Instead of pulling buted to him by the press. He owes it to the memory of a Pope to deny that that Pope granted a divorce to Napoleon from Josephine; and this divorce to Napol

ers, at present to me, seized hold of the horse's heads, and tried ineffectually to stop them. Seeing the imminent danger the children were in, I rushed forward to the assistance of the two men, whom I have mentioned. I got bold of the reins, and with the aid of a French Canadian, I succeeded in turn-ing the horses round, with their heads towards the Quebec suburbs. This required the exertion of some strength or force on my part, as the driver was urging his horses to dash over the children; and the occasion was one which certainly did not call for much delay or forbearance, seeing that the driver had been already cautioned, and that the limbs and lives of poor little innocent girls were seriously imperilled by the man's carelessness or brutality-it is not for me to determine which. Having turned the carriage round, the lady inside expressed a desire to get down; I let go the horses' heads, the lady got down soon after, and the carriage drove off. I heard that the police made an effort to arrest the

driver, but of this I have no personal knowledge.

These, Sir, are the facts of which I was myself an eve-witness, and to which I was prepared to swear in Court on Wednesday last had the case been proceeded with. How far they justify the comments of the Wilness, or form grounds for a charge of "Romish outrage" against Protestants I leave it to your readers to determine.

Yours, &c., J. P. C.

MONTREAL, June 3rd, 1864. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sig.-At your request, I will state what I saw of, and what part I took in, the disturbance which occurred during the Procession on Sunday last,

I was standing at the corner of St. Louis and St. Denis Streets, when I saw a carriage drawn by two horses driving fast along St. Louis Street from the direction of the Quebec suburbs, and dashing right upon the line of the Procession, which at this point was composed of little girls escorted by some of the Nuns. I held up my hand as a warning to the driver to pull up, or moderate his speed. Instead of doing either, he applied the whip to the horses urging them to redoubled speed. Seeing that it was his determination to drive on, and that unless scopped some serious accident to the little children upon whom he was driving must mevitably occur. I rash. ed forward, and seized hold of the horse nearest to me by the reins. I then distinctly heard one of the persons, ladies apparently, in the carriage cry out to the coachman to drive on; upon which the driver again applied his whip to the excited horses. Other people, whose names are unknown to me, came to my assistance; and together we succeeded in arresting the further progress of the horses, and turning them back in the direction from whence they came. In about a hundred yards the carriage again stopped, and the persons within dismounted. this moment a policeman came up, and asked if that was the carriage that had attempted to drive over the Procession. I said Yes; and the policeman followed the carriage whose driver, when he saw that he was pursued, turned round and laughing at the policeman, drove off at a quick pace. This is all I

Had the carriage not been stopped when it was, some serious accident to the poor little girls in the procession must inevitably have happened. The horses were goaded to fury by the lash of the driver, who in his turn was stimulated by the exhortations of the persons whom he was driving. The terrified children were running in every direction, to seek shelter, and the horses hoofs were almost upon them. Under these circumstances it was the duty of every man to interfere, to prevent the accomplishment of the evidently premeditated brutality.

These, Sir, are the plain facts; and to these facts I was prepared to swear in open Court, had the case been brought to trial.

Yours, &c.,

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph. THE FETE DIEU PROCESSION.

Dear Sir,-I am in a sore fix whether to be angry with, or laugh at, that spirited effusion of an indignant Protestant which appears in to-day's Witness, duly preceded by and followed up with a characteristic leader by that Protestant-loving, Papist-hating, and general promoter of brotherly love and national unity, the Editor. Anent the sore trials, afflictions. iniquitous persecution of that historical charac ter the "oldest and most respectable inhabitant of the city," who was debarred the noble privilege of driving his carriage and pair through some twenty thousand of the most ancient and respectable citizens of Montreal while performing one of the rites and ceremonies of their church. Really it is astonishing why twenty or thirty thousand people should not have given way to the convenience of one, more especially as that one was-the oldest and most respectable cilizen of Montreal, and happened to be driving his carriage and pair-and was also a Protestant. True, it is hardly in accordance with the strict and literal interpretation of the Protestant religion and Protestant worship, that even the most respectable citizen should drive to church in a carriage and pair through the crowded streets of a small city, not to mention the fact that such conduct deprives a pair of horses and a servant man of that day of rest, which a kind and loving Saviour provided for all. But to come to the real hard facts of the case, will any one be kind enough to inform me by what species of justice I can be compelled to give way to a horse and carriage while walking on the street, or why I am quietly to submit to be run over by the "oldest and most respectable citizen," for this is always to be taken into consideration that a procession is a congregation of individuals, and as each individual of the mass has an absolute and perfect right to walk on that street, or in the highway as their own convenience or business may lead. A procession, however large, is but using their individual rights in a collective form, and, therefore, while they keep moving, they cannot be counted as infringing on the rights of any other, seeing they take up no more ground than their individual share, and as the minority in all cases must give way to an overwhelming majority, so must a carriage or a few individuals give place to thousands. More, in common fairness we must consult the convenience and pleasure of thousands, in preference to the coovenience and pleasure of some two or three, altho' they are very respectable, and keep a carriage and pair. But as to whether the case reported in the Wilness took place or not, I have considerable doubts, because I stood at the corner of St. Lawrence Main and Lagauchetiere streets, while the procession was passing and viewed with considerable annoyance and disgust, no less than three or four cabs pass through and through the procession, without one making even an offensive remark, and as to the number of individuals who went through I can give no account, as they were passing and repassing during the whole time. I also met the procession in St. Denis Street, and went with it from there to the French Church and must give it as my opinion that such a quiet and orderly mass of people, it never was my fortune to see before. I am a Scotchman and a Protestant, and I have seen many crowds and many processions in the "old country," and must say that the procession of the Fete Dieu was the quietest and most inoffensive I could have imagined to take place, and I do think it very hard, that the Roman Catholics constituting as they do the largest section of the inbrethren, quite as peaceable and orderly should be

naturally much frightened, and broke away in all Protestant community, who, under the guise and England, on the capitulation of Quebec, we could directions uttering cries of terror. Two men strang- garb of liberty, would deny to the Roman Catholics without infringing any law, and in the free exercise that which they so much prize, individual responsibility and liberty to worship God as their own conscience or their fathers may have taught them.

It is not to be assumed for a moment that I am an advocate of the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, though I can see in many of them the evidence of a wise philosophy and an effectual method of impressing people's minds through symbols, with the greatness, magnificence, and grandent of the Godhead and the Christian religion. All that I am an advocate of is that every one has a right to worship God as he chooses, so long as he does not materially interfere with the public convenience, and it becomes the duty of the Protestants in common politeness to respect just a very little, the religious convictions of such a large majority of their fellow citizens

Yours truly,
A Scotce Profestant.

The Montreal Gazette has the following candid notice of the Procession of Corpus Christi, and its legality :—

We have heard a good deal of mere passionate rubbish about the law and rights in the matter. Both are very simple. By the articles of capituala-tion of Montreal in 1760, it was provided that 'the free exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Religion, should remain, in its entirety,' without being disquieted in any manner, director indirect,' and this provison was subsequently ratified in 1763, by the Treaty of Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the Very Christian King, 'in as far as the laws of England will allow.' There can be nothing difficult or recondite in the interpretation of this to any candid mind. So long as this country remains a colony of Great Britain, that treaty is the supreme law. We say the supreme law, for, besides its being simple law, the honour of the Crown is pledged to maintain it. As to the 'laws of England,' they do not disallow peaceable processions on Sundays or any other day. It is a matter of fact that the British Government has recognised the legality of this very procession by the guard turning and presenting arms; and if we are not mistaken the same thing is done to this day in Malta. The law of the thing, therefore, cannot be questioned. It is, however, said that this procession blocked up the streets, and prevented two ladies, in their carriage, from going to their place of worship, in their accustomed mode; but on the other hand, in other places, a 'Scotch Protestant' states, he saw cabs drive rudely through the procession. It is an incident of all processions, that they must more or less impace the streets, and particularly the crossings, but the inconvenience is imited to rare occassions and a given space of time, which is not commonly a long one. It is said the driver of the carriage to which we have referred did try a couple of crossings. If he had continued to drive a little further round, he might probably have found a clear street, and so have avoided giving the offence of trying to break through a procession, at a part where it was composed of little girls. We do not think that the exercise of this much forbearance on the part of the coachman, would have been too great a stretch of Christian charity on Sunday. We say the concuman, because we take it for granted that the only part the ladies had in the matter was being driven by him, and being driven by him, and subjected to inconvenience and annoyance, which all must greatly regret. The law being out of question, the propriety and good taste of this procession came into consideration; and here, in the first place, it may be argued on the Catholic side that their church is in an immense majority in Montreal, also in the whole of Lower Canada, and that this procession has long custom in its favour. Everybody knew it was going to take place, and those who did not like it mignt avoid it. We cannot doubt that the Catholics attach to it as great importance on one side, as there is Protestant feeling or prejudice against it on the other. And here we come to what is at the root of the whole matter. We shall not, in these secular columns, oven approach the discussion of the religious question involved—as to what may be said of the procession itself; but we have our opinions. We shall merely say that the gravamen of the Protestant objection really is, that there are persons who think this thing, per se, sinful especially on Sunday, and, therefore they are not willing to tolerate being put out in any way because of it. But this kind of feeling or pretension has to be tested in this country by the more absolute consideration of religious toleration, supported by law and long usage; and, tried by this test, it altogether fails. The Catholics have already made compromise in this matter in Montreal. Thursday is the holiday; and it is within the memory of many that on that day the procession formerly took place, but as business became more bustling, the authorities of the church, with good feeling, put it off till Sunday.

The Toronto Freeman furnishes us with the details of the Protestant riot at Toronto, on Sunday, 29th ult., to which in our last we briefly alluded. For some days previous, there had been much excitement amongst the lower, and more rabid section of the Protestant Reformers, because of a rumor that the Bishop proposed celebrating the day with a public procession. A deputation waited upon the Mayor, hinting that the Protestants would put down such a display by force; and hereupon the annexed correspondence was exchanged betwixt the Mayor and His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto :-

> Mayor's Office, Toronto, May 28, 1864.

To the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto: Rev. Sir-This morning I have been awaited on by a deputation of the citizens of Toronto, wishing to know of me if the procession advertised in the Canadian Freeman of the instant, is to be a public one, or to be confined to the grounds of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. They also stated to me, in presence of His Honor the Recorder, that if such procession was attempted in the public streets they had reason to be lieve that it would occasion a very serious breach of

the peace. Therefore, as Chief Magistrate of the city, I desire to learn if you will have the kindness to inform me whether the contemplated procession is to be a public one through any of the streets of the city, and it it be, whether the "Host" is to be carried therein.

I have the honor to be, &c., Your ebedient servant F. H. METCALF, Mayor.

P.S.-I send this by my messenger requesting your Lordship's immediate answer. F. H. M.

St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, May 28, 1864, 2 o'clock r.M. To His Worship, F. H. Medcalf. Mayor of Toronto. Sir-In answer to your communication received a short time since, enquiring about our procession of tomorrow, I have the honor to announce to your Worship, for the information of certain citizens, that it has not been, and is not our intention 'to carry the Hoat through the streets of the city.' The procesconstituting as they do the largest section of the inHost through the streets of the city. The processhabitants, paying as much taxes as their Protestant sion in honor of the Most Blessed Sacrament of our England, and will not be replaced by other the Society's Hall, Nordheimer's Building, up to Lord, will be made in the garden and grounds of the denied the use of the public streets for two Lours in One day, out of three hundred and sixty five, or be subjected to the offensive and fanatical remarks of since the free exercise of the Catholic religion was the assumed mouth-piece of a large section of the guaranteed for the whole of Canada, by treaty with defence in case of a war on this Continent.

of our rights, carry the Sacred Host-if we deemed proper - through the stree's of Toronto; as is done in Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and other places, 'Dieu et Mon Droit' is the motto of England; and we adopt it as our own. We desire to live in good and kindly feelings with our fellow-citizens, and we expect a reciprocity of feeling.

I have the honor to be, Your Worship's obt. servt., JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Bishop of Toronto.

The children will come in a body to the Cathedral from the various schools of the city.

But it seems that these Protestant sticklers for religious liberty were not satisfied with this concession. They were determined that there should be no Procession, public or private, on the streets, or on the private property of the Bishop; and that if Catholics attempted the obnoxious ceremony, violence should be resorted to in vindication of the "rights of conscience" as understood by Clear Grits, Orangemen, and Protestant Reformers.

In the afternoon, the Procession did take place, and the outrage that then occurred is thus described by the Toronto Freeman:-

After the Procession left the Cathedral, and while passing through the garden of the Palace, it was found that a number of ill-conducted persons were perched on the fence and stood along the walks, who not only declined uncovering their heads, and who jeered and jibed at a ceremony held in the highest veneration by Catholics, but also indulged in language which could only find a parallel at those execution scenes which disgrace the metropolis of the British Empire. Many were remonstrated with, both by the Clergy and laity, in some cases with effect, but very frequently to receive only additional insult in return. Not content with the disgraceful conduct of those who had intruded themselves upon the property of the Church, a number of rowdies at differents points attempted from outside to force themselves within the enclosure to perpetrate fresh outrages. In many places the fence was thrown down, and the mob rushed into the garden with 'sixshooters,' some of which were drawn by the ruffians who carried them, creating display and panic amongst the children. At the same time a cry of fire was raised, and one of the city fire bells tolled an alarm, according to a preconcerted plan. This caused some disturbance, which led to the excitement to which we have adverted in our report, and which might have produced fatal consequences to many of the women and children present, had not the coolness and presence of mind displayed by the mature portion of the assemblage-Protestants as well as Catholics--prevented results which all, in their cooler moments, would deplore.

Of the conduct displayed by the mob on Bond street, we shall say no more than it deserves. It was such as would reflect disgrace upon the worst crowd that ever assembled in St. Giles, or Bermondsey, or in front of Newgate, on a London gala day, to witness the last threes of a fellow being writhing at the end of a rope. It fully verified the remarks which we heard freely passed by some of the women who stood within our hearing. Une of them said: 'If the Redeemer was again to suffer death, and made his appearance in Toronto, there is not patience enough in this bigoted city to wait his being led out to one of its little hills for execution: the streets would stream

We trust that the terms in which we have commented on the brutal conduct of a Toronto mob will not be understood as intended for our Protestant fellow-citizens in general. We distinctly state, to prevent any mistake, that we do not believe that the majority even of our separated brethren approve of such acts as those reported above; out alas! in a community where No-Popery passions are excited by needy politidon riots" of the last century in any city in Upper is badly torn np, and it will be at least two or

Evangelisation of Italy.—On our sixth bably not less than \$15,000 or \$20,000. page, the reader will find an important illustra- to hear of the total destruction by fire, of Bayne's tion of that progress which evangelical, or No- mill, Kingsey, which took place on the night of Sa-Popery, principles are making in Italy, and upon turday, the 28th ult. The cause is not known. The loss of the mill, however, is a small matter, which Exeter Hall is actually congratulating it- in viewing the fatal result to a poor man who self. There have been of course many defections within the mill on Saturday evenself. There have been of course many defecting, whose charred remains were found amongst tions from the Church; but whether therein the debris of the mill, on Monday. Deceased is there be aught in which either the Christian, or the moralist who recognises only the "law of nature," can find subject for rejoicing, we leave receded by W. Craig Baynes, Esq., of Montreal to the discrimination of the reader to determine. and we regret to hear, was uninsured at the time of True! the Protestant bible, and Protestant the accident .- Guardian. tracts, have been largely circulated in Italy; but the works which find most favor in the eyes while skating on the canal in February last, was of Italian Protestants are, not the Bible or even found this morning floating in the water near the the "Dairyman's Daughter," but the filthy obscene works which were in vogue in France towards the close of the last century. All these is likely the body was carried down with the current things the reader will find duly set forth, not by and being prevented by the latice-work from passing through the water, it is likely the superincumbent the Clerical or reactionary press, but by the the rapid spread of a disease with which Catho body will be interred in the cemetery this evening licity alone is competent to deal effectually.—

Solve a disease of the unctioneer of Montreal. The body will be interred in the cemetery this evening — St. Cutharines Journal. Such are the only results bitherto, discernible of the Italian Reformation.

We have to announce the death of Captain M'Grath, well known to all the citizens of Montreal as, for many years, the Chief of Police .-On Thursday he appeared to be in his usual health : but on the following morning, Friday, the 3rd instant, at 8 a.m., he was found dead in his bed. His remains were followed to the grave by a large and most respectable concourse of his fellow citizens, on Monday the 6th inst .-R, I, P.

It appears that the two battalions of the Guards now in Canada, and one battalion of troops. This looks as if the British Government | 8 o'clock on Tuesday Evening, 14th inst. expected war in Europe, and is a hint to Canada that it must for the future undertake its own

A menacing letter, over what the Witness admits to be an assumed signature, appeared in the columns of the Witness of Saturday lastand is commented upon by our contemporary as a proof of the violence and brutal spirit by which Irish Papists are actuated. As the Witness admits that the signature is forged, by what right does he assume that the writer is an Irish Catholic, or a Catholic at all? It is a very easy matter for a man to write threatening letters to himself, and to publish them in his own paper; and we have therefore just as good, nay, far more and better, reasons for assuming that the threatening letter which appears in last Saturday's Witness was composed in the editorial sanctum of that journal, than has its editor for attributing it to an Irish Catholic.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR. - This very excellent work is for sale by W. Dalton, corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Main Streets .-We refer the reader to the advertisement for an idea of the nature of the work; of the manner in which it is executed and brought out on this Continent justice compels us to speak in the highest terms.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. - May, 1864.-Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The May number is full of excellent matter. The Perpetual Curate approaches its conclusion, but maintains its interest. Tony Butler is also excellent, and Cornelius O'Dowd upon men and manners is witty and entertaining. We have two political articles; one on the Indian Land Question and another on the Position of the Ministry, together with a pleasant gossiping notice of Corfu and the Ionian Islands which will be read with pleasure by all who have been on that station. On the whole this is one of the best numbers we have had for some time.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK .- Nine or ten Cars smashed to pieces .- Between one and three o'clock on Thursday morning, says the Guelph Darly Advertiser, an accident of a serious nature occurred to No. 18 Freight, which left Toronto on Wednesday eveing. The train was composed of some 25 or 30 cars nearly all heavily loaded, including three cars of immigrants bound for the States. The train had passed Rockwood, the next station to Guelph, some 3 miles, and everything seemed all right, when suddemy the cars were felt striking the edges of the ties. 'Down breaks' was immediately whistled. and the steam reversed. This was barely accomplished when some nine or ten freight cars were thrown off the track and jammed promiscously one on top of the other. One car was cut clean in the middle, half of it lying on one side of the track and the other half on the opposite side. Some ten or fifteen yards further on two cars were turned upside down with the wheel trucks knocked off. Another car was dragged up some five or six feet high, and stands on the top of a huge heap of car trucks and wheels, portions of freight and broken cars, a striking illustration of the might possessed by the "Iron Horse." Three of the cars were loaded with notatoes and the rest with general freight. Potatoes, sugar, and oranges lay scattered in every cians of the George Brown school, a well-dis- direction, the two last named of which found arposed majority are impotent to restrain the ex- dent admirers in the juveniles who had been attracted to the spot. Out of the nine or ten cars cesses of an infuriate minority. A mere trifle thrown off, only one escaped without material dawould suffice to renew the "Lord George Gor- mage, the rest being total wrecks. The track three days before the road can be put in good running order. The damage will be heavy, pro-

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT KINGSEY .- We regret some ten or twelve years ago, at a very large cost-

THE BODY OF MISS DEVANEY FOUND .- The body waste-werr of Lock No. 2. It was discovered by a bridge tender named Howe. It will be recollected that in order to recover the body the water was let off the level between Locks 2 and 3, and therefore it ice pressed the body into the mud, and thus prevent-"Democratic Union Society," which deplores ed a discovery. The father of the unfortunate girl



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THE GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC of the above. SOCIETY will take place (weather permitting) on

WEDNESDAY, 22ND INST.,

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS.

TENDERS for SUPPLYING REFRESHMENTS, on

June 10, 1864.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary. Died,

In this city, on the 7th inst., Anne, daughter of Mr. Patrick J. Durack, aged 2 years and 10 months. At Quebec, on the 1st instant, Mr. John McElroy, grocer, aged 66 years, a native of the county of Fermannagh, Ireland.

At Westport, C.W., on the 28th ult., Lawrence: Rail, Teacher, aged 34 years, a native of Loughbore C.W. May he rest in peace. Amen.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

	l		8.			8.	đ.
i	Flour, country, per qtl		12	6	to	13	0.
	Uatmeal, do						6
	Indian Meal		11				
	Peas per min				to		
	Beans, small white per min,		5		to		
	Honey, per lb	••••					8.
	Potatoes, per bag	, , , ,			to		
	Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.						
	Hay, per 100 bundles	••••					
	Straw,	••••					
	Eggs, fresh, per dozen	• • • •			to		
1	Butter, fresh per lb,	,	_	-			
	Do salt, do			_	to	-	11%
	Lard, do.				to	-	
	Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs.		2		to		
	Buckwheat						ŏ
ļ	Flax Seed. do.				to		
	Timothy do	• • • •			to		
1	Oats, do,				to	_	_
	Turkeys, per couple, (old)				to		_
į	Fowls, do			-	to		
1	Geese, (Wild) do			-	to	_	-
ı	Ducks, (Wild) do			_	to		
	Maple Sugar,		ō		to		
ı	Maple Syrup, per gallon		-	_	to	ŏ	ō
4	,	• •	•	•		•	•

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 2, 1864. Flour-Pollards, \$2,50 to \$2,60; Middlings, \$3,00 \$3,10; Fine, \$3,50 to \$3,65; Super., No. 2 \$3,85 to \$3,90; Superfine \$4.00 to \$4,10; Fancy \$4,40; Extra, \$4,70 to \$4,80; Superior Extra \$5,25 to \$5,50 Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,27h.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,80 to \$5,00: Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U.

C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,70 to \$5,72h; Inferior Pots, \$5,95 to \$6,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,17h to \$6,221.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 18c to 22c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 20c to 22c.

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

Tallow per lb, 8c to 81c. Cut-Meats per 1b, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12hc

Bacon, 5c to 6hc. Pork-Quiet: Now Mess, \$18,00 to \$18,00; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00.-Mont

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-June 2.

First Quality Cattle, \$7,50 to \$8,00; Second and third, \$6,00 to \$5,00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra,\$30 to 35.—Sheep, \$5,00 to \$6,00; Lambs, \$2,50 to \$4,00. Hogs, \$5,75 to \$6, live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5,50 Pelts,\$1,75 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough 58 to 5hc.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS-May 31.

The market was slightly supplied with grain to-day and little business was transacted. Price are flatter owing to the news received by the "City of Baltimore" yesterday, but as yet there is no reduction. Fall wheat 90c to 95c. for common to extra. Spring Wheat 75c to 80c for common to good; 81c to 83 for good to choice. Barley, dull at 75c to 82c. Oats 43c to 50c. per bushel. Peas, 50c to 55c per bush.

WANTED.

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

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

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

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have

taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

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

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

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is

no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's. JAMES MORISON & CO.

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

DALTON'S NEWS DEPUT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School, Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTUN S News Depot, Corner of Orage and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Labout state 23

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. To link goad of the service of the line of the service Throw of the FRANCE strail a forest al

Corps Legislatif, M. Berryer reproached the members who had defended the policy of the Goverament for their retrospective strictures upon the Parliamentary system, and said :- "Revolution never cost so dear as the omnipotence of a single man. Among other services, the Restoration rendered that of relieving us of the latter system." Mr. Rouher here interrupted M. Berryer by saying that the Restoration was brought about by the foreigner, and fell under the con-tempt of the people. The President of the Chamber observed that, both systems had their faults and misfortunes, and that it was best to confine oneself to the present state of things. M. Berryer then continued his speech, and principally censured the want of good measures for the reduction of the public debt and the Mexican expedition. M. Rouher replied, by an eloquent statement of the greatness of France at home and abroad. In reply to M. Berryer the Minister concurred with his eloquent words in layor of the maintenance of peace, but demonstrated that peace was essentially the work of Imperial France. He hoped that MM. Thiers and Berryer would convince one another. The peroration of the Minister's speech treated of the Mexican question, which he considered had a very reassuring aspect, and was fruitful in results. Official despatches from Algiers to the 6th inst. confirm the success obtained by General Martineau, and state that it produced unhoped for results. The losses of the enemy were enormous.

PARIS, May 11. - In his speech in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Rouher, Minister President of the Council of State, spoke as follows respecting the maintenance of peace :- " Peace at present rests upon serious guarantees. I have pleasure in repeating with M. Berryer that peace is in the hand of France. But France will only open this hand when compelled to defend her honor, or the inviolability of her frontiers. As regards the sad conflict in the north of Europe, we may now hope that a pacific solution will be effeeted. I cannot believe that the Great Powers have met in London to obtain no result. I prefer to believe that M. Berryer has allowed himself to be carried away by the anticipations of a gloomy pessimism."-Times.

Paris, May 18 .- The Government met with a slight check in the debate on a certain class of the estimates of the finance department. There was actually a majority of 1 in favor of an amendment moved by the Baron de Janze. When the result was announced it caused a good deal of agitation; the 113 who voted against 112 seemed some what startled at their own temerity, and M. de Morny left the chair and allowed the proceedings to go on under the direction of a Vice President. Yet it cannot be said that there was anything factious in the amendment itself or in the support given to it. You have probably heard of the case of Joseph Lesurques, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death in 1794 on a charge of having robbed the Lyons mail, and murdered the courier. At the very beginning there were doubts as to the identity of the accused, but, in spite of the exertions made to save his life, he suffered death pursuant to sentence. Soon after his execution the real murderer was discovered between whom and Lesurques, who had no hand or part in the crime, existed a wonderful resemblance in stature, complexion, features, and even in accidental marks, such as a scar on the forehead, and another on the hand. Not only was the innocent man immolated, but his family was reduced to beggary, for his property was confiscated and sold in order to indemnify the Treasury for the sum -upwards of 54,000f. -of which the mail had been robben. For more than 60 years many humane persons exerted themselves to obtain the reversal of the unintentionally iniquitous sentence which took from an innocent is expected from those who apply for tickets.

man his life, and threw his children in the streets, and so efface the stain still attached to his memory. Those efforts were vain, and the most strenous opposition came from those who were charged with the administration of justice, out of a superstitious re spect for what they called "la chose jugee," as if it were more important to sustain the presumed infallibility of the bench than to repair, as much as it could be repaired, so terrible an error. No case of legal wrong has gained more sympathy among the people than that of Joseph Lesurques. His trial and his death have formed the favorite theme of chroniclers and poets. The Courrier de Luons has been dramatized and exhibited in playhouses all over France; and humanitarians love to dwell upon it as their most popular and most telling argument against capital punishment. But the life of Lesurques was not the only one sucrificed. His wife went mad under the infamy that clung to her husband's name, and I believe ended by destroying berself. His son, who was but a child when his tather perished, would not live in the country; he joined the army in the Russian campaign, and left his bones in the snows of Moscow. His daughter made desperate efforts to get justice done her; she failed, and drowned berself in the Seine the morning after the rejection of her petition by the Chambers; and the second daughter died in a madhouse. Under previous Governments some money was awarded to the family; and the amendment moved by the Baron de Janze in the debate on the finances was for the restoration of the 54,585t. of which the mail had been roboed, and which were levied on the property of Lesurques, together with interest since 1790. The case was gone into at length by M. de Janze. It was admirably seconded by M Clary, who expressed himself deeply interested in it from the fact that the murder had been committed about the avenue leading to his father's house. They were both supported by M. Julie Favre in a speech of which it will be sufficient to Bay that 113 deputies caught the contagion of courage from his words, and even with the eye of M. de Morny (who thought the affair a bore, and doubted the competency of the Chamber, &c.,) upon them, voted against the Government Commissioner, M. de Parieu. M. de Parieu side du the subject like a lawyer, anxious to prevant the Legislative Corps from establishing a troublesome precedent, and he relied on the opinion of MM. Zangiacomi and Simeon of the Council of State in former days, who did not implicitly believe in the innocence of Lesurques. This special pleading, however, was swept away by M. Jules Favre, and the House voted, only, it is true by, a majority of one, that the amendment should by sent back to the Finance Commission for considera-

If Egance possessed a limited monarchy, no doubt neither the Exchequer nor the Legislative Chamber could pretend to disturb the decision of a Court of justice, which the junction of Learners has been justice, it is the iunocence of Lesurques has been admitted. It fact of small portions of the indemnity having the case, which would be impossible, as the parties chiefly interested have long passed away, but to remove the infamy which an ignominious death still fixes on the surviving relatives of the victim. The Emperor had an opportunity of

tion.

But should there be still any doubt about the inno-cence of Leavigues, there can be mone of the propriety of restoring to his descendants the property

of which they have been robbed by a legal iniquity.
The Giornale di Roma publishes the decree of the PARIS: May 10 .- In to-day's sitting of the Sacred Congregation of the Index of the 25th of April, by which among other works all the pamphlets on the Liturgical question of Lyons, in opposition to the authority of the Holy See, and savoring of Gallicanism, have been put on the list of prohibited works, and the treatises on Spiritism, by Allan Kardek, and on the invocation of Mediums, have the same fate. The question regarding the Liturgy, of Lyons will, it is considered certain, be shortly settled satisfactorily, as the whole busicess is noteriously monie. by the Imperial Government, ever anxious to diminish as much as in it lies the devotion of the French Clergy to the Holy See, and foster the latent spirit of Gallicanism, which in past times worked such fearful ill in France, and which it is doing its best to revive. The signatures to the petition are however very far below the number: assigned by the Revolutionary journals, and many of those having been appended in perfect good faith by simple Cures, whose last idea is resistance to Rome, will infallibly be withdrawn now that Rome has spoken. The tone of the protestation containing an account of the visit of the delegates to the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli, and Mgr. Bartolini, has been triumphantly produced by the Italie and other anti-Catholic papers; and no wonder, for its whole tone is so utterly offensive and disloyal, that the source of inspiration can scarcely be donbted to be identical with that which suppressed the Conference of St. Vincent of Paul and permitted the spoliation of the Holy See in Umbria and the Marches in 1860. BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, May 10 .- The Catholic Conservative party, that is, the party of order and strict adherence to the constitutional principles laid down and solemnly swore to in the Congress of 1831, is on the qui vive, and seem determined to suffer no longer the usurnation and tyranny of Masonic exclusive liberalism. This exclusive liberalism is quite a different thing from the constitutional liberalism of 1831. The former means nothing else than absolute, tyrannic, revolutionary, anti-Christian Government; the latter quite the reverse, for it excludes no one, is tolerant towards all, and dreads and bates despotism in what ever shape, above all Masonic revolutionary despotism. Though, like England, in a civil, political point of view, it has deprived the Clery of all exceptional privileges, put them in the eye of the law on equal footing with the rest of the citizens, still it has at the same time guaranteed to them as sacred and inviolable the same rights and liberties as all the members of the State enjoy. Now the order of the day as regards exclusive liberalism perverts and reverses all this; it declares, without the least disguise implacable war with the Catholic Clergy, war a oulrance with the liberty of conscience and the liberty of worship of the Catholic population of the coun-

At Ghent there exists, or, by this time rather, has existed, the Hospice of St. Jacques, formerly called the old Hospice Goetals, charitably founded six centuries ago by our pious Catholic ancestors for feeble old age and infirmity, venerable and venerated for its its antiquity, and still more so for the truly noble and merciful purpose to which it was dedicated. It is being pulled down and levelled with the ground by the exclusive Liberals, for no other palpable reason than that it was a Catholic Institution, and under the direction and management of Catholic piety. The satanic angels of destruction intend favouring the Beguines - a pious institution peculiar to Belgium -with the same philanthropic process of battery and erasion. Both the Grand and Petit Beguinage will soon disappear and be among the things that were. Fuit Ilium, unless the gauche, the scourge, and ruthless Vandalism of Belgium be speedily expelled from the seat of power. Possibly in a future communication I may send you a brief historic account of the singular institution of the Beguinas, established, it seems, in no other county except Belgium and Holland, but in the latter it has been already suppress-

The second session of the General Assembly of Catholics will take place this year again in the diocesan Petit Seminaire of Maliues, from Monday the 29th of August to the following Saturday, September the 3rd. The tickets of admission will be ten francs each like last year, and should be taken the day before at latest, at the Petit Seminaire. Some introduction from some Clergyman, or well known lay Catholic,

The programme of the session states that the general assembly will be divided into five sections:-1st. Religious Works, Home and Foreiga Missions; 2nd. Charitable Works; 3rd. Christian Instruction and Education; 4th Christian Art; 5th. Religious Freedom, Associations, Publications, International Correspondence, and miscellaneous matters. The questions relating to religious works which are to be submitted to the Congress of 1864, are; 1. The statement of the position of the Catholic Church in various countries, following as much as possible the indications of the programme drawn up Malines Assembly for the formation of Catholic statistics. 2. By what means can Laymen contribute to revive and sustain the Catholic Faith, confirm the population in the observance of religious precepts and resist invasion of anti-religious doctrines. Pilgrimages are powerful means of reviving and keeping up the faith and piety of Catholics. can be done to re-establish, extend and assist them? 4. What measures should be taken to make known and propagate among laymen the institution and forms of religious associations (as for instance, third Orders, the Society of St. Francis Xavier, the Society of the Holy Family) which meet above all the wants of the most numerous class of the Catholic population? The Religious Congregations and Orders being sharply criticised and assailed by Protestants and freethinkers, point out the best means of confuting such criticism, dissipating such prejudices, and rendering such assaults of no avail. We cannot dwell on the programme of the other questions which relate to the works of charity, Christian economy, instruction, literature and art, which are important. We shall only add that this year will be in Malines, about the same time as the Congress, an exhibition of objects of Christian art, ancient and modern, which will last from the 30th of August to the 25th of September, and a competition to which artists of all countries will be admit-

The Madrid Epoca says Spain will appoint a representative to Mexico as soon as the Emperor Maxi-milian shall have notified the Spanish Government

f his accession to the throne. There can be but little doubt that while Spain is making unexampled progress in material improve mont, her Government is now, to a degree unknown since the death of Ferdinand, under the influence of a priesthood more reactionary than any priesthood in Europe. - Times Cor.

ITALY. PIEDMONT. - The King of Sardinia has had an attack of apoplexy, and the speculations as to the future of Italy in case of his death offer a far more unpleasant prospect for the future than anything hanging on the life of our venerated Pontiff. Grant that he be soon gathered to his predecessors, the Pa- Dr. Lewis Planeta has committed a great crime in pacy remains intact,—Le Pape est mort - Vive la the eyes of the enemies of the Church; he refused Pape !- but with Victor Emmanuel departs the last to hear the confession of a judge, until he had ob-bond that binds the Revolution to anything resembling | tained the necessary dispensation, in order to grant bond that binds the Revolution to anything resembling order or monarchy. The Mazzinian journals careful y avoid any reference to the future reign of Prince Humbert and never mention him as the heir or prince bereditary, but only as ' the son of Victor Emmanuel.' gaining greatly in popularity by himself redressing To his father they conceive themselves bound to a Only one attendant has been allowed him. The the wrong done by a tormer Government, for, as I certain extent, but to the House of Savoy in general Piedmontess persecution appears, indeed to be on have said, no story is better known among the mass- they make no secret of their indifference, or their ines than the sad one of Lesurques and his children .- tention of founding a Mazzinian republic in case of Pontifical state which has been invaded. At the

entire silence of Garibaldi, and his never once pronouncing the name of his Royal master, the soldier of Palestro, whose praises he was once so fond of of sounding, is a most ominous sign, and as such is remarked on by the Discussions and other, paper. The hero of Aspromonte is, however expected to vis it Turin next month, which does not appear as if the story of his disembarkation at Ancons were worth much. Kossuth has been recently in Milan, and an address of his, inciting the Hungarian soldiers to desert, has been seized in Verona. How soon may such a policy be carried home to us, and who could be surprised if in case of a war this odious system of suborning the soldier from his duty were tried, and with effect, among the Irish element of the British army? It would be well if princes hereditary of other countries than Italy would look narrowly at the true scope and inevitable consequence of their folly in encouraging the first nascent symptoms of a revolutionary era, and count the cost their future will have to pay. The noble conduct of Her Majesty the Queen of England, in the late disgraceful mania, will add another title to the feelings of devoted loyalty with which she is regarded by her Catholic subjects; among whom it may yet be, when the folly and wickedness of her Ministers have brought the curse of anarchy to her own shores, that her House will find their truest and most certain defenders. Papists and Malignants stood by the Crown when it 'hung on a bush' two hundred years ago, and will be the last to fail it now-more especially as it is worn by one whose virtues, courage and goodness have raised the feeling of loyalty to a more personal sentiment than has been the lot of any sovereign of the House of Hanover. - Cor. of the Tublet.

A correspondent in the Siecle, writing to that jour nal from Turin on the 2nd inst., says :- " For the last few days Garibaldi has been no longer spoken of by his friends as the emissary of the National Revolution, ready to embark in any enterprise at the head of his volunteers, but as the leader of a great constitutional party which accepts. the struggle on the standpoint of the Constitution and the existing laws. In a word, Garibaldi and his friends aspire to power; they openly decisee they wish to be Ministers, not for the purpose of falling asleep amid the sweets of power, but in order to remain there long enough to have at their disposal the Italian army, and to direct it against Austria. Bear in mind that we are on the eve of the general elections, and that the attitude of Garibaldi and his friends is thus clearly defined only to influence those elections. In a word, Garibaldi becomes the leader of a Parliamentary Left, hitherto divided and without a head. The new Garibaldian party has a year to do its work in. It hopes that that year will suffice to gain for it a sufficient majority in the country. The other parties are much disturbed by this fresh declaration of policy. The Garicaldian party, sincerely anxious to keep within the limits of the Constitution, and giving guarantees of patience to the democracy, may exert immense influence, for half of Italy is already with it. The Ministry is at a loss how to act towards it. Ought it to treat this new party gently or holdly attack it? There is one Minister among the members of the Cabinet, a Diplomatist and Statesman, who is very nearly converted to Garibaldi. Under any circumstances, whether Garibaldism be opposed or accepted by the majority, it will form a considerable and influencial Parliamentary body."

The Society of St Vincent de Paul, and the St. Peter's Pence have been violently attacked in the Turin Parliament by several honorable members; and one of them, Signr Siccoli, has accused the Ministers of legal squeamishness in not preventing the Faithful from indulging in these pious works, while the said Ministers had so little scruples in other respects. Signor Siccoli instanced the extra legal expense of 52,000l a year for bribing the press; of 20l. a day for falsified correspondences addressed to the provincial journals; of the extra legal free transmission of dispatches granted to the Stefani agency on condition of giving only dispatches controlled by the Home Minister. Finally, he read a manifesto of the Pre-fect of the Basilicata, giving great praise to a detachment of soldiers and volunteers who, after killing ? so called Brigands, paraded their heads in triumph, on the point of the bayonet, in all the surrounding villages

The Minister, Signor Peruzzi, answered that he had subjected the Society of St. Vincent to the closest surveillance, and that he hoped, sooner or later that some illegal act on its part would enable him to dissolve it. But as nothing against the existing laws had hitherto been done by its members, he invited the deputies to propose a law which would enable him to suppress the Society legally!

The Court of Assizes of Reggio has condemned the Bishop of Guastalla to 60t five and eight months' imprisonment for having censured in a Pastoral let ter certain laws and institutions of the Piedmontese

We read in the Bien Public :- The Putriotta Cattolico, the excellent journal of M Casoni, which has scarcely been established two months has had the honor of being seized for the third time on Sunday last. The reason of this event was the publication in its columns of the list of bishops and of priests who had been prosecuted, exiled, and imprisoned in the Kingdom of Italy. It says, to speak the truth, the step which has been taken against us, does not leave us wholly without consolation. The Government has seized upon our issue, because it begins to be ashamed of its acts, and is no longer willing that they should be laid before the public. In the article which is the subject of the charge made against us we had attacked no law, we had only stated facts, facts which are authentic, irrefragable, and undeniable. We were seized, therefore, because the Government blushes at the facts in question. God be praised! Is not shame the first step towards repentance? Who knows? Let us hope.'

The welcome telegraphic intelligence of the release of Monsignor Arnaldi, Archbishop of Spoleto, led us to hope for a momen, that the Piedmontese had abandoned their mania for prosecution, either from interested motives and political reasons, or in obedience to orders from abroad. But this hope soon vanished, for another telegram has informed us of the arrest of his Eminence Cardinal Morichina bishop of Jesi. Forced to set at liberty an Arch bishop of the Pontifical state, the blockheads indem-nify themselves by laying sacrilegious hands on a cardinal of Holy Church. The pretext for this arrest is unknown. According to the Ancona correspondent of the Osservatore Romano, the Government, having recently sent and seized two Canons of the Cathedral of Jesi, seventy years old, may very probably have extended to the bishop the accusations made against them. One of these Canons, D Juseph Grassi, pesitentiary and professor at the theological college, being warned in time, made his escape : the other Dr. Lewis Planeta, who was ministering to a dying person at the hospital, found on his return to his house, two police agents. After subjecting him to a long examination, the agents, finding nothing against him, withdrew with many polite speeches of reassurance. They had hardly lett, when, as a proof of the sincerity of their assurances. the Carabineers burst into the house, Isid bands on the venerable old man, and led him off to prison. him absolution. There is, therefore, reason to beheve that the Cardinal Bishop shares in the responsibility of this refusal. He has been taken to An cons and thrown into the prison of Santa Pelagia. the increase, especially in those provinces of the

anything happening to the present King, an event above-mentioned town of Jesi, the authorities had such a case sure to be withdrawn. The Monarchia which his extender plethoric habit and the vicious. the hardined to give, a retrospective effect, to the life he leads render more than probable ere long. The royal placet and to deprive of his post in the Cathedral a functionary, named by the Oardinal. A young member of the seminary, beneficiary canon of a col-legiate Oburch, has been forcibly torn from his stu-dies and his functions, and has been attached to a regiment. Two churches of the Bunedictines havebeen suppressed and the religious, have been dispersed. The cometery has been desecrated, by the interment of Protestants.—Correspondence de Rome. The moral corruption promoted by the Piedmon-

tese Government has reached such a pitch in Italy that the Democratic Unitary Society of Leghorn has passed the following resolutions on the 13th ulti-

Considering that the people has in vain endeavoured to redeem its liberty without honesty of

Ootsidering that these are continually offended by the publication of obscene books, prints, and pictures, whereby youth acquire the germ of corruption and degradation :

Considering that the Government and the Municipalities, while it is their duty to promote public, morality and to accustom the people to honesty, which is at once the supreme want and hope of safety in the present time, leave unpunished the offences condemned by the Penal Code as offences against pudicity;

Considering that things have come to the pass that a political journal which has the appearance of being on the Government and Ministerial side, and, as is called in common language, on the moderate side, the Gazetta del Popolo of Florence inserts in its public advertisements the notice of sale of the obscene book entitled: Life, adventures and gallantries of the Chevallier de Faublas,' by Louvet, which book, like so many others of equal infamous character are being sold in our town with as much publicity as impunity, in violation of the 302nd article of the existing Penal Code;

The Society deplores these facts recommends to the Italian youth not to yield to the allurements of vice, and addresses itself to the men in power, loudly telling them with the consciousness of fulfilling a duty, 'The corruption of morals is undoing

Italy!'
Finally it resolves that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Home Minister, to the President of the Chamber of Deputies to the Prefect and to the Mayor of our town.

Rous.-The latest news from Rome, received by ourselves, reported favourably of the health of the Holy Father up to the 14th inst. A Turin paper, the Opinion, professes to have received news two days later in a contrary sense, but the Piedmontese Liberal Press has long ago forfeited all claim to be believed upon its word .- Tublet.

A despatch has reached Rome since I wrote the last sentence, stating that Carainal Morichini has been released by the intervention of France, and another from Naples brings the news of the death of Padre Mancivalli in prison, in consequence of the hardshins and ill-treatment he has been subjected to for the refusal to administer the Sacraments to excommunicated persons without retractation.

We read in the Bien Public :- 'We have mentioned that Russia had protested against the words uttered by His Holmess at the Propaganda in favour of Poland. The reply of the Cardinal Secretary of State to the diplomatic reclamations addressed by the Russian charge d'affaires will have been,according to the Memorial Deptomatique, in substance as follows: that the speech of the Sovereign Pontiff was an impromptu one, for which nobody 'was prepared; that, consequently, no shorthand writer had been able to attend in order to fu nish a verbatim report; that he (the Cardinal) would be perfectly willing to comply with the request of the Russian Legation, if the Pope would consent to nictate his own words from memory, but that even in this case he could not answer for it that Pius IX. would remember word for word the whole of a speech which had been extemporised under feelings of holy emotion. While making these reservations in respect of the form of the discourse in question. Cardinal Antonelli holdly. claimed for the Pope the right to raise his voice in order to stigmatise the persecutions and humil'ations for which the Church is constantly a mark in Russia It is said that in consequence of this explanation the Russian charge d'affaires has thought proper to refer to his Government, and to await his instructions before taking any further step.

Kingdom of Naples .-- There are at this moment under process in the city of Naples alone, four Bi- 1852, and not to be justified in discussing any other shops, twenty-five Monks, twenty-five parish Priests, combination that may be entirely independent of seven Friers, three Prelates, the Vicar-General, eleven Priests without official cures, four Monsignori, and five Preachers of Missions, all accused of refusing to betray the trust committed to them, and sympathies with the past government. A recent publication of an officer in the service of Piedmont, Comte de St. Junoz, namely, 'The Brigandage on the Roman frontier,' is a complete testimony to the character of the Reaction, and as such a most valuable confession. He completely admits the fact of the enmity of the entire population, and the number less severities perpetrated by the Italian troops on the peasantry of the Abruzzi, Merra di Lavoro, and Aqui ano; and in fact, writes the history of the forcivle occupation of a conquered province by an invading army. I have often mentioned to you the entire absence of disguise on the part of Piedmontese officers as to the means employed to carry out their master's ends; and the present work is a case in point. I shall probably send you some extracts from it in a few days. The dungeons of San Francisco and the Viccaria are now full to overflowing, and caunot receive another inmate in consequence of the recent arrests. From the Southern provinces the state of matters continues as deulorable as ever. Ransoms of liberal proprietors (the Royalists are never meddled with) are the order of the day, and the Syndic of Palopoli has just been restored to his affiicted family and fellow citizens nearly dead with fright, but otherwise uninjured, on payment of 26, 000 ducats, twelve high crowned bats, a stone of linen, a hundred vards of cloth, and ten gold watches Lamarmora reports the conditions of the Terra di Lavoro as most unsatisfactory, armed bands scouring the country in every direction; 50 Reactionaries entering and occupying a village the other day only a few minutes after he had left it with his stuff while on a tour of military inspection. The prison of Catanzaro is another of the most noted 'Inferni' of regenerated Italy, and the typhus fever has broken out amongst its miserable inmates in consequence of over-crowding, and is speedily thinning the numbers, in a way equally satisfactory and economical. 'Six feet of land for a grave' will cost Victor Emmanuel less than the enormous staff of gaolers and policemen he is obliged to maintain and pay out of the exhausted revenues of Italy.

It will be gratifying to all lovers of Reactionary battues to place on record that peasant shooting has recommenced in good earnest in the Regno; at Benevento the general sport has been excellent, and in the Capitanata the National Guard and Colonne Mobile have bagged several brace this week. Add to this the fact of the Carabineers having arrested sixty young girls at Mismileri and the surrounding towns, all of whom have been consigned to the common prison of Pulermo, to answer for their brothers or lovers retractory to the conscription, and the arrests of 73 landed proprietors of Terra di Lavoro for complicity with the Reaction, and your readers will see that the season so far, if not all that could be desired, has been on the whole a fair one. The state of Sicily is perfect anarchy - commerce utterly at a stand still, travelling so unsafe as to be impossible the country scoured by armed bands, and the discontent at its height. No man dare invest capital or cultivate his land to the usual pitch, because there exists a mural certainty of insurrection all over the island in case of war, the few troops which now maintain public security to a certain extent, being in 1 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

Italiana, a very liberal though moderate paper, is foremost in making this statement, and in complaining bitterly that in spite of the taxes paid being more than doubled since, the reign of the Bourbons, the public security has diminished in proportion, and states that the desire for a return of the old dynasty. is making progress, and the Sicilians, always pretty difficult to govern, are ten times more so now that: they find they have saddled on themselves a race and an administration far more alien to their customs and prejudices than ever were the Neapolitans, and who have get themselves against anything like a local element in the executive. All the Police is Piedmontese, the Sicilians being sent north-all the old magistracy set aside for prefects and sub-prefects, fresh from Peru zzi's bureau, and utterly ignorant of the very peculiar conditions of Sicily. D'Onde's Reggio has just earned a title to the gratitude of all Catholics by his defence of the rights of forty poor Benedictine nuns expelled from this country without any means of support. What is here a single will soon be an universal case, and the destruction of the Religious Orders will be the last straw that the Neapolitan camel is likely to bear. The feeling in Sicily is very strong, and a resistance to the decree is fully. expected by the journals of Government itself .- Cor of Tablet. The Morning Post is furious because the King of

Naples does not rest satisfied with the usurpation of his dominions by Victor Emmanuel, and on Wednesday discharged a whole battery of abuse at His Majesty and his uncle, the Count Trapani; not forgetting to vilify the Pope and the Papal Government en passant for an alleged complicity with the socalled 'brigandage' in the Neapolitan territories. We suppose it is not necessary to defend the King and his family from the charge of doing all they can to make the usurper feel that his purloined throne is not a bed of roses. Why should they not use every energy of which they are capable to recover a throne that was taken away by the foulest fraud and treachery, in which, as Garibaldi has informed the world, the British Government and the British fleet, under the Admiral Mundy, played so infamous a part? Why should they calmly acquiesce in a robbery which grates upon the feelings of the Neapolitan people? That the people of Naples are hostile to the Sardinian usurpation needs no better proof than the existence of that very brigandage which Lord Palmerston's own organ so ferociously denounces. If the 'brigands' were not favored by the population how could they hold their ground for so many years against the whole force of the butcher Cialdini and the sanguinary laws which he has had a hundred thousand soldiers to enforce? The atrocities committed by that miscreant and the Piedmontese military authorities in the Two Sicilies surpass in brutality and cruelty anything we ever heard of except the abominations of John Clauding Beresford in the flogging house at Dublin, in 1798 and 1803. Yet the 'brigandage' cannot be put down. Why? Evidently because it identified with the feelings of the nation. As to the abuse of the Ministerial paper upon the Pope and His Holiness's Government, that is so ordinary a matter that we consider it beneath contempt. It is the Post's vocation to libel, revile, and calumniate the Holy See, For this it is subsidised by Lord Palmerston, who nevertheless commands the allegiance and support of most of the Liberal representatives Catholic Ireland .- Weekly Register.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Vienna, May 18. - The Oesterreichsche Zeitung of this evening proposes that the sittings of the Uonference should be transferred to Brussels, on account of the insults offered to Germany by the English Parliament and the press of London, which city it considers not to be neutral.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 18 - Ober Postumts Zeitung of to day publishes a telegram from Vienna, stating that in yesterday's sitting of the Conference Austria and Prussia demanded a complete autonomy of the Duchies, their personal union with Denmark material guarantees, and especially the maintenance of the point of view held by the Federal Diet on the succession question. This latter poin: induced Baron von Beust to give in his adhesion to the proposal of the Plenipotentiaries. It is asserted that Russia is not averse to this proposition.

Berlin, May 19. - In a note addressed by Herr von Bismark, on the 14th instant, to Count Bernstorff, the Minister at the end of the same declares the Prussian Government to be completely free from all obligations that might be deduced from the treaty of that treaty.

Herr von Bismark continues :-It is a natural consequence of political relations

that the solution of the question is of European importance, and that endeavours should be made to effect this, conjointly with the other great Powers. This position was the only one recognised by the

Government in the concluding sentence of its declaration of 31st January.

The sole task of the Conference is conjointly to

search for, and deliberately upon, the means whereby a solution of the question may be arrived at. Copenhagen, May 17.-The Prussians have refused to pay for the necessaries of life during the ar-

mistice. The Dagblad demands the resumption of the blockade as a reprisal for the breach of the armis-POLAND.

LEIPSIC, May 13. - The Ojezuzjna of to-day announces that 10 Poles have recently been hanged and five shot in the government of Augustowo by order of General Bolaklanof.

The Post of Wednesday gives the following letter from Cracow:-'The sudden arrival in this city of Count Mensdorf Pouilly has had the the effect of imparting activity to the zeal of the local authorities in their campaign against the Polish element in Galicia. The last females arrested were the Countess Maria Taruowska and the Countess Zaluska, grandniece of Thaddeus Kosciusko, the most illustrious patriot of ancient Poland. The governor-general declares that he will adopt the most severe measures to make them confes their complicity, with the National Government. The men are not treated any better. M. Renikowski, the eminent deputy of the Berlin Parliament, who has been detained for ten months in an unwholesome cell, without having undergone any interrogation, is dying of an affection of the lungs. General Kruzewski, formerly in the Belgian service, but since settled in Galicia, for several years, is also ill and deprived of any assistance from his family. Lastly Genesal Count Joseph Zeluska, a veteran of the First Empire, has been torn from the works of art and history to which he was devoting the remainder of his life. A companion of Napoleon I, he was engaged in analysing and describing with talent the wars and combats of which he had been a witness. His interrogatory commenced on the 27th ult. in the criminal priscn of Przemsyl. The following is an official report of the extraditions published by the German journal of Oracow :- '275 inhabitants of the kingdom delivered up to the Russian authorities (the journal takes care to add that 46 were handed over by constraint); 359 expelled probably to France; 215 sent for fixed residence to Konogsgratz in Bohemis, and 80, belonging to different nations, sent to their respective countries.

PROCEASTINATION.—Why put off your cure? If you are suffering with the Dyspensia, Liver Complaint, or Weakaess of the Digestive Organs, do not delay, but resort at once to the use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. We positively and unbest-tatingly say, they will cure you as they have done with thousands before you. For sale by all drug-

gists and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NORSE. Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity, of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in cases of DYSENTERY and DIARR-HGA IN UHILDREN, whether it arises from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany the bottle. None Genuine unless the facilimits of CURTIS & PERKINS, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle- Office, 48 Dey Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London. June, 1864.

A FRIEND IN NEED - Is a friend indeed! That's a fact. It has been said that man's best friend is money : but we know of something better, 'Henry's Vermont Liniment, because it cures the pain that gold will fail to do. A single bottle that costs but 25 cents may save you a Doctor's Bill of twenty five dollars. Every family should have a bottle at hand in case of accidents. It will quell a raging toothache in ten minutes. There is nothing better for burns, bruises, lameness, cholic, griping, &c., &c.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. May 20.

kept always at hand to be ready in season and outs Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, of season, like a faithful sentinel ever on the watch and Saturday, at SEVEN oclock, P.M., stopping, to ward off the attacks of an unscrupulous foe. Price only 25 cts. See advertisement in another Rivers, and Batiscan:

Montreal C. E. May 20.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting rosiness and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums. As there are imitations which possess none of these properties, care must be taken to purchase Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the famous South American Perfume and Cosmetic.

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

M. O'GORMAN,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, under the Style and Firm of SHANNON & BROTHER, has been Dissolved by mutual consent.

Referring to the above, the Subscriber will continue the Bosiness of the late Firm, under the name and

128 Commissioner Street;

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

age with which he has been favored, the Subscriber hopes that for the future by strict attention to business to mer't a continuance.

NEIL SHANNON.

A. & D. SHANNON. GROCERS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

MONTREAL,

naica Spirita, Syrups, &c., &c. well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.

May 19, 1864.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the

GLASGOW DRUG HALL. 268 Notre Dame Street.

CAMPHOR.

1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE

HORSFORD'S

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places -- Mesars. M'Gibbou's, English's, Dufresne & M'Garity's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's

COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do. 28 and 25 od JAHARTE, Druggist. Montreal, April 21.

February 1, 1864. 12m.



RICHELIEU COMPANY

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS.

RUNNING BETWEEN

MONTREAL & QUEBEC,

EHT GKA 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 RICHELIEU COMPANYS STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as

STEAMER MONTREAL,

Capt. P. E. Cotte,

Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., storping, going and returning, at the Ports of Soret, 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.

Capt. Jos. DUVAL.

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Berthier, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut), Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

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 o'clack, P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA,

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

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock, P.M. stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracceur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antone, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloul, 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.

STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Roy,

Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assumption, All debts due to, or by the late Firm will be set- as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR a Rheumatism which tled by NEIL SHANNON, 128 Commissioner Street. o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday at THREE had settled in my limbs o'clock, P M, stopping, going and returning, at and for which blessing Boucherville, Varennes, St Paul, L'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption for Montreal or Monday at SEVEN I feel grateful. 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.

Will leave the Jacques Curtier Wharf, for Terrebonne, at follows :- On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE O'clock, P M; stopping, going and returning, at Bout de L'Isle and Lachinaie; returning will leave Terrebonne for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Satur-

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office-

No. 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE.

General Manager. Richelieu Company's Office, ¿

Montreal, May 2nd, 1864.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this

branch. 1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-

derate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances of

fected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers :-

Ist. The Guarantee of an ample Carital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.

2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in xistence.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

्त्र भारता स्थापुरा स्वरूप स्थापिता है

N. H. DOWNS'

ELIXIR.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC

tion.

Use it for

COUGHS,

COLDS.

This old, time-tried,

standard remedy still maintains its popular-

ity. When all others

have proved mefficient,

the Elixir slone con-

tinues to give satisfac-

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 ge-

neral favorite. Many

have made it, what it

FAMILY MEDICINE

For as more than

half the diseases to

which flesh is heir,

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 band; and by its

timely use save hun-

drecs of dollars that

would otherwise be swallowed up in dis-

This popular medi-

cine is no longer an

experiment. Thous-

ands of people who

have used it, bear wit-

ness to its superior ex.

cellence as a Liciment

and a Pain-Killer.-Full directions accom-

pany each bottle. It

TOOTH-ACHE.

HEADACHE,

SORE THROAT,

LUMBAGO,

&c., &c.,

and may be used in-

CHOLIC and COLDS.

CHOLERA MORBUS,

BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHŒA,

&c., &c.

Much might be said

WIND CHOLIC,

BURNS, SCALDS,

may be used for

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

BRUISES and

ternally for

SWELLINGS.

meval cause.

really is a

ASTHMA,

CROUP.

A CERTIFICALE A MILLION.

An Old Physician's Testimony.

READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858. Although I do not

like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confi-dence; that medicine

is Rev. N. Downs' Ve-

DOWN getable Balsamic El-I have used it my-self with the very best success, and now when Š everlam troubled with a Cough or Cold, I in-E variably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suf-XIR fering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as e re-

liable article. lam satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N.H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly

J. B. WOODWARD, M D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

Street, Waterbury, Vt.

charging Doctors' fees. Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout

PRICE- 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co.,

Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main

HENRY'S

ERMON LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messra. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Lini-

ment has cured me of

T. QUESNEL.

South Granby, C.W. Chemist. Montreal. Sir-I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, baving accidently got a nee dle run under ber fiuger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few

minutes.

Yours very respectfolly, W. GIBSON.

HENR

Ĭ Montreal, RMON

of its remedial proper-ties and magical effects, but the immited space of this Adver-LINIMENT tisement will only admit of a general sumplaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for af-

mary. It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its offeration, and more effectual than any other similar medicine.

ful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhan, Cho lic and all Bowel Comnlaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout

PRICE-25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO..

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, O.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.
Jan. 22., 1864.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 16th inst, TRAINS

BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond, \ 8.40 A.M. and Intermediate Stations..... Mail Train for Portland, stopping over 3.45 P.M.

night at Island Pond...... Mail Train for Quebec, with Sleeping } 10.15 P.M. Car attached, CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at Accommodation Train for Kingston & ? 10.00 A.M intermediate Stations, at...

Night Express (with sleeping car at) tached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at.....

4.30 P.M

Managing Director May 12, 1864.

Accommodation Train for Brockville, ?

and intermediate Stations, at

WILD CHERRY

WISTAR'S BALSAM

Has been used for nearly

HALF A CENTURY.

With the most astonishing success in Curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing,

THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

Including even CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, how ever slightly developed, of the above symptoms - a neglect of which might WI OF REAL lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue The power of the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great

gled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe

to beal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered. CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the

Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen,—Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I and alew filen steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the bappiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-

Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it .- Yours, P. GUITTE.

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyucinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN

CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen-

JOS. TANNER.

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Oberry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitat-ingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston,

Proprietors.

SADLIER & CO'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.—With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalities, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle, 12mc, 12th Jan. Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo, cloth, 75c. The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the different seasons and festivals of the Christian year

with a large number of Miscellaneous. Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School should be without it.

ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

GUIDE for CATHOLIO YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

THE HERMIT of the ROOK. A Tale of Cashel.

By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16me, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1,35. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER

BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life .-Elegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages. Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt, \$1,50; imit., full gilt, \$1,75; clasp, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2,50; morocco extra clasp, 5,00; morocco extra, beveled, 3,00; moroc-

co extra, beveled, clasp, 3,50; morocco extra, paneled, 5,00. THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts; embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 88 cts.

The Oheap Edition of this is the best editio

of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aide to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr Cummings, Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr John M Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cts cloth, 50 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD: or, How Girls Live. Tale by Miss Sarah M Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35.

(SECOND EDITION)

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE on the ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Biessed Virgin; also, True Devotion to her. By JMP Heaney, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended St. Francis of Sales' Devout Mathod of Hearing Mass.' Memorare, accompa-nied with some remarks; The Stations, or Holy Way of the Cross, &c, &c. 18mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt, SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862.

12mo, cloth, \$1,00.

THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J Sadlier, 19 cts. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev F X Weninger, D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1,25.

NOW READY, Chateaubriund's Celebrated Work.

THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Ohristians at Rome. By Viscount de Chateaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1,25 cloth gilt. 1.75. A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the

Enricest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T D M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth, \$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3 50.
TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardina Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1,00.

NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo, cloth, \$1,50.

The Cottage and Parlor Library. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadiler, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1,00. 2. Elinor Preston; or. Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs J Sadher. 10mu, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1,00.

Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America.— By Mrs J Sudlier. 10mo, clott, 75 cents; gilt 1,00.

The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution.
Translated from the French. By Mrs J Sadlier 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1,00 Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs J Sadlier; with a Portrait 16mo, cloth, 1,00; gilt edges, 1,30

Catholic Youth's Library. . The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 ets; gilt adges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales,

From the French; by Mrs Sadlier; 18mo, cloth 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. 3. The Vendetta, and other Tales. From the-French. By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

4. Father Sheeby. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38-cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts.

5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the

5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the Reign of James the First. By Mrs J Sadlier.—18mo, cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21c.
6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Christian Forgiveness. A Tale of the Reign of Philip II. and other Tales. Translated from the French.
By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 500 paper, 21 cts.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS.

MARSHAL'S great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results.

Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a ciergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest. TERMS-The work will be published in two Sve

volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5 balf morocoo, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the pub lisher as soon as possible.

FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By Jo Francis! Maguire, M P, author of Rome and M Rulers. 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth \$1.66.

OPEN YOUR EYES .- To the fact that Patent Medicines are doing more good in the country than most people are willing to admit. What a solace it is to know that, when disease makes a sudden and unforseen attack, you have a remedy at hand, a family physician in the house as it were. Such is 'N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir,' that ought to be

golumu. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER.

NOTICE.

NEIL SHANNON, ALEXANDER SHANNON

style of NEIL SHANNON, as Wholesale and Recail GROCER, WINE and SPIRIT Merchant, at the OLD STAND,

Returning his sincere thanks for the long patron-

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

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, Ja-

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

Benallack's, Douglas', Wellington Street, Mullip & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building. Finest KEROSENE OIL, 38 '6d per gallon.

STEAMER EUROPA. Capt. J. B. LABELLE,

STEAMER THREE RIVERS,

Capt. ROBT. NELSON,

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. Frs. LAMOUREUX,

STEAMER LETOILE. Captain P. E. MALHOIT,

day at SIX o'clock, A.M.

Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy ROYAL to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoes summer com-

> fections of the head. -I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN.

Testimony from Hon.

Judge Smith:

tief from it.

Montreal Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & have found great re-SMITH.

A Single Teaspoon-

Proprietors,

C. J. BRYDGES

Asthma, and every affection of

complaints is well known; so g the good it has performed, and s the popularity it has acquired. In this preparation, besides it tues of the Oherry, there are con-gled with it other ingredients value, thus increasing its val In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commin-

ledged as the remedy pur excellence.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co, - Gendemen - Several months since a little daughter of mine ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days were entirely good, and and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my reighbors, who have used it, and

in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Oberry, in my own peason and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par ex-cellence' for all disease of the throat and chest, and

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W.

would sincerely recommend it as such .- Yours, &c.,

ALFRED HOOKER. None genuine unless signed 'I: BUTTS on the

Dec. 24, 1863. Application

Montreal Van. 29, 1864: war steedart seels Web 48 C. W.

JUST RECEIVED, SECRET TA FURTHER SUPPLY OF

REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, IN PACKETS, 9d. EACH,

With full directions for use on each packet. Elies veil mest an ALSO,

A large Supply of FEEDING BOTTLES, INDIA BUBBER TEATS, & VIOLET POWDER boxes.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded; under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, with the purest Drugs and Chemicals, and at moderate charges.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, (ESTABLISHED 1859.)

Monueal, May 12.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG CATHOLIC desires a Situation as ORGANIST in or near the City. Address, Haydn, March 31, 1864.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late PATRIOK COX, in his lifetime of Her Majesty's Customs here, will fyle the same immediately in the office of O. J. DEVLIN, Notary; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to Mrs COX.

JOHN GILLIES, CHRISTOPHER EGAN, Executors. Montreal, 18th May, 1864.

L. DEVANY,

AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

hat large and commodious three-stor cut-stone milding—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 AUOTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS.

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 flatters 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, &. Se.,

THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale.

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

... March 27, 1863.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

The Le ading Perfume of the Age FROM FRESH-OULLED FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

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

NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY,

HYSTERIA,

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

BLOTOHES, SUN BURN FRECKLES, PIMPLES

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends reshress and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best den-tailing, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS. : Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-BAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornsmented label.

Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP. Wholesale Druggists, New York.

Device & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House)
Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold
at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal. Campbell, A. G Davidson, K Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J.A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H R Gray.

And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 20, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA; AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

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

Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

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

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

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of

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

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

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

Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-sion, 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, Pastor 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 Bit'ers is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly,
LEVI G. BEOK.

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. U. 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

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 recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flat-tering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS. J. M. LYONS.

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

LF Seware 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. 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. R. Jac. 14, 1864.

E. A. & G. B. MENERLY, West Troy, N. Y.

sions.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTER TAILOR

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

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE 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 BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of OEDAR. Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

March 24, 1864.

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

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

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

Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and

May 6, 1864.

CHS. LARIN.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

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

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

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

ADVOCATE, No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL. ADVOCATES, &c.,

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

N. DRIECOLL.

MONTREAL. H. J. CLARKE.

> J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MATT. JANNARD'S

NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE,

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,

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

TO LET,

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED

VARENNES WATERS

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

A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot

for the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities of the Province, will be granted on liberal conditions, and for any time that may be desired, to commence on the First of May next.

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

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

their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS, ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the MONTREAL,

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand : Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Hydrants,

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

Water Closets,

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY OLIMATE.

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

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

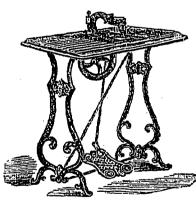
For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combi-nation of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other meines have completely failed, these extraordiners 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. Garduer, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'8

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL) Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars

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

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

Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces. C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. A LADY wishes for an engagement in a Family as GOVERNESS. She Teaches English, Piano and Singing. Would have no objection to take charge

of a country School.

Address - Mrs. W., TRUE WITNESS Office.

Montreal, Feb. 25, 1864.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN, MARY and ELIZA KELLY, formerly of the Parish of Brimlin, County Roscommon, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the year 1845 or '46. They sailed from Liverpool in the ship Virgin, bound to Quebec. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, Patrick Kelly, New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio U.S.-Canada papers please copy.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT CARPENTER & JOINER,

54 St. Antoine Street. Jobbing punctually attended to. Oct. 9. W. Steener 25 225

NOTICE.

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

MONTREAL,

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

Ornamental Glass, &c.

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

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

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

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

TERMS LIBERAL: Parties desirous of tasting the Wines may do so any day before the Sale, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening. Purchases may also be made in Bond, if required.

J. FOURNIER & CO. MJ-Orders, however extensive, promptly executed. March 24.

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 Palaca Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of 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 annerior even to its reputation. 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 stable compost, another portion with common kitchen sait, 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 noxious 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.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



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 boly rendered unhealthy by the beavy 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.

THE PERMANENT CURE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

It is the only genuine and original preparation for

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

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Ap-petite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections

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

of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious

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 blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to per-

sons 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 Gourt House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, seld at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co.,

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