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ROSE LEBLANC; OR,

THE TRIUMPH OF SINCEPLTY

CHAPTER V .- Continued .

The storm was still going on; the rain beating against the panes. The noise of the torrent increasing every moment. Henri came in at last. Supper was on the table.

'Well, sir,' said M. Dumont, 'perhaps you will have the kindness to inform me if I am to be at the expense of paying for a substitute."

No, father. I have drawn a good number, answered the young man, without raising his eyes from the plate which had been set before him.

The good bourgeois rubbed his hands, thrust them into his pocket, and walked about the room with a thoroughly happy expression of countenance. Then stopping opposite his niece, he said, ' You shall have a spleudid wedding dress, little girl. The best that can be found at M. Barton's. Won't she be pretty on her wedding day, Rose?' he smilingly added, and chucked her under the chin. 'Come now, children, as that business is settled, and we have something in hard for the wedding feast-ay, Rosy, the two hundred and eighty francs you said you wanted. girl-we must lose no time and get you married before the end or the month. To-morrow I shall speak to M. le Cure, and to get him to publish the names on Sunday. Come, Henri, what art thou thinking of, man? Jump up and give your bride a kiss.' The young man sat stock still, his head leaning on his hand. Rose was crying bitterly. 'What Joes all this mean?' cried M. Dumont angrily. 'Have you been quarrelling again? Come, let's have no more nonsense. I am tired of the child's play that is always going on between you two. Come, make it up, and behave like sensible people. What! no answer? Am I to understand there is something serious in all this? Oh, then, I can be serious too, I assure you. Sir, I shall give you up for ever. I shall turn you out of my house if you don't marry my niece.,

· It is not his fault, uncle, it is not his fault, cried Rose, clasping her hands. 'It is I who won't marry him.'

· Yau!' cried her uncle in such astonishment

that he seemed ready to drop.

' You!' re-echoed Babet, lifting ap her hands You don't mean that.'

But I do mean it, burst out Rose, worked up into a fit of exasperation. 'Il you care for a man you care for him, and if you don't you don't .-There is no use in marrying to be wretched ever afterwards, and I had a great deal rather not marry at all, than be made to accept a man against my will. I will not do it.'

'Hey day,' cried Babet. 'Did any body ever hear the like of that?'

'Henri!' roared out M. Dumont. 'Henri, speak! What does she mean? what does it all mean? Is this some foolish whim? some senseless love quarrel? Is she giving herself airs?-

Have not you made pretty speeches enough to her lately?" · She has taken a fancy to another man,' Heari coldly replied, and resumed his former at-

. Taken a fancy to another man! repeated M. Dumont, clenching his fist and striding up to Rose as if hardly able to command himself .-And what right have you to such fancies, Mademoiselle? How dare you dream of such a ting? I shall teach you to go and disgrace your-

Gently, gently, father, interposed Heuri, placing himself between the enraged M. Dumont the little stoop at the foot of the ved and sprin- of it? and his weeping niece.

she had been my own child. She has been made dream, and bursting out laughing she said,—much of, and petted and dressed like the daugh. Go to bed, go to bed, Aunt Babet. You will ters of the wealthiest tradesman in Pau, and she has now the audacity to stand up and tell me she will not marry you. I have a great mind this not,' muttered the good old lady between her very moment to turn her out of doors.

always understood things in their most literal sense. Then raising her voice she added, 'Not but that she would richly deserve it;' for Henri's deadly paleness and look of intense misery went to her heart far more than Rose's tears.

'May we mquire,' said M. Damont, in a constrained and ironical tone, may we be permitted to inquire who it is Mademoiselle has fallen in my shawl round my head, get into bed, and shut love with?

I never said I was in love with any body. Rose answered in a voice broken by her sobs ;but I like M. Andre Vidal, and he is coming to asleep, regardless of the romantic troubles of her propose for me, unless indeed he has changed his neighbors.

mind since this morning. 'Only let him come, only let him come,' exclaimed M. Dumont, striking the table at the

son's bride! Behind our backs too, the sneaking hypocrite!

It is very unjust, it is very unkind to speak me !" and Rose fell on her knees with her head | Pau. leaning against the table. When she looked up again her uncle and her aunt had left the room. Oh, dear, dear,' she again exclaimed, 'how dreadfully angry they are with me.'

'There now, don't cry so bitterly, Rose' said Henri, wiping her eyes and drawing her bair off ber face as if she had been a sobbing child .-You are as white as a sheet; drink a little wine,' and he poured some out for her.

'I can't, it chokes me.'

'Wait a bit then. Sit down in the arm chair.' 'It is not fair to say that I deceived you, Henri.'

'Hush, don't talk of that now.' After a pause. he said in a husky, broken tone of voice, 'Why did you pretend not to care when Andre told you of his bad luck."

I thought I telt You know you said yesterday that you would kill any one who'....

Henri pressed his hands against his temples as if to still their throbbing, and his lips quivered as he answered, 'Oh, if it had not been for this,' and taking the crucifix from his bosom, he devoully kissed it, if it had not been for this, who knows what I might have done?"

'You would have killed him,' said Rose, shud-

Who can answer for himself? I was mad for a while; but God did not forsake me.'

'And now you are grown quite reasonable?' 'I hope so,' he answered in a tone of the deepest dejection.

'It is all very sad,' ejaculated Rose with a

sigh. A long silence ensued. Do you feel any better now?' be abruptly in-

quired. ' My head aches very much.'

'I dare say it does; you are tired to death; go along to bed. Come, lay hold of my arm, 1 will help you up stairs. And Babet,' he called out as they passed her room, come here, will aunt,' he added in a whisper, 'mind you don't scold her to-night. She has gone through quite enough for one day.'

Henri closed the shutters and fastened the door of the house, extinguished the lights in the kitchen, and then slowly went up to his bedroom. Babet, who slept in the next attic to his, heard hun sighing and groaning through the night till she felt her heart ready to break. This heightened her indignation against Rose to such a pitch that she would have willingly given her a beating, but the next moment her feelings were softened by the thought of the poor child's head ache, and the wetting she had had. 'If she should have taken cold,' she suddenly exclaimed, over the sleeping girl. 'Was there ever such a pretty creature?' she thought, as the light of her candle fell on the lovely face of her young mece —' does not she look just like a picture with the tears lying on her cheeks just like the rain-drops on our damask roses; and that lock of hair curling so prettily on her white neck as if it had strayed there on purpose? The little minx! - bad cared for me such a long time. Not that it How she sighs in her sleep-sobbing too, I declare. Oh, dear me, dear me ! what work it is like her to know that you had. For my part it cheeks and sparkling eyes. 'It was too had of with young people! always making trouble for is only since last outnumthemselves, and other people too.'

Rose woke up at that moment screaming so violently, 'Don't kill him, Henri, don't kill bim,' that Babet, terrified, took some holy water from that it was not that story that was the beginning kled her with it. Seeing her aunt's face close "I have brought her up from a baby, just as if to her own, a change over the spirit of her

catch cold.' 'I dare say I shall. It would be odd if I did ery moment to turn her out of doors. teeth. 'Every thing is upside down in the Lit is raining too hard,' whispered Babet, who house. Night turned into day. Nothing but groaning and crying and calling out murder. But Heaven torgive me, the child is oft asleep again. Rose. Well, if girls are not queer articles to deal with. There she is snoring away as if nothing was the matter. Ab, well, I am not going to stop here any longer, catching my death of cold (the goad lady forgot that it was summer); I'll just wrap my ears to all their sighings and groanings .-Charity begins at home.' So saying, Babet withdrew to her chamber, and was soon fast find for the centre.'

CHAPTER VI.

One Sunday evening after vespers, a short because the leaves drop off so soon.' time after the drawing of the conscription, Andre same time with the utmost violence. 'I will Vidal and Rose were sitting together under a fall off as I proceed.' speak my mind to him if he dares set his foot in tree at a little distance from the green where the Then I mix together the most opposite this house. A wretched penulless beggar who villagers were dancing, not near enough for their colours: the purple with the yellow; the pink conscription. Must you go, M. Andre! Is her knowledge. pretends to be a gentleman, and who has had the conversation to be overheard, and yet not suffi- and blue with the white.

with the wild flowers within her reach, and tying said with a sigh. them up with as much care as those she had been so. On, dear, oh, dear! what will become of in the habit of arranging for the market-place of

> 'So you are no more to go to market with your nocle's flowers and fruit?' said Andre, as he helped her to collect the rosy tipped daisies and shining buttercups with which the grass about them was studded.

council held three days ago in M. Dumont's par- | parting.' lour. He has engaged a substitute for me in the person of M. Ronjeant's niece, and there is to be an end of my daily journeys to town and my walks home across the meadows. It will be rather dull sitting at home all day with Aunt Babet, especially as you are going away so soon, M. Andre, and I shall have nothing to look forward to, or to think of in the mean time. Do you really mean that you will be absent seven years? Dear me, may all be dead and buried by- the garden for ever so long that night. Aunt that time.'

'Oh, no, we shall live to meet again; you must not be so downhearted, Rose; and in the mean time we can dwell on the recollections of the past and bright hopes for the future."

'That is all very fine; but though the past and future are very well in their way, it is rather like telling a person to think of their breakfast and their supper at the time when they want to be eating their dinner.'

This simile made Audre smile, and he said, 'I have sometimes been obliged to have recourse to you. that system when things have gone very hard with us at home.'

'Indeed!' said Rose thoughtfully. 'Who would have supposed that you had ever suffered from —'

'Real hard poverty, you would say. Well, there are harder things to bear than that. We bave always kept our heads above water, and, please God, I may work my way some time or light. other to a position in which I may venture to claim you as my wife.'

But you will in the mean time be making a you, and get this child to bed, she is dead with lot of new acquaintances in Bordeaux and other fatigue and can hardly stand. And hark ye, places you will be staying at. If you were to forget me!"

Forget thee, Rose! I can say with the Scotch poet:-

> "The monarch may forget the crown That on his brow an hour has been; The bridegroom may forget the bride Was made his wedded wife yestr'een. The mother may forget the child That smiles so sweetly on her knee, But I'll remember thee, 'dear Rose, And all that thou hast been to me.

'That is very pretty, M. Andre; but if the bridegroom can forget the bride that is really married to him, that is just the reason why you may forget me who am not yet your 'wedded wife.' That's way I don't like poetry. There and in an instant she was out of bed and bending is no common sense in it,' and Rose began to pout a little.

Andre took her hand and said gently, 'Do you really think a man is likely to forget a girl whom he has loved since his childhood?

'Have you really loved me so long? Well now, I must tell Sister Theresa so. She wanted me to marry Henri for that very reason, that he is true. I don't believe a word of it, but I should

'That you have returned my affection, Rose ?' 'That I have a regard for you, M. Andre,' Rose answered with dignity. 'I am not sure

'That story that I wrote on purpose to amuse you.'

'Yes; it was always running in my nead, and at last by dint of thinking of the story 1 began to think of you.'

'It was my first attempt to give life and form to the vague imaginings that had haunted my mind for years,' murmured Andre in an abstracted manner.

'Is it very difficult to write a tale?' asked

Rather more difficult than to make a bouquet,' he answered gaily: 'but both tales and bouquets may be colorless and scentless, or beautiful and sweet, according to the skill of the maker. How do you set about it, Rosy, when you want to produce a very charming

First I select the most lovely flower I can

'And I choose the best subject I can find for my tale.' 'I take care not to use the full-blown flowers

'And I try not to let the interest of any story

literary and pictorial side of the subject, in the realities which his last words had recalled to her

'Ah! that is very true,' exclaimed Rose, re-

echoing the sigh, and already losing sight of the

mind. 'It is pleasant to think that we care about each other, and that we hope some day to be married; but it is very sad to think that you must go away, for such a long time too. It is 'No; so it has been decreed in the family a great blessing that we have made it up before

' Indeed I was on the point of giving way to despair; of leaving this place at once without a word of explanation. I was so hurt, so wounded by what seemed to me your inexcusable cenduct, your beartless indifference, I felt as if I could never forgive you. The whole of that evening I kept waiking up and down the road in a state of perfect distraction.'

'Dear! how strange! Henri stayed out in Babet said he must be mad to go out for a walk in the pouring rain.'

'No words can describe what I went through that day, and during the long sleepless hours of the night.'

'What, did not you go to sleep at all, M. Andre ?

'Did you sleep quietly, Rose, after having made me so wretched.'

Not very quietly, M. Andre, for I was always dreaming that Henri was going to kill

At break of day Jules Bertrand managed to slip into our garden. I heard him throwing sand against the panes, but for a long time I would not attend to him; at last, however I was obliged to open my window, as I was afraid he would awaken my mother.'

"He is the sharpest little fellow, that Jules!" exclaimed Rose, clapping her hands with de-

'He had noticed,' continued Andre, 'be had suspected and he had understood everything that bad happened the previous day, and succeeded after a while in making it clear to me. I shall always feel grateful to that boy. The relief was mexpressible. It was as if a mountain was removed from my heart. I could not bear to think of my dear Rose as of a selfish, heartless

Good little Jules; he has always been very fond of me; and then he hates Henri. good gracious, how he did frighten me the next day by running into our kitchen and saying to me all of a sudden, 'M. Andre is close upon my heels. He will be here in a minute!' Don't laugh, M. Andre; if you had seen my uncle the night before thumping the table and roaring out, Only let him come! only let him come! you would not think it a joke I can tell you.'

I must own that I did not meet with a very cordial reception from him or from that good lady, his sister, the day that I ventured to call upon them. It is impossible to imagine two more frozen visages than theirs when I unfolded my tale of love and of poverty. They did all but show me to the door. There was bitter irony also in their allusions to my claims, my pretensions they called them, to nobility of descent.2

it can't torgive them for being so rude to you, M. Andre,' exclaimed Rose, with flushed them.'

" Well, we must be just, my dear Rose, and I am ready to admit that a proposal of marriage or rather a declaration of attachment on the part of a man totally without fortune, and who to make things better had just drawn a bad number for the conscription, did not really deserve any other treatment. But considering the promises we have made to each other, I felt myself bound in honor to lay the state of the case before your relations, and not to sneak away as it were in silence without revealing to them the secret of my attachment to you."

6 Oh, as to its being a secret, there was an end of that on the evening after the ballot. I got into a passion with Henri when he joined me on the Place du Chateau, and I let it all out. And so when my uncle wanted to insist upon fixing the day of our marriage, he repeated to him what I had said. My uncle would have scolded me dreadfully, indeed I think he might have beat me, he was in such a rage, if Heori had not prevented bim. Henri behaved very well. He said at once that he did not wish any longer to marry me. That there was no occasion to be angry with me on his account; and that since I had made up my mind to have you, they had better leave me alone. That it was bad enough deep sigh. for me your going away, and as to the future, why it must be as God pleases, and many other things which pacified them a little. It is really very fortunate that he took it in that way. All

there no possible way out of it?

Rose was making a variety of little nosegays rowful, light thoughts with serious ones,' Andre too poor to pay a substitute, which is the only alternative.

'You will come home sometimes on leave of absence?

'If we are not sent to Algeria.'

'Is that far from here?'

'It is in Africa, my dear Rose.'

'Oh in Africa! one of the four or five parts of the world, I suppose. I forget how many there are. We used to learn them at the Convent School, but I have never thought of it since.'

'Don't you ever read, Rose?'

Sometimes, a little; if I had an amusing book, with nice short stories in it.'

'You will write to me every week when I am gone?

'I will try, M. Andre. But, dear me , it is such a bore writing letters. It is not at all like talking to each other.'

'Well, at to that, I have sometimes found it essier to pour forth the deepest and strangest feelings of my heart upon paper than to give utterance to them in conversation. Can you understand, my love, that it has happened to me to leave your side in order to muse in silence on the thought of what you have been to me, to summon up your image amidst the solitary woods and bills of this beautiful land of ours, to engrave your name, your sweet name, on its wild rocks and majestic trees, thus associating my love for you with my intense worship of nature."

'Well, that is very beautiful,' ejaculated Rose, with a puzzled look, 'I suppose it is what you call poetry. But, M. Andre, if you will not be argry with me for saying so, are you quite sure that it is a proof of love to like to go away and think about people instead of liking to be always with them?

'Do not misunderstand me, my dearest Rose. I have no dearer wish on earth than to spend my ife with you. You have been for a long time past the joy and the brightness of my sad existence. If it had not been for the interest you have taken in me, and the books which our good Cure has supplied me with, I must long ago have died of melancholy.'

Books and little Rose Leblanc! Who would have ever thought they could have served the same purpose?' said Rose laughing.

'It is quite true,' rejoined Andre; ' your loveliness and gaiety, the fascinations of eloquence, and the charms of poetry-

What, are you going to find some likeness between me and poetry?" exclaimed Rose, still more amused. 'Who ever heard the like of that as Aunt Babet would say?"

Why, what is there so poetical on earth, my sweet Rose, as youth, beauty, and innocence ?

"Oh, I am very glad of it, M. Andre, if it can give you pleasure. But if we could only get a

substitute. How much would it cost.' 'Did not your uncle agree to give fourteen hundred francs for one in case M. Lacaze had

drawe a bad number. 'Yes, I believe so. That is not such an immense sum after all,' said Rose thoughtfully.

'It is an immense sum for poor people,' he answered with a sigh. But, M. Andre-' ' How long do you mean to call me M. Andre

Rose ?'

' Well, Andre, I am going to show you my treasure. Shut your left eye and peep through the hole into this box. Don't you see in it several pieces of five francs, presents from my uncle? I used to be always asking him for money for one bit of finery or another, which I don't care a pin about now. I can see a substitute just beginning to grow up at the bottom of this box. Won't it be nice, M. Andre when he steps out of it and takes you all by surprise ?'

'You are an angel, Rose; and I too will try to save out of my pay.'

'No, no; I will not bear of that; your pay will only just enable you to live respectably, and you must keep up appearances in the regiment. Leave it all to me. I shall have plenty of time to work, and work will keep me from fretting."

'Oh, Rose, how I love you!' he exclaimed, with tears in his eyes.

She shook her head reprovingly, rattled the little savings' box close to his ears, and then oined a group of young girls who were joining hands for a dance.

CHAPTER VII.

'So M. Andre is gone.'

'Indeed be is Jules,' Rose answered with a

'He looked very well in his uniform, observed Jules, who had military tastes which his relations did not encourage. It Madame Bertrand persists to ber narrow-minded notions on the subject would be right now if it was not for that terrible of the army, I shall enlist some fine day without

For shame Jules, you ought to know better insolence to tamper with the affections of my ciently apart to draw notice upon themselves. - And I mix up what is gay with what is sorobliged to be soldiers whether they like it or shade, it is baking hot in this room.'

For lovesick youths, perhaps, who think of nothing but their sweethearts,' replied Jules .- flowers.' But without meaning to be rude to you, Mille. Rose, I worship glory and not a woman's

I wish you joy, ejaculated a rough voice from the corner of the parlour, where Henri was cleaning his gun.

Dear me, M. Lacaze, are you there ? I beg you a thousand pardons. I had not the he called the works of nature, that to look at least idea you were in the room. Mademoiselle the sky or at the flowers puts me in mind of him Babet, I hope I see you well,' he added, as that and then I cannot help being sorry that he is worthy spicster came in with a basket full of gone. stockings which she sat down to mend.

Bertrand.

' Very well, thank you. She is going to-morcousin at the Hotel du Lion d'Or. By the bye, Mdile. Rose, that reminds me that I was desired company if you felt inclined to accompany her on this little journey.'

Should not I like it,' exclaimed Rose with more vivacity than she had yet shown. 'I have wished for ever so long to go to Bertharam .-M. Andre was always talking to me about it. There is such a beautiful story about a young girl that was drowning, and the branch that was the means of saving her, and the church that was built in consequence and called Bertharam. I should so like to go there and ask the Blessed Rose to pick up the pieces of five francs which Virgin to obtain a favor for me. Aunt Babet, do go and speak to my uncle. He is standing by the beehives. I dare not say a word to him myself, I am in such disgrace with him. Please get me leave to go with Madame Bertraud, there is a good aunt.'

"I don't see any use in it," ejaculated Babet in any thing but an encouraging manner.

'I have a request to make to our Blessed Lady, Aunt Babet.'

'You can pray just as well at home, child, and our Blessed Lady has something better to do violent passions, and then the next minute he is provoke hostility? She had never cost the imperial our Blassed Lady has something better to do violent passions, and then the next minute he is treasury a guinea except for strictly imperial purpothan to listen to your foolish request, indignantly as gentle as a lamb. He is very good to me on see. She had managed her own affairs without pestanswered Babet, who suspected that the peti- the whole. I am sure it's very kind of him to ering the Imperial Parliament, and managed them tion in question had some reference to the ob- take me to Betharam, for he must guess that I with notable success; she had poured a tide of gold noxious Andre. She flounced out of the room, mean to ask the Blessed Virgin to take care of averaging nearly a quarter of a million sterling every and Rose said in a dejected manner, There's an Andre, and that he may soon come back. Andre England, and from which wealth every class and alend of it, Jules. If she will not speak for me to de Vidai? How nice that sounds. How I long most every individual in this community was more to her for her kindness.'

'I declare it is a perfect shame to use you so, Mdlle. Rose, exclaimed Jules in a passion. 'I would not stand it if I were you. Your relations are the most tyrannical, hard-bearted people I ever heard of,' and he kept directing furirious glances at Henri, who kept cleaning his gun without taking the least notice of him. Rose made a sign to him to hold his tongue, but he either did not or could not see it, and went on. Every one in Pau is talking of their unkindness to you. They all say that it is a great pity that M. Andre is gone. That if certain persons who shall be nameless had had any good feeling, be shall be nameless had had any good feeling, he ny of Victoria. The chair was taken by Sir George an extract from an anonymous correspondent demight very well have remained here and married Bowyer, Bart, M P, and the company present, about nouncing the local parliament in unmeasured terms. you, for every body knows you are engaged to a hundred in number, included Sir Coleman O'Lough- lif he might venture to set his personal experience of him. Then they are that you are not allowed to len, Bart, M P: The O'Donoghne, M P, and many nearly ten years against the statement of the writer him. Then they say that you are not allowed to len, Bart, M.P.: The O'Donoghue, M.P., and many annear in the market place or at the balls or in others. appear in the market place, or at the balls, or in appear in the market place, or at the balls, or in After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the the Promenade; that nobody sees you now but Chairman proposed The health of Mr. Duffy' a genat church. Some people say that you are lock- ! tlemen whom he described as one whose whole life | class with abundant wealth and leisure—and a coloed up in your room and kept on bread and water, had been unexceptionable-[cheers]-and had been but I suppose that is not true, as I found you riotism [cheers]. Dr. Johnson had said that pasitting in the parlor. But at all events they all triotism was the last refuge of scoundrelism,' but agree that you are very likely to fall into a con- when Dr. Johnson used the expression it was applied sumption; that you are growing pale and thin, to that class of men who thanked God they had a and losing your fine spirits. It was only last country to sell, and who regarded patriotism a marnight that my aunt was saying to Madame Bar- | could be derived [cheers]. Mr. Duffy had been reton and Madame Turieux whilst they were play- turned to the House of Commons as a man whose ing at picquet, 'That poor little Rose Leblanc, ladies, I should not be at all surprised if she was to fall into a decline. There is nothing so dan-

She was a rose, and, rose-like, wither'd in an hour. Begone!' cried Henri, in a thundering voice - Begone this moment, and don't let me see you here again,' and he pointed to the door with no equivocal gesture. Jules, who was by no means deficient in courage, did not seem at all inclined to obey, but a whisper from Rose, combining command with entreaty, prevailed on him to depart without a struggle which must have inevitably compromised his dignity, as the issue would not have been doubtful. As it was, he walked out of the house, vowing revenge in his heart, but with as much sang froid as he could command.

gerous to young girls as to be deprived of all amusement. M. Firmin, who happened to be

there, immediately exclaimed, 'If that was to

happen we should have to say with the poet,-

She was a rose, and, rose-like, blossom'd as a flower;

After a few momen's Henri rose from his seat, and coming up to Rose, who was silently and busily working at her needle, he said, 'If you really wish to go to Betharam, I will drive you over there, or you can ride the mule and I will walk.

Rose looked up astonished. 'You don't mean that you would do so, Henri? But it would

bore you. 'That's my own look out. I have no objection to go with you if you wish it."

'Will my uncle give me leave ?'

'I'll answer for it he will.'

'O, dear Henri, how very good of you! Since you have changed your mind about wishing to marry me you are as kind as you used to be, a long time ago. How nice it will be to have a ride up into the mountains. I get so out of spirits here sitting all day with Aunt Babet, who seems always ready to bite my nose off.?

' You have spent the night over that stitching. Don't attempt, to deny it,' said Henri, shaking and the friend on whom he most leaned for aid - who her a little roughly oy the shoulder. 'What is the meaning of that ??

Why it means that I want to earn money,

answered Rose with a smile.

What for ? Ah, that's my secret. Poor people must work if they want money. I should not wish to spend a whole day pleasuring up the mountains, if to go to Betharam was not a pilgrimage. tried by his peers. Finding himself among so many

No, Henri, I had rather not. It makes me sad to look at the river and at the trees and the distance of more than 13,000 miles, he desired to see

And why the devil should it make you sad to look at the beautiful things which God has made ?

'You should not swear, Henri.'

God forgive me! I did not mean it. But you are enough to provoke a saint.'

Andre used to say pretty things about what

A plague upon him and his smooth tongue, 'How do you do, Jules? How is Madame muttered Henri in a passion. 'I know I have rather turned to a country, of which be might speak promised M. le Cure to forgive him, but it almost chokes me when I think of it. There she row to Betharam to spend two days with her is in tears; that's the very thing I can't stand. I should like to kill that man when I see her cry.' reason to be grateful. He had found in that country He went and snatched out of Rose's hands the all the essential conditions of happiness - work to do to say that my aunt would be truly glad of your work upon which her tears were falling, and threw it out of the window. Then seizing on the box in which she kept her money, he dashed it on the floor and trod upon it.

'Oh, my substitute,' she exclaimed.

'The d- take him,' he cried kicking the box with violence. 'Come out into the garden, and whatever you do, don't cry. That idiot of a lack of good feeling, in the eagerness with which woman might turn out to be right if you go on every fact that appeared to damage or lower the remoping in this way. It is enough to drive a man moping in this way. It is enough to drive a man in England. A century ago the same prejudices mad; and he rushed out of the room, leaving existed towards the colonies of North America; and were lying scattered on the floor.

'It is very odd,' she solilog uized, 'that I should not feel more angry with him. I suppose it is because he has promised to take me to Bework, and folding it up so neatly with his great to make of him. Sometimes he goes into those tralia. What had Victoria, for example, done to Tell your aunt I am very sorry, and much obliged ail poetry, because I can't always understand write to him to-day. What shall I say? I

'She was a rose, and, rose like, blossom'd as a flower She was a rose, and, rose-like, wither'd in an hour. I am sure that must please him, for if that is not female immigration notwithstanding a great inequapoetry, I don't know what is.'

(To be Continued.)

DINNER TO THE HON. GAVAN DUFFY.

A complimentary dinner was given on last Satur-

ketable commodity, or a thing from which profit policy was pre-eminently Irish. He had been trausferred to another scene of labor in Australia, and there he had been an honor to his country, and a friend and guest was determined to return to Australia, for men of such ability, integrity, honesty, and straightforward conduct were much needed in wanted such a man as a leader. All would, how-George Bowyer] had no doubt that they would shortnighest offices of state in that cappy and floorishing

country [cheers]. The toast was drunk with great cheering. Mr. Gavan Duffy, who was received with reneated not have drawn him across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans if there had not been also on the other side the friends of his early manhood. It was in Ireland chiefly that he expected to meet them, but he was rejoiced and moved to see round that table men with later-over the entire period during which he had been connected with public affairs. Of much which he had attempted to do many of them he knew did not approve; but he was grateful to Providence, which, in the midst of many disappointments and disasters, of many errors and omissions, had left him the possession which he had always rated highest among temporal blessings-the confidence of his associates. As he glanced round the table from time to time during the dinner the company seemed to present a strange panorama of his own life-every phase of it for more than a quarter of a century was recalled to his mind by some familiar face [cheers]. Three and twenty years ago the Nation was established, and of the two dear and honoured friends who were associated with him in that task the survivor [Mr J B Dillon] was there that night. A little later came a time of trial and danger, and his closest associate in that trial and danger was one who, in whatever else he had changed, had at least remained country was certain to come into conflict with the executive. He had come into such cohflict, and if it had ended not disastrously, but triumphantly for him, he owed the result chieffy to the skill and legal acumen of a learned friend [Sir Colman O'Logblen] who sat near him [cheers]. Fifteen years ago the Nation was revived, after a temporary suppression, held his proxy during his temporary and during his far off. Last of all, he had lived and labored in a associates during the entire of his career in that country, and one at least who might have shared with him the labours of government if he had not declined the responsibility. Whatever their verdict

go to Algeria and Africa and the four parts of You are as white as the table cloth. Throw old allies and associates, his first impulse naturally sidence for six months in a country where a large the world. It is bad enough for those who are that work aside; some into the air, into the in common the politics of Ireland. But many con- uncertled by the nature of their pursuits as miners obliged to be solders whether they like it or shade; it is baking but in this room. siderations restrained him from doing so. Returning after an absence of nearly ten years, and from a and hear rather than attempt to teach; especially as almost every man there from his position and du-ties might rather teach him. He would go to Ireland and endeavor to judge of its position from his own eyes; but long residence in a country where material prosperity was universal; where in nine years he had seen only three beggars, where those who held the plough, as a rule, cultivated their own land, and were at no man's mercy, where there was absolute religious equality in all respects, where the population was constantly increasing, where the Government of the country and the laws of the country spring directly from the will of the people, and where the soil was guarded by citizen soldiers, would not fit him, he feared, to look with much patience on the spectacle which Ireland presented at present. He freely as having recent knowledge of it, and in respect of which he had only to guard against the temptation to exaggerate its advantages which spring from a sense of gratitude. No man, indeed, had more had sufficient success to be easy and agreeable-a liberal and even a bountiful reward for labourfriends, health, and contentment [cheers] Coming back with such recollections and impressions, he felt surprised and wounded at the tone which prevailed in respect of the Australian Colonies in the press and in the parliament of this country. He thought there was a great mistake of policy, and a strange putation of the Australian communities was received the evil consequences had not died out yet, and perhaps would never die out. If there were a less friendly feeling towards this country in the America of Andrew Johnson than in the America of George Washington, the chief cause, he believed, was the ill-feeling created by the contemptious criticism in tharam. We must have patience with people. England [hear, hear]. There was a generous and We have all got our faults. Dear me! how sor- | cordial feeling towards their native country among rowful he looks. There he is picking up my the mixed population of Australia; but they had the sensitiveness to unjust criticism which distinguishes work, and folding it up so neatly with his great every new people; and they might be made as hostile clumsy hands. I wonder what he is thinking of. He as America had been by the same causes; we are is such a strange creature, one does not know what | puzzled to account for this sentiment towards Ausand effectually as the British Parliament represent

my uncle, there is no use of thinking of it at all. to hear from him! I hope his letters will not be prosperous than he would otherwise have been [hear, hear]. He might as well attempt to analyse the that sort of thing. Let me see now, I must ocean as to refute the tide of misrepresentation; but heard in a single night in the House of Commons think I will put at the beginning what Jules said during the present month as a fair specimen. In the Australian newspaper to show how the Legislative Assembly in Victoria under democratic influence had refused to grant £50,000 a year in aid of assisted lity of the sexes in our population. But Mr. Gregory had omitted to tell Parliament, if he knew it, that every year since the date of that paper 50,0001. a-year had been actually been spent on assisted immigration in fact, the London daily papers of the very weeks in which his speech was made contained advertisements day at St. James's Hall, London, to the Ron Charles offering free passages to the colony of Victoria to Gavan Duffy, who has lately returned from the colo-suitable female immigrants. Mr. Gregory also read who withheld his name, he would affirm that making reasonable allowance for the necessary and essential difference between a country like this - possessing a ny not yet thirty years in existence, the Parliament of Victoria represented the community as adequately these kingdoms [cheers]. It contained some men who would be distinguished in any deliberative assembly which he had ever seen. Mr. Gregory's correspondent spoke of ex-ploughmen and railway porters. Though he had been a member of the parlisment during its entire existence he did not know to whom reference was made as ex-ploughmen; out in a country where a large section of the people lived by cultivating the land it was surely natural and proper that some farmers should be elected, and the do? If Sir R. Peel was to leave his estates, and useful statesman and minister to the country of his real ground of complaint was that there was only take his money to a foreign country, while his peo-adoption. He regretted much to hear that their one or two. Once-four years ago an ex-porter ple were all starving or obliged to emigrate, what had been elected by a mining constituency, and having sat in the same parliament with him for several sessions be was of opinion that he was a more useful the House of Commons at the present time. They and less discreditable representative than a much more important railway functionary, and who had ever, wish him well in his future career, and he [Sir sat in European legislative assemblies [a laugh] Mr. Gregory's correspondent cited the names of gentlely hear of his filling in the colony of Victoria the men whom he affirmed would have no chance of election with Victoria constituencies. He did not know how he arrived at that conclusion. One of the gentlemen named was Chief Justice, and had has come over them, and a snug birth has been probeen elected for the most democratic constituency in cheers, said that all the faccinations of Europe would Australia-that of Melbourne, when he was Attorney-General. Two more were a stipendiary magis. trate and stipendiary sheriff, who had never tried to stand a month without giving us all we want. It is get into parliament, who could not get in without re- simply ridiculous when one advocates tenants' rights signing their offices; another was a retired attorney who had been elected to the Upper House, and had whom he had been associated - some earlier, some not by any means electrified it by his elecquence or for the house and homestead he has put on the lands statesmanship-[a laugh]-and the last is a squatter or sheep farmer, who, if his own class desired to see to compensate a man who has laid out his money on him in parliament, could easily be elected for any one of several wealthy constituencies, which never selected a member not devoted to the pastoral interests. Fancy some French or American critic dogmatically affirming that the English constituencies were debased, and citing as evidences of it his conviction that Chief Justice Cockburn, the Recorder of Hull, or Mr. Norton, the police magistrate, would have no chance of getting into parliament [a my part of Kerry and Limerick there is little or no laugh and cheers l. If Mr. Gregory wished to present to parliament a startling contrast between the old country and the new, he would turnish him with one which had the advantage of being founded on fact. He might ride over a district in Victoria larger than the county he represented without meeting a man who had not sufficient to eat, and drink, and wear, and without seeing a farmer who did not own the land he tilled in fee simple, or hold it on terms steadfast in his kindness to him. Whoever attempted of independence; without seeing a clergyman living to be the organ of popular opinion in a misgoverned at the cost of the country without a flock, or a church built by the State without a congregation. When Mr. Gregory could say as much for Galway he might throw the first stone at Australia. But on the same evening a much more important person, and one who ought to know Australia better, had been nearly as completely mistaken. He declared that the democracy of Victoria were prevented from applying for the franchise because a registration fee of one shilling had been established by law, which permanent retirement [Mr. Cashel Hoey] - sat not they considered too high a price to pay for enfranchisement. But the fact was that to whatever exdistant country; and there were present members of tent the new system had diminished the number of the Parliament of Victoria who had been his political electors - and the extent was much less than Mr. in a letter to Mr John M'Corry, declines the post of Lowe supposed-it had not arisen from the paltry fee, but from the necessity of personal attendance at the registrar's office. Personal attendance in many Cases meant losing a day's work in a country where upon him, therefore, was, he must admit that he was a day's work might mean, a gold nugger. And whatever with that society, either in Ireland or Ametried by his peers. Finding himself among so many there was the further necessity of proving local re-

and shepherds. If he might call in question the logic of so accomplished a dialectitian as Mr. Lowe it appeared to him a very inconsequential argument to contend that, because the working classes in Australia were totally indifferent to the franchise, it was dangerous to grant it to them in England, lest they might swamp all the other classes by their eager exercise of it. Mr. Lowe further declared that the democracy had absolute control over the Australian legislatures, and used their power for class purposes. He was at a loss to know on what grounds the right hon, gentleman had arrived at this conclusion. If it was in the respect of the tariff [which was the only personal object the working classes had ever sought through Parliament], the colony of New South Wales had utterly refused to concede what they desired, though the colony of Victoria, through its Legislative Assembly, had conceded it. Surely the one colony might fairly balance the other; or, if it did not, there was no need to go to Australia to find such a case where a class desired to maintain a fiscal arrangement which was for their advantage-[hear, hear] -nor was the desire for protection such democratic sentiment as never to have been heard of among the better classes on this side of the Equator. If the Colonial Parliaments sympathized inwhich he was pleased to be engaged in, and which tensely with the Colonial communities, he would cite against the conclusions of a political philosopher like Mr. Lowe, the doctrine of a greater political philosopher, Edmund Burke - that it was a more natural and tolerable evil, that Parliament should be infected even with popular epidemics, as this would indicate some consanguinity with the nation, than that they should be wholly untouched [as a certain moribund House of Commons seemed to be] by the opinions and feelings out of doors [a laugh, and cheers.] He asked the gentlemen around him to remember that the people of Australia were simply their countrymen who had passed through the tropics to a new home; that they were not the worse for that adventure, but rather the better, as evincing their courage and self reliance, and that the friends whom they had left behind ought to rejoice in their prosperity, and feel that their character was part of the possessions of this country [hear, hear]. The hon. gentleman concluded, amid cheers, by again thanking the company for the very cordial reception it had given him.

Among the other toasts which were proposed were The Irish Members,' responded to by Mr Maguire, M P; The O'Donoghue, M P; Mr Blake, M P; Major O'Reilly, M P; and Dr Brady.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON IRELAND.

We publish the following letter, as it is from a gentleman farming largely in both England and Ire-

land : -After two nights' debate upon the distress of Ireland, what good has been done? Lord R. Cecil and Mr. Maguire spoke most feelingly and told the truth -but what remedy is proposed? No one is ready to bring in a bill on tenants' rights-on absenteeismon the vexed Church Question-to do away with the absurdity of having a new ruler with every change of ministry, instead of a fixed member of the royal family, which would prevent so many clamoring for an Irish Parliament. No member of the administration proposing that the public money should be fairly reform debate Mr. Gregory read an extract from an distributed; that government dockyards should be established in Ireland; that public money should be lent out on advantageous terms, to encourge manufactories among the starving South and West of Ireland; no one inveighing against the iniquity of prohibiting the growth of tobacco, when it was found so suited to the soil and climate of Ireland, causing so much employment and being so highly remunerative-I, and others, grew some last year of splendid quality. I am satisfied that the members of the House of Commons are generally as ignorant of Ireland as they are of China. Mr. Roebuck would make us believe the country is a great well, the lands falling to the centre. However, I have proved no country is more suited for draining, which has been badly done, and much over-done in most cases. The growing hatred of the Irish to English rule cannot be contravened, and living and farming very largely in the country for many years, no one can bave a better opportunity of judging, and I am not surprised at it. All admit Ireland has been ill-treated; only deal kindly, tenderly, and fairly with her, and her present hate would soon turn to warm friends hip. But are the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Sir R. Peel calculated to do this? Is treating the impoverished country as the Egyptiaus treated the Israelites the way to do so? The only word of truth Sir R. Peel spoke was that there were only two murders in Ireland during the year; could that he said of any country in the world, and is it then fair, is it generous, is it just, to speak of them as being a turbulent people? Is there another nation under heaven that would bear their treatment as they would be the consequences? It would be, we all know, too fearful to contemplate. It is idle to talk it is idle to write: we must constitutionally act, and we can gain all. Union is strength. A general election is soon at hand; let us determine to send no man to parliament without certain pledges. First, that all events for one session, they will not be bribed by place or pension-too many of our best and most energetic men have been patriots on one side of the Channel, but on the other a marvellous change vided to keep them quiet. Thus we have ever been sold; this must not be. Let us have a bond of action, unite in our just demands, and no ministry can to try and put one down, and say we want confiscation, when we want a poor man to be compensated of another. Is that confiscation? Is it confiscation your ignd, and made what is not worth three shillings an acre worth a pound, and then to be turned out? Why let us all be frightened at the Church question? If it is wrong let us meet it like men and remedy it. No man can justify a clergyman having a large stipend with a congregation of not five per cent. of the population. The poor people do not want to leave the land of their fathers. In emigration, and I am told that for forty miles I am almost the only man employing labor to any extent -would to God that where I employ one I could employ a hundred. No men or women in the world can work better, and farming largely in England for nearly thirty years, I know something of labor. An absentee tax would stop emigration, and I should like to hear a man oppose it. It would not touch the man who does his duty; but to the man who neglects it, it would say, you practically deny you have duties as well as rights, now we will make you not neglect them, but lay out a portion of your income on your own lands, to keep your people from starving.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It is a beautiful country; say what you like, the Irish are a fine talented race. Is it not worth while

acting fairly, and having so noble a race friends in-

The Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P.P., county Clare, Ambassador assigned to him by the meeting held at Clontarf, on Sunday, the 7th ult. He refuses to be the bearer of an address from the Fenians at Clontarf to President Johnson, having no connection

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writing to that paper concerning the mission which has lately concluded at Batoath, says .—" The Jesuit Fathers have been laboring in Ratoath for the last three weeks, and have terminated their mission on Monday May 8. The diocese of Meath has been the scene of their labors for many a year, and may it be so for many a long year to come, for great are the fruits and glorious the results these self-sacrificing men of God leave behind them. In our self-sufficiency we imagined we stood in no great need of the services of those boly fathers. A few sermons, howeversimple in themselves, but most instructive, and delivered with that unction, impressiveness and sincerity that spoke from the heart-found their way to our bearts, and soon showed us our wants and deficiencies. After a couple of days our spacious and commedious church was crammed to suffocation, and the confessionals were besieged with anxious penitents, who patiently waited their turn to be reconciled to God. The mission was conducted by Father Halv, sustained in his holy labors by Fathers Fortescue and W. Kelly. The neighboring priests, too, lent their valuable assistance; and thus every opportunity was afforded and happily taken adv ntage of to make the mission at Ratonth a complete suc-C085-"

The Drogheda Argus, of May 27th, has the following concerning the mission which has been going on during the month of May :- The Mission conducted by the Rev. Fathers Bickey and Fox, O.M.I., which has continued during the entire of the present mouth has been one of the most successul ever held in Drogheda. Sermons are preached by the Rev. gentlemen at morning and evening devotions and the attend-ance of the faithful in the parish church, more particularly at Rosary, is immense. The impressiveness of the preachers are having their effect. Every day the confessionals are thronged in every charel of the parish, and the number regularly receiving communion is something astonishing.

The friends of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. and those of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Clonfert, will be glad to learn, that according to accounts received a few days ago from the Eternal City, the venerable Prelates are in good health, and have been most graciously received by the Sovereign Father of the Faithful, and welcomed by all their friends and well-wishers in the centre and capital ef Christendom . - Connaught Patriot.

The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, administered the sacrament of Confirmation to 154 children in the beautiful cathedral of Ardfert, on Monday, May 22d.

The annual requiem office for the soul of Daniel O'Coppell, the lamented Liberator, was chaunted on Tuesday, May 16, in the Church of SS. Michael and John, Exchange street, Dublin.

The Kilkenny Journal has the following with regard to the monument about to be erected to the late Father Connolly, Black Abby ;- It is hardly necesgary to call puplic attention to the movement for the erection of a monument to the late lamented Father Connolly. In fact, the public, in their love and respect for the memory of this saintly clergyman, have anticipated not only the press but the immediate friends of the deceased gentleman, and, with a spontaneous outburst of feeling, have inaugurated the movement themselves. This is as it should be, for it is the highest tribute which could be paid to the memory of the sainted dead, and strong as our own feeling may be on this subject, the unanimous voice of the public seems to anticipate it, and to demand for this noble priest a monument commensurate with his virtues and the people's love. A committee, pre-sided over by the Mayor, has been formed for this purpose, and we have merely to announce the fact when subscriptions will flow in not only from all parts of this county, but from Dublin, Athy, and whereever this saintly priest was known. It is a movement in which all will participate ; and as the committee are anxious to complete the labor of fove at once, we trust that all subscriptions will be sent in as soon as possible.

On Thursday, May 25th, at the Franciscan Church Lady lane. Waterford, after the twelve o'clock mass, the Very Rev. John Farrelly, superior, received into the Order of St. Francis, as a lay brother, a branch lately instituted in this order, Mr. Michael Flynn, of High street, Waterford. The centre altar and the altar of the Blessed Virgin were brilliantly illuminated during the ceremonial, which was very imposing. A large congregation were present, numbering many friends of the postulant. For the past three hundred years no public reception into the order has taken place in Waterford.

The Dundalk Democrat, of the 20th of May, says :- 'We deeply regret to announce the death, on the 12th inst., of Mr. Augustin M'Loughlen, student in Maynooth college. The sad event took place in the European Hotel, Dublia, where he stopped on the way from Maynooth to the house of his father, Mr. James M Loughlen, Kellystown, Ardee, for the benefit of his health. His remains were conveyed to Maynooth, and interred in the College Cemetery, attended by the professors and students. May his

soul rest in peace.' A very handsome chased silver coffee and teaservice has just been manufactured for presentation, by the inhabitants of Drogheda, to George Meredith Esq. on his promotion from the office of the Bank of Ireland, Drogheda, to the management of the Navan branch. The inscription, which has been tastefully arranged, records the esteem in which Mr. Meredith has been regarded for his worth both in public and private life.

The Dundalk May fair was held on Wednesday, May 17th, and was the largest ever witnessed in Dundalk. The cattle fair extended nearly half a mile, though Crowe st., Market-square, and the whole of Clanbrassil st. A large number of buyers attended, and business was very brisk. First class beef was sold at 60s to 65s. per cwt. ; inferior at 55s. to 60s. Springers were in demand, and rated at £14 to £18. Dry cattle were eagerly purchased at from £9 to £13, according to quality. Steers were in large request, grass being luxuriant. Three years old rated at £12 to £15; two years old at £9 to £12 10s., and yearlings at £4 to £8. There was a large business done in yearlings and dry cattle by graziers. Sneep rated at 62d. to 71d. per lb.; and lambs at 25s. to 32s each. The price of pigs was down, and in the horse fair there was a good business done in saddle horses and agricultural borses. The feir was a good one for the owners of stock, and a vast amount of money changed hands.

In the Landed Estates Court lately, the estate of John Clerke Swanton, and Jane Swanton, owners and petitioners, was recently sold by public auction, as follows :- Lot 1-The plot of ground, house, and premises known as No. 101 South Main street, and the houses and premises known as Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Bridge lane, in the town of Bandon, held under a lesse dated 1st April, 1816, for three lives (since deceased) or 99 years from the 25th March, 1816; yearly rent £29 15s, was purchased by Mr. Thomas R. Sullivan, in trust for Mr. Jeremian Coughlan for £340. Lot 2 - The house and tan yard in Stanton's lane, and the houses known respectively as Nos. 12 and 13 in Stanton's lane, in said town; held under same tenure: yearly rent £53 10s. Mr. Moore purchased this lot for Mr. George Pope, of Bandon, for £365. Lot 9-The houses and premises known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Stanton's lane, in said town; held under lease dated 26th December, 1827, for two lives one being aged about 40 years) or 41 years from 1826; net profit rent £17 6d. Purchased by Mr. Thomas R. Sullivan, in trust, for £170.

There are now 324 paupers in the Thurles Union Workhouse, being a decrease of 59 from the same period last year.

The Queen has given an hundred guineas cup to be run for at the Cork Harbor Regatta, which will take place on the 25th and 26th of July.

right (a) systems i

The Castlebar Telegraph says :- On the first of May in about five fathoms of water, with a strong current running, between Bertra and Inisheeney Island, William Gann, Esq., Capt. Stroud, and his son James Stroud, of the yacht Minstrel, were fortunately the means of saving the lives of four persons -a mother, her son and two daughters - who had been in a boat laden with seaweed, and which was capsized by the high sea running at the time.

Information is wanted of John, James and Thomas Rowan, natives of the parish of Bannyconlin, near Ballina, county of Mayo, who sailed from Sligo to Quebec, North America. When last heard of, James was in some part of Wisconsin, John in Osgood, Canada East; and Thomas in Dufort Post-office, Ottawa, Canada. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by their brother Dominick Rowan, No. 1 Harrison's yard Syke street, Blackburne, Lancashire, England.

The Ulster Observer, of the 25th ult., says:-" In accordance with a practice that of late has grown into a habit, the Orangemen of Lisburn, headed by files and drums, paraded, on last Saturday night, several streets of that town, huzzaing and shouting, as a correspondent expresses himself, 'like so many half-crazed Indians.' They then adjourned it is said to the neighborhood of Ballymacash, and having while there, as well as at stages on the road, paid the customary honors to Bacchus a row ensued, which originated in a dispute for the possession of an Orange flag, and which terminated in grave assaults on several of the parties concerned, knives, it is alleged, having been freely used on the occasion. Some have been arrested.

A sample of growing flax has been left in our (17sler Observer), office, measuring 181 inches in length from English seed imported by Mr. Small, Armagh, and sown on 3d of April, by Mr. Michael Reilly. This without doubt, is amongst the best growth of the season. The seed is English, which has for several years proved to be superior to Riga seed, which is a failure, or Dutch seed, which is growing but indifferently.

Amongst the members present in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, who voted in the minority in the division on the Roman Catholic Catha' Bill, we perceive the name of Captain Henry Mervyn Archdall, and Hons. Henry and John L. Coie .- Fermanagh Mail, May 22.

On the night of May 10, two young men, brothers, named Farrelly, were fallen on and beaten by a party of men, about three miles from Fermanagh. Seven men were arrested and brought to the resident magis. trate, and six were admitted out on bail.

On the 12th of May, by a melancholy accident which occurred to the midday goods' train of the North-western railway, the engine driver, James Mc-Cabe, aged 47 years ; and the fireman, Christopher Craven, aged 33, were killed. The guard, John Kerr, who was at the break van at the end of the train, got a severe shock, but none of his bones are broken; two cattle wagons, two goods wagons, a passenger carriage, and a break van, comprised the train. Fortunately, there were no passengers ; but there were eight bullocks belonging to Mr. Donnelly, of Derry, who had sent them on before him for Strabane fair. Two of the bullocks were killed, and the remainder severely injured.

The Derry Standard of the 20th ult , says :- Wednesday being the hiring day, when farm servants in this neighborhood renew their engagements for the ensuing six months, a considerable portion of the Diamond and the adjoining streets were thronged with farmers and servants of both sexes. First-rate ploughmen rated from £5 to £5 5s.; others, according to capabilities, from £4 10s. to £4 15s.; maid servants, from £2 to £2 10s.; boss, according to their size and qualifications, £2 to £2 15s. The above rates include board.

The Newry Telegraph of a late date says :-- 'There has been left at our office a sample of flax, grown by Mr. Laurence Mulholland, in Pighali, adjacent to this town. The stalks measure nine inches in length, and we are assured it is a fair sample of four and a-half acres. The crop is grown from Dutch M B M. seed, supplied by Mr. J. W. Greer, Merchants'-quay and was sown on the 7th of April.'

Henry Benjamin Harenc, Esq., of Listowel, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Kerry, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of that county.

O'Brien, a leading member of the Midland Circuit, has our Archbishop's days will be prolonged until the consented to become a candidate for the representation in parliament of the borough of Cashel.

The Bansha police, consisting of a head constable and party, marched in, and louged in the Tipperary and party, marched in, and touged in the Troperary bridewell on Wednesday, May 17th, at ten o'clock, seven prisoners, charged with being trained in that village by a militiaman named Kirby. The police, who saw the parties drilling, and heard the word of command given are the prosecutors. An investiga-

tion was to take place before the magistrate. Within the last few months the farmers in the county Clare have been plundered of their sheep by wholesale. A band of desperadoes, it is believed, exiet somewhere in the neighborhood of Dillaloe and Bodyke, but now they have up to this time escaped the vigilance of the police is most astonishing.

It is said his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is thinking of becoming the purchaser of Celbridge, in the county of Kildare.

The office of matron in the Louta hospital is vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Clarke.

On Sunday, May 21st, about twenty feet of the rubble wall running along the river in front of the People's Park, Drogheda, collapsed and fell into the water. No accident fortunately happened, and Mr.

Donor, Harbor Engineer, promptly set a number of his mon to repair the damage. Some time lately a number of soldiers and others were drinking in the public house of Mr. Saunders, Patrick's Hill, when for some reason a dispute commenced, and a number of the soldiers present attack. ed a gentleman named Patrick Carroll, and beat him fearfully. They then dragged him along the ball

and flung him out of the back door into the yard, a height of over five feet. Some of the police belongto Patrick's Hill station shortly afterwards hearing of the row, went to the house, and proceeded to carry Carroll to the North Infirmary; on reaching it they found that the poor fellow had died on the way from the injuries he had received. His skull was fractured and he had sustained fatal internal injuries. Five of the soldiers were arrested by the police on suspicion of being engaged in the affair, and lodged in bridewell, where they now await the result of the inquest. -Cork Examiner.

A private preliminary meeting of the attorneys of the city of Limerick was held on Monday evening, March 22d, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of putting forward a suitable mem ber of the profession to contest the representation of the city at the approaching general election.

On the 10th ult., the house and office of Mr. Michael Keaveny, cattle-dealer, were enveloped in flames. Mrs. Keaveny and two domestics were the only persons in the house (Mr. Keaveny having gone to the fair of Tuam). She, at the risk of her life (in her night-dress) escaped through the fire, and succeeded in bringing out the other two. Her box, containing upwards of £200-in cash and documents, was saved by one of the police. There was one cow, two pigs, the furniture, and a great quantity of potatoes wholly consumed, and another cow is so much injured that her recovery is doubtful.

The Connaught Patriot arraigns Mr. Con. King, relieving officer of the Olifden poor-law district, for heartless conduct in neglecting to supply a poor orphan lad, named Laffey, with either admittance to the workhouse or out-door relief. 'The act' (says our contemporary), was ruffially, and in co-operation with the kidnapping soupers.

The Limerick Reporter says the number of emigrants from that city increases every succeeding week.

The country, at this season, never looked more blooming. Grass is so abundant that there is not stock enough on the lands to use it .- Limerick Re-

MORE ORANGE DISPLAYS .- Hillsboro, May 28 .- On the evening of the 26th instant a large party of Orangemen, over 300 in number, supposed to be from the county of Antrim and adjoining counties, assembled at Moirs, formed into procession, and marched through the town playing tunes. They went into several public houses, and after druking for some time, left about ten o'clock. The party, supposed to be from Antrim, played 'the Boyne Water.' This was the call party supposed by the Column to the call party than the call part was the only party tune played by them. They being all strangers in Moira the police were unable to identify any of them.

The proprietor of the gas works of Wexford and New Ross having failed in business, a number of respectable townsmen of Wexford, confident of the success of such an undertaking, have formed themselves into a company, with the view of purchasing the works in the above-named towns. The company propose to divide amongst the proprietors - who are themselves chiefly consumers—ten per cent. and no more. The organization of this company is chiefly due to the able and learned Alderman Pitt.

Sir Patrick O'Brien lately presented the following petitions to the House of Commons .- One from the inhabitants of the parish of Kinnity, in the King's County, for the suppression of the existing model and training schools; the appropriation of the educational grant upon the denominational principle; and in favor of the grant of a charter to the ' Catholic University.' A similar petition from the inhabitants of Aghadoe, in the Queen's County, and a petition from the president, professors, and students of St. Stanislaus College, Tullabeg, King's County, in favor of a charter to the 'Catholic University.'

A meeting of some of Mr. Duffs's personal friends and political admirers, convened by circular has been held at the Nation office. The meeting resolved itself into a Provisional Committe - Alderman James Plunkett in the chair-with a view to immediate formal arrangements for suitably entertaining Mr. Duffy on the occasion of his visiting this country.

It is rumoured that Sir James Power, of Edermine, will be invited to stand for the county of Wexford in the Liberal interest. It is said that Mr. Gavan Duffy will offer himself for the borough of New Ross, in the same county. Mr. Lawson, the Attorney-General, is expected to contest Portarlington, the electors of which number about 86, of whom it is said not more than 70 could be brought to the poll.

A murder has been discovered lately in the neighborhood of Parsonstown, King's County. A man named Hayes, who had been living on fond terms with his wife, killed her May 15th, by beating her brains out, and he afterwards tied up the remains in a sack, which he buried in a bog hole. He has confessed his guilt. An inquest having been held, the jury returned the following verdict -" That, on the night of the 15th day of May, 1865, at Galros, in the King's County, Anne Hayes was, by her husband, Thomas Hayes, wilfully, maliciously, and with malice aforethought, killed and murdered.

John Leslie, Esq., has been appointed a deputy lieutenant of the Queen's County, in the room of the late Major Coote.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LATE CARDINAL WISEMAN .- Thursday afternoon a public meeting of Roman Catholics (noblemen and gentlemen) was held at Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of providing a monument to the memory of Cardinal Wiseman. Dr. Manning archbishop elect presided. Mr. Pope Hennessy, Mr. Bagshaw, Q.C., Mr. Biake, M.P., Sir G. Bowyer, M.P., Mr. Esmonde, Father Galway, and others, took part in the proceedings. An anonymous donation of £2,000 was announced, and several subscriptions ranging from £1,000 to £100, and a large number from £50 to £40.

His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster Elect Cathedral ready for the ceremony, but we shall have completion of the new edifice, we trust that he may be spared to perform its consecration. - London Tablet.

THE ARCHBISHOP ELECT. - The following is part of an article in the Journal des Villes et Campagnes, from the pen of the editor of that paper, Mr. Audley : It was at Bayswater, at the west end of London, that I had the honor of seeing the present Archbishop of Westminster, than Dr. Manning. In that locality he had built a noble church and a religious house, and there it was that I called on him very early one morning a few years ago. 'My dear friend,' said be, as he accosted me, 'I want very much to have a talk with you, go upstairs to our library, where you will find plenty of books. Some persons are waiting for me in the parlor; among them there is a young girl who has travelled upwards of 60 miles to see and consult me, for she is resolved to abjure her present religion -a step which involves her temporal rain. She must, therefore, take precedence of you. Such is the daily life of Dr. Manning. Accordingly, I gained by a winding staircase that famous library over the church. Around, above, and below, there stood before me in rows, the treasures of theology, history, and philosophy, meet feast for even a Benedictine. To complete the pictore, there sat before a large table, and a window of similar dimensions, a young man, half-buried in folios, and in those old volumes which are so dear to the lover of books. A mute salutation was all that passed, for on every side the word 'Sitentium' in large letters, met the eye. An hour clapsed before Mgr. Manning returned to me-an hour of calm delight, in which I seemed to be carried back to the middle ages.

The new Archbishop is of middle height, and looks the ascetic all over. Prematurely aged by severe labor, he has retained throughout that native dignity which marks the real English gentleman, and in which nobility and affability are so happily blended. His head is such as Guido loved to paint. He is moreover an author of sterling merit and a perfect master of his own language, and his style of preaching is eminently adapted to reach the hearts of the earnest minded. His forte does not lie in energetic eloquence, in histrionic vehemence of delivery, or in philosophical disquisition; clear, distinct, terse, and impressive, be engrosses his hearers and carries them with him slowly but surely. The strong faith, the firm conviction of the orator, take imperceptible possession of you; you catch yourself resolving unawares to work out your salvation at all costs. This effect is second in importance to none; may it be realized by all preachers, both in our own day and

in time to come, Such then is Mgr. Manning. I have heard, it is true, that on some points he holds extreme opinions, but this accusation comes from a doubtful source. It becomes us to see him at work before we venture to express a judgment, and it is surely not for us, Catholics as we are, to sow difficulties in his path at the ontset.

Agreeing as we do most heartily with our distinguished contemporary in his encomiums of our new Archbishop, we must beg to corect him in one particular. Mgr. Manning is not prematurely aged, but is, on the contrary, possessed of greater physical strength, more power to stand the wear and tear of life, than hundreds of men who are his juniors by

and without making a business or a study of them. Well do we remember seeing the cricket-ball fly from his practised bat in Calbourne Bottom; and cause the sudden and well-deserved, though accidental downfall of the puritanical little parson, who refused to join the game, and concealed his inability to play under a religious objection. Little did we then imagine that in the discomfiture of the most insignificant Established error which is already regarding the election of Mgr. Manning with so much well-grounded and ill disguised alarm .- Weekly Register.

PROTESTANT REMARKS ON THE NEW ARCHESTEDP. The remarks of the weekly papers on the late appointment to the See of Westminster are nearly in the strain of the daily. The Spectator has a somewhat ill-natured comparison of the new Archbishop with Dr. Newman. It would be time enough to tell us that Dr. Newman's genius is without a peer when anyone doubted it. But one would have thought that any sensible man might have been aware that the greatest genius has not always a vocation to a particular office. The Suturday admits that we may expect conversions to be more numerous than ever. In its own language, 'a large harvest of converted genteels' will doubtless reward the new Apostolate,' which, it adds, 'is important These are dangers which were rated more highly ten or twenty years ago than they are now. The curious vagaries into which religious thought, or rather thought on religious subjects, has been betrayed in the last few found a pious tract in a bottle supposed to contain years have made men callous to aberration over an spirits. The Middlesex Magistrates went for money interval comparatively so small as that which separates various divisions of Christianity from each other.' In other words, 'Protestantism has so evidently lost its hold upon thinking men that, much as we dislike Popery, we have to consider whether we had rather they should be Catholics or infide's.'— Simply true, no doubt; only we must own ourselves somewhat surprised as well as glad, that any of the writers in the Salurday should take the right side of the alternative. The Saturday adds that, ' the English Romanists are suffering from a vexation which is not quite strange to the experience of English Churchmen. It has often enough happened with us that the wishes of a diocese have been passed over to suit the purposes of a Prime Minister. The parallel is not apparent. When we heard that Pius IX had ordered Masses to be said daily and prayers offered in all the religious communities for the Divine guidance of his choice, we certainly did not know upon whom that choice would fail. But at last it seemed clear that it would be made upon principles sufficiently remote from those which determine the selection of Bishops by Lord Palmerston. But what chiefly strikes us in all these criticisms is that Protestants have been aware of a fact by no means unimportant-to wit, that the selection of our Archbishop of Westminster is an affair of national interest. The contrast here with the Estab ishment is most curious. It calls itself the 'National Church.' But we never remember a case in which the British public either felt or even professed to care two straws who was made Archbishop of Canterburg, except so far as honest John Bull feeling might make t a matter of interest that the administration of patrosage in a large and wealthy profession should be fair to the members of that profession. That beyond this the public had any interest in the case no man ever dreamed. We were told fourteen years ago, in every variety of insulting tone, that the head of the English Catholic hierarchy was after all no more than a 'Dissenting Minister' He has sat only fourteen years, and yet the selection of his successor is felt to be an affair of national interest. The Sulur-day Review says, 'To Protestants Dr. Manning's appointment cannot be otherwise than welcome.'-Would any same man think that it mattered anything whether to Catholics or Protestant Dissenters, who was made Archbishop of Canterbury? The fact is that, disguise it as they may, men cannot help feeling that there is after all, some considerable difference between a real office and a sham one. - Weekly Register.

MISSION OF THE PASSIONIST FATHERS AT EASTMUIR, GLASGOW.—On Sunday, May 21st, two of the Pas-cionist Fathers concluded a most successful mission in the above named place. The attendance of the people during the mission proved their deep appreciation of the work done for them, and their tears will be consecrated on Thursday, the Sth instant, at showed the fruit which the Divine word produced in the pro-Cathedral in Moorfields. We wish we had a their soul. Some two thousand persons approached their soul. Some two thousand persons approached Holy Communion, and Confirmation was given by says, when brought into collision with the admi-The Solicutors' Journal announces that Mr. Sergeant one in good time, and although we cannot hope that his lordship Dr. Gray, the Coadjutor Bishop of Glas. nistration of the law in our courts of justice. In ing the ingress of the water, and avoiding the exgow, to three or four hundreds, most of whom were short, he would have us believe that the law is plosion which might otherwise have followed. The adulte.

The Fathers were unremitting in their attendance to the Confessionals, and most zealously and fervently did they inculcate the great truths of our Holy Religion. The Revd. Father M'Loughlin, the respected pastor of Eastmuir, was also indetatigable in practices for the future. working amongst his people to make the fruit of the mission lasting; and we have every reason to hope, that for many a long day the labors of the Rev. F F. Bernardine and Joseph will be remembered, and their instructions practised by the people who have had the privilege of having them amongst them for three successive weeks. The mission terminated with the renewal of the baptismal vows; which the people pronounced with all the fervour of their souls and with the lively faith symbolised by the lighted candles which they held in their hands. The Papal letters; and, indeed, on Tuesday afternoon, 'he was Blessing was then given, after which the congrega- scardely able to enter the Hause, on account of the tion dispersed to their different homes, seemingly very much affected by what they had witnessed. The Fathers left the next morning, but it is, we are sure, to carry with them the same blessing elsewhere ple sources of information by his own industrious and we hope that ere long we may have them again amongst us to rekindle the fire which may after a amongst us to rekindle the fire which may after a spent a great deal of time in collecting a number time grow cold in hearts exposed to the chill blasts of authorities upon the same subject. From this of this world's temptations

We are glad to hear that the same Revd. Fathers who conducted the mission at Eastmuir, are at present engaged in giving another mission in St. Vin. Whalley's terrible picture it must have come to cent's, Duke street, Glasgow—we have only to wish light. But after all the travail of this mountain that it may be as well attended, and as fruitful as their last one was .- Tablet.

Miss Gladstone, sister to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a convert, intends to subscribe £1,000 a-year to the London Cathedral till it be finished, and £1,000 the Archbishop's stipend.

It is said that no fewer than 252 persons are annually killed in London in the streets; a very large of inarticulate noises to be the most appropriate sort percentage of these suffer through the arrangements of reply. Mr. Whalley enumerated a number of which compel people to cross crowded thoroughfares cases in which he stated that Protestants had been at the risk of their limbs and fives. Is this go on always? - Alhenœum.

A strike of a very curious nature has occurred among the ironworkers of Worcestershire. They have issued a notice that in consequence of the high price of meat they have resolved not to buy any for month. It appears that they hope by this means to force the butchers to lower their prices.

The Army and Navy Gazette, of May 20th says: It will be seen that the news from New Zealand is of the most unsatisfactory kind. Gen. Cameron has asked for 2 000 men from England as reinforcements. The Secretary for War not only peremptorly declines to send them, but repeats his instructions for the withdrawal of five regiments. The Colonial Government has asked permission to enlist 1,500 men from the troops now in New Zealand as a local force, and the Government is willing to accede to their request. But whether the local corps is to be on the footing of militia, or a colonial regiment like the Canadian Rifles, does not appear.

JOHN WILKES AND THE CLEBGY. - Dr. Rennell, Dean of Winchester, was on terms of intimacy with Wilkes, who resided for some time in the lale of Wight, where, he told the Dean, he associated by preference with the clergy, alleging as his reason: When the squires get drunk, which they do daily,

The Middlesex Magistrates have founded a claim on us by their conduct towards Catholic prisoners who have the misfortune to be under their care. Their character for enlightenment, politeness, and common sense, is known to all who have read the against allowing Catholic prisoners to have the benefit of religious instruction from a minister of their sex Magistrates have a claim upon our interest, and Parliament lately with a Middlesex Industrial School jesty's service. Bitl, and wanted to get for their achool at Feltham ted by Messrs. Ward and Mills, appeared before the of a clause which gives Catholic children at Feltham Prison Bill now before Parliament proposes to give to Catholic prisoners in county and borough gaols. This clause was vigorously opposed by the Middlesex Magistrates, but the committee inserted it, and This was hard usage, far worse than the man's who and came back with a clause of protection for Papists. In high dudgeon they met together, and de-termined to wishdraw the bill. If they could not get the money, at least they would not be saddled with a Roman Priest. Their first difficulty was that Mr. C. Forster, M.P. for Walsall, not exactly appreciating the exuited motives of these gentlemen, their request was made through Mr. Doulton, a ments he had just made. Metropolitan member.' The feelings of the Middlesex Magistrates may be conceived when Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, M.P., sprang forward to protest that the Bill was a good Bill, that it was now the property of the House, and that he hoped that it would pass. The House of Commons rejected the prayer of the Middlesex Magistrates and the Bill is on its way. faction of abusing anybody but themselves. If they Commons, they would not have to reproach themselves with being the direct and immediate cause of the success of this new Popish aggression. - Tablet.

Mr. Wagner has contradicted Mr. Whalley's charges of Tuesday night in a tone of just indigna-To charge a man publicly with employing tion. the sacred influences of religion as the instruments of deliberate murder, upon no better authority than the ramours of a Watering-Place, is an act of gross injustice which is incapable of palliation. But the injustice of the proceeding is lost sight of in the incomprehensible credulity with which it was accom-panied. Mr. Whaller was not content with investing this scandal with all the authority of a member of the House of Commons, but he would actually have had us believe that it is a mere specimen of what is going on all around us. The people of this country he tells us, are entangled in a net from which they can no more escape than the fish of the sea can es. cape when they are caught in a net.' 'Au immense amount of hardship, suffering, and pain is inflicted upon them from one end of the country to the other.' Numbers of Protestant families are insidiously drawn' into dangerous traps, 'believing all the while that they are attending the religious services of the Church of England.' It was to illustrate this monstrous suggestion that Mr. Whalley quoted the 'rumor' yesterday contradicted by Mr. Wagnet, of the young lady who had first been induced to make over £8,000 to a religious institution, and was then sent to attend patients in a high state of fever, in order that she might meet the fate which naturally ensued. It 'would occupy hours,' Mr. Whalley added, 'to go through the abuses to which members of the Church, and particularly female members of the Church, are exposed.' He evidently thinks, not that the law will be a serious obstacle to such practo the House of Commons to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the subject, and moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repress such obnoxious

When it appeared that this extraordinary rhodo-House of Commons to its natural proportions, and the collapse rendered the whole subject unnecessarilly ridiculous. It was evident that it was not for want of the will that better authority and more cre-dible instances could not be adduced. Mr. Whalley tells us that since his name has become associated with this subject he has received a great number of number of individuals who pressed upon him instances of the evil results of auricular confession.' He appears, moreover, to have supplemented these ammass of independent information, and from these laborious researches, it is impossible not to believe if there had been any real evidence to justify Mr. Whalley's terrible picture it must have come to nothing appeared beyond the apocryphal mouse which has now been annihilated by Mr. Wagners contradiction. In short, Mr. Whalley's facts had no better foundation than the idle scandal of a Watering Place. When upon such grounds as these the House of Commons was asked to appoint a Select Committee and to permit the introduction of a Bill, it is not surprising that it considered a chorus locked up in religious institutions, the result of which was that they lost their intellects.' One is nstitution .- Times.

London in the last week was 20 per 1,100, or 2 per 5,000 tons.—Weekly Register. cent.; in Dublin it was 25 per 1,000; in Edinburgh, 24 per 1,000; and in Liverpool 31 per 1,000. Birmingham curiously enough of all the great towns, still maintains its pre-emirence in a sanitary point of 1,000, the lowest rate recorded.

DEATH OF THE HON. T. STONOB .- We regret to the 3rd inst.. at his residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, London. Till within a few hours of his de- style of dance music. mise the hon, gentleman was considered to be going exercises which are the innocent delight of the Eng. lish gentlemen, and that, too, with natural grace, mentions religion at all.— Fraser's Magazine.

CATHOLIC RECRUITS .- House of Commons, May 22. -Mr. O'Reilly asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether inquiry had been made as to the fact of the authorities of the Royal Artillery having directed Catholic recruits not to be taken for that reports of their speeches, and votes, and resolutions branch of the service; whether he would state by whom such orders were given, and what steps had been since taken to prevent subordinate authorities, of curates was foreshadowed the downfall of that own Church. Therefore, as we said, these Middle- not responsible to Parliament from issuing or acting upon such orders in future; and whether general we take an interest in them. They are in trouble orders would be published to all officers engaged in just now, and what is worst they have brought all recruiting for the army, to make no distinction of their trouble on their own heads. They went to religion in taking recruits for any branch of Her Ma-

The Marquis of Hartington was glad that the bon. some pecuniary assistance from the public funds. gentleman had asked him this question, as it would Their Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and give him the opportunity of making an explanation the Catholic ratepayers, as parties interested, took which he believed would be satisfactory. Inquiries opportunity of having their say in the matter. We had been made into the circumstances which the hon. have already told how Mc. Henry Matthews, instruc- gentleman, in the course of the discussion on the Army Estimate, had brought be fore the House, and Committee and succeeded in procuring the insertion with regard to Colonel Fitzgerald, who was the recruiting officer when Lord Donoughmore's regiment the same protection for their religious rights as the volunteered to the Artillery, he was away in Canada, Prison Bill now before Parliament proposes to give and Colonel Crawford, under whose immediate authority he had acted, was dead. It appeared, however, from the correspondence in the Adjutant-General's office, that no order of any such description what was even worse they raised the prayer of the was given to the knowledge of any of the officers Middlesex Magistrates for a share of the public funds. concerned, as to the religious persuasion of the recruits who were to be enrolled. Moreover, from the list of those who volunteered from Lord Donoughmore's regiment to the Artillery and other corps, it appearthat out of 97.58 were actually Catholics.. In addition to that, the correspondence between Colonel Fitzgerald and the Adjutant General in the previous year showed that his instructions on this point were particularly precise, and that he was then officially directed that no distinction whatever as to religion should prevail with respect to the recruits. If the declined to be the medium of their application be- hon, gentleman would move for the papers on the youd doing what his cificial duty prescribed, and subrect they would be found to bear cut the state-EXTRAORDINARY SCENE ON THE EDINBURGH AND

Grascow Railway. - The thunderstorm which on Monday seemed brooding over the city developed itself with terrible intensity in an easterly direction, and gave rise to a scene of an extraordinary description on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, at a short distance east of Crby station, occasioning a feeling The unfortunates will not, therefore, have the salis- of the utmost alarm amongst those who were its unexpected witnesses, and whose lives for a time were had let things be, and had not gone to the House of placed in considerable danger. From the information which we have been able to gather it appears that as the four o'clock express train from Edinburgh to Glasgow was nearing Croy station, and speeding along the line, which at this point is carried though a deep cutting, the engine driver was signalled when passing the 4 15 p.m. express from Glasgow to proceed cautiously. Shortly after the warning had been given a fearful noise was heard; flashes of lightning gleamed through the bazy air, followed by quick crashes of thunder; the carriages of the train were at the same time assailed by what seemed to be the affrighted passengers within a terrific shower of hail, and in an instant a perfect deluge of water came sweeping down from the shelving rocks on either side of the cutting. A waterspout had evidently burst in the vicinity of the line, and before the speed of the train could be diminished to any considerable extent it shot right into the centre of the suddenly released waters, which, foaming and seething, rushed into the cutting in solid sheets. The water gradually rose outside the carriages, reaching in a short time the footboard, and afterwards floating into the first class compartments, while the bissing noise which was produced through contact with the works of the engine tended to increase the feeling of consternation and alarm which already prevailed amongst the passengers. The difficulties of the situation were still further complicated by the sudden descent of a quantity of the stone-work from the heights above, arising probably from the giving way ci a dry stone dyke which spreading across the rails, destroyed any hope that migh have been entertained. of a passage being effected down the line after the water had cleared away. All this was the work of a few minutes. The passengers had been suddenly placed in a most critical position, and the safety in which they were enabled to tide it over-no personal injuries having been sustained - was probably owing tices, but that they will constitute a serious danger to the presence of mind of the engine-driver, who, to the law. 'They are formidable novelties,' he i when he saw the turn which affairs were taking, at once fixed his damper over the furnace, thus preventwholly inadequate to grapple with such insidious train was by-and bye backed out of the water; and and determined enchies, and he appealed, therefore, | while it was evident that the journey to Glasgow must be for some time delayed, all positive darger was at an end. The water-spout had evidently been limited to a comparatively narrow area, within which however it had operated with terrible force, for on reaching Croy it was found that here the clemental montade was based upon nothing more tangible than strife had been even more alarming while it lasted. a Brighton rumour, it was at once reduced by the The telegraph wires along the line had been destroyed, so that communication with Glasgow was cut off. -Glasgow Heruld.

The arrangements for starting the Great Eastern with her invaluable cargo, the Atlantic telegraph cable, being nearly completed, the Prince of Wales and a large party of noblemen and scientific and commercial gentlemen paid her a visit of inspection on Wednesday at Sheerness, where they arrived by the South Eastern Railway and the Admiral's steam tender, which it seems it was difficult either to steer or to propel through the water from Chatham to the mouth of the Medway, at two o'clock. After par-taking of Iuncheon the Prince made a full inspection researches, and he represents himself as having of the great ship, the cable, and the machinery by which it is to be preserved from harm on board and to be told out from the moment they leave Valencia Harbor, on the Kerry coast, until (D. I'.) they perform their voyage across the Atlantic. The cable, which is apparently very slight, is nearly 2,600 miles long. It is composed of several parts. Inner-most is the conductor, made of several very slight copper wires twisted so closely round each other as to form a solid strand. This is perfectly insulated by a compound which is not only air and water tight, but is also a non-conductor. Then come four coatings of gutta percha, each insulated by the same compound that insulates the conducting wire. Next comes a covering of eleven iron wires, tightly twisted around each other,—each wire bowever being itself encased in strands of hemp saturated with tar, wound round it. The constructor contains 25,000 miles of copper wire,—the iron wire in the outside covering is about 39,000 miles long—and as to the length of the hemp strand, it is equal to about 16 almost inclined to surmise that Mr. Whalley has at times the circumference of the earth. The cable has some time in his life been locked up in a religious been turned out complete at the rate of seventeen miles per day. It is stowed on board the great ship The Registrar General's report for the week ended the 20th inst is very satisfactory. The deaths in the week, in London, were only 1,168 being 100 less than the corrected average, while the births amounted to the corrected average, while the births amounted to ing on her voyage, the weight on board the Great Eastern will amount to 18,000 tons—the tanks alone deaths from typhus were only 43. The mortality in and their contents of cable and water weighing

UNITED STATES.

A self-playing organ has been completed in New York for the musical saloon of a wealthy gentleman's view; the deaths there last week being only 17 per residence, by which a child can perform the difficult works of the masters with not only wonderful precision, but with all the pathos of a skilful organist. -DEATH OF THE HON. T. STONOR.—We regret to announce that the Hon. Thomas Stonor, eldest son of Lord and Lady Campys, died at an early hour on the 3rd inst.. at his residence in Stratton-street, Picture 1.

A grindstone burst at the Ames Works in Chicones on favourably, and it was not thought that his com-plaint—small-pox—was likely to have a fatal result. a window with tremendous force, and struck a neigh-The deceased gentleman was born 29th October, boring storehouse. Another piece lifted the floor 1824, and married 22d April, 1863, Catherine, eldest, overhead, causing some consternation among the boring storehouse. Another piece lifted the floor

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRIETED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 369. Notre Dame Street, by J CHLIES.

. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE-1885

Triday, 23 - Vig. Sacred Heart of Jesus. Saturday, 24-ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST Sunday, 25 - Third after Pentecost. St. William. Monday, 26 - SS. John and Paul, M.M. Tuesday, 27-S:. Barnabas, Ar.
Wednesday, 28-FAST-Vig. of SS. Peter and Paul. Thursday, 28-SS. PETER AND PAUL-Obl.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :--

Saturday, 24-St. Regis. Monday, 26-St. Roch. Wednesdey, 28-St. Louis de Gonzagne.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

There is feud, bitter feud, betwirt the French Emperor and his cousin Plon-Plon-because of the speech delivered by the latter at Ajaccio, wherein he pretended to lay bare the mysteries of the great " Napoleonic idea." Plon-Plon 187 as we suppose most of our readers know, the bastard son of Jerome Napoleon, the great Emperor's youngest brother; the issue of an adulterous cornection which the latter, like a mean spirited bound as he was, abandoning his true wife whom he had espoused in the United States, contracted at his imperious brother's bidding with a European princess. Now Plon-Plon physically bears a striking resemblance to the first Napoleon; and he apparently flatters himself that by playing the "op-.position game" and talking Napoleonically-that 13 to say as Las Casas in his Memorres de St. Helene makes the mighty captive speak-he shall recommend himself to the more democratic section of the French community as the legitimate successor to the Empire. Upon the whole we accept this rupture betwixt Louis Napoleon and his cousin as a good omen, for the latter is in his politics an advanced Liberal, and the avowed enemy of the Papacy.

Our dates from Europe come down to the 9th inst. Recognising the fact that for the present the Confederate States have no political exist ence, the British Government has formally withdrawn its recognition of their belligerent rights. and ships under Confederate colors will not be admitted within British ports. On the other hand there seems to be no intention to yield to the absurd demands of the Washington Government in the matter of the Alabama depredations. In France there was still much anxiety felt with regard to Mexico and the probable policy of the United States. From Italy the report comes that an arrangement has been concluded betwixt the Sovereign Pontiff and the King of Sardinia, with respect to the vacant Bishoprics. This is however a mere rumor.

The trials at Washington of the alleged conspirators still continue, but after the exposures that have taken place no one can attach any importance to the evidence delivered before it, or to the verdict which it may render. Mr. John Mitchell, one of the editors of the New York Daily News, has just been arrested in virtue of a lettre de achet, and locked up in the Yankee Bastille at Fort Munroe. France under Louis Quatorze was a land of freedom in comparison with the United States, whose people look calmly on at these violations of liberty and the Constitution, thus affording a striking example of the degrading influences of democratic institutions, and their deleterious effects upon the national spirit. In the worst days of the Stuarts and the Tudors in England, such outrages as are now hourly perpetrated in the United No, indeed-He does none of these things; on her reception into the Community, a dower for States would never have been tolerated by the things which, if he were a Christian, and had English people.

Our Ministers may soon be expected in Canada. Of the results of their Mission we cannot speak with any certainty. The Ministerial press boasts that the mission has been crowned with success, the Opposition press tells a very different tale. We cannot say on whose side is the calumny, and returns like the sow that has been truth.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Aug. 10.

PROCESSION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT. great central doctrine of all Christian worship, was celebrated on Sunday last with all the grandeur and beauty which the Catholic Church knows so well how to combine with the symbolic ceremonies of her religion. Every thing passed off with the utmost order, and we are happy to be able again to render testimony to the general friendly dispositions of our Protestant fellowcitizens, by whom no insult, no obstructions were offered, to what to many of them must have been a novel and extraordinary spectacle.

The Procession commenced forming in front of the Parish Church, about 9 o'clock, but so great was its length that it was past 10 o'clock before the Blessed Sacrament borne by the Rev. Superior of the Seminary beneath the magnificent dais, lest the Church. It then slowly passed along Notre Dame Street to the Bonsecours Church, where a temporary altar or reposoir had been erected, from which to the kneeling thousands Benediction of the B. Sacrament was given. The Procession then returned by St. Paul and St. Francis Xavier Streets to the Parish Church which it re-entered about noon. The streets through which it passed were tastefully decorated with banners, and arches composed of evergreens.

The moral obtusity of evangelicals in all matters affecting Catholics was never better exemplified than by our contemporary the Echo in its notice of a little chastisement which, by its filthy and mendacious insinuations against the ladies of our Convents, that paper compelled us to inflict. We insisted, and endeavored to impress upon our contemporary, that no man has either a legal or a moral right to make a public statement injuriously affecting others, unless he has proofs or evidence of some kind to adduce in support thereof: that the burden of proof rests with him who makes the offensive charge: and that no man is entitled to be considered or treated as a gentleman, who having, in any manner insinuated anything derogatory to the fair fame of his neighbor, and being called upon either to make good his allegations, or else to retract them-fails to do so.

Now this is precisely what the Echo has done, and by so doing it has forfeited all right to be treated with ordinary courtesy. It has asserted that, in the Convents of Canada "the infringement of civil liberty" was " constantly practised," and it thereupon invoked the action of the civil magistrate. Here is a definite statement susceptible, if true, of proof. Where, when, how has a single instance of the "infringement of civil liberty" in a Canadian convent occurred? If "a constant practice" state the particulars of some one single instance of such a practice. Give the particulars of any one such case as may have reached your ears, and we promise you that they shall be inquired into. But if you cannot do unfounded charge, you are one to whom by no purpose. law of God or of man are we bound to extend the ordinary courtesies of life: you are one who, no matter what your sect, are a disgrace to your cloth and calling, and a living libel upon the name of Christian.

ledged by all gentlemen, whether Catholics or Protestants. No man is bound to make an acccusation against another: but having done so, stance the Convent in which, the person upon servants. whom, or the circumstances under which, such an outrage upon the the civil liberty of Her Ma- are essentially private institutions, in as much as jesty's subjects was perpetrated? No. Does they were founded and endowed by private he then acknowledge his error, admit that he had made an attack upon ladies which was not are actually supported by the joint contribususceptible of proof, and therefore retract it? tions of their several inmates, from each of whom, learnt therefore that it is a sin against the living God, to bear false witness against one's neighbor -which if he were a gentleman, and had learnt therefore what courtesy ladies are entitled to nalists, as is the household of our contemfrom the other sex-he would hasten to do. He porary himself; whom we have just as good simply resterates his unfounded and mendacious grounds for accusing of cruelty and babitual washed to a wallowing in his own fifth.

Nor can the editor of the Echo plead, that he The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and the St. alluded only to the moral restraint which the yows Patrick's Benevolent Society intend holding taken by ladies who embrace the religious life their annual Pic-nics this season on the following impose upon them. What he asserts clearly, in from town, many abourd errors crept into our dates: St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, July 26; that he invokes legislative action in the premises, last week's issue, for which we offer our apologies

compel them to remain inmates of the Convent, The Irish Church Establishment, and country. Was it possible for the Irish laboring classes to look kindly upon a system which gave against their will, and despite their efforts to established. This is evident; for of course before a debates in the House of Commons, if they have -This solemn act or profession of Faith in the against their will, and despite their efforts to es- IRISH CHURCH MISSIONARIES. - The recent moral obstacle a secular tribunal is impotent; and as a vow is binding on conscience only in so far as it is of the nature of a solemn contract en- for displaying the rottenness and inquity of the tered into with God, so also it is clear that the Irish Church Missions; and have familiarized civil magistrate has no power to release from its the people of England with the evils of the Irish obligations or to modify its conditions. It is Church system itself, so that no man can ventherefore a physical restraint, or material infringement of civil liberty with which the editor of the Protestants of England must by this time begin Echo charges the ladies of our Convents, asserting that infringement to be a constant practice."

But the editor of the Echo makes this assertion, either of his own knowledge, or upon the authority of some informant whom he deems worthy of credit. If of his own knowlege, then we call upon him to state the particular Convent where, Establishment, that it offers the best point the time when, and the person upon whom, such an outrage was practised. If on the faith of an informant the editor of the Echo speaks, then let him give the name of his informant, or at least, the particulars of his depositions, the substance of which we promise him shall be published in the TRUE WITNESS, with our urgent demand for immediate investigation into their truth or falsity. Only upon the hypothesis that the charge against the ladies of our Convents, is the fruit of the editor's own morbid brain, the creature of his own depraved and filthy imagination, can it be explained why he should refuse to accept our straightforward challenge; or like your thoroughbred evangelical sneak, should try and shuffle, under a cloud of unctuous phrases, out of the difficulties into which his ungovernable propensities for "evil speaking, lying and slandering" have led him. You make-we say to him-specific charges against a class of ladies, whom we Catholics revere, to whom many of us are bound by ties of blood as well as of religion. We feel therefore, as Protestants would naturally feel. were their female relatives, their sisters or their daughters, to be attacked publicly in a Catholic periodical, and accused of criminal conduct. We call therefore upon the calumniator of the ladies of our Convents, to give us the facts, real or pretended, upon which he bases his very serious charge against them; or else to put up quietly with any offensive expressions which we may use towards him.

When our contemporary attempts to reason, we will meet him with argument; and we therefore offer a rejoinder to the plea which he puts in for subjecting the private homes, and the bedrooms of the nuns to the indignities of an obscene Smelling Committee." He says :-

"The convent, may in some sense be the private home of ladies, as the True Witness says, butso long as it receives State support, is entrusted with funds for specific purposes, or holds lands in Mortmain, we hink that it is legitimately open to the inspection of the State, and to the comments of the press."

To this we reply:-

1. That in so far as any of our Convents receive State funds for any specific purpose, the this: if you cannot cite one single instance, even receives, the fullest particulars as to the manner rial injuries which it has inflicted upon the faithreal or false, in which the civil liberties of the in which such funds are employed. That there- ful people of Ireland have been many and great, British subject have been infringed in a Canadian fore upon this point there is no difference of we doubt whether upon the whole it has not when, and the how, of the crime you allege to the right and extent of State supervision over not been the means of confirming in the faith hun-

over the private or domestic affairs of the ladies themselves, upon the grounds that they are habitually guilty of criminal actions towards one anbe is bound, in honor and in morals, either to other. This is an important distinction; for make good such accusation when called upon to I though the State has an undoubted right to exdo so, or to acknowledge his error and to retract ercise supervision over the public or Corporate it. Now, what does the editor of the Echo do Acts of the Grand Trunk Company on the grounds when taken to task, and given the lie by us for that it has received from the State, special prihis assertion that in our Canadian Convents the vileges; it has no right to claim any right of suinfringement of "civil liberty" of the subject pervision over the private homes, or domestic is a "constant practice?" Does he cite even arrangements of any one of the stock-holders Protestant witness thus delivered himself :one single instance, in which such infringement or members of that Corporation, on pretence of has occurred, or is said even to have occurred? interfering to prevent him from acting in a No. Does he condescend to particulars, or in- criminal manner towards his wife, children, or

3. We would observe that all our Convents individuals, out of their own private property; and the maintenance of the institution is exacted. A Convent is therefore as much a private institution and therefore as rightfully exempt from all State supervision, and impertinent comments of jourindecency towards the female members of his family, as he has for insinuating criminal conduct against the inmates of any of our Convents.

In consequence of the absence of the Editor is physical restraint imposed upon the ladies, to to our readers, and crave their forgiveness.

done nothing else, have had at least one good effect, in that they have furnished an opportunity ture to say one word in its behalf. Indeed the to see that the abolition of that system would be for their own interest, even more than for the interest of the Catholic population of Ireland..

So utterly indefensible upon any grounds, whether of religion, natural morality, or of political expediency is the Protestant Irish Church whence to direct an attack upon the Church Establishment of England. Every unfledged orator or suckling Reformer can take up his parable against it; and whenever it is wanted to make an appeal to the common sense of mankind against English rule in Ireland, the Protestant Church which that rule established and supports is cited as an argument conclusive and unanswerable—as indeed it is.

Why encumbereth it then still the ground ?-The Protestants of England generally have no real interest in supporting it; members of the Anghean Church in particular nave even still less reason for desiring the perpetuation of an abuse, which furnishes against their own Church such an excellent topic for declamation against Establishments and State-Churchism; and excent the Orangemen, to whom the Irish Protestant Church symbolises Protestant Ascendency. the Boyne water, and the " Pious and Immortal Memory," we can conceive of no class of Protestants who have any object in view, or interest to promote, by the perpetuation of the monster sham of the day. In the next generation it will be a marvel how such an abuse could have existed so long, unredressed.

The one attempt at argument, put forward by sone, that the Irish Protestant Church Eestablishment is a standing testimony to Gospel truth in a land a prey to Romish error, a candle set upon a high place in the midst of thick darkness in order that they who dwell in the shadow of death may be attracted to the light, is effectually refuted by facts. The Establishment has not made converts, but has repelled them. Under God, it has been the means of making his faith still more dear to the Catholic Irishman; and we doubt if a single soul has been lost to the cause of the Church by all the blandishments, sophistries and threats of the Protestant ecclestastical dignitaries, and their lay supporters during the whole period of its existence. The national as well as the religious feelings of the Irishman have been enlisted against Protestantism, by the presence of a Church by aliens estab-State is entitled to demand, does demand, and lished for his conversion; and though the mate-Convent: if you cannot adduce the where, the opinion betwirt Catholics and Protestants as to been to them a spiritual benefit; whether it has have taken place; and if you still persist in your Convents accepting State funds for a specific dreds, and thousancs who, if conformity to the Established Religion had not been looked upon 2. We reply that the investigation, or State as a national as well as a religious apostacy, supervision called for by the Echo, is not limited might have fallen away from God and the to an investigation into, or State supervision over, Church, to the devil; for there is many a one the application of all funds by the State granted who, careless and indifferent in matters of religion. for specific purposes to one or two Convents; but is keenly sensitive of anything that might affect The law of the case is clear, and is acknow- extends to an investigation into and supervision bis honor, or degrade him in the eyes of his neighbors or fellow countrymen.

> Of the impotency of the Irish Church and of the agencies it has bitherto employed to attract the people of Ireland within its fold, we can desire no better proof than that adduced in the course of the late debate in the House of Commons, by Mr. Dillwyn, himself a Protestart, and a member of the Established Church. Speaking of the origin, progress and results of the Society for Irish Missions—this unexceptionable because "The mis sionary system had been introduced into

ireland by the Society for Irish Church Missions.— It had been viewed with great jealousy and district by the members of the Established Church, and its efforts had been anything but honest. In 1830 an able and honest man published the result of his inquiries into the progress made in converting the Irish. He came to the conclusion that the success of which the Evangelical party boasted was greatly exaggerated, and that the converts were generally either the dependants of proselytising landlords or persons of abandoned character. (A laugh) in December. 1864, the Rev. Webster, a gentleman who held high office in the Established Church, brought a charge against the Irish Missions, which he afterwards proved. Among other things, he stated that agents of the Mission had paid persons for pretending to have been of a religion to which they had not be longed. He also said a quantity of bread was given away on Sundays to poor Roman Catholics on the condition that they should learn a verse of the Bible. They took the bread and went away corning those who had thus tempted them. Again, a namber of poor Roman Catholic children were collected together under various pretences, they were placed in a school house for a few days, and they were then dignified by the name of 'converts.' These allega-tions were not made by him (Mr. Dillwyn) but by a clergyman of the Church of Esgand high in office. in the words of our Canadian Statute Book, "it Whether the Irish Establishment was locked upon as a national institution or as a mere missionary society, it must be confessed on all hands that it had of connection betwirt Church and State."signally failed. It had been urged in its favor that Now this is a position which no conscientious the Establishment assisted Government by enabling them to obtain an influence over the Irish people; but be believed, on the contrary, that it had been a to take up; these are formulas which no one great degree the cause of the bitter feeling with

minister of their own persuasion, with 1,000 parishioners, was barely supported out of their hard earn-

This fully confirms our view of the results of the religious effects of the Irish Establishment : it has enlisted the strong national feelings of the people on the side of Popery, and has thus aided in confirming and strengthening those whom it whom it was designed to convert, in that religion from which it was expected to wean them.

Regarded solely from a spiritual point of view, the Irish Protestant Church is too contemptible, too impotent for evil, to be the object either of alarm, or of very intense batred-tor we hate nothing thoroughly which we do not also in some degree fear. The Godless School, the non-sectarian College, and mixed education are in our eyes enemies far more dangerous to the cause of the Church, and the spiritual interests of the Irish people, and therefore more to be deprecated, more to be hated, than the Established Protestant Church. See with what fearful rapidity defections from the faith occur amongst the children of Irish Catholic parents on this Continent; and to what cause can we attribute those defections except to the deleterious influences of the Yankee Godless schools, and mixed education? The Protestant Church in Ireland presents itself to the Irish Catholic in the guise and with the accents of the alien, and of the avowed enemy; naturally therefore the Catholic so accosted, recoils from it with aversion. In the United States the mixed school system meets him in the aspect of a triend; the education which it professes to give is presented to him as a boon; and suspicion thus disarmed, the unwary stranger lends too willing an ear to the honied accents of the arch enemy of souls and he whom no persecutions, no threats, on the part of the parson could cow, or cause to falter. falls an easy victim to the cunning blandishments. and insidious artifices of the non-sectarian teacher. Every school boy will here remember the fable of the traveller and his cloak; and how the heat giving rays of the sun accomplished that which the fury of the winter wind had in vain attempted. The latter but made the wayfarer bug his cloak still closer to his bosom; and so it has been with the storm of open persecution waged against the faith in Ireland.

And thus though we believe that the Protestant Irish Church Establishment is doomed soon to fall; and though no one can wonder at or blame Irish Catholics for seeking the overthrow of that badge of servitude and foreign conquest. we sometimes think that even that overthrow will not be of unmixed advantage to the spiritual interests of the Catholics of Ireland, should the revenues of the Establishment be secularised. and by the State applied—as they most probably will be-to purposes of mixed, national or Godless education. The mixed school is a far more dangerous enemy to the faith and morals of Catholics than is an Established Protestant Church, no matter how richly endowed; for whilst the latter has but strengthened the Catholies of Ireland in their attachment to the faith. the former, as we know by the sad example of the Northern States, has caused apostacies amongst the descendants of Irish Catholics, which must be counted not by tens of thousands. or by hundred of thousands, but by millions .-We laugh, and can well afford to laugh, at the ridiculous efforts of the Irish Protestant Church to protestantise the people of Ireland; but we shudder as we gaze upon the fearful havor that in one generation the mixed or non-sectarian schools of the United States have accomplished amongst the children of Irish Catholics on this Continent. Until therefore we were assured that the revenues of the Protestant Church Establishment when secularised, would not be applied, in whole or in part, to build up, extend, or perpetuate a system of mixed or Godless education in Ireland, we would not from any spiritual motives, seek to accelerate its fall; an event which, reading the signs of the times, we perceive cannot be far distant.

We look too with some apprehension, or rather aversion, upon the tendency which some of the lay agitators for the overthrow of the Irish Protestant Church Establishment display, to accent as allies in this work, the Euglish Liberals, Reformers, and Protestant Dissenters. From such an alliance no good to the cause of the Church can possibly accrue; and it is much to be feared that it cannot be contracted unless Catholics consent to adopt the false principles, and to repeat the anti-Catholic formulas of their incongruous allies. If the English Liberal, if the Protestant Dissenter aid the Irish Catholic in pulling down the Irish Protestant Church Establishment it will not be from any love of Popery, but upon the grounds that all ecclesiastical endowments, by the State are, per se, bad; that a Church Establishment is an eril; and that is desirable to do away with all semblance even Catholic can, for any object whatsoever, consent which the lower classes in Ireland regarded this without setting himself up in open contradiction

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to the teachings of the Church, can maintain .-The Irish Catholic may indeed conscientiously and most legitimately seek the overthrow of the Irish Protestant Church Establishment and its endowments, not because it is an Establishment, but because it is an Establishment mis-applied, or applied to bad purposes; but he cannot with Mr. Bright and the motley crew of Liberals and Revolutionists countenance the outcry which the latter raise against Establishments per se, and State endowments, simply considered as such .-It is always desirable, necessary almost, would we say, if society is to be restrained from relapsing into heathenism, that there be connection and friendly alliance betwix: Church and State. It is highly advantageous to both orders, to the are propositions which no Catholic can deny, or even allow to admit of any question. The Holy Father, God's Vicar on earth, has spoken and for ever settled the matter in condemning in his late Encyclical the Proposition LV. " Ecclesia a

Liberals are always dangerous and dishonoring allies, even in matters apparently purely secular, for Catholics. Betwirt the faithful Catholic and the Liberal there can be on no one point any real conformity of sentiment, or identity of interest. What the Sovereign Pontiff cannot do, no Catholic can do, no Catholic need himself, or compound with what is called modern progress and modern liberalism; for these, if the Church be from God, are from the devil. No Catholic therefore, priest or layman, can hope to contract a union which is impossible to the head of the Church upon earth. It is impossible to serve both God and Mainmon; impossible for the Catholic, without dereliction of principle, to accept as his political allies, or to make common cause with, the party of the Revolution or the Liberals.

Maxico.-The Record of the American Bible Society publishes the following :- Mr. Hickey is prosecuting his labors diligently in Mexico, without let or hindrance. He writes: - 'The desire for the Scriptures increases every day, and we must strain every nerve to satisfy it.' He states that 'a priest who could not induce his people to give up their bibles to be burned, himself burned five. One of these was that of the poor pious woman who, when she bought it, prayed that the Spirit of God might reach her to understand it. I called upon her on my geturn here, and I do not know that I ever felt more sad than when she told me she had given up her bible. She said she keenly felt the loss, but the priest compelled her. She had not means to buy another, but said if she had the means she would buy one, and would not, on any account, give it up. Mr. H. promised to bring her one on his return .-Several in this place who owned bibles utterly refused to give them up. It is also worthy of note, that it was not the priest belonging to the place, but one from a distance, who was concerned in this

formation that Mr. Hickey is prosecuting his lebors diligently in Mexico, and scattering bibles along the highways and byeways of that be- by God's spirit as we are, disagree in our opinion nighted country, without let or hindrance. He writes that he is straining every nerve to satisfy the craving desires of there spiritually famished people. Poor man! he has his crosses-all seems not to be pleasant in his path. "One pious woman gave up her bible to satisfy her priest," and the holy heart of the scatterer of the Word never felt such sadness as overwhelmed his soul in that his most dreary hour. Yet, even Mr. Hickey has his seasons of consolation. Yes, even the mild, holy, all loving, devoted Mr. Hickey. Many, having bought his book, refused to cast it in the fire, and have chosen to reserve it for other and perhaps more pressing wants. Perchance, are they aware that many of Mr. Hickey's faith do oft preserve the sacred page to line therewith the slippers of apostolic, or even non-apostolic men, or to wrap therein the tea and sugar so oft demanded by missionary wants, for scarce can we believe that benighted Aztec souls would do as did the more enlightened Jews and lay aside the sacred scroll, knowing, many portions should be read alone by learned men, other by such as were well advanced in age. Difficult indeed must be the mission of these strewers of the word, for surely those who disseminate the word of Truth are "all, all honorable," and truthful men, and cannot fail to hold the following discourse with the pious women whom they strive to save. "Sister, to work, I cannot, to beg, I am ashamed, therefore, to feed my body and thy soul, I bring to thee this bonk which can alone make thee wise unto salvation-Sister, this is the Word of God-take it on my assurance, I have no other proof to give. Many deny it so to be. Thy priests teach thee that God lest His Holy Word unto his Church, and that the bible thou hearest read, explained and preached to thee by them, is a part of the written legacy of God to man, and containeth much this book doth not; but Sister, though Jesus did say His Church should never err, I have already learnt by the reading of this blessed book, not to beheve the words of Jesus in all he said, but only just what suits myself, and surely I, I am a holy

man." "Know Sister, that the Mosaic law was by employment of adult women. Where the land has of James Brankin, Esq, all of this city.

God's express command, a written law; whilst been well-drained and brought under tillage, there merely some most essential doctrines existing among the Jews in Jesus' time, and given orally to them, never written in the law and scarce re. corded in the prophets-Our Lord assumed as the basis of nearly all His teachings unto man. How then shouldst thou not alone venerate the written the baby to any one who will pretend to take care of it. So and So has another baby; 'you'll see it law? This book will also tell thee Sister how some Jews were commended as being more noble than others of Berea, because they searched the Old Testament to see whether the Apostles inspired by God spoke truth, and Jesus could be the Messiah to come. Thou knowest Jesus is thy God and Saviour; it has been taught thee from thme infancy; mayest it not be thou might merit commendation too, for doubting to believe temporal as well as to the spiritual, that the what thou hast so long been taught. Many former should give material aid to the latter; have searched this blessed book, have had it and these propositions which Liberals repudiates in their hands daily for years, and found it not and upon the refutation of which they base their therein-perchance thou mayest find it thereopposition to the Irish Protestant Establishment, but read it, and it will give thee life. How blessed art not thou this day, my Sister! For sixty years after our Jesus' death, the disciples of the crucified could not have seen all the books I now hand to thee; and for fourteen hundred years after that time-until man invented print-Statu, Statusque ab Ecclesia sejungendus ing-God deprived the world of the sole guide unto eternal life I now place within thy handsthe holy necessary light of which still so many millions are deprived who know not how to

"Sister, I offer thee this book; it has been copied many, many times by deceitful and benighted men, who spent their lives thereat, and having been so oft translated from one language seek to accomplish. The Pope cannot reconcile to another, and all these things, whilst the world was drowned in ignorance and sin, many errors may have crept therein, words may have lost their sense and force; yet, Sister, upon my word, receive it as the pure, perfect, entire revelation of our God. About twenty books I cannot hand to thee, they are no more; and although these lost books may have contained much necessary to be believed, since Jesus says it is necessary to assent to all revealed truth, and that whosoever does not believe all things whatsoever He has taught-shall be damnedstill, Sister, the reading of this book will save thy soul, for it is written, 'The letter killeth, the Spirit giveth life;' and since thou hast been and art devoid of the Spirit of God, I hand to thee the letter, that thou mayest find life therein.

" Shouldst thou see passages which seem to show God has instituted a living, speaking power to teach, shouldst thou find Jesus never wrote, never commanded His Apostles to write, but to preach, and that they never did write, save to those already converted, and then but a few things, calling, as it were, to their remembrance some things already beard, or to crush a following of individual thought contrary to what had been preached by them-be not disturbed, Sister, thereby; for since I cannot give thee the entire written word, I do not counsel thee to pay beed The Witness lately gave us the consoling in- to everything thou wilt find therein, but to judge it for thyself, and believe such things as suiteth thee. Ourselves, Sister, enlightened, possessed as to nearly all contained therein; and since none of us do, or can be brought to believe alike, we, remembering it is the Word of God which is not to be privately interpreted, content ourselves with the reading of this blessed book which contains the truth-though we know not certainly

> " Sister, take it; its perusal will save thy soul; because Peter in it doth expressly say that it contains many things hard to be understood, which the unlearned and unstable wrest to their own destruction-and since I find thee unstable and unlearned, I hand it now to thee."

BRITISH STATISTICS AND RURAL MORAL-TY. - The London Times of a late date, treating of the startling revelations made by the Offi cial Report on the sanitary condition of the British rural classes, states some facts, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the maligners of Ireland, and of Romish countries in general. The details as given by the Times are filthy enough, and villainously suggestive; we may be excused therefore if we refrain from all comments thereupon, and if we content ourselves with barely citing them as illustrative of the peculiar morality of the great Protestant community which annually subscribes its thousands for the conversion of Irish Papists to their

It is satisfactory to know that the steady progress of land drainage has already produced an excellent result upon the health of these districts. The diseases which are peculiar to them 'have been steadily decreasing, both in frequency and in severity, for many years.' Partial exceptions are to be found, and in many cases, as at Sheppey, Hoo, Spalding, Hull, New Romney, and Lewes, there is still ample room for improvoment. In the midst, however, of this general improvement, the Medical Officer was startled to find that the habitual mortality of young children had become as great as in the most infanticidal of our factory towns. In those dense centres of the struggle of life, it was well known that the absence. of women from home in industrial employment led to the neglect, the drugging, and the involuntary, and too often not involuntary starvation of infants. — But it was never imagined that these causes would operate under circumstances which appeared so totally distinct as those of country marsh districts. -It appears, however, that the mortality in question is due to precisely the same cause—that is, to the

the labour of women has become not on'y useful, but valuable. They travel about the country in 'gangs, under charge of an undertaker, who contracts for them. It is an inevitable consequence that their infants should be neglected; and thus malaria has only been banished to introduce a more fatal enemy to the children. Directly the mother can rise from her confinement she goes off to her work, leaving won't live,' is the frequent remark of neighbours .-The predicted event soon comes, perhaps through the natural operation of artificial diet, perhaps through the almost incredible cruelty of deliberate starvation, perhaps through intentional overdoses of the opium which is universally employed. A medical man is called in at the last, because there is so much bother with 'registering.' In such cases the indignation of the surgeon or a neighbour has sometimes prevented a woman who had lost two or three children from losing any more. Of course, such cruelty is difficult to bring home. The deaths are reported as arising from 'debility' or 'overlying,' or some such cause, but no less than 67 of the medical practitioners in these districts agree that in the case of more than half the deaths of infants the true cause of death is 'deprivation of milk and narcotic poison-All this is aggravated by the fact that the system of working in gangs foster an immease amount of reckless immorality, and the illegitimate children are a double burden to their mothers. A more melancholy picture could hardly be presented. It shows us the strongest natural affections reversed, and that as the very consequence of a successful struggle with nature. - London Times.

The Times is at a loss what is to be done to ebeck the practice. British mothers will persist in destroying their children; it is almost a vested right, and they will not abandon it. Clearly under these circumstances the best thing to do is to send more missionaries to convert the Papists of Ireland.

Summer has now fairly set in; not indeed with its usual severity as they say in Scotland, but with veritable tropical intensity. Every body is bastening to seek shelter from the beat, refuge from the dust, and to inhale the health giving air of the country. Excursions by land, excursions by water, steamboat trips, and boating are now the order of the day for all who have a moment's leisure wherein to take a little relaxation; and to the notice of boating, and the fresh breezes of the river, we man boat builder of Kingston, on our eighth safely say that as a boat builder, Mr. O'Gorhealth, rest, and pleasure on the river, or the lake, we can with the fullest confidence recommend our friend M. O'Gorman's boats, as unsurpassed in every good quality by any turned out from the very first London establishments. with those of speed and durability: and they are as certain to give ample satisfaction to the purchasers, as they are creditable to the builder, and to the manufactures of B. N. America .-See advertisement.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCE BLOWN DOWN.

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

Cornwall, 19th June, 1865.

THE FETE DIEU .- The religious ceremony of the procession of the Host took place yesterday through the streets of Upper Town and St. Roch's, and in all the parishes throughout Lower Canada. The weather was very fine though oppressively warm. The line of procession in the is given, as a slight mirk of our esteem and gratitude Upper Town was from the French Cathedral to you. passing the market stalls into St. Ann street to the Jesuit church at the Esplanade, thence through D'Auteuil, St. Lewis, and Parloir streets to the Ursuline Convent, and back to the Cathedral, the route being gorgeously decked with flags arches, and evergreens, and the religious solemnities being more imposing than on former occasions. In St Roch's the streets through which the procession passed were profusely decorated. — Quebec Daily News.

Married,

In this city, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien. of St. Patrick's Ohurch, Mr. Joseph Lawrence Palmer second son of Wm. Palmer, E.q., J.P., Commissariat, to Ellen Amelia, third daughter

CATHOLICITY IN THOROLD. To the Editor of the True Witness. DEAR Sin,-We, the undersigned Committee beg of you, to insert the following address and reply in your next issue.

To the Rev. Father Wardy, P. P. of Thorold.

June 11, 1865. REV. FATHER, -We, the Catholics of Thorold and Welland, hearing that you are about leaving the Diocese of Toronto for that of Cleveland, cannot allow you to remove from this of the Lord's vineyard to another, without publicly expressing our profound esteem for your character and person, our warm affection for your devotedness, and our heartfelt gratitude for your self-eacrificing spirit.

The conversion of many sinners, the immense good effected by the Temperance Society, your extraordinary zeal in the cause of Catholic education, the beautiful decorations of St. Ann's Church-all these things, and many others effected, amidst all the troubles consequent upon the building of the fine new brick church in Welland, are facts which speak for themselves.

But Rev. Father, what above all, endears you to us, and makes our seperation more painful, is the noble victories which, almost singlehanded, you have achieved in the cause of the Church, and of

the School. In the words of our respected Bishep, Rev. Father we regret to part with you, but the will af God be

Begging of you to accept the accompanying purse, \$100, as a little token of a great love, We remain, Rev. Father,

done, and we wish you every blessing and happi-

Your devoted children in Christ, John O'Leary, A. Schwaller, John Battle, James McAuley. Neail McKogue, Patrick Walsh, Wm. Cartmeil, Edward Fenney, P. Brown. Thomas Codogan, F. X. Lauter. Patrick Power, Nicholas Wall, Jacob Reuter. Michael Cafferty.

ness in this world and in the next,'

On behalf of the Congregations of Thorold and Welland.

REPLY. MY DEAR CHILDREN IN CHRIST, - While I was listening to your too flattering address, the thought forced itself upon my mind, that your hearts have got the better of your judgments. On this solemn and touching occasion it is good for me to remember that, 'We are what we are, and that we cannot be said greater than we are in the sight of God.' In that divine light, my dear friends, with regard to all the good effected since my arrival amongst you, I can only exclaim with the Apostle, To God alone honor and glory, but to us the confusion of our face,' With those whose tastes lead them to take pleasure in the belp of that divine light, the only true light, the only light I care for, I hope I can, and do conquer the temptation of pride, to which your overwhelming can recommend the advertisement of Mr. O'Gor- praises expose my human frailty. But since it is your pleasure to have me praised, I will tell you what praises I welcome with less fear of pride on my page. We speak from experience, and we can part, or of flattery on the part of the bestowers, it is the simple and candid language of the chi d, wno exclaimed! 'bow can I help crying when Father Wardy man's work will challenge comparison with that is going.' It is the honest and disinterested confessor any builder not only on this Continent but in how comparison with that have seen you continually on the road, but it is not England. In Canada he has no rival: and to so with our minister. I think your denomination, every one whom the coming heats notite to seek that is the Catholics, as we call it, or the Catholic Denomination is the best attended.' It is the testimony of my conscience, which tells me, that, in spite of all my sins and short comings, I had a sincere will to do the work of God, to save your souls, without mistaking material for spiritual progress, without allowing myself to be enslaved by nationalism, favoritism or nonularity. Thanking you, dear friends, in Christ, and also the Catholic ladies of Thorold They combine every requisite—that of safety and Welland, who have always showed a generous disposition to help their Pastor, I accept your address and the accompanying purse, and beg of you to pray for me, as I will ever pray for you, that we may all so live in this exile that we all may meet

again in our beavenly country. I remain my dear friends, your faithful and ever loving Pastor in Christ,

C. WARDY, P.P. of Thorold and Welland.

To the Edito of the True Witness.

West M'Gillivray. O.W., 14th June, 1805 DEAR SIE-Having observed notices of the following nature in your admirable and truly Uatholic paper, I take the liberty of sending the subjoined, which you will please insert at your earliest convenience. I may add, that the Parish (Mount Carmel) comprises the newly settled parts of the Townships of M'Gillivray and Stephen; also that the watch, which is a very beautiful one, bears the following inscription :-

" Presented by the Catholic Congregation of our Lady of Mount Carmel, to the Rev. J. Murphy, as a token of our gratitude.

"June 11th, 1865 ' By complying with the above, you will oblige a number of your subscribers, and personally, Yours most respectfully,
JOHN G. QUARRY.

ADDRESS TO THE RET. JAMES MURPHY. Rev. and Dear Sir-We, the congregation of Mount

Carmel, having heard of your removal, cannot let the occasion pass without presenting you with an Address expressive of our good wishes to you, and our sorrow at your departure.

Dear Father, it would be quite superficous for us to enumerate the many noble monuments of your zeal in good works; it is only necessary to mention the building of our beautiful Ohurch, which, considering the pecuniary condition of the people, is the more credible to you, and we most unnesitatingly say, that it is chiefly owing to your exertions that we have such

We apprehend that the most casual observer could not but be struck with the beneficial change effected in the Catholic Society since your coming amongst us. In you, Rev. Sir, we have always found a good advicer, leading us in the paths of virtue and good works. Neither can we speak in too high terms of your zeal in bringing back to the Church many lukewarm or merely nominal Catholics; nor of your example, which has been the edification of us all, more particularly of our separated brethren.

We are exceedingly sorry that we are unable to give a more substantial proof of our good wishes;but, as you are acquainted with our circumstances, we will not say any more about it, only trusting that you will take the will for the deed. You will therefore please accept the accompanying watch, not so much for its intrinsic value, as the spirit in which it

Words can but feebly express, Rev. Sir, the great | With a loss we feel at your removal from among us in particular | SIONS, -the ut finished condition of our Church requiring your presence very much indeed; but as datiful children of the Church, which you have always found us, we bow to the commands of our superiors.

In conclusion, we hope that your connection with your new mission may be of th t pleasing character, which so distinguished your relations with us for the last six years - the time which you have been amongst us. We hope you will romember us in your prayers and at the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar; and we shall ever pray for your happiness in time and eternity.

Signed for the congregation, by Domicick Franklin, Daniel Caughlin, John G. Quarry, John Breene, Dennis Reagan, Con. Gleason, sen. Mount Carmel, June 11th, 1865.

RIPLY. My Dear Friends - Your flattering address, and

your generous gift should not astonish me to-day, since, for the last six years, you have constantly manifested great respect for your Pastor, a ilial obedience to the Church, and an untiring zeal for the advancement of the interests of our Holy Religion.

For whatever good has been done in this Missi n we have to thank God alone, who is ple sed to employ the weakest instrument to accomplish the greatest works. My labors have been rendered light and agreeable by your good will and encouragement. My greatest pleasure and consolation shall ever be that of having had the honor of commencing amongst you works of religion, which I am confident shall be faithfully continued by my worthy successor (Reverend Father Gerard) whose earnestness and real you will not fail to appreciate before long.

As to the want of temporal resources which many amongst you complain of, I can only say-let us be united in prayer; let us be united as brothers in the fear and love of God; and we shall possess treasures far surpassing all the riches of the earth.

Hoping then, kind friends, that we shall ever on united in spirit, as were the Apostics and primitive Christians, I leave you and your cares to the protection of Our Lady of Mount Carme!, under whose special tutelage your church has been placed.
Your devoted servant,

JAMES MURPEY, Priest.

CLERICAL PROMOTION .- On Sunday last the feast of Pentecost, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, immediately before the High Mass, coram congregation, elevated the Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, Dean and Chancellor of the Diocese, to the title, dignity, and privileges of Vicar-General of the Diocese of Toronto. The Episcopal Letter specially mentioned that the Very Rev. gentleman was appointed to this high and onerous office, because of his well-known zeal, piety and learning. Vicar-General Jamot takes the place of the Very Rev. J. M. Soulerin, who has treen recalled to fill the office of Superior-General of the Basilian Order in France.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, June 20, 1865.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,50 to \$4,60:

Wheat-U. Canada Spring \$1,03 to \$1,07. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,20 to \$5,25; Inferior Pots, \$5,30 to \$5,65; Pearls, in demand, at \$5,40 to \$5,45.

Butter-Store packed in small packages at ICC to 18c; and a lot of choice Dairy Occ. Eggs per doz, 15c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 90c to 00c. Tallow per lb, ile to 12:.

Cut-Meats per lb, Hame, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, 00c to 00c.

Pork-Quiet: New Mess, \$20,00 to \$21,624; Prime Mess, \$17,50 to \$60; Prime, \$16,50 to \$00,00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ...\$8,50 to ..\$8,50 to \$9,00 Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$11,00 to \$12,00 .. \$4,00 to \$0,50 Boef, live, per 100 los 7,00 to 10,00 .. \$6,00 to \$8,00

Sheep, clipped, each, Lamb. 3.00 to 5.00 .. \$4,00 to \$0,00 Calves, each,

A LITERARY & MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

ST. ANN'S HALL.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, THE 27th INSTANT The Entertainment will consist of Readings from the 'Poor Scholar, by the Rev. Mr. OFARRELL; a Recitation entitled, 'KING JOHN and the ABBOT

of CANTERBURY; also, Songs and instrumental Performances, by several Amateurs. A Duet, entitled, 'The Fairles of the Sen,' will be sung by two young Ladies.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; wo commence at Eight precisely.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

OTTAWA, C.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada

promptly attended to. June 22, 1865. PROVINCE OF CANADA. In the Superior Court.

Dame MATHILDA CELINA DEROUIN,

WILLIAM Manichols, after WILLIAM KELLY,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action for Separation as to Property (or separation de biens) has been this day instituted in the name of Dame Mathilda Celina Derouin, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, wife of William McNichole, alias William Kelly, Trader, of the same place, against her said husband, under No. 692, and will be returnable before this Court on the TWENTY-SECOND of Jone instant. Sorel, 19th June, 1885.

BONDY FAUTEUX & GAGNON. Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mathilda Gelina Derouin.

MISS LAWLOR'S DAY SCHOOL.

MISS LAWLOR respectfully informs the public that she still continues her SCHOOL on the Oorner of M'CORD and WILLIAM STREETS. She sincerely thanks the public for their kind patronage towards her, and hopes by her strict care and attention to her pupils to merit a continuance of the same. All the Elementary branches necessary to com-

plete a good English Education will be Taught, including Pianoforte, Mosaic and Fancy Work.

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

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS OOLONG & SOUGHONG WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-

HAMS,

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

128 Commissioner Street.

N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

The second secon

and the state of t

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTONS News Depot Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1964. The state of the same of the s

THE EMPSEOR AND PRINCE NAPOLEON -Paris, May 27 The Emperor has addressed the following letter to Prince Napoleon: - I connot refrain from mentioning to you the painful impression produced upon me by reading your speech at Ajuccio. By leaving you during my absence near the Empress and my son, as Vice-President of the Council of State, I wished to give you a proof of friendship and confidence, hoping that your presence, conduct, and discourse would testify to the union reigning among our family. But the political programme which you place under the mais of the Emperor can only be useful to the enemies of my Government as furnishing ground for judgments that we cannot admit. You express sentiments of hatred and rancour which are no longer of our day. To be able to apply to the present time the ideas of the Emperor, it is necessary to have passed through the severe trials and the responsibility of power. Can we, moreover, pigmies as we are, really estimate at its true value the great historical figure of Napoleon? Standing before a colossal statue, we are powerless to take in the whole at a glance; we never see but the side which strikes our view. But that which is clear to all the world is, that to prevent anarchy—that formidable enemy of true liberty-the Emperor had to estabileh, first in his family, and then in his Government, that severe discipline admitting but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct.

" NAPOLEGE! It cannot be denied that the Emperor's letter to Prince Napoleon, severe as it may be, on the Ajaccio speech has given general satisfaction. It had been for a considerable divergence existed between certain dignitaries of the Orown, and that ideas of independence were sometimes bazarded incompatible with the existing system and the conditions on which the said dignitaries are admitted to the confidence of the Sovereign. The speech of Prince Napoleon and M. de evidence of the fact. When the Emperor employs the we have members of the Privy Council-really the it is incompatible with a regime which, as the Emperor says, admits but of one thought and one action'that of the Head of the State, who alone is responsible for the acts of bis Government, and consequently for the words of everyone exercising functions under him; and that he will not tolerate the exposition of any political programme' whatever which is not in complete harmony with his absolute will.

As I hinted yesterday, there was but one course open to Prince Napoleon after the severe rebuke publicly administered by his august cousin. He has done what, in fact, most people expected he would do -resigned his post as Vice-President of the Privy Counoil. He has done more, for he has also thrown up his Presidency of the Commission of the Universal

Exhibition for 1867.

The public has been struck, not by the fact of the Princes' resignation, but by the manner in which it is conveyed. The word 'aubject' does not occur in the concluding part of it, and the letters which in ordinary courtesy should reach its destination before its publication in the newspaper, may be first seen by His Majesty in the columns of La Presse. This departure from the rules usually observed even in private intercourse will not produce a better feeling between the Imperial cousins. Eumor says that the Prince contemplates another visit to the United States, or to some other distant country, and will remain away long enough for this cloud to blow over. But, whether he goes or stays, he must now, at least, be convinced his late panegyric allow members of his family or his Government to entertain views on public affairs which do not completely coincide with his own.

I have just heard that the Empress-Regeat has declined accepting the Prince's resignation as Vice-President of the Privy Ocuncil, on the ground that she has no authority to do so, and that the Emperor only can decide. Her Majesty had also entreated his Imperial Highness not to publish the Ajaccio speech as a pamphlet. He replied that the Government might prosecute him if they thought proper, but that publish he would. Accordingly, it has been pub-

PARIS. May 27 .- The Presse of this evening pub. lishes the following letter addressed by Prince Napoleca to the Emperor :--Sire. - In consequence of your Majesty's letter of the

23rd inst, and its publication in the Moniteur, I resign my post as Vice-President of the Privy Council and President of the commission of the Universal Exhibition.

Receive, Sire, the homage and the profound and respectful attachment with which I remain your Majesty's very devoted cousin, Мародзон (Јевсма).

The day after Prince Napoleon returned to Paris from Corsica he received a latter from the Minister of the Interior to say that the Empress wished to see him. The Prince, who knew very well what it was all about, resolved to put the best face he could on the mat.er. He entered the Empress's apartment in a careless, joyous sort of manner. 'Fair cousin,' he said, the Minister of the Interior has asked for my head, and I now bring it to you! 'Sir,' replied the Empress, with as much stateliness and gravity as she could muster up, the Minister has conveyed my orders to you, and I am now awaiting those of the Emperor; I wish you good morning.' She then left the room. Prince Napoleon went home to the Palais Royal, and is now at Meudon, awaiting the Emperor's

orders .- Times. ALGIESS, May 26 .- The Emperor Napoleon returned to this city to day and gave many audiences. The Italian fleet has arrived here. Admiral Vacca and

Staff were received by the Amperor .- Reuter. Arginas, May 27.—The Emperor paid a visit to the Italian Admiral on board his sloop yesterday. His Majesty left to-day for Phillippsville. An immense clowd was present and enthusiastically cheered the Emperor at his departure. Before leaving, His Majesty said to the Mayor of Algiers :- 'I take my departure with full confidence in the fature of Algeria. and prefound faith in the prosperity of the colony.'-

Reuter. Paris, May 30.—Rear-Admiral Didelot has been appointed to the command of the French naval division at the Antilles and in the Mexican and North American waters.

The Patric of this evening asserts that M. Eloin. the Mexican Envoy, has gone to Brussels, where he will stay until the return of the Emperor from Al-

In to-day's sitting of the Corps Legislatif the Bill modifying the law respecting release from custody on bail and imprisonment pending trial was rejected, after a long discussion, by 120 to 96 votes, and the

Bill was referred for alteration to a committee.

FORETGENINTELLIGENCE. Plato, has it is well known, become in his old age both Catholic and Imperialist. Many years ago he refused to be made a senator, but it is now said that he is so deeply moved by his name having been given to one of the streets in the neighborhood of the Sorbonne that he will no longer scruple again to fill one of those seats in the Luxembourg Palace, which he occupied under Louis Phillippe as a peer of France. Rome. - Several foreign journals published a paragraph stating that a Russian lady has just presented to the Pope a pair of slippers, in which were placed

160,000f in bank notes. - Guardian. ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-The Vegezzi negotiations still obtain share of attention, although many incline to believe that they are suspended for much longer than has been hitherto admitted. In the Italian public, generally, a good deal of doubt exists as to what has really been done; some think nothing, while others profess to believe a great deal too much, and that the government has committed a serious error in entering upon a path of concession to Rome. The advanced party are averse from any parley with the Pope on any bases and for any object. They hope that when the French troops are withdrawn, in conformity with the Convention, the Vatican will also be deserted and Rome will fail to Italy. Many besides the ultra-Liberals are uneasy and mistrustful with respect to the Vegezzi mission; it is undeniable that the Italian Cabinet entered upon delicate and even dangerous ground when it authorized those negotiations, and some declare that it has now taken alarm, and desires to back out. It was reported from the commencement that, at least, one of the more prominent members of the Cabinet was adverse to the mission, and hence recent rumors of Minis-terial crises and changes. What tranquillizes many some time whispered, and more than whispered, that is their confidence in Della Marmora's straightforward, upright character. He is known to be incapable of duplicity, and consequently, if any concessions incompatible with the rights and interests of Italy. Still, there is a rather widely-spread belief that the Convents Bill was withdrawn in compliance with the wishes of the Pontiff, and, aithough this Persigny's self imposed mission to Rome, with his Government formally pledged itself to bring it in letter to the President of the Senate, are given as again next Session, a bad impression has been made. The truth is, that want of skill was displayed in the word 'anarchy,' in reference to those differences, he management of that Bill from first to last, and so at merely echoes what Senators and Deputies have been last matters got into such a mass that the wisest freely saying for weeks past. The public has ob- thing to do was to withdraw it, and if Vegezzi had served with surprise, and not without uneasiness, this never been at Rome it ought equally to have been unusual movement in the upper regions of a Govern- done. It was not a measure to pass in the form to ment whose symbol has been that which the Emperor which owing to the opposition of the committee and himself is now compelled to proclaim—unity of action | the indecision of the Government, it had at last been and unity of thought. That high official personages reduced; in the shape in which it was finally presensioned hold views of their own, or contemplate soluted it was an imperfect and mutilated measure, actions of pending questions of importance, much less | ceptable to none, and which rested more upon reagive public expression to them, is inconceivable. The sons of financial necessity than upon a great princi-Emperor has been hardly a month absent, and here ple. It is quite unnecessary to seek motives for its withdrawal in Papal cajoieries and insistance. Such, highest dignituries of the State-fancying they are however, have been alleged, and suggestions and arindependent. The letter of His Majesty will doubt- guments have been put forward, by dissatisfied fac-less bring the refractory to a proper sense of their ei- tions and by partisans of the Left, of a nature to tuation, and intimidate any who may have been arouse disquietude and probably to have an effect tempted to imitate them. They are once again re- upon the next elections. At the eve of a general minded that this independence is visionary, and that election it was hazardous to enter upon communications with Rome of which all the cetails could not with propriety be stated. The circumstance of their having had their origin in personal correspondence between the King and the Pope has not mended the matter. Victor Emmanuel, numbers of his subjects will tell you, is far from insensible to priestly influences. The present impression upon the public mind may be modified during the months that may elapse before the elections come on, but as now existing it is of a nature to strengthen the hands of the extreme party. At the present time it is impossible to say how the elections will go, and few pretend to forestell aught upon that subject, but the general belief seems to be that there will be not a few changes, and that certain rather prominent deputies who have shown themselves too supple and undeviating in their support of Government are not unlikely to be rejected by their present constituents.

A brief telegraphic announcement that Count Revel has arrived in Rome has increased the uneasiness inspired by the Vegezzi mission. The bare fact of the arrival is known, sent hither from Turin.

What means this haste to convey the news?' asks the Nazione this morning, taking the telegram as a text for a tong article. The name of Count Phaon text for a long article. de Revel, although highly respectable and respected, hich is rather Pi than national Italian; and he is also understood to disapprove the despoiling of the Pope. It is quite that Napoleon Iil. will no more than the subject of probable that his journey to Rome has a private cause; it seems most unlikely that he makes it in the character of an agent, either avowed or seeret, of the present Italian Government, but nevertheless his mere presence there suffices to create a certain alarm. -Cor Times.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - From the province of Saerno I have positive information that brigandage is greatly on the increase, and fresh troops have been rdered to take the field. Among other outrages, the banditti came down upon a party of travellers, consisting of two Englishmen, two English ladies, and some Italian gentlemen. The Italians and the ladies they released, but kept the Englishmen for ransom. One of these has since been liberated, and lowing ;has returned to Naples, charged to raise the sum demanded for himself and friend, and which is said to be a very heavy one. You will probably soon hear more of this affair, of which these are all the anthentic details that have as yet reached me. It is to be feared that the decrease in brigandage, lately so confidently announced in Turin, was merely delu-States, but here it is breaking out again close to Naples. Large bodies of troops have been sent out in

consequence .- Cor. of Times. SPAIN.

Madam, June 2 .- In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Senor Gonzales Bravo made a speech in which he declared that the Spanish Government was in a stronger position than the French Government before February, 1848, inasmuch as it rested for support upon a hereditary and well-consolidated dy-

AUSTRIA.

VISHMA, May 28. - Herr Von Bismark has a fresh note to the Prussian Ambassador at this Court, in which the Prussian Government states its intention of persisting in its demand for the convocation of the there, with 7; kopeks a day to live upon, and all provincial diets of Schleswig and Holstein, on the basis of the Constitution of 1854. The Vienna papers of to-day announce that the Emperor of Austria will mest the King of Prassia at Carlsbad on the 16th of June .- Reuter.

May 29.—In to day's sitting of the Upper House of the Reichsrath the treaty of commerce between Aus- succumb.' tria and the Zollverein was agreed to by a large majority, six members only voting against it.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 1 .- In the Chamber of Deputies today Herr von Bismark made a speech on the Schleswig-Holstein question, in which he said :-

"Our demands have for their object solely to place Germany in defensible condition by sea and obtain a Many exiles, however, will escape. But lately it guarantee which may prevent the necessity of another attack upon the Duppel fartifications. These conditions are moderate. As long as no pretender can show whar, in our opinion, would be a better title to the Duchies than our own, I do not know who should contest our possession. The dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg is vested in the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia. Their Mejesties propose to con-lillustrate the state of religious law in Sweden. In voke the Estates, and they will neither constrain that the year 1858 six women were condemned to exile on body nor allow themselves to be constrained by it. If account of their having adopted the Roman Catholic \$11 per 1000 ft., the cost of manufacturing which no understanding be arrived at, no one-sided proceed-religion. In consequence of the general outcry which may be reckoned at \$4 per 1000 ft., at the present ing will be able to make us quit the Duchies. If you was elicited by this, an ordinance was passed in 1860

say No Kiel; no money.' June 2 .- In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of De-

puties, the Bill for the increase of the Prussian navy came on for discussion. Herr You Bismark repelled the assertion that the Government, had entered into negotiations with Denmark for the surrender of North Schleswig Upon a division being taken, the Government Bill was rejected by a large majority.

RUSSIA AND PULAND.

Thousands of Polish exiles have disappeared within the last few years in the wilderness of Siberia. Their appearance on the European stage was brilliant and sensational, their exit abrupt, their adieu final. From one of these unfortunate heroes of the last revolutionary episode, I find a letter communicated in the Lemberg Gazeta Narodowa. In its simplicity and quiet every dayness, it forms a remarkable supplement to the glowing and graphic accounts of the fight in wood and swamp, which a little while ago we were reading with warm but not altogether unsceptical admiration in all the European press. It shows what became of the actors when the tragedy was over and the curtain down. The writer is an Austrian Pole, who, like so many others, passed the frontier in an unlucky bour, anxious to assist his brethren on the other side, and have a blow at the hereditary enemy of his race. letter was communicated to the paper by his father as Province of Jenisseisk, Feb. 29.

'Half a year is already past, and no news from

home. I have sent you no less than 10 letters with-

out receiving a reply. These four months I have been here, where I am to remain, without, however, knowing what to do with myself. To kill the time I have begun working in the fields, which, after may even become necessary enough, being the means of gaining a livelihood when the money is spent I have also thrashed corn by way of trial, and declare that I rather like the thing. It is the custom here to begin work soon after midnight by the light of burning logs, and the corn is thoroughly dried beforehand to lessen the toil. You are, of course, aware that we have but a few hours' daylight. We live four of us together in a little cabin, and are keeping house ourselves. One is the cook, another the chambermaid, the third provider of victuals and general accountant, the fourth storekeeper and butler. To while away the time we make pipes, carve images of saints, draw, and of such like things a thousand more. If once we get a little more money we shali lay in a stock of garden implements. In those long, long evenings we play at chess, talk about home, and learn Russian. I have thumbed well my Russian grammar, and can read and write fluently enough. To speak the language is, of course, a different thing and I am frequently at a loss for words. I am so lucky in having such excellent companions, whose society is a real comfort to me. Sometimes the days fly rapidly. The natives will frequently call upon us, and say candidiy they have come to have a look at the Poles. They are coarse people, and we must keep our distance; but they will not take a denial, and we have been occasionally obliged to turn them out of doors. The frost, which is severer than you have any idea of at home (still not so severe as I dreaded), prevents our going out much in the neighbourhood. My money will be soon spent, but I don't feel concerned about it, as summer is drawing near, when we can manage to live by the work of our hands. My heatth was not very good at first, but is excellent now. In the spring I intend living on milk exclusively, and shall also try the kumis (a beverage made of mare's milk) in the Kirghis fashion. It is said to be very good for the chest. I should have been so glad if you had sent me the books mentioned in myformer letters, and should also like to have Knapps Chemische Technologie, and some works on universal history and political economy in French. Having no intellectual occupation at all, I should enjoy the books exceedingly, and while away many a lonely nour by reading. Although we are living among people, it is just as it was in the woods when we were fighting and roving about. In point of fact, our only intercourse is with semi-savages. On first arriving at the place of destination I resolved to put down and describe everything for the perusal of my beloved friends and relatives at home-my thoughts on the journey, my feelings here, the incidents of my life in these remote parts, the ways and customs of the people about here—in fact, everything worth noticing. But I am afraid such letters would be stopped on the road. I have therefore given up n. and will tell you all when God grants me a happy return. Shall we see each other again? I can only dream of it now, but it is a sad and most meleccooly dream. Frequently I sit down wondering whether my beloved are well-whether they think of me as often as I of them; and then again I will think of the immeasurable space stretched between us. I write this letter in Russian, as we are not allowed to use any other language, to save the authorities the trouble of translating them. You may address me in Polish, although it may be preferable to write French, I enclose a sketch of a true Siberian, drawn from nature, in his winter habiliments, and the portasit of a wild Ostjak from the

banks of Ob.' In transmitting this letter the father accompanies it with some remarks, from which I extract the fol-

Prisoners sentenced to colonization are left with out any assistance on the part of the Government. -Those that have got some little money may eke out a tolerable existence. The rest go about in tatters and have to work for their daily bread on the farms of the half-wild colonists of the region. My son's letters are on the way from three to four months; sive and temporary. At any rate, the evil was but the last came in six weeks, and, but for some acthought to be confined to the frontier of the Roman cidental delay, might have been delivered earlier but the last came in six weeks, and, but for some acearliers. The telegraph extends as far as Krasnojarsk and Kansk, towns in the neighbourhood of which my sons are living. We have telegraphed twice from Lemberg to General Gamatnine, the Governor-General at Krosnojarsk, and each time got an answer in a few days. A despatch from Kansk to Lemburg reached me on the day it was posted. The correspodence is, however, rather dear, entailing an outlay of £1 8s. for 20 words. Moneys are regularly transmitted to Krasuojarsk by St. Petersburg bankers, and have been honestly delivered to my son. As the Austrian Government now reclaims Austrian subjects, means should be taken to put the exiles in funds against the way home, otherwise, they will have to perform the enormous distance on foot-a distance that took them about a year on the way the night either on the road or in prisons or guard houses. Some appeal ought to to be made to public charity, and that as soon as possible, as it takes two months to send money to Krasnojarsk. By paying for the benefit, they are allowed to drive all the wa, home; if not, the majority have a fair chance to

For completeness' sake I may add that, hesides those involuntary colonists, two other classes of Polish exiles are to be met with in Siberia. If Polish sources are to be relied upon, thousands have been put in the ranks, and are now mounting guard on the Chinese frontier in the uniform and the company of the native Cossack; but a few have been handed over to a terrible fate in the Siberian mines. was stated in the Tobolsk official gazette that no less than 326 fugitives had been stopped in Western Siberia in 1864.

Three new forts are just being added to the citade! of Warsaw.

SWEDEN.

Some facts have just been published which curious'y

pendent upon the condition of our acquiring Kiel, and the law. It now appears that M. Schutze, the husband of one of the women who was banished in 1853. has obtained a divorce, on the ground of his wife having been 'condemned to banishment for apostacy.'-

OHINA.

The Taeping rebellion does not yet seem at an end though the China Mail thinks there is no doubt it will be extinguished in the course of a few months. The accounts by the present advices represent the 'rebels' to be enclosed in the district round about the city of Changchow. Imperial forces are northwest and south of them, and the coast is being guarded by custom-house steamers. The latest news reports a rebel victory, with a loss to the Imperialists of a thousand men; but a previous encounter had a different issue, the rebels losing two thousand man.

According to the North China Daily News these two thousand men were taken prisoners and afterwards beheaded by the victors. The same paper

BAYB: Barbarous atrocities are being perpetrated on Europeans by the Imperial troops - two are said to have been executed by them without reference to their consuls and three are prisoners at the Imperial campkept in cages and suffering every judignity that can be thought of by the Chinese. These men have been seen by persons in authority (Europeans), and as yet no notice taken of it. One man was taken up there and brought down in irons to Amoy in the steamer, and taken back again also without reference to his consul. The only complaint against these men is a suscicion of selling arms to the rebels. Rewards of 300 dollars are said to be offered by the mandarins for heads of any Europeans who are suspected of assisting the rebels. Much indignation is caused in Amoy by this in consequence of no notice being taken of it by the authorities.

ALGERIA.

ALG:BRS, May 31 - The insurrection of the Babores is at an end, and the tribes have made their submis-

Rio Januara, May 10 .- A triple alliance has been signed between Brazil, Uruguay, and the argentiate Republic. Twenty thousand men have been sent sgainst Faraguay.

The Brazilian fleet has sailed from Corrientes and War has not yet been declared between Paraguay

and Buenos Ayres, but it appears imminent. The fruit of the Alliance between Lonez and Bolivia has been the resumption of business at Mnotevideo.

The following telegram from Lisbon, dated May 31,

has been received:---'Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 16th of April state that in consequence of the war between Paragusy and the Argentine Confederation the latter has sent a commission to Europe to negotists a loan.

UNITED STATES. But, if God's Church fails to make Christians of the negroes, which we are far from admitting, it seems that Puritan's Protestant Church can ally with them. The Observer claims them as 'all Protestants!' President Johnson told a herd of their howling preachers that they were all a vile polluted set, commingling in promiscuous sexual relations !-All Protestants, are they? President Johnson told these negro preachers that they were all-four millions of them-'living in open and notorious concubinage! And they are 'ail Protestants, are they? It is not we that say it. We never thought of it.—They are the rams of the flock Presbyterian, that make the claim. Nay, more! They differentiate among Protestants. The white Presbyterian preachers sent from their subordinate lodges, or presbyteries, or synods, several 'buck negroes'-to represent whites and blacks in their General Convention. One of these Brothers of richer complexion, to the rapture and satisfaction of the august body present, said :-He deemed Presbyterianism the proper faith for the negro; Methodism degrades them, since it excites and arouses their sensibilities, which need rather to be quieted; and as to the Roman Catholics, who are seeking to win them over to that faith, a negro deems all Roman Catholics Irishmen, and that is enough for that argument.' [Applause.] Certainly, certainly. Why, Methodism, except in so far as it has As to the Koman Uatholic religion, course, till what the poor negroes have of the human power of free will, exerts itself in a disposition towards quitting their beastly life of, President Johnson says, 'open and notorious concubinage'-in other words-promiscuous sexuai intercourse-till they can be gotten to a point of trying to correct these obscenities - the Catholic religion wont do for them at all. Even Methodists wont do—it makes the poor negro feel something is wrong. 'Presbyterianism is the proper faith for the negro,' so long as, in President Johnson's words—who knows him—be lives 'in open and notorious concubinage.' It is not we that say it. The dirty idea would never have occurred to us. It was said by a buck negro, sent by white Presbyterian preachers as their representative in their most august assembly, and, the reporter says, it was received with 'applance' by the rams of the flock. The applause seems to have been particuarty beavy when the grand point was made by the buck negro, that they 'were sot against Catholics because they thought Catholic and Irish was the

same thing !" There was an old fellow, a noted Calvinist preacher, that used to tell and write all manner of falseboods against Catholics. We used to meet him limping round the streets. He had an ugly scar on his face, and we had the proofs of how he got it .-We could prove it now, in a court of justice. The old vagabond insulted an Irish Catholic girl in his own kitchen, and she hit him in the face with a hot gridiron-and was a good girl for doing it!

Let us ask, was the applause on the part of the male leaders of this set of sheep, in any way connected with a disagreeable sentiment in regard to the behaviour of Irish Catholic girls that they have hitherto employed, and, by contrast, with the thought that there may be, to the North, an emigration of servants of redundant complexion, and with a certificate of character, each, from President Johnson, as cited above?

The poor negro! He is an object of pity, not of anger. President Johnson was wrong in saying to the buck negro preachers that the negroes were all living in brutal commingling of the sexes-though he was right, and knew he was, in telling those beastly preachers, or pagan, or, if the Presbyterians will have it, Protestant howlers, that they needed to 8:op their vile practices, and set 'an example.'-The Presbyterians are wrong in saying that all the negroes are Protestants. There are numbers, even in this city, that are Catholics. We have two of them among our subscribers. How well these poor fellows know that we are the real friends of their race, and that all the Yankee preachers are hypocrites, and that two or three of the Catholic priesthood are humbugged and deluded! We think is Brother Robert'-he is our brother in a two-fold sence : a child of Adam, like we are ; regenerated in Ohrist, by Baptism, and the other Sacraments, as we are-good brother Robert could teach Archbishop Purcell several lessons that that aged gentleman is trying, too late, to learn from infidel Massachusetts. -N. Y. Freeman.

The Detroit Tribune learns that in Ottawa county, Michigau, the lumbermen are simost panic stricken at the very low tariff offered in market for lumber. Cargoes of superior Grand river lumber have recently been sold in Chicago market at from \$9 to wages paid employees at the mills - the freight and M. Cousin, the philosopher and the translator of doubt our right, make your vote of the supplies de. which to a very slight extent, modified the severity of commission charges at from \$3 to \$4.

The Federal debt in dollars weighs 330,000,000 lbg. These dollars would load upwards of 1,000,000 mules, which would form a train 21,043 miles in length. The dollars placed one on another would form a silver column 6,313 miles high. Placed side, by side they would extend thrice round the globe, and a man would take 127 years working night and day to count them

The chief subjects of speculation at present are the treatment which the Confederate leaders are likely to receive if taken, and the relations which the American Government will form with the Mexican Monarchy. As to the first, we will not discuss it, simply because we do not believe that any civilised and Christian Administration will put to death men who were called by millions of their countrymen to exercise the functions of a regularly established Government. The legal question as to the right of Secession has always been doubtful, the maority of American lawyers inclining to the belief. that if not allowed it was not prohibited by the Constitutional Compact. It would therefore be the most glaring injustice to treat this Secession as an ordinary uprising against authority. The good sense of the American people will, no doubt, restrain them from the mistaken policy of vengeance in such a case. The question of Mexico is more serious .--France has undertaken a difficult and delicate task in planting a monarchy on Mexican soil. - Times.

A telegram from Chattanooga, dated June 10 save :- A tremendous explosion and fire occurred here last evering, as is supposed through carelessness A spark from the locomotive, it is thought, ignited the loose powder in the ordnance department, and an instantaneous and terrible eqplosion followed. There were several thousand tones of fixed ammuni-tion, and powder on hand, all of which were de-stroyed. Shot and shell went hissing about the town, and many were killed and wounded. The immense quartermaster's and commissary's buildings in the neighborhood caught fire, and were destroyed, involving the destruction of a quarter of a million doilars worth of stores.

EMANCIPATED NEGROES .- A Northern man in Virginia writes to a Boston paper as follows :- I wish you could but witness the terrible result of this 'immediate emancipation'-see the squalor and wretchedness, some with scarce a garment left; wan with hunger and hardship-acd On! the mortality among them has been fearful; those, too, who but little more than a year ago were well fed, well used and well cared for. And this is freedom! God help the poor negro!

THE NEGRO TO OFFSET THE IRISH VOTE. - We take the following from a report of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session in

The consideration of the memorial was the next business in order, and was discussed by Dr. Spear, C. H. Thompson, (colored), Rev. Mr. Johnson of Pittsburgh, and others. The principal theme of the discussion was negro suffrage. The last speaker, whose name was not announced, stated that it became, at this time, an absolute necessity to give the negro the ballot, to counterbalance the Irish vote and to keep cut of Congress and the Senate, men from the South. The time has come, when such influence as Irish and Southern politicians should be held in check. The motion, on the adoption of the memorial, was put and carried.

REPUDIATION .- Several months ago, during the excitement of the Presidential contest, we predicted that the men who were most clamorous for the prolongation of the war on the anti-slavery platform would be the first to repudiate, if they could, the debt with which they were saddling the nation. The fulfilment has come, even sooner than we could have anticipated. Wendell Phillips, at the late meeting of the anti-slavery organisation in Boston, advocated the repudiation of every dollar of the war debt unless the negro were elevated to a social equality with the white man, and the dominion of the Southern States placed in his hands, through the ballot, with which the African is to be invested, while the original citizens are to be deprived of it on the plea of treason. The triumph of the demagogue is ever thus signalised. The demands which spring from his successes are always more onerous than those which proceded them; and those who hope to quiet by concessions will find that the limit of his cupiddeparted from the teachings of its founders, insists ity will never be reached until even abasement itself on good works! Believes, even, that chastity is a has nothing further left to yield .- Irish American.

> How to FALL ASLEEP. - The great point to be gained in order to secure sleep, is escape from thought, especially from that clinging, tenacious, imperious thought which in most cases of wakefulness has posseision of the mind. I always effect this by the following simple process: I turn my eyeballs as far to the right or left, or upward, or downward, as I can without pain, and then commence rolling them slowly, with that divergence from a direct line of vision around in their sockets, and continue doing this until I full asleep, which occurs generally within three minutes - always within five at the most. The immediate effect of this procedure differs from that of any other I have beard, to procure sleep. It not merely diverts thought into a new channel, but actually susnends it. Since I became aware of this I have endeavored, innumerable times, while thus rolling my eyes, to think upon a particular subject, and even that which before kept me awake, but I could not. As long as they were moving around, my mind was blank. If any one doubts this, let him pause just here and make it. I venture to assure him that, if he makes it in good faith in the manner described, the promise of a penny for his thoughts,' or for each of them, while the operation is in progress, will add very little to his wealth. Such being its effects, we cannot wonder that it should bring sleep to a nervous and wakeful man of a night. The philosophy of the matter is very simple. A suspension of thought is to the mind what a suspension of travel or labor is to a weay body. It enjoys the luxury of rest; the strain upon it, faculties is removed; it falls asleep as naturally as the farmer in his chair after toiling all day in his fields .- Anatomy of Sleep.

> Hindoo Proverb .- Sweet is the music of the lute to him who has never heard the prattle of his own children.

Why are cobblers eligible for medical diplomas?-Because the're skilled in art of healing.

'We were all children once, my dears'-' La, ma, who then took care of the babies?

What is the difference between a speech made in the interior apartment of a ship and a ladp's bonnet? One is a decoration (deck oration), and the other s cabin cration.

Does the rezor take hold welt?' inquired a barber who was shaving a gentleman from the country. Yes,' replied the customer, with tears in his eyes, ' it takes held first-rate, but it don't let go very easily.'

Picking UP THOUGHTS .- Boys, you have heard of blacksmiths who have become mayors and magistrates of towns and cities, and men of great wealth and inluence. What was the secret of their success?-Why, because they picked up nails, and pins in the street, and carried them home in the pockets of their waistcoats. Now, you must pick thoughts in the same way and fill your mind with them; and they will grow into other thoughts; and you will find them strewed everywhere in your path.

IS HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPERIhave found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and complaints. In spasm and fits of every description well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. Where other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and suffering under this sad malady, we would recomrefresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aperients create a distaste for food, but they produce a desire for it. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

Northing Better. - Than Henry's Vermont Liniment for Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cholic, Diarrhea, &c. The universal testimony of all who have used it is that they have never used anything they liked half as well. We do not warrant it to cure everything. In fact it is not intended as a panacea for all diseases, but for the above named complaints it is a sovereign Remedy. Price 25 cents per bottle. .

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



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE

SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE, ls that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE

the Price of his entire STOCK FIFTEEN PER CENT. THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends A and Customers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, nottrade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JUSEPH STREET, second door from M'GILL STREET. I call on any party in Cadada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time .-If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT, which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two Chairs and years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Scat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows:-Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Sea: Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1,15, formerly \$1,30, and every style of Cane Sent Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The nsual line o discount will be alllowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to\$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suiter, from \$60 to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chesnut, with walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Sea Grass and other common Mattrasses, from \$2,50 to \$6 each 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each ; Gil: Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glass es, from \$1 to \$25 each, -with every article in the

and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice

Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Vineers of all sizes and other

Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with

Curled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every ar-

ticle in the trace, which will be sold at the lowest

prices for cash, or in exchange for first class furniture

in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell sur-

plus stock at auction. I have always adopted the

motto of quick sales and light profits, which has se-

cured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of

the year. To those in want of furniture I would say

don't take my word, but call and examine the stock

entirely unnecessary.
Terms - Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months;

by furnishing satisfactory paper. Please call at OWEN McGARVEY'S,

Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, Nos. 7, 9, and II, ST. JOSEPH STREET,

Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from

McGill Street. May 25.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicines MENT ?-- If you think so, sick reader, you are invited believing that, in most cases, nature herself perfects to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who a cure more rapidly and effectually, than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medi-cal science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which very often defy all efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens the bowels, but in a great number of contingent that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body complaints. In spasm and fits of every description and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. they are considered by medical men of eminence, as | To such, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparaof all remedies. They renovate the general system, tion. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the Spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance in one coursee of treatment; and to all those mend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

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

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

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Hurried and Difficult Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Desiciency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the

Skin and Eyez, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in

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

> REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

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

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

From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

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

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

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir : I feel at due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and man Sittle, I this on the last bear very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects -

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxberough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa. Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been trou-

bled with Desponsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bittere. I am very fluch improved in health, after having taken five bottles. - Yours, with

J. S. HERMAN.

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

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

JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

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

JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

3- Seware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

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

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article 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 Cana-

da, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, U.E. March 1, 1865

ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE TRUE, WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JUNE 23, 1865

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the

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

Dispensing and Family Obemist,

(New Number) 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.

IMPORTANT.

Good Japan Tea, at 2s. 9d. per lb. Mired Tea (Green and Black,) at 28. 64. Bright Sugar, 51d. Coffee, 1s. Dried Apples, 51d. Raisins, (first quality), 6d.

With a general assortment of Fresh Groceries at equally low rates.

The choicest brands (imported) of Brandy, Gin, Irish & Scotch Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Claret, and D MASS WINES, and

Guinesses Porter, (bottled by Burke) all kinds of Montreal Ales and Porter, constantly on hand. BURY & HAYES, No. 144 McGill Street,

Next door to Messis Evans & Co, Clothiers Montreal, June 5.

S. MATTHEWS.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

13m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Place 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 Lutle St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

> J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

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

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

L. DEVANY,

AUCTION EER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone noilding—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 AUGTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS.

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

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PLANO-FORTES, 40. 4e. AND

> THURSDAYS FOR

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, OROCKERY.

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

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

March 27 1864.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner do not be put off by any of the intoxicating prepa-rations that may be offered in its place, but send to in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The unus, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. dersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of
Deincinal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH PINE DEALS—3-in,—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and UULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 4-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SUANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of UEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

March 24, 1864.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

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

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

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

The Subscriber is receiving twice a week fresh supplies of this celebrated Mineral Water, which is pronounced by the leading Physicians of Canada to be the best in use. Sent free to all parts of the Uity. SEEDS! SEEDS!

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

Dauggist.

May 11.

TRUNK RAILWAY GRAND COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Accommodation Train for Kingston 6.45 A.M. and intermediate Stations, at Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-1 ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich | 9.10 A.M. Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at Night do đo do do

Accommodation Train for Brockville ? 5.06 P.M. and intermediate Stations, at § EASTERN DISTRICT. Express Train for Island Pond...... 2.00 P.M. Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec 2 10.10 P.M. and Portland, at..... Express Train to Burlington, connecting) with Lake Champlain Steamers for 5 45 A.M. New York....

Express Trains to St. Johns con-necting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M. Baa

3 30 P.M.

O. J. BRYDGES Managing Director May 23, 1865.

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE DURING THE YEAR 1865. To se delivered daily (two deliverles on Saturday

for Sunday's use) from the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF OCTOBER: per day for the season......\$ 4 60 10 lbs 20 lbs do 6 00 do 8 00 30 lbs do 40 lbs ďο 10 00 10 lbs do for one month 1 00

20 lbs đо 1 50 do Ice will be delivered during the month of October to parties requiring it at an extra charge as follows:-Season Customers, 20 lbs per day,......\$1 50 ďο 10 lbs do 1 00 Monthly do 1 50 20 lbs . go 10 lbs do 100

times a week Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause will be promptly attended to. Payments as usual - Cash in advance. Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied by contract on liberal terms. Subscribers are requested to send in their names

as early as possible. LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL. Apothecaries Hall, Cathedral Block,

May 10, 1865. M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER. SIMCO STREET. KINGSTON. assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. C' SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

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TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

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

MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.

It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 40 per cent with an equal amount of light.

** Jobbing punctually attended to.

HEYDEN & DEFOE. BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,

No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. August 25, 1864.

L2m. C. F. FRASER, Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

D. M. DEFOR

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

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Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET. MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Sait, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeirs, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja-

maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864.

NEW CANADIAN

MATT. JANNARD'S

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

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

April I, 1864.

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 heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This eafe, though powerful, detergent cleaness every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

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

THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for

BALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI. During the month the Ice will be delivered three | 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

BRISTOL'S

blood, and particularly so when used in connection



(Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED

PILLS. THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed 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 eafest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP-

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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