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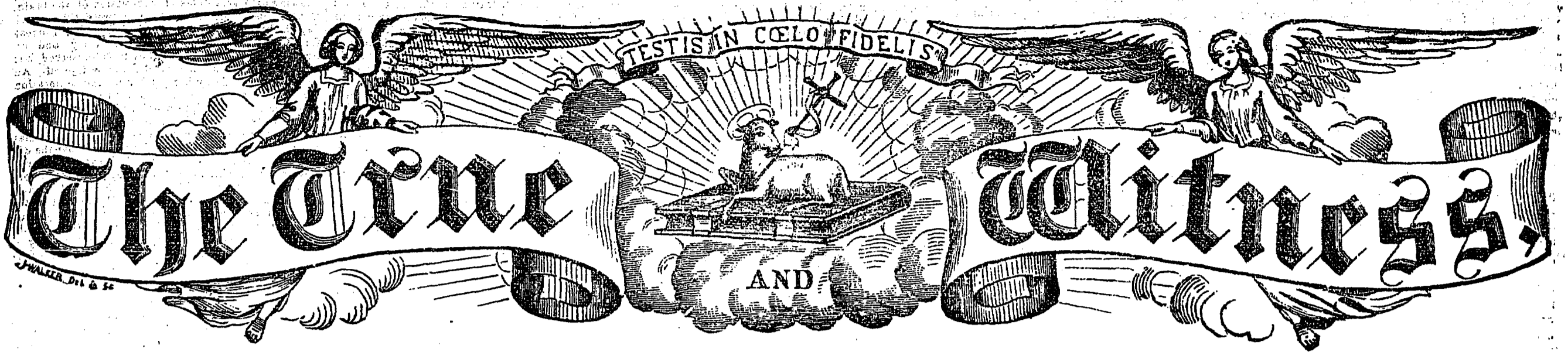
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

No. 50.

THE SECRET.

Translated from the French.

CHAPTER I.—THE THREE FRIENDS.

Charles Dars, Rudolphe Delaunoy, and Alfred Servais had, from their early childhood, been so devotedly attached to each other that their friendship had become a proverb in the city of F., which was their native place.

The young men occupied different positions in society, but this circumstance, far from diminishing, seemed but to heighten their affection for each other. Charles Dars had been left an orphan at a very early age. Possessed of a large fortune, he employed his means alike in solacing the miseries of his poorer fellow-creatures, and in ministering to his own tastes which were expensive and luxurious; he was fond of pleasure, and scarcely formed a wish, till he sought to gratify it.

Rudolphe Delaunoy, whose father had been a merchant, was also destined to a commercial life and now occupied the position of chief clerk in one of the most influential business houses in the city. Rudolphe was also one of pleasure's votaries and was always willing to assist Charles in forming plans for their employment.

Alfred Servais, though young, was already a distinguished member of the bar in his native city. Possessing brilliant talents, and a decided taste for study, he sometimes declined accompanying Charles and Rudolphe to the places of amusement so often frequented by them.

Widely different in character were the three young men, but that very difference strengthened the ties which united the hearts of Charles, Rudolphe and Alfred. And yet something was wanting to perfect this attachment. Some one was wanting to this trio, apparently so firmly united. That something was Faith; that some One was God. In the imitation of Christ? do we not find the following beautifully expressed sentence:—

Upon God alone should our affections be placed; all friendship, of which He is not the foundation, will be neither pure nor lasting.

Alas! the three friends thought but seldom of that all-wise and loving Creator, to whose goodness they were indebted for their pleasures, their friendships, and even their very existence. Morning dawned, and the deep blue vault of heaven was tinged with rosy light, but in the hearts of Alfred, Charles and Rudolphe, no sentiment of love was awakened towards God, who had guarded them during the dangers of the night. Twilight threw her misty veil over hill and dale;—the queen of night arose in calm and serene loveliness, while millions of brilliant stars followed in her train, as she bathed the silent earth in floods of silvery light, but the sight of so much beauty failed to elevate the hearts of our young friends.

From Nature Up to Nature's God—

up to Him who alone can preserve earthly friendships from the moth and the rust; and who alone can prevent their yielding to the influence of time, of passion, or of interest.

For several days, Charles, Rudolphe, and Alfred had been separated. It was the first time for many years, and they were quite sad.— Alfred yielding to the entreaties of an aged relation, was spending some weeks with him at his country seat. During the absence of Alfred, Charles and Rudolphe generally passed their evenings at a certain cafe, which was much frequented by the gay and pleasure-loving youth of the city. There the two friends often remained till night was far advanced, retained by the absorbing interest of their favorite game—chess: both loved the pacific evolutions of the mite battalions, and both were not a little proud of their skill in playing that difficult game.

CHAPTER II.—THE DISPUTE.

It was a sultry evening in August; the day had been excessively warm, and though it was now some hours after sunset, the heat had scarcely diminished. A warm south wind, which perhaps had fanned the burning summits of Atlas, bore on its breezes a sickening sensation of heat, torturing alike to brain and nerves, causing feverish agitation, an oppressive languor to all who inhaled the evening atmosphere.

Charles and Rudolphe were seated at a table, in the garden of the cafe; the chess board was upon the table, but they had ceased playing, and were talking of a recent event which had caused great excitement in the political world. Whether it was that they yielded to the enervating influence of the weather, or whether they had become too much excited in their political dis-

ussion, the bystanders imagined that something had occurred to disturb the harmony for which the conversations of three friends had always been cited as an example.

'Come,' said Charles, at length, in an abrupt tone, 'I am tired of this discussion; let us continue our play.'

Rudolphe assented, and slowly moved a pawn; Charles moved in his turn; they played with the greatest attention for awhile, but after several moves, Charles permitted his attention to wander for a moment, and Rudolphe profiting by a careless move of his adversary, checkmated him.

'You took advantage of my negligence,' exclaimed Charles, with mingled surprise and impatience, 'that was not very generous.'

'I warned you that your queen was in danger,' answered his friend, 'but you played with accustomed imprudence.'

'And you, Rudolphe, have won the game by your accustomed.....' began Charles and then remained silent.

'What do you mean, Charles?'

'Nothing.'

'Will you not explain yourself?'

'No,' said Charles.

'I demand an explanation,' said Rudolphe, warmly.

'O! if you demand, you shall have satisfaction as soon as you please.'

These words, uttered in a loud tone of voice, attracted the attention of several persons, who awaited with anxiety the result of the dispute.— The two young men manifested a great deal of irritation. Rudolphe, especially, seemed unable to restrain his anger. He rose from the table, and walked with rapid pace up and down the avenue, while every one remarked his pale countenance and agitated manner. Charles, with a sullen and indifferent air, smoked a cigar; when he had finished he rose and sauntered slowly away. As soon as Rudolphe perceived his departure, he precipitately followed him, while the bystanders remarked to each other,

'What a miracle! those two have quarrelled. They will have an explanation and none of the quietest either.'

Night had wrapped the city in her sombre mantle, and a solemn silence reigned throughout the deserted streets. At intervals the stillness was disturbed by the low rumbling of distant thunder, which gave token of an approaching storm, while from time to time vivid flashes of lightning illumined the impenetrable darkness.— Soon a violent storm broke in all its fury over the city. Throughout the night were heard loud peals of thunder, mingled with the clattering noise of the falling hail and the torrents of rain which inundated the streets and overflowed rivers. Morning dawned, bright and beautiful, as if nature wished to make amends for the furious tempest, which had awakened and terrified the slumbering inhabitants. The peasants, on their way to the market place, were suddenly arrested, and almost petrified with horror on perceiving the body of a man lying, with no appearance of life, upon the sidewalk. His face was turned towards the earth, one arm was rigidly extended, and the hand firmly clenched. They knew not if he were fainting or dead, and one of the terrified group dared touch the body, till the arrival of the justice of the peace, for whom they had immediately sent. By order of the officer, they lifted the body; it was cold and rigid—the eyes were fixed and glassy.

The unfortunate man had, to all appearance, been dead for some hours. Upon his forehead and the back part of his head, were the marks of a terrible wound, inflicted, without doubt, by the hand of an assassin; the hair and clothes of the unhappy victim were saturated with his blood.

'Is Mr. Charles Dars?' exclaimed the justice, his voice trembling with emotion. 'Unfortunate young man; who can have committed this cruel deed?'

'He was known to be wealthy, and was perhaps murdered by thieves,' said a voice from the crowd.

'No,' replied the justice, 'here are his watch and chain, and his purse, the contents of which are untouched: his death appears to have been the work of a moment. Most probably he was knocked down, and, unable to defend himself, brutally murdered.'

'And here is the weapon with which the deed was committed,' said one of the police officers, stooping to pick up a beautiful little cane, which was lying at his feet.

'It was one of that kind generally known as "sword canes,"' eagerly seizing it, the justice exclaimed—

'It is the cane of the poor young man; here are his initials upon the handle, and some of his brown hair is attached to the chasing of the handle. He has been assassinated with his own weapon.'

A mournful silence reigned throughout the crowd of spectators, and more than one strong man was moved to tears as he gazed upon the

unfortunate Charles, who had been well known and much loved for his many excellent qualities. An immense crowd, which increased every moment, followed the hastily constructed litter, upon which were placed the disfigured remains of Charles Dars—and many were the conjectures formed as to the cause of this most mysterious murder. They bore the corpse to the dwelling of the young man, which he had left on the preceding evening full of life and enjoyment—little dreaming, poor Charles! that death and treason were lurking nigh, and that ere another moment he would be their unhappy victim.

CHAPTER III.—THE JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

The most active measures were immediately taken by the court of justice to discover the author of the crime which had caused so much excitement in the city of F. The district attorney inquired into the habits of the late Mr. Dars, and endeavored to obtain information on the most trifling particulars. Charles had been of a lively, perhaps even frivolous disposition, but of regular habits, while his gentle and yielding character precluded the idea of his having been murdered by an enemy. His purse, as well as his time, had always been at the service of others, and all were unanimous in praise of his excellent heart. As far then as the short-sighted wisdom of man could decide, it was neither hatred or vengeance which had inspired the heart, and guided the hand of the assassin.

Still farther must the search proceed. Those persons who had been with Charles, during the last evening of his life, were assembled as witnesses, and gave their testimony as follows:—

That Mr. Dars had entered the cafe with his friend, Mr. Delaunoy, and that after the game of chess in which Rudolphe had been victorious, the young men had exchanged some bitter words; that they suddenly separated in apparent irritation; that Rudolphe had become quite agitated and even angry. That Charles left the cafe without even glancing at Rudolphe, who precipitately followed him.

The mistress of the house in which Mr. Dars was a lodger, was summoned, and thus gave her evidence:—

Upon the evening of the 8th of August she retired to rest at an early hour, and was awakened at eleven o'clock by the opening of the front door. She heard her boarder enter the hall, accompanied by another person; she distinctly heard Mr. Dars say, 'Come up stairs, my friend.' She then heard the sound of two voices proceeding from Mr. Dars' room: it appeared to her that they were disputing; she did not recognise the second voice. In a short time some one left the house; which of the disputants it was Madame Jeannot could not say. Then the front door was opened and shut violently, and she presumed that Mr. Dars had hastened out in pursuit of the person who had just left.

From that moment the fate of Charles Dars was enveloped in mystery, but from the appearance of the body it was conjectured that the murder had been committed at the instant of Charles' departure from the house.

But who was the murderer?

Rudolphe was brought before the tribunal of justice. His pallid countenance bore traces of the most heartfelt sorrow, while the incoherency of his replies gave evidence of his internal anguish. On being interrogated as to the events of the preceding evening, he confirmed the testimony of the first witnesses. He acknowledged with tears that he had had for the first time a discussion with Charles, which had been productive of some bitter feelings.

'Our other friend,' said he, 'was absent. We were generally three together, and Alfred Servais, who is wisdom and goodness itself, always maintained good feeling among us. Charles and I were more violent, but the wise counsels and good example of Alfred prevented us from doing anything wrong.'

'How do you account for your words to Mr. Dars, that you demanded satisfaction?' asked the lawyer.

'I spoke hastily,' replied Rudolphe. 'I was stung to the quick by some words that Charles addressed to me.'

'You did not speak to Mr. Dars during the remainder of the evening?'

'Alas!' replied Rudolphe, in a voice stifled by sobs, 'I was in the wrong to harbor malice against him. I know it only too well. My poor Charles! never can I receive the sweet assurance of your forgiveness!'

'You acknowledged, then,' said the lawyer, in a tone full of suspicion, 'that your conduct was such as to merit forgiveness?'

'Certainly,' replied Rudolphe, 'the least offence becomes a crime, when the death of a beloved friend has rendered it irreparable.'

The lawyer smiled incredulously.

'Perhaps,' said he to Rudolphe, 'you will be found guilty of a greater crime than that of which you accuse yourself. Let us return to the evening of the eighth of August. You followed Mr. Dars out of the garden of the cafe?'

'Yes.'

'What was your intention in so doing?'

'To be reconciled with my friend,' said Rudolphe—to embrace him before retiring.'

'Did you do so?' was the next question of the lawyer.

'No,' replied Rudolphe, 'I failed to meet him.'

'What road did you follow?'

'The one leading to the house where Charles boarded.'

'And yet you did not meet Mr. Dars; that is scarcely credible.'

'Nevertheless,' said Rudolphe, 'it is true. I affirm it upon my honor.'

'Did you go to Mr. Dars' house?'

'No.'

'Why not?'

'Because, being very much agitated, I endeavored to quiet my nerves by a walk in the open air.'

'It is useless to conceal from you,' said the lawyer, 'that your conduct on that evening appears to me extremely suspicious; when you returned home, your clothes were damp and soiled with mud.'

'I was exposed to that heavy shower of rain,' said Rudolphe. 'I had walked a long distance, to the outskirts of the city.'

'And those spots of blood which stained your shirt sleeves?'

'They were caused by a scratch which I received on my hand, while going through the deep forest.'

'What! you were there during that frightful storm?'

'I wished to forget my trouble; the storm was of little importance to me; indeed, it was scarcely heeded.'

'Say rather,' said the lawyer, as if anxious to draw the examination to a close, 'that you had committed a crime, and that you sought, amid the confusion of the elements, to silence the accusations of a guilty conscience.'

'I commit a crime!' said Rudolphe, upon whom the truth appeared only now to flash. 'I—good heavens! can you entertain such a suspicion?'

'A suspicion, which has become such a certainty that from this moment you are arrested for the murder of Charles Dars.'

At these terrible words, Rudolphe trembled, the blood forsok his countenance; he faintly. When the unhappy young man recovered his animation he was alone, in a little cell, the only furniture of which consisted of an iron bedstead, a table and a chair. The only window was near the ceiling, and secured by bars of iron. The door was firmly bolted, and in its centre was a small window, also closely barred with iron; through this window, or more properly aperture, Rudolphe could see the sentinel, who walked with measured pace, up and down the vast corridor. The agonizing truth forced itself upon him; he was in prison, abandoned—execrated by all as the murderer of his beloved friend.

A second examination took place in the afternoon, and towards evening the accused was confronted with the corpse of the victim. When Rudolphe found himself in the apartment of his friend—that apartment so well known and so endeared by the recollections of the happy hours spent within its walls, his agitation was excessive, but when he held the companion of his infancy lying motionless upon the funeral couch, when he regarded those lips which never more would address him by the sweet name of friend—when he gazed on those eyes, forever closed to the bright and beautiful things of earth—when he contemplated those beloved features, deprived alike of the animated expressions of life, and the majestic repose of death—when the terrible mandate of justice brought him in contact with those disfigured remains, Rudolphe could answer nothing to the interrogatories which were put to him. He threw himself upon the feet of the corpse, embraced them again and again, and cried with convulsive sobs—

'Oh, Charles, oh, my friend, awaken, and tell me once more that you love me—tell me that you forgive me. Had it not been for our unhappy dispute, this would never have happened. You must live, you must speak to me that I may die in peace. Charles, Charles!'

Nothing more could be obtained from Rudolphe, and he was conducted, almost dying, to prison.

The city of P— was in mourning on the day of the funeral of Charles Dars. Many wept, as they thought of the young man, so cruelly cut down in the morning of his days. Charles had one of those bright and happy faces, which one loves to see about them, and his face was a fitting index to his heart. But what added to the general sorrow was the thought that this triple friendship, which every one had cited as an example to the youth of the city, was rudely severed by the relentless hands of death and crime. Where now were the three young friends?—

One lay assassinated, in his coffin—another, a criminal retained by justice under the bolts of a prison. One a victim, the other a murderer, while the third followed the remains of his friend to their narrow home. All eyes were directed towards Alfred Servais; he followed the coffin in company with the nearest relations of the deceased. The corpse which lay in that coffin was not paler than he; blinded by his tears, trembling, almost fainting, he accepted the supporting arm of a priest who was at his side, while he appeared to be utterly unconscious of what he was doing. During the recitation of the office of the dead, the grief of Alfred became perfectly uncontrollable; his tears and sobs mingled with the voices of the priests, and at times interrupting them; he was kneeling, his face concealed in his hands; a convulsive shudder at times agitated his body. The sight of the open grave appeared to augment his anguish, and he turned away his head, that he might not see the coffin as it was lowered into its final resting place. When the first shovel full of earth fell with a hollow sound upon the coffin lid, Alfred insupportably recoiled with a movement of horror, while he repeated the name of 'Charles.' This profound sorrow inspired the spectators with pity; the victim was almost forgotten for the friend who mourned him so bitterly. They led Alfred from the cemetery; every one united in weeping for him and Charles, and in execrating the unfortunate Rudolphe.

Some days later Alfred received the following note:—

'I wish to employ you as my lawyer—you, who know me so well—know that I am incapable of committing the crime, for which I languish in a gloomy prison cell. Come, then, my friend, hear me; defend me; you can believe that after the ordeal through which I have passed, my life is of little value to me; but I value my honor, and in your hands I place it.'

RUDOLPHE.

CHAPTER IV.—THE TRIAL.

The rapid flight of time brought around too quickly, the day appointed for the trial of Rudolphe. The announcement of the trial attracted a large number of persons to P—, and the spacious hall of justice was found almost too small to contain the immense crowd which filled its limits. A shudder ran through the assembled multitude when Rudolphe appeared in the court room and took his seat upon the criminals' bench. He sat there, apparently neither seeking to avoid nor to attract the gaze of the curious; buried in his thoughts and overwhelmed with grief, no one could recognise in him the lively unthinking Rudolphe of former days. In his place appeared a man, pale and bent with whitening hair, and upon whom the last few days had weighed as so many years.

'He suffers from remorse,' said a person in the audience.

'And not without cause,' said another. 'To kill his best friend, and that friend so good, so mild! O, the wretch; I cannot even pity him.'

At this moment the movement and whispering of the crowd announced an arrival of some importance; and in a few moments Alfred Servais made his appearance in the hall. Before taking his place, he went to Rudolphe, and after exchanging a few words with the accused, he pressed his hand with expressive sympathy. The face of the young lawyer was more animated than usual; his eyes were brilliant with a lively lustre; he could scarcely restrain his impatience to see the trial begun, that he might wrest from the unrelenting hand of justice the life of his unfortunate friend. At length the important moment arrived. After some preliminaries had been disposed of, the Recorder read the charge against Rudolphe, and though it was already well known, it was listened to with the most profound attention. The examination was begun, and the witnesses did not waver in the least from their previous testimony:—the quarrel at the cafe—the angry words—the nocturnal absence of Rudolphe—the conversation which had been held between Charles and the person addressed by him as 'my friend'—all was related without hesitation and without concealment. Rudolphe persisted in declaring his innocence with vehemence, while his tears attested the violence of his emotion. He acknowledged that the witnesses spoke the truth—except Madame Jeannot—of whose testimony he knew nothing whatever. The district attorney, in an eloquent and brilliant speech, collected and dwelt upon the evidence just listened to. 'What adds to the peculiar malignity of this crime,' said he, 'is the fact that it was preceded by a friendship so long in duration—so tender in affection. These words found an echo in every heart—and many were the looks, both reproachful and contemptuous, which were darted at Rudolphe, whose spirit appeared to be crushed; whose heart appeared to be broken. Then succeeded a death-like silence as Alfred Servais rose from his seat. To the horror which the crime of Rudolphe had inspired, succeeded a movement of sympathy at

the sight of the young lawyer. Alfred was frightfully pale; his hands, which grasped some notes, trembled violently, and he could only give utterance to some inarticulate sounds. This unwonted agitation affected the audience so much the more, that they knew the firmness of Alfred's character, and the brilliancy of his oratorical talents. Finally, conquering his emotion, in a calm and grave tone he dissected, one by one, the charges brought against Rudolphe, proving their worthlessness, and destroying, by the simple force of reasoning, the skilful combination of proofs, which his adversary had brought forward. After pleading the cause of his friend, in a calm and collected manner, Alfred turned to Rudolphe and exclaimed with enthusiasm, 'You are all aware that he, whom I defend, was an intimate companion of the unfortunate young man, whose untimely end we deplore so deeply, but whose loss I feel more sensible than you, for I was also one of his cherished friends. Admitted to the confidence of both the victim and the prisoner, I know how utterly impossible it was for Rudolphe Delaunay to lift his arm in anger against Charles Darns. Nay, more, I know that upon every occasion he would have defended him at the sacrifice of his life itself. I feel assured that in thus defending the honor of Rudolphe, I accomplish the desire of our beloved Charles. Yes, from the depths of the coffin, his voice bids me proclaim the innocence of our friend. I feel that the avenging arm of Divine justice will one day discover to the world the cowardly assassin—that assassin is not Rudolphe—my brother—my friend. You cannot prove his crime, and in the name of the sacred rights of justice, I demand the life of my friend. I demand the restoration of his honor, which has been so unjustly tarnished.'

It was with difficulty that Alfred concluded his speech, which he delivered with such energy, that it appeared as if the shade of Charles, invoked by Alfred, was hovering around the accused.

Alfred resumed his seat, pale and trembling; his colleagues approached him with whispering words of encouragement; Rudolphe leaned towards him and said—

'I thank you; you have spoken as he would have done. What matters it to die?—but to have it believed that I killed Charles!—I!'

The audience was breathless, and at that moment there was not one of that vast assemblage who would not have restored life and liberty to Rudolphe. But how evanescent is human opinion! The reply of the opposing lawyer, cold and brief, destroyed in a few moments the favorable impression produced by the vehement address of Alfred. The latter gaped with enthusiasm; but even while he spoke his fears for the success of his endeavors became more intense. He regarded the magistrates, but their cold and stern countenances gave little hope; then his gaze wandered from the interested faces of the jurors to the audience, who listened with breathless attention. He glanced at Rudolphe and the imploring looks of his friend inspired him to make new efforts; he demanded his life, as if it were for his own that he was pleading; and when the last burning word expired upon his tongue, and he seated himself amidst the greatest applause, his despairing supplication found an echo in every heart.

The jury began their deliberations; two hours passed away in all the agony of suspense. Alfred was more affected than Rudolphe. More than once he wiped away the cold drops which bathed his brow, and each time the door opened, a mortal paleness overspread his face, as if he waited the sentence of his own death. At last the jury entered the court-room, and the foreman in the name of all, announced the following decision: "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances."

'Guilty!' cried Rudolphe. 'No, I swear it in the face of Heaven.'

The sentence was as follows:—The criminal was condemned to twenty years hard labor. He listened without a word, and allowed himself to be conducted to prison in silence, casting a last look upon Alfred, who was utterly overwhelmed and who paid no attention to the lively sympathy of his friends, and other members of the bar.

CHAPTER V.—ALFRED SERVAIS.

The violent agitation through which Alfred had passed proved too much for his strength, and on leaving the court-house he found himself obliged to retire immediately to bed. The next morning he awoke with a high fever; a dangerous illness succeeded, and for six weeks Alfred hovered between life and death. Four months elapsed before he was able to leave the house and resume the labors of his profession. During that time no one had dared to speak to him of Rudolphe, for fear of agitating him; but he afterwards learned that the condemned had positively refused to petition for a new trial; that he had submitted with astonishing firmness to the humiliations of his new condition, and that two months before he had left P—— for Toulon, accompanied by his companions in misery. Before departing he had left a little package for Alfred. Alfred broke the seal, and found enclosed the watch of his friend together with a little note from him.

The part which Alfred had taken in the late trial gained for him considerable notice. The delicacy of feeling, the talent displayed by him upon that occasion, the affection manifested for Rudolphe, all contributed to exalt him to the highest point of public favor. His business increased, and he found himself already a prominent member of the profession upon which he had only entered. People thronged to him from all parts for advice, and confided to him the most difficult and important cases, he was spoken of not only as an able advocate, but as a man of unblemished integrity. Alfred, always of a serious disposition, had acquired with years a dignity of character which elicited for him universal admiration. Sought after by the world, he withdrew from its seductions and lived in the closest retirement. Possessed of ample means, his style of living was such as to excite the wonder of the curious; but the orphan and the widow could

have accounted for the disposition of his fortune. He might have entered into the most brilliant matrimonial alliances, for many a father and mother in the highest circles of society, looked favorably upon the young lawyer; but he never manifested the least desire to marry. His life appeared to be devoted to the memory of an early sorrow; and in losing his friends he had renounced for ever the pleasures and the enjoyments of life. When his acquaintances reproached him for his isolation, he replied with emotion—'You know the sad event which embittered my youth; I had two friends—two brothers—where are they to-day? If they could be restored to me, or if I could bury the past in oblivion, I would be gay—happy—my youth would return. But the past, the terrible past, is always before my eyes. Forgive me if I cause you pain by my sadness, and when you are happy with the friends of your childhood, pity me!' In spite of this determined resistance, many efforts were made to enliven the solitude of Alfred—to persuade him to select a wife, who would solace his sorrow, and soothe with her affection the remainder of his life.—Many efforts were made to induce the recluse to assume his place in society, but in vain. One day an old and valued friend of his father, Dr. Bertrand, paid him a visit. Alfred was seated in his study, which was furnished with extreme simplicity. Upon his desk was a marble bust of Charles, and a miniature portrait of Rudolphe was hanging on the wall. Alfred received the Doctor with politeness, requesting him to be seated, and a conversation of a little interest was held between them. At last the old doctor summoned all his courage and said to him.

'My good Alfred, I see you live quite alone here.'

'It is true; my work, the labors of my profession serve me instead of company.'

'Would not a wife, an amiable, a worthy and a virtuous wife, be more agreeable company than "Ulpien," "Tribonian," and "Justinien"?'

'Dr. Bertrand, I have never thought of marrying.'

'Your friends think of it for you.'

'They are very kind; but their trouble is useless.'

'Suppose they would select for you a young lady possessing the advantages of high birth, beauty, accomplishments, and virtue, endowed with tastes, elevated as your own—would you refuse her?'

Alfred seized the hand of his old friend, and pressing it, said, 'how good you are, and how sincerely I thank you. What you propose to me would, I avow, be the glory, the happiness of my life; but I cannot accept it; I will never marry.'

'Never! you are very decided; but tell me why?'

'You know,' said Alfred, 'the grief which desolated my life, and through which I renounced society and its charms.'

'Oh! yes, yes,' said the doctor, 'it was certainly a sad affair; to lose one friend in a manner so tragic, and another by an abominable crime, which banished him from society; yes, that was very sad; but it is only another reason why you should seek in the happiness of domestic life, to forget your early sorrows.'

'I cannot—my heart is withered, and I could neither bestow nor receive the happiness of which you speak.'

'Nonsense! drive away such gloomy fancies. You, who have such a brilliant future before you.'

'What matters the future—give me back the past.'

'You are incorrigible. I entreat you at least to reflect.'

'My decision is unalterable.'

'Are you quite sure, Alfred?'

'Quite sure.'

The old doctor shrugged his shoulders with an air of ill-concealed irritation, murmured in a low voice—'it is useless to reason with an obstinate man,' took his cane and hat, and with a ceremonious salute bade Alfred adieu.

Alfred conducted him to the door, then he returned to his study, seated himself at his desk, and indulged in a long and apparently painful meditation. He then opened a secret drawer of the desk, and took from it a blank book, in which he began to write with feverish haste and unwonted agitation.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It has pleased the Almighty to call to Himself on the 14th of June, instant, after long and painful suffering, at the Parochial House, Cloughbawn, in his 67th year, the Rev. Thomas Hore, P.P., of Cloughbawn and Poulseavy.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. McLOUGHLIN.—The Right Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, Bishop of Derry, died at Hartfield House, Drumcondra, on Saturday, June 18. The deceased Prelate was, for many years an invalid. Consecrated as Coadjutor-Bishop of Derry in July, 1837, he succeeded to the See in August, 1840, and continued to govern it, beloved by his Clergy and people, until the summer of 1845, when he was stricken by a painful malady, which obliged him to resign its administration of his diocese. Since then he resided for the most part at Hartfield House. About a fortnight ago he got a slight attack of paralysis, from which, however, he soon rallied. But he himself, with a strong presentiment that his end was near, asked for and received the last sacraments, and prepared for death with edifying piety and resignation. Another more severe attack followed on last Friday, and ended fatally about four o'clock p.m. on Saturday. The funeral, which was strictly private, took place on Monday last at eleven o'clock, when the body was removed for interment in the little cemetery of All Hallows College. The Office for the Dead was chanted by an efficient choir of students from the College. The Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, the present Bishop of Derry, pronounced the Absolution. Amongst the clergy present were the Rev. Mr. Scarr, Chaplain to the deceased; Rev. Thomas Mulhally, Rev. James McDevitt, Rev. Dr. Conroy, All Hallows; Rev. Dean O'Keane, and Rev. Professor O'Brien, Maynooth. Dr. McLaughlin was born at Castleblin, in the county Donegal, and was in the seventieth year of his age.—R.I.P.—Morning News.

In the grey hours of the early morning, on Thursday last, the metropolis of Ireland was the scene of remarkable and highly significant proceedings. The citizens had learned—but, indeed, in no very positive manner—that the remains of their beloved fellow-countryman, W. S. O'Brien, would arrive that morning, per steamer, at the North Wall, from Wales. It was late on Wednesday when this fact was ascertained with some approach to certainty, and even within that time a telegram which was received from Bangor, stating that the remains of the deceased patriot would be sent by the night mail boat (which would arrive, not at the North Wall, but at Kingstown), went far to unsettle the calculations of the people, and lead to some confusion and disappointment. But the general belief continued to be that the honoured relics would be brought to the place first announced, and arrangements to give them as suitable a reception as the circumstances would admit, were at once entered into. Between two and three o'clock, a.m., on Thursday, in the raw twilight, after a night of heavy rain, and notwithstanding the probability of a continued down-pour, a large number of persons proceeded from the city and took the places they had engaged by ticket on board the Kingstown and Hero steamers, with the intention of proceeding out beyond the bay to meet the Cambria, bringing home the sad freight to Ireland. They had not proceeded far when that vessel was discerned steaming rapidly for the river, with her flag half-mast high. As she approached, the brass band on board the Kingstown commenced to play appropriate sacred music, and as she steamed by, every head on the decks of both vessels was reverentially uncovered. As soon as the coffin which held the mortal part of the departed patriot was put on shore a crowd of the people that lined the Quays clustered about it and bore it up demanding that they should be allowed to take the melancholy burden on their shoulders. The distance to be traversed, however, and the time within which it should be accomplished, would not permit of this intention being carried out, and, after a little progress had been made in this manner, the body was transferred to the hearse which was in attendance, and the funeral procession started at a moderate pace for the railway station. Steadily, noiselessly, solemnly proceeded the great concourse of men, the main body in ordered ranks, along upwards of three miles of mud-covered streets, following with measured pace and thoughtful aspect the body of the departed chieftain. In numbers, at a fair computation, they were some twenty thousand strong. It was no holiday amusement, no idle ramble for mere display. The shops were closed, the streets were silent, the air was bleak and cold. The twenty thousand processions assembled at that time to mark their love for the memory of one who had dared and suffered for Ireland, and to show their participation in the noble motives that prompted his career. All honor to the men who thus gave evidence of the gratitude, the fidelity, the principles, the hopes, that live in the heart of the Irish nation. 'All cannot be right, gentlemen,' said an eloquent counsel, in closing his address to the jury on a memorable occasion, 'in the country where such a man as William Smith O'Brien is guilty, if guilty he be, of sedition.' All cannot be lost, we say, in the country which produces such men as William Smith O'Brien; and there is no need to despair for the people who honored his remains with that multitudinous funeral procession in the quiet dawn of last Thursday morning.—Dublin Nation, 28th ult.

A leading characteristic of Smith O'Brien was courage. Of his physical bravery we have spoken. Throughout life he never feared to do what he considered the right, no matter how it might be censured for inconsistency. In early life he did not fear to break with his own class and take the popular side. Later, with the same persistent fearlessness, he quitted the side of the leader he had himself selected. When after much suffering and long exile, he returned with views modified and tempered, he did not shun the misrepresentation he might incur by their conscientious avowal. He opposed rash ideas of insurrection, and strongly disapproved the baleful spread of secret societies. Nor did he shrink from exposing the folly of which so many extreme nationalists are guilty, in hoping for aid for insurrection from the overflow of the Federal armies. Not yet did he despise the efforts of a humbler patriot than that which marked his own earlier career. He received with avidity every proposition to stimulate the industrial energies of the country, and his last public act was the offer of a prize for the best crop of flax to be grown in his own locality. Such is a hasty sketch of a man who has played a remarkable part in a stirring time. Gifted with excellent abilities, and with a mind stored with accumulated knowledge, he took an intellectual position far above the average of even cultivated men of his own class. But his distinction was less the result of mental power, than of the events in which he mingled, and the lofty purity of character he displayed. In the roll of illustrious Irishmen there may be counted men more brilliant, but we honestly believe there is to be found none more pure, none more single minded, none more free from the slightest stain of selfishness—none more earnestly and devotedly patriotic than was Wm. Smith O'Brien.—Cork Examiner.

THE COMPACT IN SLIGO.—The Sligo Champion, in the course of an able article on the Compact question, gives the following instructive account of the treatment of a large Catholic majority by a small Protestant minority in Sligo:—We shall leave it to others to speak of their several localities, and confine our further remarks to this ancient borough. How has the 'compact' worked in Sligo? We can speak from our own knowledge of five years—of five elections to the office of Mayor, and in every instance Catholics have been excluded. We learn from the returns of the Census Commissioners, that the population of the borough is comprised of—

Catholics.....10,493
Protestants.....2,175

And that the Presbyterians number 290, and the Methodists 233. During the five years we have had two Protestant Mayors, two Methodist Mayors, and a Presbyterian Mayor, but not one Catholic Mayor—and notwithstanding that the population is essentially Catholic, we have no doubt that some of the tolerant majority would prefer 'Turk, Jew, or Ateist' being elected to the office of Mayor in preference to a Catholic. Such is the tolerance of the Sligo Ascendancy, that not one of the four men who were elected to the chief magistracy previous to the present Mayor, invited the Catholic members of the Corporation to their inaugural dinner!

HOW THE 'COMPACT' IS OBSERVED IN THE NORTH.—A correspondent of a Belfast paper gives us an insight into the manner in which the Bussall party in Ulster, where in some cases they possess a majority, observes the practise which their friends in Dublin are so desirous of maintaining:—

The Ulster Gazette, in its summary of last Saturday, makes the following observations with regard to a motion lately made in the Dublin Corporation: 'The object of the motion evidently was, and is, to do away with having a Protestant as Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Hon. Mr. Vereker moved an amendment which was lost. He said that, as a Conservative he was willing to admit that when his party had a majority they acted with intolerance.' We wonder on what grounds Mr. Vereker made this admission. We know of no place where such exists! Now the Gazette might not travel beyond the city in which it is published to find an example of the rank-and-file intolerance. In July, 1860, the Town Council of Armagh consisted of 17 v. Catholics and nine Protestants. Thirty-one years of the passing of the Emancipation Act it was by no means strange that the Catholics, being in a majority, were anxious to elect a Catholic Chairman of the Town Commissioners. They did so, however, succeed in their ambi-

tions design. Owing to the apathy of a few of their own body, they were defeated at that election by a majority of one. But Protestant ascendancy became alarmed at the prospect of the Romanists, and were determined to mark their signal displeasure of it at the earliest opportunity. Previously to the election of Town Commissioners, which took place in July, 1863, a circular was extensively sent through Armagh calling on the Protestants to exclude every Roman Catholic from the Town Council, and 'to vindicate the Protestant character of the city.' One great charge against the Romanists set forth in that circular was, 'that the Romanists being in a majority at the previous election, were anxious to elect a Catholic chairman.' Surely, that was not a crime which should merit for the ambitious Romanists the punishment of exclusion from the Town Council. But, in the opinion of the Ulster Gazette and the Protestant clergy of Armagh, this was considered a sufficient reason to exclude Catholics from civic honors. The white-chokered gentry to a man voted against the Catholics, simply because they were Catholics—a nice proof of this of 'Protestant tolerance.' The Gazette was in ecstasies at the result of the election when twenty-one 'true blues' were declared to be the Town Commissioners for the next three years. The Daily Express and other leading Protestant journals sent forth shouts of joy at the great Protestant triumph in Armagh. The Protestant rector of— a few days afterwards, addressing the 'loyal' Orangemen of his district exhorted them to union, and instanced the great victory achieved in Armagh as a proof of what this union could effect. Does the Gazette still entertain the same opinion of the conduct pursued in Armagh at the late election of Town Commissioners? Does it consider it no intolerance to exclude every Catholic from the Town Council? Does it consider it unpardonable presumption on the part of the Catholics of Armagh to wish to see one of their own body filling, for one year the office of Chairman of the Town Commissioners?

PRISON CHAPLAINS IN IRELAND.—The admission of Catholic chaplains to English jails, where large numbers of Catholic prisoners are under sentence, has been rejected by the Visiting Justices in numerous places. In other, and more enlightened, communities, they have been admitted not only without opposition, but with unanimity. On the whole, however, the balance was largely on the side of the bigots. When we are told Ireland is severe on the professors of other creeds, we ask when, or where? Catholics wish to live in friendship with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, but they object to an Establishment from which they derive no benefit and they are bound to support. They only ask that the same measure of justice should be extended to them as they would extend to others. But injustice is carried further. Let us take a Parliamentary return recently issued showing the provision made for prisoners in Irish county and borough jails. According to this return there were, on the 1st of January last, 364 prisoners of the Established Church, 122 Presbyterians, and 2,513 Catholic prisoners. For the 364 Protestants 39 chaplains are provided, receiving between £1,607. For the 122 Presbyterians 14 religious instructors, receiving £568; and for 2,513 Catholic prisoners 39 chaplains receiving £1,127! So there is one Protestant chaplain for nine Protestant prisoners—one Presbyterian for the same number of Presbyterians—and one Catholic chaplain for every forty-five Catholic prisoners. The Protestant chaplain receives at the rate of £41 a year—and the Catholic £44 for seven times the work. We would not test the value of spiritual ministrations by pounds, shillings, and pence. Clergymen are reluctant to be dragged into such conflicts, and we respect their feelings. But when we see English magistrates acting in such a paltry spirit, in the case of Catholic chaplains claiming admission to English jails, we would show them how liberally Protestant chaplains are treated in Ireland, and how the clergy, on whom almost all the work falls, are silent in the face of such injustice. We think whatever the feelings of the clergy, a remedy should be applied to this state of things. Why should one man receive as much for one day's work as another for seven days? This is exactly what takes place under the present system. Distributing the £1,607 among 39 Established Church chaplains, each receives an average of £41 for instructing an average number of 9 prisoners, or at the rate of £4 10s per head, whereas the Catholic chaplain receives an average of £44 for 64 prisoners, or at the rate of 14s per head! We would invite the attention of rejecting magistrates in England to these statistics. Authorities nearer home, who have the disposal of these offices, and the remuneration attaching to them, might be induced, on seeing this gross inequality, to redress the balance and be just to the Catholic Clergy though they do not complain.—Freeman.

ON BOARD THE ALABAMA.—We (Westford Independent) have just been favored with a copy of the following letter, written by a young townsman, son of our industrious hardworking townsman, Thomas Kehoe, better known as "Tom the Diver." He has been but a few years at sea, and when at the Cape of Good Hope, fell in with some of the crew of the Alabama, and while smarting from the rope's end of the British mate, willingly cast his lot among the Americans, sailed with them to Singapore, and the Chinese seas, and returned safe again to Charbourg, from whence the letter was written. Wild and thoughtless as the lad may have been, and only sixteen years, he had a kind and loving heart, for he remitted money to his poor mother from Singapore, and, as will be seen speaks hopefully and kindly of the future. We are unable to say whether he has survived the action, or having done so is a prisoner—but we think, were he free in England, a letter would soon be here—and we hope there will.

Charbourg, June 17, 1864.

Dear Mother—With pleasure I take my pen in hand to write to you these few lines. I am well, and I hope you are the same. We are going to meet the United States gun-boat Kearsage to-morrow, and we expect to capture her. Do not be alarmed, for I trust to God to come out safe and sound, and if I do I shall write to you again and let you know all the particulars—and if I do not, you may know that I died in the fear of God, and please pray for me.—Your affectionate son,

THOMAS KEHOE.

There is something like a natural phenomenon exhibited in this neighborhood. You are aware that in wet lands and boggy ground, the frosts of the nights past affected the potato stalks, withering them completely. In this neighborhood (Broadford) we have also to lament a similar visitation, but "Jack Frost" has been most capricious in his visitations. The stalks in one field are perfectly black, whilst in the very next they are as green and as healthy as ever I saw them. I observed this in fields situated on an even surface in a single bog, and apparently the same in quality and condition in every respect.—Cor. of Munster News.

DUBLIN, June 25.—When the Dublin Metropolitan Railway Bill was before Parliament in March 1863, the corporation gave it a determined opposition. In order to make the scheme odious to the citizens a black unsightly structure in the shape of a railway bridge was erected over Westmoreland-street, to show how that leading thoroughfare would be disfigured. A sub-committee was appointed to carry out this object; only one member of the committee attended, and as the matter was urgent he took it upon himself to order the thing to be done. It was done in the most hasty manner, with little care to secure the supports on the footway, or to protect the lives of the people who were constantly passing. The legs of the shears slipped when a piece of timber weighing about a quarter of a ton was being hoisted into position. This piece of timber fell upon a lady named Graham, who was struck down upon the pavement, and removed all but lifeless. Her left thigh was broken, and blood flowed copiously from

wounds, while she suffered serious internal injuries, showing also symptoms of concussion of the brain. Consciousness did not return, entirely till several days had passed. She was attended by Dr. Forrest for 13 weeks daily, sometimes twice a day, and on and off ever since. Her life has been preserved, but she walks lame, and her constitution is injured. An appeal was made by her brother to the corporation for compensation, which was refused. An action was then commenced, to which defence was taken on the grounds that the defendants did not erect the structure, that it was not a common nuisance, that the injuries were not caused by it, and that the defendants were not responsible. Sergeant Armstrong, however, yesterday admitted on the part of the corporation that they could not deny their liability, and they now offered a verdict for £1,400 and costs. This was accepted. Counsel excused the opposition on the ground that, under the Municipal Corporation Act, they had great difficulty in parting with any of the public fund in such a case, except after a verdict.—Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RELIGIOUS CHANGES IN PRISONS.—In the prisons of Scotland there were, on New Year's-day, 2,429 prisoners, of whom 998 described themselves as belonging to the Church of Scotland, 300 to the Free Church, 598 to the Roman Catholic, 217 to the Episcopalian, 126 to the United Presbyterian, 24 to other denominations, and 156 (five-sixths of them in Edinburgh) of no religious denomination. In Edinburgh one prisoner in every three is described by this last phrase; but in the prisons generally every prisoner (or almost every one) is set down as of some religion or other. There are 63 paid Chaplains, or other religious teachers, visiting the prisons of Scotland; most of these belong to the national Church. In Perth the Government paid a Roman Catholic Priest £70 for his year's visitation of the Roman Catholic convicts there, 188 in number at the date of this return. There were as many Roman Catholic prisoners in Glasgow goal, but no visiting Priest appointed; but within the last three months eight of these Roman Catholic prisoners had requested the attendance of a Priest, or had been visited by one. In Ireland there was on New Year's-day 3,009 prisoners; 2,513 were Roman Catholics, 364 are described as belonging to the Established Church, 122 as Presbyterians, three were Quakers, and one a Methodist. For them there were 93 religious instructors, paid out of the country rates—39 Roman Catholics, 39 belonging to the Established Church, and 14 Presbyterians. There were also in Ireland 1,767 persons in convict prisons; 1,497 of them were Roman Catholics, 220 belonging to the Established Church, and 50 Presbyterians. For these the Government provided 16 Chaplains—seven Roman Catholics, five Episcopalian, and four Presbyterian; and there were also, eight ladies voluntarily visiting Mountjoy female prison—two Roman Catholics, one Presbyterian, and five members of the Established Church.

The Channel Fleet at Spithead is engaged filling up with coal, provisions, and stores, in readiness to proceed to the Baltic, should its presence be required in that quarter. Every ship in the fleet is in the most perfect order.

Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, has presented a petition of appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council against the Judgment of the Bishop of Cape Town, depriving him of his see. The petition raises the question of the Bishop of Cape Town's jurisdiction. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen has been retained for the Bishop of Natal.—Standard.

We find it stated in a Glasgow paper that Robert Monteith, Esq., of Carstairs, has just purchased a beautiful place called Smyllum Castle, together with the lovely grounds attached, for the purpose of being formed into a Monastery or Convent. The price paid for the property is said to be £8,000. In what part of Scotland the estate is situated is not mentioned.

In 1849 the tonnage of Great Britain, exclusive of the colonies, was 3,500,000 tons. In 1862 it was 4,950,000 tons. Steam shipping had increased from 1849, 1849 to 600,000 tons in 1863. In 1849 there entered and cleared of British shipping 9,700,000 tons, while last year the total was 16,500,000 tons. But this was insignificant compared with the exports, which had risen from a declared value of £56,000,000 in 1847 to £146,000,000 in 1863.

THE SURGEON OF THE ALABAMA.—David Herbert Llewellyn, who perished in the noble performance of his duty in the late action off Oberburg, was the son of the Rev. David Llewellyn, perpetual curate of Easton Royal, Wilts. He was educated at Marlborough College, was an articled pupil of Dr. Haas, of Richmond, and subsequently studied his profession at Charing-cross Hospital from 1856 to 1859. He was Silver Medalist in Surgery and Ophthalmic. He was with the Alabama throughout the whole of her eventful career, and was much respected by all on board. We are enabled to give a copy of the last letter which we believe he ever wrote. It was addressed to Mr. Travers, the resident medical officer of Charing-cross Hospital, and is as follows:—'Oberburg, June 14, 1864.—Dear Travers,—Here we are. I send this by a gentleman coming to London. An enemy is outside. If she only stays long enough, we go out and fight her. If I live, expect to see me in London shortly. If I die, give my best love to all who know me. If Monsieur A. de Oaillet should call on you, please show him every attention. I remain, dear Travers, ever yours, D. H. Llewellyn.' How poor Llewellyn did his duty as a man and a surgeon may be judged by the following touching episode which was seen to occur during the late battle.—The whaleboat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, Mr. Fulham being sent in charge of them to the Kearsage. When the boats were full, a man who was unwounded endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship—Mr. Llewellyn. 'See,' he said, 'I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first.' 'Doctor,' said the officer in the boat, 'we can make room for you.' 'I will not perill the wounded men,' was his reply. 'He remained behind, and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men. Noble and self-denying as was the conduct of the late surgeon of the Alabama, we are proud in the conviction that the same chivalrous spirit animates the medical officers of the united services of this kingdom. There has been much talk of their being non-combatant officers; but where are we to look for greater heroism or self-devotion, even at the cannon's mouth? And yet Llewellyn was the type of a class whom the Admiralty and the Horse Guards have thought fit, by every means in their power, to degrade and insult. No wonder, under such circumstances, that the service is now so unpopular that there are more than two hundred vacancies which cannot be filled up. The cause in which the real hero of the late naval duel perished is not one which can be acknowledged by any national testimonial; but we are glad to hear that his fellow students contemplate the erection of a tablet to his memory in the hospital in which he so greatly distinguished himself, and in which his kindly and generous spirit had gained for him the greatest esteem and affection.' It would be a fitting monument to his memory, and we trust that it will be placed in so appropriate a place.—The Lancet.

CAPTAIN SEMMES.—Captain Semmes sustained a somewhat painful blow on the back part of the right hand from the splinter of a shell which had previously shot away a man's arm. There are three small openings over the posterior part of the metacarpal bones, accompanied with considerable inflammation extending up the arm. Dr. Wilson, who is in attendance upon Captain Semmes, does not consider that the splinter penetrated to the bones, nor does he consider the injury of a serious character. The sailors are all now quite well.—Lancet.

A correspondent of the Daily News writing from Southampton, gives the following additional particulars. Captain Semmes is a thin, wiry-built man, with a stern and determined air. He is about fifty years of age, with a small red pointed face, and a beard and mustache in the American style. He had on a very old naval officer's cap, and a English naval lieutenant's jacket. He declined to see any strangers at his hotel. His first lieutenant is a fine looking young man. In answer to questions, Captain Semmes said that he left all the property he possessed, and upwards of sixty chronometers which he had taken from captured Federal merchantmen, in Ueberburg, previous to going out to fight the Kearsage. He says that he was completely deceived as to the strength and armament of the Federal ship. What he recollected of the Kearsage was, that she was an ordinary sloop of war. If he had known that she was an iron-clad, he would not have fought as it was madness to do so. He said that the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage has taught another lesson in naval warfare, that of the uselessness of ordinary ships of war, like the Alabama, encountering an iron-clad and heavily armed ship like the Kearsage. The Alabama fired four shots to one of the Kearsage. The broadsides of the latter were each 109 lbs. heavier than those of the former. The Kearsage was so damaged by the fight that she could not get up steam afterwards; both were about the same size. The Kearsage was cased with thin iron plates, and over these were chain cables coiled around, and between the interstices formed by the cables was wood planking. When the battle was at an end the Deerhound steamed over to the Kearsage, and Mr. Lancaster was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the Alabama's crew and officers who were floating and swimming about. He lowered his yacht boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named Adams was steering his boat into a dozen struggling persons when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on. One of the men in the boat cried out 'That's Semmes, and the drowning man called out, 'I am the captain—save me; I cannot keep up any longer.' Adams went and dragged him into the boat. Semmes then said 'For God's sake don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board your yacht!' Adams promised to do so, and laid Semmes down in the bottom and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the Kearsage's boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and Semmes was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Lancaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled, it appears to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner.

ANGLICAN DIFFICULTIES.

(To the Editor of the London Times.)

Why should not a Royal Commission be forthwith appointed to consider, not only if any amendments can be made in the Bural Service so as to render it more appropriate, but also to inquire if the Rubrics and Calendars of the Prayer-book are not capable of amendment. It also, with respect to various other points in the occasional offices of the Church which were set forth in Bishop Barlog's Charge, 1860, and are those on which Liturgical Revisionists are mainly agreed, it might not be possible to afford relief to those whose consciences are offended, without any danger to the peace and unity of the Church? Can any really thoughtful man doubt that if such a Royal Commission is long delayed, the day of schism on a large scale will long be stayed off. Already we hear of clergymen who are compelled to resign their preferments on account of these stumbling blocks (although they are only few in number) which it is sought to remove. We hear of others whose only inducement to remain in the Church is the hope that they may be enabled to promote the cause which they have at heart. Many more, it may safely be said there are, whose prospects and position in life are such that silence has become to them a second nature. The laity meanwhile are looking on, confused by the disunion and disorganization of the clergy, but are becoming daily more sensible that the position is one of inconsistency and of peril. Other considerations, moreover, are beginning to tell upon the other face of the Church question, which more particularly concerns its discipline, and which almost equally call for the interference of the Government. The discipline of the Church is notoriously defective; the power of a Bishop to deal with a refractory clergyman is reduced to a mere myth, in consequence of the state of the law, and of the vast expense and pecuniary risk which necessarily attend any episcopal interference. I have no wish unnecessarily to dwell upon the frailties of individuals, but I say that the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the whole question of Church reform would tend to promote the best interests of the Church of England.

I am, Sir, yours obediently, EDWARD V. BLIGH, Rector of Rotherfield.

June 20.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—On the 29th ultimo in the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli gave notice that on Monday 3th inst. he would move the following vote of censure:—

Mr. Disraeli said.—It will be for the convenience of the House and Her Majesty's Government, that I should state that I propose on Monday next.

To move a humble address to Her Majesty, to thank Her Majesty for directing the correspondence on Denmark and the protocols of the Conference recently held in London to be laid before Parliament. To assure Her Majesty that we have heard with deep concern that the sittings of that Conference have been brought to a close without accomplishing the important purposes for which it was convened. To express to Her Majesty our regret that while the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities for peace.

(Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.) Mr. Kinglake gave notice that he proposed to move an amendment to the motion of which notice had just been given. The words he should state to-morrow. (Oh, and laughter from the Opposition benches, followed by cheering from the Ministerial side of the House.)

Mr. O'Reilly asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was proposed to grant a new charter to the Queen's University in Ireland; and if so, in what respects its provisions differed from those of the present charter.

Sir R. Peel said it was only proposed to clear up some ambiguities supposed to exist in the present charter. The matter had been but very recently considered.

Mr. Hennessy asked whether a copy of the charter and of the correspondence on the subject would be laid on the table.

Sir R. Peel said there would be no difficulty in producing the terms of the charter when it had been duly sanctioned.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.—In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., Mr. Adderley, who had given notice of the following motion:—That in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient that detachments of British troops should be stationed upon exposed posts on the Canadian frontier, unless adequately supported by Canadian forces, said that there were no less than 9,000 British troops along the North American frontier. These troops were scattered in battalions, in half-battalions, and com-

panies, along a frontier of 1,000 miles. This was a hazardous position for British troops to occupy, and it endangered also the honor of this country should any emergency arise. These troops were not placed in Canada to guard against rebellion. Canada could no longer rebel—for this simple reason, that she had nothing to rebel for. In common with most of our colonies, she was now her own mistress almost completely; and this country was very little more than a tributary of her colonies, in respect of soldiers and money. The northern frontier was only liable to the invasion of polar bears, and the southern frontier was in reality the only part where forces were needed for the defence of the country. That frontier embraced a territory 1,000 miles in extent, and it could not be imagined that we were to defend such an area without the aid of the Canadians themselves. He might fairly presume that both parties desired to maintain that frontier. He believed that England was desirous of maintaining her connexion with Canada from the fact that the noble lord opposite went so quickly to the rescue of the Canadians in 1861, when it was supposed that the Trent affair might possibly involve us in hostilities with America. The noble lord was prompt in sending troops across the Atlantic at the most trying season of the year, and he believed he might conclude from that fact that he had no intention of allowing that frontier to be invaded with impunity. On the other hand, he believed he might conclude that Canada was equally desirous of maintaining that frontier from the way in which she had raised Volunteer and Militia forces. The question, however, was whether the present state of things was safe in spite of the precautions that had been taken. It had been maintained by some that there was no danger; but if that were the case, we were hardly warranted in incurring the expense which we still sanctioned. If there were no danger, we ought to withdraw our troops, and not leave 9,000 troops in the country. Would anybody maintain that there was no danger in the present state of the American continent? Anybody who observed the preparations which America was at present making must perceive that such preparations were dictated by the fear of a rupture with this country. (Hear, hear.) It was again urged that allegiance and protection were inseparable, and self-protection was part of the policy of British allegiance. England could not undertake the defence of that frontier for the sake of the Canadians, who had troops of their own for that purpose. The noble lord had said only a few minutes before, in reference to another question, that England could not adopt the course to which her natural impulse might prompt her, and plunge into a European war. The very situation in this case rendered the matter impossible. Out of the 1,000 miles of frontier, 600 belonged to the lakes, and these lakes were entirely under the control of the American mercantile marine. A large extent of the remainder of the frontier was composed of a river averaging two miles in width, and this river during a considerable portion of the year was so severely frozen as to allow of the easy passage of artillery. He wished also to point out the fact that though it would be desirable to have a few British troops stationed in Canada as a nucleus for the defence of the country, it would be very dangerous to have them scattered in different directions. They ought to be concentrated in one spot, and that spot ought not to be Quebec, and yet Quebec at that moment was highly insecure. The right bank of the river was, he believed, wholly unfortified, and the fortifications of the place generally were in such a state that a well-disciplined army would, he believed, find little difficulty in making themselves masters of it. Sir F. Head, some years ago, had recommended Toronto as the real military basis for Canada, and had also recommended the fortification of Montreal, as a connecting link with Quebec. Then, with respect to the army. Although the British navy could render valuable support to Canada, yet it could not act in the interior, and by treaties we were debarred from keeping gunboats upon the lakes. Sir F. Head had stated that in the event of a naval contest upon the lakes the Americans would be able to wage war at a cost of a shilling where it would cost us a guinea. He would say that if an emergency arose the troops of England should be placed in garrison at Quebec, leaving the Canadian troops to defend Toronto and Montreal and the frontier, and if the Canadians were not disposed to take measures for the defence of their own country, then he would recommend the withdrawal of the English troops; but as those troops were now placed it would be impossible for them to withdraw without disaster or disgrace. With respect to the navy, he would observe that in those days of iron-clads it was much better to build ships of war on the spot than to have to transport them 3,000 miles across the Atlantic, and if we undertook the naval defence of Canada against the United States from this country, the Americans would have a great advantage in the proximity of their resources. It was often put forth as a reason why the connexion between this country and Canada should be maintained, that if Canada was annexed to the United States she would become the nursery of a great marine for that power. He would ask why Canada should not now become a nursery for seamen for us? Why should we not develop her naval power? (Hear, hear.) Reverting to the troops in Canada, he found that they numbered about 9,000, of whom 6,000 were at Montreal and Quebec, 1,000 at Kingston, and the remainder at Toronto and other places. The Volunteer militia amounted to 35,000 men, the number having been raised under recent Acts from 5,000, which was the original proposed. That circumstance, he thought, showed that Canada, if properly called upon was willing and able to develop her own resources. Nothing prevented that development but the ill defined relations existing between England and the mother country. (Hear, hear.) If England undertook to garrison Quebec and to maintain a certain amount of naval force, leaving the remaining defences to be provided by Canada, there was no doubt that there was sufficient spirit to insure these defences being provided. The volunteer militia were now distributed—15,000 in the west, 5,000 in the central districts, and 15,000 in the eastern, but the drill was only for six days in the year—an amount of training that was obviously insufficient. In addition there was the ordinary militia, which amounted upon paper to 150,000 men, but which force, at present was nothing but an abstract liability existing only upon paper. The results of such a system has been seen in the United States at the beginning of the present war, when an enormous militia, upon paper, afforded neither officers nor men. Lord Monck had shown his usual good sense in applying the small sum voted by the Canadian Parliament for the militia to the instruction of officers, who were even of greater importance than men. He trusted that the emergencies to which he had alluded would never arise, but it was neither safe nor prudent to close their eyes to possible dangers. He wished the Government to remove from the minds of hon. members a feeling of anxiety as to the position of the troops in Canada, and to assure them that our troops in that important colony and at this critical period should not be left in a position which would expose them to the risk of a discreditable withdrawal. (Hear, hear.)

On the same evening Mr. Disraeli gave notice of the following motion, to which Mr. Kinglake, already reported by telegraph, was to be proposed as an amendment:—To move a humble address to Her Majesty, to thank Her Majesty for directing the correspondence on Denmark and Germany, and the protocols of the Conference recently held in London, to be laid before Parliament. To assure Her Majesty that we have heard with deep concern that the sittings of that Conference have been brought to a close without accomplishing the important purposes for which it was convened. To express to Her Majesty our great regret that, while the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities of peace.

EDWARDS OF THE PRESS.—I have been referred to a volume of popular sermons, in which, owing to the negligence of the proof readers, a deplorable number of typographical errors appeared. One of these, as if in reference to the others, was singularly appropriate to the unhappy circumstances of the poor; the verse, 'Princes have persecuted me without a cause; reading, 'Printers have persecuted me without a cause.' Campbell's celebrated 'Essay on Miracles' appear in one of the advertisements as 'Campbell's Essay on Mangies.' In newspaper articles of my own I have the misfortune to see the 'internal relations of the Church,' converted into the 'infernal relations of the Church,' and people who 'speak the Gaelic language' were made to 'smoke' it. I remember a great public demonstration that place in a town in which I was residing at the time. After one or two unimportant speeches a certain demagogue arose whose appearance was the signal for loud and enthusiastic cheering from the multitude. A party newspaper describing this in the course of its gratulatory and fervid report said that the vast concourse had 'rent the air with their shouts.'—Once a Week.

FLOGGING A QUEEN.—Flogging a Queen is a sensational sport in which very few people have a chance of indulging. For our own part we certainly should not regard it as a pleasurable recreation. But then it must be confessed that it would be exciting from its novelty, and to some folks such excitement is all in all. Everybody is aware that even a humble domestic animal may look at a king, but from that to flogging his consort the leap is very wide indeed. Yet there is one man to whom has been offered the privilege of making it, and of scourging with his own hand the back of feminine royalty. That man is M. Ohaillu, and he tells the tale himself in a letter which was read at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening. It appears that the great gorilla-hunter is a fervent disciple of Mr. Adderley, and like him, pins his faith upon the lash as one of the most potent agencies that can be employed in penal discipline. Having taken up his temporary quarters on the Fernando Po river, he entered into a solemn convention with the king of those regions—whose name we cannot find in the Almanac de Gotha, and are consequently unable to hand down to fame. It was to the effect that whosoever stole anything belonging to M. du Ohaillu should be straightway flogged. The member for North Staffordshire would probably have been willing to lay long odds that from the moment this arrangement was concluded, the goods and chattels of the stranger would be in comparative safety. Alas for the vanity of human anticipation! The fowls of M. du Ohaillu disappeared at the rate of ten per day. It is, of course, within the limits of possibility that some of them may have walked or flown away of their own accord. But the simple aborigines of those parts did not think of suggesting to M. du Ohaillu that his fowls might have emigrated of their own accord. They told him that the destruction of his poultry was probably the work of the wild cats. Now here is a coincidence between the institutions of savage and civilised existence, which is absolutely startling. Who would have thought of finding the lodging-house—and for that matter, the private dwelling-house—of a London turning up in its undomesticated state in the wilds of Africa, with precisely the same alleged predatory proclivities? M. du Ohaillu has been a sojourner in our own tropics, and when, in answer to his complaint concerning the disappearance of his chickens, the swartly children of Ethiopia responded to him, 'Please, sir, it's the cat,' the torrid atmosphere around him must have seemed momentarily softened by the refreshing coolness of a more temperate clime. But the resemblance between the usages of the two quarters of the globe did not end there. In Africa, as in England, it was not the cat after all. At this point, it might be supposed, all similarity must of necessity end. In Bloomsbury and in Belgrave the substantial representative of the feline myth is generally a policeman—but there are no such officials in the region where the apocryphal cat preyed upon M. du Ohaillu's edibles. But the strange duality of nature was here again marvelously illustrated, for in the one case as in the other, the real culprit sheltered behind an ideal pussy who was one high in authority. On the margin of the Thames it would have been the constable—on the banks of the Fernando Po it was the Queen. It would be more precisely accurate to say a queen—for it seems that the dusky monarch of those parts rejoices in the possession of several partners of his bosom, and the fact should be noted in justice to his Majesty's reputation, if it were supposed that the offender was his sole consort her crime might be held to lay him open to the imputation of not only undressing her, but also of taking little heed of her movements. But every man who knows how much trouble it occasionally is to provide for one wife

and keep an eye upon her doings can easily imagine what may be the plight of the individual who has to tend to him compassion. But it was clear that this queen had stolen M. du Ohaillu's fowls, and, moreover, that she had been aided and abetted in the theft by a noble dame of her court—probably not the mistress of the robes, since we believe her Majesty wears scarcely any robes worth speaking of, nor a lady of the bedchamber, there being no bed chamber to be lady of—but evidently a very great person. What was to be done under these very distressing circumstances? The King, felt no hesitation about the matter. He ordered his consort and her high born accomplice to be brought out for punishment according to the terms of the convention; but he intimated that no one but M. du Ohaillu could be allowed to flog the Queen. It seems that they have some notions of court etiquette even in those primitive regions; or it is just possible that this stipulation was made as a delicate mode of appealing to the feelings of the stranger, in the hope that when he found that he was to be himself the executioner he would solicit the pardon of the culprit. If that was the case, it evidently failed. M. du Ohaillu does not even hint that he asked for a remission of the punishment. He simply intimates that, upon his refusal to apply the lash with his own hands, the royal lady was flogged by her brother—by way, we suppose, of keeping the whole affair snugly in the family. This transaction indicates so singular a state of society, and its incidents present so many droll points, that it has been impossible to avoid dwelling upon its ludicrous aspects.—Star.

UNITED STATES.

The teetotalers and advocates of the Maine liquor law have also had their annual gathering. They did not appear to be so well satisfied with things in general as their friends the abolitionists. They were quiet rather to make it a folly, punishable with fine and imprisonment, though not exactly with the gallows, to distil, to vend, or to drink a glass of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal purposes, on the prescription of a properly qualified physician, but did not see their way very clearly to the happy consummation of their wishes. Neither did they think that victory could reward the gallant exertions of the Army of the Potomac until it was commanded by a teetotaler, and until every General of Division or Brigade confined himself to tea and cold water. As General Grant and General Meade drink wine when they can get it, the prospect in this direction did not appear hopeful in these excellent philanthropists. The Spiritualists have mustered in great strength, apparently with the desire of purging their faith of a heresy that has grown into it; the heresy of 'free love' as its friends call it, and of 'free lust,' as it is designated by its opponents. The free lovers consider marriage to be slavery, the slavery of the woman to the man, and a thing as odious in its way as the slavery of the black man to the white; they therefore urge its abolition. The Spiritualists, who design to form a new religion, do not wish their faith to be encumbered with a notion so irreconcilably at variance with Christianity, with civilization, with morality, and with the general opinion of all mankind, and are striving desperately to oust the 'free lovers' from their communion. But they find the achievement more difficult than they imagined, and assert that evil spirits, and not good ones lustil such indecent thoughts and such wicked heresy into the minds of harlots and of other worse people of the opposite sex. Of course the 'spirits' had something to say of the war, and the progress of hostilities in Virginia. One set of 'spirits' declared that General Grant would triumph over all obstacles, while another set declared as confidently that Grant would be annihilated. As there was no superior spirit to say which told the truth and which the lie, the matter remained in abeyance, and was not decided by any one's satisfaction, when, after sittings prolonged into a second week, the Convention adjourned. Less dreary than the gathering of these crazy fanatics was the meeting of the fair Ladies of the Covenant, who assembled last night at the Cooper Institute to sign a pledge not to wear any article of foreign finery until the restoration of peace. The ladies are by no means so enthusiastic in the cause as the ultra patriots imagined. The young have awakened to the suspicion that the movement is a 'Yankee dodge,' got up by the New England manufacturers of inferior dry goods, to palm off upon them the ugly home-made article of a foreign price, and the old ones—especially those who have money in their pockets and like to look young, though youth may have departed—have come to a similar conclusion. The shafts of ridicule have been let fly against the whole movement, and especially against the leaders. It is asked if they are not the identical ladies who refused to refuse to drink tea, or other imported beverages, in the days before George Washington became the father of his country, and whether it is not time that such venerable persons should retire into private life and leave the affairs of the world to a younger generation. It is also asked whether the whole of them—young or old—are not of the strong minded order, and whether it will not be fatal to the chances of marriage of any spinster or young widow if she be seen among them or to wear the badge of the order—a bee on the left shoulder. The inquiry is simultaneously made, whether the bee would not be more appropriately and suggestively worn in the bonnet. The principal speakers at the meeting were the philanthropical and wealthy Peter Cooper, from whom the building in which it was held derived both its name and existence, and the Rev. Drs. King and Hitchcock. The last mentioned gentleman was especially severe on the tawdry and costly finery trailed through the streets of Broadway by the ill-dressed and vulgar rich women of New York; and declared that their heartless extravagance in the hour of their country's peril, when the heroes of the Army of the Potomac were dying by thousands on the bloody battle field of Spotsylvania 'was indecent, unbecomingly unsympathetic,' and, in one word, 'a shame.' But his remarks did not appear to receive much favour, and were received with as decorous a silence as if they had been uttered from the pulpit. The 'pledge' which the ladies were to sign on becoming Covenanters was not a very stringent one, for it only bound them to refrain during the war or the rebellion from the purchase of imported articles of luxury for which those of home manufacture and production could be conveniently substituted. This weak mode of putting the case to the consciences of those who loved pleasant finery more than unpleasant duty, called forth the indignant reprobation of a Miss Susan B. Anthony, the only lady who mustered sufficient courage to address the meeting, but who had not influence enough to procure the substitution of the word 'possibly' for the obnoxious word 'conveniently.' In consequence the whole affair very nearly miscarried, and the fair assemblage dispersed— the strong-minded among them asserting that French milliners and foreign importers had packed the hall; and the rest going home, strongly minded to wear what they pleased, it they could afford to purchase it, and to do all in their power to perpetuate the reputation which the gentle promenaders of Broadway have established, of being the worst and most expensively dressed women in the world. It is asserted in most of the papers that Mrs. Lincoln, who is not, however, a leader of fashion, has refrained from lending her name to the movement lest foreign Powers should take umbrage! Times Cur.

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

A few days ago a little girl living near Sturgis, Michigan, fell into a well fifty feet deep while drawing a pail of water, remaining there all night. She was rescued on the following morning; and though somewhat bruised is expected to recover.

The Efforts of War.—A native of Worcester, writing to his brother in that city, gives a brief but perfect picture of individual loss during the present terrible war in America:—'I have heard nothing during this war by my hard-earned labour, but on the contrary have lost all my property. My farm was in the valley of Mission Ridge, and a part of the battle ground. The fight was over my property, and destroyed my fine house, stable and barn. The wagons and live stock were taken by the soldiers. My fence around 15 acres of land was also destroyed; and still to make it worse, I lost all my timber land, so that I have not a tree left to make a fence rail. All is a perfect waste, and desolation reigns around that portion of the country which was previously so flourishing. The land is no use to me now. I do not think I shall do anything with it any more; such is my bad luck. I did not save a piece of furniture or a rag of clothes; I did not save 25 cents worth of all I had in this world.'—Birmingham Post.

RECIPROCIITY.—The New York Evening Post says:—The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting to report on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Canadas, are busily engaged in investigating the subject, and have entered into correspondence with all the principal Boards of Trade in the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject respectively. So far, we learn, with but a single exception, their opinions are favourable to the continuance of the treaty, and the report will contain a valuable series of documents, illustrating the subject so clearly as to leave little doubt that it will command the attention of Congress at its next session.

New York, July 22.—The steamer Electric Spark, Captain J. C. Graham, on her voyage from this port to Havana and New Orleans, was boarded and taken possession of by the Florida. When seven or eight miles distant the Florida hoisted the English flag, which she kept flying until within twelve hundred yards of the steamer, when rebel colors were substituted and a shot fired. The steamer then hove to and was boarded by a party from the Florida who took possession of her. No papers or personal property was destroyed or taken, but the steamer with all the mails was retained. An English schooner had been previously boarded and was near at the time of the capture. Both steamers were now headed for the schooner which hove to, until they came up. The Captain, crew, and passengers were then put on board the Lano which was bound for this port. The Captain is said to have received seven hundred and twenty dollars in gold from the Florida. The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport. Had she not stopped, a broad side was in readiness and would have destroyed her.

The interest due to the foreign creditors of the State of New York is not to be paid in gold. The subscription has fallen through. The richest State in the Union, and the greatest city in the land, are willing to be guilty of the grossest breach of faith, of what is no better than legalized swindling. This is the work of a Republican legislature, contrary to the efforts of a Democratic Governor. This is "Reputation." But venture to hint that the debt of the nation will not be paid in full and you are a traitor and a copperhead. Is there any State in the Union better able to pay its debts than New York? and yet you see it does not. And who cares? Who thinks about it? This is the beginning of the end.

New York, July 13.—Acting Master Gibb reported himself to Admiral—Brooklyn navy, yesterday morning, having been captured on board the steamer Electric Spark on Sunday last, by the rebel privateer Florida, and paroled by Captain Morris. Acting Master Gibb was returning to his vessel, the Palms, in the Gulf, having been north on leave. He was treated with marked kindness while on board the Florida, everything being done to make his stay comfortable and agreeable. He makes several very important statements in reference to the vessel. In the first place she carries the following armament: Four rifled 68-pounders, 8-inch in broadside, abaft the main mast; 120-pounder rifle in knot, and four small rifles in broadside forward. In addition to this formidable battery, she has one gun not mounted lying on the starboard of the engine-room hatch. Mr. Gibb could not ascertain its calibre, as it was covered with a tarpaulin. She has a crew of 200 men, who looked dirty and undisciplined, and Capt. Morris apologized for the appearance of the ship and crew, and said they had been very busy for a few days. Her Chief Engineer is confined to his room, on account of injuries by falling down the hatchway and she is short of assistant engineers so much, that it would be difficult to man the Electric Spark, but he may run both vessels over to Bermuda or Nassau and leave his prize one side while he goes on with the Florida and procures some engineers for her. The Electric Spark steams in her present trim but 7 knots, but Morris will use her as a tender, at least until her coal, 120 tons, gives out, or he may attempt to run her into Wilmington with her cargo.

The Confederate government has appointed the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, their Ambassador at the Court of Rome.

The public schools at Buffalo, N.Y., offer prizes to the young lady pupils for the best loaves of bread. This is a much kneaded accomplishment.

The Boston Traveller, a strong Republican paper, says:—

One great thing which makes us discontented with this war, is that generally the Government puts forth only just sufficient energy and forces to keep it alive. It keeps no reserves, and leaves many movements half finished. And even when it does provide men and means enough, it always manages at some points to have incompetent officers who break up the whole plan of campaign, by their lack of judgment or utter imbecility.

We know that mistakes, misfortunes and accidents will occasionally happen in the best of families, but as we have before said, when they are continually occurring something is wrong and reform should be determinedly sought.

The men and the money which have been wasted in this war in ill-judged and badly led expeditions, would have sufficed, if placed rightly, and properly led, to have triumphed over every obstacle many months ago. So, too, in the navy, the labor and the money appropriated have been sadly wasted, while, if they had been applied wisely to both wooden vessels and iron-clads, we might have long since held command of the ocean, and had possession of every harbor on the sea-coast line of the Southern States.

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

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

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

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. July 20.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.—Lord Palmerston explained, in the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., the course of negotiations, and the reasons why the British Government did not propose to espouse Denmark's quarrel. He said—"The neutral powers agreed to propose a line of separation in Schleswig, and they proposed that of the Schley, which they considered a fair one, giving Denmark a proper frontier. This proposal was accepted by Denmark, but refused by the German powers; who required another line. Throughout the Conference, perfect unanimity had subsisted among the representatives of the neutral powers. As Earl Russell had been chosen President of the Conference, all the proposals

The True Witness.

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

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

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, JULY 22.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Although hostilities have recommenced between the Danes and the German Powers, though without the intervention of a miracle, it does not appear how Denmark is to be saved from destruction, it does not appear that Great Britain will draw the sword. Indeed the *Times*, the exponent of public opinion, in a series of elaborate articles, proves conclusively that Great Britain is under no legal or moral obligation to defend Denmark, and that the latter country has little claim on the sympathies of Englishmen.—The logic of the *Times* may be good, but it comes rather late in the day. Whatever may have been the intention of the Palmerston Cabinet, whatever may have been their mental reservations, their attitude, and their language has certainly been such as to inspire the Danes with the hope, and Europe with the belief, that England would not permit Denmark to be dismembered. If there was no intention of appealing to the sword should negotiations fail, then these negotiations were in vain, and an idle mockery. Whilst, therefore, all will rejoice that peace is preserved, many will regret the sacrifice of national reputation by which that end has been accomplished.

Catholics have especially every reason to deprecate a war; for a war between Great Britain and Austria implies an insurrection in Hungary, an attack upon Venetia, and the spread of the revolution in Italy. Well, therefore, may English Catholics rejoice that there are prospects that hostilities may yet be avoided, and that the expectations of Victor Emmanuel of British assistance in his designs upon his neighbors' territories are not immediately to be realised.

Acting under instructions from our superiors, we addressed, in our issue of the 8th instant, a question to the *Toronto Freeman*, wherein the latter was requested to indicate the source from whence he had derived his information relative to the feelings of the Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy of Lower Canada, with respect to the contemplated changes in the constitution of these Provinces. In the *Freeman* of the 14th inst., we find the following reply:—

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE LOWER CANADIAN CLERGY.—A few weeks ago under the heading of "Political On Dits," a brief paragraph appeared in this journal stating, in effect, that the late political changes had the sanction of the Hierarchy and clergy of Lower Canada. The *True Witness* denies this statement, and summarily demands proof for what we have stated. Overlooking our contemporary's peremptory tone and the undue assumption of authority he manifests, we beg leave to assure him that, our assertion can be sustained by negative and positive proof. As regards the former, we might rest our case on the fact that, Sir E. P. Tache, Messrs. Cartier, Langevin, Chapais, and several other Lower Canadians, who enjoy the confidence and esteem of the Hierarchy and Clergy, have been consenting parties to the arrangements made. It is fairly to be presumed that, these gentlemen, who, in ordinary circumstances, ask and follow the counsel of their ecclesiastical superiors, would not neglect to consult their views and interests in the interests of the gravest and most important nature are at stake. Neither is it likely that the Premier and his colleagues would consent to the negotiations and the general policy fixed upon by the new coalition, if by doing so they would place themselves at variance with those who could cut short their political existence.

We have direct and positive proof that our statement was not groundlessly made; but we do not intend to compromise the parties who furnished the information upon which we penned the paragraph.—*Toronto Freeman*, 14th inst.

Our contemporary will permit us to correct one or two inaccuracies of which, in the above, he has been guilty.

In the first place, the *TRUE WITNESS* neither affirmed, nor contradicted, the allegations of the *Freeman*, as to the sanction given by the Hierarchy and Clergy of Lower Canada to the much-talked of political changes. Even if we were acquainted with the views and opinions of the Bishops and Clergy upon these points, we should not deem ourselves at liberty, without express instructions, to say one word on the subject, or to drag our venerable Pastors before the public without their permission. No Catholic gentleman would be guilty of such improper conduct.

In the second place, it was not the *TRUE WITNESS* who put the questions objected to, to the *Freeman*; as, from the express wording of the paragraph in which those questions appeared, our contemporary is well aware. We spoke, not *proprio motu*, but in obedience to instructions from one whom the *Toronto Freeman* had gravely compromised with the public; and one, therefore, who, apart from his sacred office, and exalted position, had the right to demand, simply as a private gentleman, "by what authority do you—the editor of the *Toronto Freeman*—attribute certain opinions to me; seeing that I am not aware that I ever authorised you, or any other journalist, to speak in my name."

And lastly, the *Toronto Freeman* will please to bear in mind that, as it was not the lay editor of the *TRUE WITNESS* who questioned him, so his refusal to reply is not addressed to us. We were but the medium through which that question was put; and if the reply thereunto be somewhat less than respectful, it remains only for our contemporary to harmonise, as he can, the impertinence of his answer, with the respect which he professes to entertain for his ecclesiastical superiors.

L'Opinion, of the 13th instant, asks us how it is, that the *TRUE WITNESS*, whilst professing repugnance to the Coalition between Messrs. Brown and Cartier, and declaring its hostility to Confederation, nevertheless, in its issue of the 8th instant, says that—if the measures or acts of the Coalition Cabinet are good, it will offer to the members of that Cabinet no opposition?—Our reply shall be short, and we trust satisfactory.

We speak and act in the manner attributed to us, because we care not one straw for men or parties. If the present holders of office were to be kicked out to-morrow, we should not shed one tear; whilst at the same time, if we could effect their expulsion from office by holding up a finger, we would not give ourselves the trouble to do so.

On the other hand, we are, as Catholics, and as citizens of Lower Canada, deeply concerned in everything that may in any manner affect the interests of our Church, and of our adopted country. We, therefore, knowing that the project of Confederation is seriously menacing to both, oppose that measure heart and soul; our object being, either to crush it entirely, or failing in that, so to emasculate it, as to render it incapable of evil. Here is the light in which we view the proposed Confederation, and its effects upon Lower Canada.

Every Government must have functions; and it is the nature of every government to seek to extend its legitimate functions, and to make itself felt in every direction. If then we have a Federal Government, it must have functions assigned to it; and as the dominant body in that Federal Government will be alien and hostile to Lower Canada, it is certain that it will be ever seeking to extend its functions over the weaker member of the Confederation.

Now it is also certain that, so long as the Canadas remain British Dependencies, the Imperial Government will never consent to surrender any of its functions to a Colonial Confederation. It follows therefore that the functions to be assigned to the proposed Federal Government will be the functions hitherto exercised by the several Provincial Governments of the British Colonies. Every thing given to the Federal Government will be so much stolen from, will be an encroachment upon, the actual functions of the Provincial Government; and it is therefore the duty of every Lower Canadian to exert himself now, so as to reduce the functions of the threatened Federal Government to a minimum, and to restrict its sphere of operation within the narrowest limits; and on the other hand, so as to give the greatest possible latitude and freedom of action to the several State or Provincial Governments. The Federal authority in short must be looked upon as our enemy, of whom we should first try and rid ourselves altogether; and failing in that as one whom we should endeavor to weaken as much as possible, and starve to death, if we cannot kill him at once.

Now if the French Canadian section of the Ministry will do this; if they will, above all, insist that no measure of Federation will be imposed on Lower Canada, without the assent of Lower Canada, given by her representatives in Parliament, and expressly chosen with a view to the great question of the day—the *TRUE WITNESS*, though it will continue to deplore the Coalition, though it will still look upon that measure as humiliating and dangerous—will offer no opposition to the members of whom the Coalition Ministry is composed. All we insist upon is this: that the *Double Majority* principle in its integrity, be applied to every clause of the Bill which they—the Ministry—propose to lay before Parliament; and that Lower Canada be allowed to determine for herself, absolutely and without any reference whatever to Upper Canada, whether she will consent to form a member of a Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

This is the explanation of our language and of our attitude. We know nothing about, we care nothing for, men and parties. Brown, Cartier, &c. &c., are in our estimation of no more intrinsic importance, than are the algebraic expressions of which we would avail ourselves to work out a problem. If they can serve our turn we would avail ourselves of them, thankfully; if they cannot, we reject them for others, pitilessly and without remorse.

The *Napanees Ledger* says that a fire is raging in the woods at Ernestown, which has done great damage.

The *Napanees Ledger* states that on the 9th, while a man named Mitchell was on his way from Belleville to Lindsay, he was attacked by two robbers, who filled his pockets, and struck him with a stone, fracturing his skull.

UNWHOLESOME DIET.—Scarcely a day passes but what the *Montreal Witness* is compelled to eat his own words, and very nasty food these must be, one would think. However, the man seems to like the diet, for he is constantly at it. Here is the latest instance.

The *Witness*, the cause of whose hostility to the Grand Trunk we need not seek to enquire into, published a paragraph accusing the gentleman connected with the Railroad Company of having employed unfair means to induce the sufferers by the late terrible accident to accept a trifling compensation for injuries received; and that for that purpose, agents had been employed to tamper with the sick and wounded in the *Hotel Dieu*. Whether for these libels, as in the case of a Scotch nobleman, the *Witness* was menaced with legal proceedings, or with a horse-whip, we cannot tell; but on the 12th instant the following abject apology appeared in his columns. The poor man was, in short, again compelled to swallow his own nasty words:—

THE CASE OF THE GERMAN EMIGRANTS AT THE HOTEL DIEU.—We have received explanations from Mr. Kietze, which show clearly that the Emigrant Agent was right in stating that no settlements had taken place at the *Hotel Dieu*, and also that no emigrant who had suffered the losses mentioned, had been settled with for thirty dollars. The sufferer in question, though at the *Hotel Dieu*, was settled with at Point St. Charles, under the superintendence of the Committee composed of the Presidents of the National Societies, &c., and he received \$100, but as he had lost three twenty dollar and one ten dollar gold piece, in all, seventy dollars,—he reckoned, and stated to Mr. Kietze that he had only got thirty dollars for the killing of his boy, aged five years, and the injuries of his wife and remaining children. It will thus be seen that if the emigrant in question got too little,—a point on which we form no opinion,—the Grand Trunk authorities are no way to blame. They, we are informed, cordially and promptly settled the estimates of damages made by the Presidents of the national societies,—and, in so doing, we think fulfilled their duty in the premises.

We believe that all the reports about the Grand Trunk, or its agents, attempting to settle privately with the sufferers in the hospital are unfounded, having had their origin in similar misapprehensions with the above; and, further, that the whole business of settling is going on fairly, honorably, and above board. We, of course, deeply regret and gladly apologize for any incorrect reports we have been the means of circulating, or erroneous impressions we have been the means of producing.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—After a long, searching, and careful investigation, the jury summoned in the case of the Railroad accident of the 29th ult., has rendered the following verdict:—

"The undersigned jurors, appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Theophilus Kuffeld and others mentioned in the annexed list of persons who lost their lives at the accident at the Belmont bridge, are of opinion that Theophilus Kuffeld and others came to their death in consequence of having been precipitated on the morning of the 29th of June last with a locomotive engine and train of cars, the property of the Grand Trunk Railway, into the river Richelieu through the draw bridge near that river, at or near the station on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, known as the Belmont Station. That it is the opinion of the undersigned, that the said engine and train were so precipitated by the gross carelessness of Wm. Burdette, the driver in charge of said engine at the time it was so precipitated.

That it is the opinion of the undersigned, that the locomotive foreman at Richmond, displayed a want of judgment and caution in putting a driver in charge of a train without previously ascertaining by a formal investigation whether such driver knew the road signals;

That the undersigned are further of opinion that the almost uniform neglect of the Company's rule to stop the train before its entering on the south end of the bridge, has had much to do with the accident which happened on the 29th ultimo;

That the omission of the guardians of said bridge to report such neglect, is very reprehensible;

That, moreover, the undersigned are of opinion that the train which contained the said Theophilus Kuffeld and others from Richmond on the 28th of June last should have been provided with at least an additional brakeman to the one on board, and that it was the duty of the conductor in charge of the said train to have provided such additional brakeman;

And, lastly the undersigned are of opinion that it would much tend to the safety of the public travelling over the eastern section of the road if the draw bridge at Belmont be altogether abolished.

Montreal, 13th July, 1864.

(Signed),
 JOSEPH JONES, Coroner.
 Thomas Mussen, Foreman; John C. Beckett, A. W. Ogilvie, Thos. McCreedy, Hy. Bulmer, Sam. E. Dawson, John Elliott, J. B. Marion, S. Giraldi, John Phelan, J. H. Iracsson, Wm. Salter, Thos. Hood, J. L. Matthewson, Wm. Clendinning, Gottlieb Reinhardt, Wm. Wagner.

It was half past one this morning when the verdict was rendered, the jury having been locked up from about a quarter past eight on the previous evening.

The prisoner Burdette was committed for trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench, on the 24th of September, the witnesses who were examined having been previously bound over to appear and give evidence at the same time.

MUCH CRY, AND LITTLE WOOL.—That farcical body which the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, has in solemn assembly condemned the *Essays and Reviews*. And what then? Has it suspended the writers from preaching, and from inculcating from Anglican pulpits, the obnoxious doctrines? No indeed. This is not in its power, for the State, its lord and master, though it allows the Convocation to meet and talk, will not allow it to act. The condemnation pronounced by it, is then but a *brutum fulmen* by which it proclaims its impotence, and its own degradation.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—June 1864. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The interest of *Tony Butler* is well maintained, and the *Perpetual Curate* is approaching the term of his difficulties, though what the issue may be is not as yet indicated. We have one political article "*The Crisis of Parties*,"

in which Mr. Gladstone is roughly handled; a review of "*The Public School Reports*," and another of the *Late of Sir William Napier*; the reviewer does justice to the sterling qualities of the illustrious deceased. "*Letters from the Municipalities*" may be of little interest to the majority of readers, but *Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men, Women, and other Things in General*," is as usual witty and instructive.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—May, 1864.—Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The first article consists of a short biographical notice of the late laureated Lord Elgin.—This is followed by a light but interesting record of a fortnight's adventures in Faroe; a treatise on *Energy*, a review of *Trollope's Novels*; *Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster*, an article on *Christian Missions*, another on the Anglo-Scottish dialects, one on *Rambles in the Deserts of Syria*, a brief review of several late *Sporting Books*—the whole concluded with a defence of *Our Foreign Policy*. Of the above, the article on *Christian Missions* is most attractive to the Catholic, and contains much valuable matter. We propose to make our readers acquainted with its contents.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes took place at this Institution, on Wednesday, 13th instant, and was witnessed by a very large number of persons, amongst whom we were pleased to observe many of our principal citizens. It must be gratifying to the Rev. Fathers of the Society of Jesus to know that their efforts in favor of the young men of Montreal are so highly appreciated, and the fact augurs well for the future of our populous and prosperous city. The speeches delivered by the students at that entertainment, whether in English or French, we have rarely on similar occasions, heard equalled, never excelled; indeed we feel confident that, were their immortal subjects once more allowed to re-visit this earthly scene of ours, and to be present on that occasion, they would scarcely complain of having suffered any injustice. The music, we must also observe, was of a very high order, and satisfied the audience that that branch of education, like every other, receives due consideration in that excellent establishment. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, the Rev. Mr. Sache, Superior of the College, arose, and in the name of the Director and Professors of the Institution, thanked the audience for their attendance, and for the encouragement thereby given to the cause of education. He also took occasion to compliment the students on the satisfactory nature of their examination, to which they had, to some extent, received the rewards that day, and concluded by expressing a hope that the vacation on which they were just entering would be a happy one,—happy to themselves, happy to their parents, and happy to their *alma mater*.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, SAINT NAZARETH STREET.—We had the pleasure of assisting a few days ago, at an examination of the pupils of this School; and we are glad to be able to bear testimony to the proficiency of the children in the various branches in which they were examined. The different classes in Book-keeping, Practical and Commercial Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, &c., acquitted themselves admirably, and to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The speeches, dialogues, and recitations, also, were such as would do honor to older and more pretentious heads. We congratulate the pupils of that School on the excellent result of their examination, and the heads of families in that part of the city on having their children educated by the pious and learned sons of the venerable De La Salle.

The annual distribution of Prizes at the Villa Maria Convent (Wohlklands) took place, as we stated in our last issue, with more than usual eclat in the presence of Lord and Lady Monk and suite, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and many other dignitaries and distinguished citizens.

The exercises commenced with a very brilliant overture on a harmonium, two harps, and four pianos performed by eleven young ladies, Misses Timmins, Kimber, Walsh, Benedict, Finn, Deakin, Murphy, Villeneuve, Hall, Easton, and Chaput. A poetic welcome to Lord and Lady Monk was read by Miss Pinsonneault, after which succeeded a Fantasia on harps, pianos and harmoniums. A dialogue on the subject, "*Les femmes celebres de la France*" was given with great spirit, followed by a dialogue of a semi-musical character which gave an opportunity of displaying the care bestowed in the Institution on the cultivation of vocal as well as instrumental music.

The distribution of prizes and honors was then commenced. Gold medals and white crowns were presented to a number of young ladies for excellent conduct; prizes for domestic economy were likewise distributed, and a white rose was given to the young ladies of the superior class. Lady Monk presented the gold medals and di-

plomas—the highest honors in the gift of the Institution—to the following young ladies who in the past year completed their course of studies: Miss Timmins (Ward of John Lally, Esq., of Quebec); Misses Shannon, McCulloch, Finn, Saunders, Frchette, and Ollendorf, Montreal; Misses Benedict, and Griffith, Troy; Misses Ridley and Sweeney, New York.

The proceedings closed by an address to Lady Monk in verse, to which His Excellency made a most happy and appropriate response. His Lordship, the Catholic Bishop, also addressed the young ladies; after which the large and brilliant assemblage dispersed.

EXAMINATION IN THE C. BROTHERS' SCHOOL, KINGSTON.—The Annual Examination of the juvenile class of this School took place in the School-room, on Thursday last. His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, was present, as was also some of his Clergy, and a number of ladies and gentlemen of the city. At half-past one o'clock, the examination commenced; and it was astonishing, as well as interesting, to hear the answers given by those young boys—(scarcely any of them over ten years of age)—to the questions put to them by their teacher, in Practical and Mental Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c., &c. The facility with which they traced the several maps placed before them, was really surprising. Their answers in History, Ancient and Modern, showed—(for boys of such tender years)—a wonderful knowledge of this branch.

They were very minutely examined in several branches by His Lordship, who seemed agreeably surprised at their quick replies, and the expedition with which they solved several problems.

Some of the audience also examined them in Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c.: to all of which they replied with ease, proving that they fully understood the branches in which they were examined, and that the good Brothers have not failed in imparting to the youth committed to their care the seeds of piety and learning.—The examination was interspersed with dialogues and recitations, which were delivered by some very young boys in good style.

The examination of the high class will commence next week, and will continue for three days; on the third the prizes (which I hear are very fine) will be distributed.

I know you will be anxious for particulars, and will send them as soon as possible.—*Com.*

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

Montreal, July 14, 1864.

Sir—I take the liberty of requesting a space in your journal for the following slight description of the distribution of prizes, which took place to-day in the Visitation school, Quebec Suburbs.

The Church of the establishment was turned into a lecture room for the occasion, and, on entering, the visitor's attention was drawn to the works of industry which lay in profusion on the tables, or hung round the temporary platform. These consisted in elegantly finished embroideries, children's dresses, (plain and braided), plain and fancy needlework, of which there was a large assortment, enough to set up a good store. I regret that I cannot give you the names of all the sempstresses, but among them were the Misses McCawley, Mitchel, Clarkin, Ford, and Ryan.

Miss Clamoir, who, during the day presided at the piano, opened the proceedings with the overture to the *Somnambula*, to which she did full justice; her movements are at once easy and graceful, and in her subsequent accompaniments she was "soft or strong," sustaining the voices admirably.

The order of the day now commenced—

- 1st By a hymn sung by ten of the pupils.
- 2nd A recitation, *Balthazar's Feast*, rendered by Miss Mitchel.
- 3rd A dialogue, "*The Annual Queen*"—this was a merry contention for honor, which of course was won by *Virtue* (Miss Steals) who was crowned by *Umpire* (Miss McCawley).
- 4th A well sustained Dialogue in French.
- 5th *Margaret of France*, recited by Miss Milligan.

There were other songs and scenic displays, all of which showed cultivated tastes, and during which the pupils were remarkable for their grace and modesty. I cannot, with any show of justice, pass unnoticed the compositions which were given in the shape of letters by the Misses Gilroy, Mitchel, McDonald, Clarkin, and Nungate; each read her own letter in consecutive order, slowly and distinctly. I must be permitted here to compliment the amiable Sisterhood upon their complete success in this branch of their course.

Miss Clarkin now took the piano, playing neatly; she was unwell, but I hope she'll "come again."

The prizes were distributed for merit in the various branches of a sound English and French education, viz:—For Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Parsing, &c. One tiny mortal obtained hers, because she said her prayers best in her class. Those who were so lucky as to obtain prizes were now assembled on the platform, and after an address to the Pastors, one to the parents, a concluding hymn, Miss Clamoir wound up with "*St. Patrick's Day*," which came sparkling from the piano.

The Very Rev. Mr. Trudeau, followed by Mr. Tupin, then addressed the pupils congratulating them on the successful conclusion of their seven month's studies, noticing their order and discipline, and impressing on them the necessity of application during the vacation; that by following this advice, and by returning immediately to school they would give the best proof of their gratitude to Sister Agnes, nay, to that kind and painstaking Sisterhood who had devoted their lives to them, and to whom nothing could be so consolatory as the future success of the dear children.

whom they had endeavored so faithfully to guard. Thus ended this most agreeable day. I know that I have passed by some of the most important parts of the day's duties; but next time there may be a better hand or I may make interest and obtain a more prominent seat. Wishing this meritorious convent a continued success, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, PHILOMATH.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Prescott, July 15, 1864.

Sir,—In the last issue of the TRUE WITNESS appeared an article which cannot be microscoped into even malevolent irony, ill-conceived hyperbole, or any figurative effusion other than downright malicious falsehood; and which, if not refuted, will tend to injure a flourishing institution, and leave a respectable young lady in an unenvied and unenviable position. I refer to the report of the Examination and Distribution of Prizes at the Convent of Notre Dame de la Victoire, Ogdensburg, N.Y., wherein a young lady from Prescott is accredited with having received "First Prizes for Philosophy, Botany, Rhetoric, etc. etc., and Religious Instruction," while the young ladies who were the successful competitors in those departments, and whose names appear in the enclosed published list of premiums, are merely noticed en passant. *Palman Qui Meruit Feral* is the motto of the Convent, and there has not been, nor will there be any deviation. The young lady referred to entered the Convent at so late a date that successful competition was an impossibility. As it is, her keen sense of honor and delicacy heartily condemn the impudence of the reporter, to whose over-heated imagination his own well-developed bumps of egotism and presumption alone could be secretary to take down *verbatim* what "one of the examiners' rose and said," and the concluding address of the same gentleman. Suffice it to say the "tribute of respect" (?) paid "at request" has originated (since the examination) in the nodule of your unworthy correspondent, who did not "experience an unusual pleasure in expressing" it. But, further, impostor, as he should have signed himself, inserted an "item" diametrically opposite to a fundamental principle in our Convents, viz., that pupils of other denominations be not interfered with in their religious profession.

What, Mr. Editor, must be the inference of this young Protestant lady's friends on learning that, without their knowledge and consent, and contrary to the assurance given in the Prospectus of the Convent she has been receiving "Religious Instruction," and awarded a prize for proficiency therein? Goodness knows enough false accusations, and too many misrepresentations, have been trumped against the good Sisters of our Convents, without an addendum of such sort being called for. I beg, then, sir, that you will give an insertion in your next issue to this refutation of an article which has caused no little indignation, and created in many breasts a resolve to horsewhip the individual who "rose and said," if he again attempt such a brazen imposition.

Yours truly, JUSTICE.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) CORNWALL, July 18, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—I feel persuaded that the many kind friends at a distance from Cornwall, who have contributed either in money or means to our late Bazaar, will be gratified by the information that it has proved a complete success, notwithstanding the sinister influences which were brought to bear against it. With the view of aiding, as far as in his power, his attached parishioners in the good work of the erection of our new church, our worthy Priest—Rev. J. S. O'Connor—called upon the ladies of his congregation, some time ago, to get up a Bazaar. It is scarcely necessary for me to add that this call was responded to with that graceful alacrity which is peculiar to the gentler sex; and although the period for holding the Bazaar was anticipated by more than three months, nevertheless the ladies, nothing daunted by this accumulation of labor, only toiled the harder, and happily succeeded in presenting a splendid array of useful and fancy articles to the admiring gaze of their numerous customers, who literally thronged the Town Hall during the time of the Rifle Match, whereof you have doubtless read in the public prints. For more than a week did those good ladies, all honor to them for it, ply their trade; and with their most winning smiles and persuasive words, strive to induce their patrons to purchase of their wares, or "take a throw" on the different articles so temptingly presented to them. Nor were the ladies who had charge of the Refreshment tables behind their compeers in their efforts to provide the daintiest viands and most exhilarating beverages for the numbers who favored them with their patronage. The result, Dear Sir, of all this, is such as to far exceed the most brilliant anticipations of our respected Pastor, who actually seems almost beside himself at the idea of our having realized so large an amount in aid of our building fund. After reserving sufficient to defray all incidental expenses, and without taking into account a variety of articles yet remaining unsold, the sum obtained by the Bazaar overruns the figure of Twelve hundred dollars currency! To one and all of our generous benefactors the ladies of the Catholic congregation of Cornwall tender their grateful acknowledgments, earnestly praying God to reward them an hundred-fold. And since you, Dear Sir, have been good enough to evince a marked interest in our undertaking even from its very inception, it will afford you some satisfaction to be assured that the work has already so far progressed as to be almost ready for the roof; so that our Contractor—M. Zephir Perrault—will have ample time to have the church entirely closed in before the Fall. Had I not written so much at length on this subject, I would have claimed your indulgence for a few words touching the imposing ceremony of the consecration of the magnificent new church—(cathedral it deserves to be designated)—at St. Andrews, on the 6th instant, by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston,

assisted by several clergymen, and surrounded by a large concourse of people. By a reference to the last issue of our local paper—*The Freeholder*—you will find a beautifully written and most accurate report of the whole proceedings, which I hope you will pardon me for suggesting that you transfer to your columns this week, being satisfied that it will repay your readers by its perusal.

Apologising for the length of this letter, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Yours truly, CATHOLICA.

To the Editor of the True Witness. St. Andrews, July 9th, 1864.

Sir—May I beg a space in your much esteemed journal for a short account of one of the grandest and most imposing religious ceremonies that has ever taken place in Upper Canada—the consecration of the church of this Parish. This new and really magnificent temple was solemnly dedicated to the service of the Most High on Wednesday last, by His Lordship the beloved Bishop Horan, assisted by a number of the Clergy of his own and neighboring Dioceses. The church is the pure Gothic, the strictest attention being paid to the style even in the most minute details. It is built of massive blue lime stone, and presents a truly grand appearance. Though the tower and spire have yet to be completed, it has cost already about twenty thousand dollars, and certainly is a splendid monument of the zeal and piety of the noble Priest, the Very Rev. Dean Hay, and of the generosity of the good people of St. Andrews.

The church contains three superb altars—perfect gems; the grand altar being the princely gift of the venerable Pastor; the Blessed Virgin's, the gift of the architect, Z. Perreault, Esq.; and that of St. John, the gift of John McDonald, Esq., of Ottawa. A rich and beautiful carpet, one hundred and twenty yards, covered the floor of the sanctuary; we were happy to hear it was the donation of the Hon. J. Sandfield McDonald, M. P. P.

At ten o'clock the procession, headed by the Cross bearer and acolytes, left the old church, where His Lordship and Clergy robed. The Rev. gentlemen who honored the esteemed Pastor with their presence on this auspicious occasion, were the Very Rev. Vicars General McDonnell and McDonough of Kingston, and Williams of Boston; the Rev. Fathers Dowd and Barbaria of the Seminary of Montreal; the Rev. Messrs. Chisholm of Alexandria, Marcoux of St. Regis, O'Connor of Cornwall, O'Brien of Kingston, McAuley of Grady, MacCarthy of Williamstown, Masterson of St. Raphael's and Murray of Kingston.

Having thrice made the circuit of the building, the Bishop and Clergy entered the church for the immediate consecration thereof. After reciting the Litanies of the Saints, and the various psalms prescribed, and the Greek and Latin alphabets being marked in ashes on the floor, to show the extent of the Greek and Latin Churches—the procession returned to the old church, whence the sacred relics of the martyrs, placed on a silver dish beneath a handsome canopy, were carried by four Priests around the building, and then into the church, and laid upon the high altar, the consecration of which immediately took place. This being completed, the people were admitted to assist at the Grand High Mass, which was celebrated by His Lordship; the Vicar-General McDonnell assisting as High Priest, Vicar-General McDonough and Rev. Father Dowd as Deacon and Sub-Deacon.

Seldom have we seen the service more beautifully performed; and never was the rich, full voice of the good Bishop heard to more advantage than while intoning the sublime words of the *Gloria in Excelsis Deo*, it rose in sweetest accents, echoing along the vaulted arches of the now sacred edifice, as though it fain would reach the throne of Him to Whose glory the saintly Prelate was about to offer the adorable Sacrifice of the Mass. At the conclusion of the first Gospel, the Rev. Director of Regiopolis College delivered a very eloquent discourse, quite appropriate to the occasion. The music was remarkably good. The amiable and accomplished Miss McDougall, of Cornwall, touched the fine-toned organ most artistically; and the Rev. Messrs. Barbara and Marcoux, assisted by some lay gentlemen, rendered the lovely Mass chosen for the occasion in the most effective and beautiful manner.

The service being ended, the Episcopal benediction was given, when the immense congregation withdrew, highly edified and delighted with the glorious sight it had been their rare privilege to witness that morning. Believe me, Mr. Editor, very truly yours, D. M. J.

NEW CHURCH AT MOUNT FOREST—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE BISHOP—LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

(Reported for the True Witness.) The Catholics of Mount Forest and the neighborhood, under the direction of the Rev. Father Maheu, the first resident Pastor of the Mission, have, for nearly a year past, been making vigorous exertions to secure the erection of a Church on the site some time since secured for that purpose by one of the Jesuit Fathers of Guelph, comprising two acres of land on the most elevated situation in the village. In addition to the money contributions of the people, a great deal of labour has been given, the material for the foundation having been nearly all laid upon the ground free of charge. The zeal of the Pastor has been ably seconded by his flock; and, as a consequence, where but a short time ago, many almost despaired of seeing a church edifice of ordinary dimensions, the foundation has already been laid of a handsome brick structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, 80 feet long by 45 wide, with the intention of adding thereto a sanctuary and a tower at no distant day, the completion of which will make the building 120 feet long.

The Lord Bishop of Hamilton, signified his intention of laying the corner stone of the new Church on Sunday, the 3rd. An escort of about half a mile in length accompanied His Lordship into Mount Forest. Reasoning there about five o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the procession went directly to the Church ground, and having dismounted, and the people being assembled on the Church site, according to previous arrangements, the following Address was presented:—

To THE RIGHT REV. JOHN FARRELL, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

May it please Your Lordship—The Catholics of Mount Forest mission welcome Your Lordship's arrival in their midst, on this happy and auspicious occasion, with the most lively feelings of gratitude and pleasure—gratitude for Your Lordship's paternal solicitude in providing for the spiritual wants of the scattered members of your flock residing in these remote regions—pleasure, that on this day, and on this spot, there are so many substantial tokens before you of zeal and devotion to the cause of God's Church, to apprise Your Lordship that you have not sent forth laborers in vain. In the eleven months which have elapsed since the arrival of the Rev. Father whom Your Lordship, in response to the anxious desire of your people, placed over the Mount Forest Mission, they have endeavored, notwithstanding their many shortcomings, to show in some degree their correspondence with the zeal of their beloved Pastor; and they humbly trust Your Lordship will accept their grateful acknowledgments for the many kindnesses they have received at your hands, not excepting this last favor

of your coming in person to bless the corner-stone of their new Church.

While, therefore, they approach Your Lordship with the sincerest feelings of a tenderness to your person, and dutiful respect to your high and holy office, and while they repeat the assurance of their gratitude for the paternal care which has placed over them a Pastor worthy of their Bishop, they at the same time indulge the hope that, with God's grace they may in time be found not altogether unworthy of their Pastor, and as this is the first step in the great undertaking so dear to them all, has been rendered auspicious by Your Lordship's presence, so they humbly beg Your Lordship's blessing on their future efforts, that the good work may be happily completed.

Signed on behalf of the congregations of the mission.

Arthur—Alex Quion, James Corrigan, Andrew Doyle, Mount Forest—Francis Morphy, Peter O'Dea, John Twony, Alexander Robertson. *Minto*—Mathew Carmody, John McCarty, Stephen Carmody. *Normanby*—James Eboright, Egremont—John O'Connell. Mount Forest, C.W., July 2, 1864.

To which His Lordship was pleased to make the following

REPLY.

Gentlemen—If it is always most agreeable to the First Pastor of a diocese to visit the different portions of the flock entrusted by the Divine Shepherd of souls to his solicitude, to find himself surrounded by the old and young of his flock, we need not assure you that this occasion is, for us, one of special joy and gladness. We are come unto you, and find ourselves surrounded by you, not merely for the purpose of speaking to you in the name of Him who sent us, and of imparting unto you and dispensing His mysteries and consolations, but to receive and bless in His name the generous sacrifices which, in your enlightened faith and ardent piety, you have resolved to offer unto Him out of the sweat of your brow and the honest labor of your hands.

We thank you in His name and in the name of His glorious Spouse, the Church, which He purchased unto Himself through the effusion of His precious blood, for the hearty and generous welcome tendered unto us, and for the good spirit which you manifest in co-operating with your Pastor in this noble work; and we beseech the Giver of every good and perfect gift to bless your undertaking with final success, to bless yourselves and your families in all your earthly pursuits, above all, we beseech Him to increase in you this spirit of faith which you manifest and which affords us, in the midst of our pastoral cares and solitudes, abundant consolation.

Signed, J. J. Jones, Bp. of Hamilton.

The people then knelt and His Lordship imparted the Episcopal benediction.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

Notwithstanding, the threatening aspect of the weather on Saturday, Sunday was bright and clear, with a cool breeze from the North West. At an early hour, the people flocked in from all parts of the mission, and by the time appointed (10.30) for the commencement of the ceremony, there were upwards of two thousand on the grounds, many, it is needless to add, being protestants residing in the village, and who, we have much pleasure in testifying, conducted themselves with propriety and decorum, throughout the entire proceedings.

At the appointed hour, His Lordship accompanied by the Rev. Clergymen who were present on the occasion, and several boys in surplice, went in procession from the Rev. Mr. Mabert's residence to the Church ground, where the ceremony of blessing and laying the corner stone was immediately begun. It was carried through as prescribed in the Roman Ritual; and with perfect order, notwithstanding the presence of many, with whom it is no injustice to say, curiosity was the predominant feeling. Just before the placing of the stone, the Rev. M. M. O'Shea read the following inscription in Latin and English. The following is the English translation.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the third day of July, under the Pontificate of His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, Flavien Turgeon being the Archbishop, Victoria Queen of England, Napoleon the Third Emperor of the French, Charles Viscount Monk Governor General of Canada, His Lordship the Right Reverend John Farrell, D.D., Noble Roman Citizen, Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, First Bishop of Hamilton, Assisted by the Rev. Messrs. J. B. Archambault, S. J., M. M. O'Shea, J. P. Famy, and P. S. Mabert, the Pastor of the Mission, Blessed and laid the Corner-Stone of this Church, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without sin, and placed under the patronage of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, whose solemnity the Church celebrates on this day. Architect—Robert Olohey; Builders—Messrs. Reid & Trout.

Having received His Lordship's blessing, Father O'Shea proceeded to the platform and preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon, which was listened to with the deepest attention by the assembled multitude, both Catholic and Protestant.

His Lordship then imparted the Episcopal benediction, after which, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Archambault and Famy, as Deacon and Sub Deacon he celebrated Mass on the temporary altar erected for the occasion. After Mass, His Lordship briefly exhorted his people to habits of sobriety; to charitable and peaceful intercourse with their neighbors of all classes; to perseverance in the same spirit of zeal with which they had begun their great undertaking; assuring them that the abundant evidence which he had already witnessed of their good will in the cause of the Church had been to him a source of much happiness and consolation, and that he looked with delight to the time, which would not be distant, when he should again come amongst them, to bless the completion of the work, and to dedicate it to the service of Him by whom he had been sent, and in whose name he had come to receive and bless the generous sacrifices they had already made.

The collection, which was taken up immediately after the sermon, amounted to \$165—a handsome offering when it is remembered that the parties by whom it was made had already given large subscriptions to the church fund.

After service, His Lordship, with the attendant Clergyman, returned in the same order of procession to the Pastor's residence, whither the congregation followed, where His Lordship gave them his parting blessing, appropriately closing the proceeding of a day which will be long remembered by the Catholics of Mount Forest and the surrounding townships, as one of joy and gladness, full of bright hopes for the future.

Married.

At St. Johns, O. B., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. C. Lerocque, Ours, Mr. John McKeown, of Montreal, to Helen, second daughter of Thos. Simpson, Esq., St. Johns.

Died.

In this city, on the 14th instant, Catherine, third daughter of Mr. P. White, aged seventeen years and eight months. In this city, on the 13th inst., John Hester, architect a resident of this city for the past 35 years.

INTERESTING DECISION RESPECTING SCHOOL-RATES.—In the case of the School Commissioners for the Scholastic Municipality of the town of Levis against the St. Lawrence Dock, Warehouse and Wharfage Company, which was an action brought to recover £50 for school-rates, and which was argued before Mr. Assistant Justice Taschereau, by Mr. Jean Langlois, on the part of the plaintiffs, and by Mr. Holt, Q.C., on the part of the defendants,—it was held, by the judgment of the Court, rendered on the 21st inst., that the right of the trustees of dissentient schools to receive the assessments imposed on dissentient inhabitants does not depend upon the observance of the formalities specified by the 57th section of chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, by which it is declared that "Whenever Trustees of Dissentient Schools have been chosen and have established one or more Dissentient Schools in any School Municipality, and the said trustees are not satisfied with the arrangements antecedently made by the School Commissioners of the municipality relative to the recovery and the distribution of the assessment, they may, by a written declaration to that effect, addressed to the Chairman of the School Commissioners, at least one month before the first day of January or July in any year, acquire the right of themselves receiving for the following and all future years during which they continue to be such trustees, the assessments levied on the inhabitants so dissentient, and who have signified their dissent in writing as hereinafter provided." That although this clause is positive in its terms, it is controlled and rendered of no effect by another clause in the same Act, viz., the 58th which says:—"The trustees of Dissentient Schools shall alone have the right of fixing and collecting the assessment to be levied on the inhabitants so dissentient." That inasmuch as it appeared that the real property of the defendants was within the limits of the Dissentient Schools in the said town of Levis, which schools were in fact in the exercise of their powers, openly and publicly, and with the knowledge of the Superintendent of Education, and had alone the right to impose and receive the assessments of the rate payers; and that the defendants were assessed for the support of the said Dissentient Schools, had been so assessed for a number of years, and had in fact paid the trustees of the Dissentient Schools their assessments for the year 1859 and 1860; that the rate-payers so paying to the trustees of the Dissentient Schools, a body established and exercising its functions *de facto*, could not be disturbed by the School Commissioners or other persons pretending that the trustees were not a legally established body; that if the School Commissioners asserted that the trustees of Dissentient Schools had not the power or right which they claimed, a writ of *Quo Warranto* was the proper remedy, and not an action against the rate-payers who were willing to support the Dissentient Schools; and, moreover, that the plaintiffs could not in any case have succeeded in the present action, because, as pointed out by the defendants, the plaintiffs had failed to shew that they had in their proceedings observed the formalities required by law. The action was, therefore, dismissed with costs, *satisd se pourvoir*.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, July 19, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.65 to \$3.75; Super, No. 2 \$3.85 to \$3.95; Superfine \$4.00 to \$4.25; Fancy \$4.25 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superior Extra \$4.50 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.40. Oatmeal per 100 lbs, \$4.70 to \$4.80. Wheat—U. Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.50 to \$5.65; Inferior Pots, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.17 to \$6.22. Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 14c to 15c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c. Eggs per doz, 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 9c to 9 1/2c. Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c. Cut Meats per lb, Ham, canvassed, 11c to 12c; Bacon, 6c to 6 1/2c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$18.00 to \$18.00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.00 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) July 19. Flour, country, per qtl. 12 0 to 12 6 Oatmeal, do 00 0 to 00 0 Indian Meal 00 0 to 00 0 Peas per min 3 6 to 4 0 Beans, small white per min 0 0 to 0 0 Honey, per lb 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag 2 6 to 3 0 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs \$10.50 to \$10.75 Hay, per 100 bundles \$8.00 to \$10.00 Straw, \$2.50 to \$ 4.00 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 7 to 0 8 Butter, fresh per lb, 0 1 to 0 1 3 Do salt, do 0 9 to 0 10 Lard, do 0 7 to 0 8 Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs. 0 0 to 0 0 Buckwheat 2 6 to 3 0 Flax Seed, do 0 0 to 0 0 Timothy do 0 0 to 0 0 Oats, do 2 3 to 2 6 Turkeys, per couple, (old) 8 0 to 10 0

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, do hereby give notice that the Trustees of the Dissentient Schools in the town of Levis, have been chosen and have established one or more Dissentient Schools in any School Municipality, and the said trustees are not satisfied with the arrangements antecedently made by the School Commissioners of the municipality relative to the recovery and the distribution of the assessment, they may, by a written declaration to that effect, addressed to the Chairman of the School Commissioners, at least one month before the first day of January or July in any year, acquire the right of themselves receiving for the following and all future years during which they continue to be such trustees, the assessments levied on the inhabitants so dissentient, and who have signified their dissent in writing as hereinafter provided. That although this clause is positive in its terms, it is controlled and rendered of no effect by another clause in the same Act, viz., the 58th which says:—"The trustees of Dissentient Schools shall alone have the right of fixing and collecting the assessment to be levied on the inhabitants so dissentient." That inasmuch as it appeared that the real property of the defendants was within the limits of the Dissentient Schools in the said town of Levis, which schools were in fact in the exercise of their powers, openly and publicly, and with the knowledge of the Superintendent of Education, and had alone the right to impose and receive the assessments of the rate payers; and that the defendants were assessed for the support of the said Dissentient Schools, had been so assessed for a number of years, and had in fact paid the trustees of the Dissentient Schools their assessments for the year 1859 and 1860; that the rate-payers so paying to the trustees of the Dissentient Schools, a body established and exercising its functions *de facto*, could not be disturbed by the School Commissioners or other persons pretending that the trustees were not a legally established body; that if the School Commissioners asserted that the trustees of Dissentient Schools had not the power or right which they claimed, a writ of *Quo Warranto* was the proper remedy, and not an action against the rate-payers who were willing to support the Dissentient Schools; and, moreover, that the plaintiffs could not in any case have succeeded in the present action, because, as pointed out by the defendants, the plaintiffs had failed to shew that they had in their proceedings observed the formalities required by law. The action was, therefore, dismissed with costs, *satisd se pourvoir*.

WANTED, by the School Commissioners for Municipality No. 1, St. Jean Chrystostome, O.E., a MALE TEACHER, of good moral character, provided with a Diploma. Salary—£45. Apply to the Chairman, Mr. PETER ROONEY; or to the Sec.-Treasurer, Mr. GEORGE HART. July 7, 1864. 2w.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal. M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS. In accordance with previous notice, I have this day opened an Office at No. 34 Great St. James Street, and am now prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Goods from Stores to any part of the City or Country, either by the parcel or by the job at the lowest rates. Persons removing will do well to give me a call having a number of New Spring and Covered Wagons suitable for the purpose. I am also able to undertake the removal of Pianos and all other fragile goods on the most moderate terms, having secured the services of most careful men. Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and Railroads. OHS. LARIN. 3m. May 6, 1864.

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

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

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

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

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

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Orage and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

TORONTO MARKETS—July 19. Fall wheat 85c to 92c. for common to extra. Spring Wheat 75c to 82c for common to good; 81c to 83 for good to choice. Barley, dull at 40c to 50c. Oats 40c to 50c per bushel. Peas, 50c to 55c per bush.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN FLEMING, Blacksmith, who left Montreal, O. B., about seven years ago, and when last heard from was in Hamilton, C. W. Any information of him addressed "T. H. True Witness Office Montreal," will be most thankfully received. Hamilton papers would confer a favor by copying.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

SITUATION WANTED.

AN Accomplished CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCHOLAR, who made his studies in one of the First Colleges in Ireland, will be ready for an engagement as English Professor in a College on the First of August.

The Subscriber is qualified to take charge of a Grammar School. He would be willing to enter into arrangements with the Trustees of a well established Separate School, or as a Book-Keeper to a Store, or a Tutor to a Private Family. The highest Testimonials can be furnished as to conduct and ability; together with a First-Class Elementary Diploma, received from the Montreal Board of Examiners.

Address, M. T. E. R., True Witness Office, Montreal. July 14, 1864.

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec, wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or Schoolmaster. Can furnish good references, if required. Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal. April 28, 1864. 2m.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON of middle age, who has had great experience with children, is anxious to obtain a situation as Nursery Governess, or to take the maternal charge of a Widower's Family. She can Teach MUSIC, ENGLISH in all its branches, and the rudiments of LATIN. Respectable references in the City can be given. Address, Mrs. C., True Witness Office. June 16, 1864. 1m.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, by the School Commissioners for Municipality No. 1, St. Jean Chrystostome, O.E., a MALE TEACHER, of good moral character, provided with a Diploma. Salary—£45. Apply to the Chairman, Mr. PETER ROONEY; or to the Sec.-Treasurer, Mr. GEORGE HART. July 7, 1864. 2w.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the above CORPORATION will take place in NORDHEIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 25th inst., to take such action as shall be deemed most advisable in reference to the late WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary. July 20, 1864.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 25.—The Constitutionnel of this morning, in an article, signed by M. Luniyayac, points out the difference existing between the present resolution of Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston and their former policy, whereby passions were aroused which were to remain unsatisfied, and threats made which were to be followed by no results.

The Constitutionnel then says:—'Public opinion in Europe will hardly be able to understand these contradictions, and will find that they weaken the authority and influence of the English Government, and that if the negotiations have failed, it was, perhaps, owing to the reason that these contradictions had been foreseen.'

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28.—Many of those who felt or affected much indignation at the reception which the Emperor Napoleon's proposal of a general Congress met with half admit that the reasons alleged for the refusal of Lord Russell were not so unfounded or so futile, as they then imagined. Here we have a Conference, which is a Congress on a somewhat restricted scale avowing their inability, after much deliberation, to rescue a petty kingdom from the grasp of ambitious and unscrupulous neighbors. What chance is there, then, of a Congress settling to the general satisfaction the many important objects that would be brought before it, while the Conference cannot settle even one?

If there be war between Great Britain and Germany, there can be no doubt to whom it will be due. Of the Governments represented in the London Conference, only two really desire war, and those are France and Prussia. Prussia's motives are perfectly known. An influential military party, the Sovereign at its head, is elated, by a triumph, the merit of which it exaggerated, into a belief that its arms are invincible. A Ministry whose domestic policy is odious to the nation it misgoverns, seeks salvation, or at least a respite, in the chances of a foreign war. But Prussia could not alone have procured the renewal of strife. It is France that has throughout hindered the adjustment of the quarrel. In January she needed not to have done much to prevent the passage of the Eider. No stir of arms or mighty preparation was requisite, but merely one of those seemingly innocent but secretly significant notes which the Cabinet at the Tuileries well knows how to indite. In like manner, England had then no occasion to send a fleet to the Baltic or North Sea to preserve Denmark from invasion; she had but to draw a line and declare war the penalty of its passage. Again, peace would before now have been made had France, in May and June, co-operated heartily with England, instead of showing herself slack and luke warm in her efforts to compose the difficulty. Why has she pursued this line of conduct? Some of her reasons may be unfathomable, or only to be conjectured, but a prominent motive is certainly to be found in Lord Russell's refusal of the European Congress proposed last year by the Emperor Napoleon.—Times Cor.

The Phare de la Manche publishes some additional particulars respecting the engagement between the Alabama and the Kearsage. The crew of the Alabama was composed of 22 officers and 122 seamen. The name of the Captain of the Kearsage is Winslow. He is a Southerner, but he took service with the North. He and Captain Semmes served in the same ship. Three of the crew of the Alabama who were wounded during the engagement died on board the Kearsage after amputation. There are 11 wounded in the hospital with fractured limbs and burns. The surgeons expect to save them. Dr. Llewellyn, the surgeon of the Alabama, is the only officer supposed to have perished in the Alabama. Another officer who was wounded and was picked up by a boat sent out by the port admiral of Cherbourg died on board the boat. Five officers were saved by a French pilot named Mauger. These officers were landed in the afternoon at Cherbourg; one of them named Armstrong received a slight bruise in the left side from the fragment of a shell. Mauger likewise landed 7 seamen picked up by him. During the afternoon 52 of the crew of the Alabama who were received on board the Kearsage were landed at Cherbourg. The number of wounded on board the Kearsage is not known, nor is it known whether the commander of the Kearsage during the long stay he made at Brest did not enlist some experienced gunners. It appears according to the statement published by the Phare, that some doubt existed at Cherbourg as to whether any action would take place. It says further that the report of a challenge having been given and accepted is not true. All doubt, however, ceased at 7 on Sunday morning. The Alabama got up her steam at that hour, and the commander of the French iron-plated frigate Couronne sent an officer to inform Captain Semmes that his ship would escort him to the limit of the French waters, that she would not weigh anchor until after him, and that he would not in any way interfere with her movements.

The preceding day Captain Semmes, whom several persons had earnestly advised not to engage the Kearsage, had shown himself inflexible on that head, replying that he would prove to the most incredulous that his ship was not a privateer, intended for the attack solely of merchant vessels; that he was in a warlike party; and that he had consulted different French officers, who all declared that, in his situation, they would fight. Who could blame him for regarding military honor in a higher point of view than any political feeling?

At 10 o'clock on Saturday evening Captain Semmes told M. Bonfilis, the agent of the Confederate Government, that he was a Roman Catholic, and, as he could not assist at divine service the following day, he asked M. Bonfilis to promise him to attend mass, and have it offered up for him. This request was religiously executed. Everybody aware of these facts was convinced of Captain Semmes's inflexible resolution, when they saw the Alabama sail out of the western entrance at 10 o'clock, and, when out of the harbor, change her course towards the Kearsage which was coming from the east. The first shot was fired at 11 o'clock, the Federal and Confederate vessels being at the time eight naval miles from the Cherbourg breakwater. The Kearsage was a heavier vessel than her antagonist, and her machinery was better protected by chains. The Alabama carried eight guns, six of which were 30 pounders—one on her stern of 58, and a pivot gun on her poop of 100lb. The Kearsage carried one gun less; four were 30 pounders, two of 150, and one on her fore deck. The two ships from the commencement of the action presented their right side to each other. They sailed round five or six times, the Alabama always endeav-

oring to approach her adversary. Shots were exchanged during an hour, but not so well aimed by the Confederate as by the Federal, who fired patiently and accurately, having the advantage of skilled gunners. Nevertheless, the Kearsage received a shot at the beginning of the action which would probably have sunk her were it not for the chains with which she was protected. She received several other shots which damaged the plating, and one ball struck her stern-post six inches from her rudder. The Alabama received a shot in her machinery at the commencement of the action, and from that moment the crew fought the ship with water up to the knee—some say up to the waist. A second shot, which shattered her screw, caused her to sink stern foremost. Even before the decisive shot the Alabama had diminished her fire and let off her steam. The Kearsage continued her fire at a long distance; the Confederate hoisted sail while the Federal continued firing.

"The steam vessel Yeddo," says the Girard, "which has just been constructed in the building yard of M. Arman of this city (Bordeaux), and which is supposed to belong to the Confederate Government, left the roadstead yesterday morning. She had made a trial trip on Monday last, and completed her preparations on the following day. The Yeddo measures 682 tons, and has a crew (entirely French) of 65 men. She is commanded by Captain Pater, who is a native of France also, and was for a long time master of vessels belonging to Bordeaux. She is freighted with different kinds of goods, and is dispatched by M. Arman himself through M. Ousse, shipbroker. The Yeddo is bound for Amsterdam; but everything concerning her departure and the object and aim of her voyage remained a profound mystery. To the last moment the freighters, officers, and seamen maintained an absolute silence to all the questions put to them."

The editor of the Phare de la Manche, who visited the Federal corvette Kearsage at Cherbourg on Tuesday last, states that she received one cannon shot in the bow, which caused but little damage; another in the chain which protected her machinery. The shot passed through the chain and lodged in her ribs; another struck the rudder and remained there; another shot passed right thro' the captain's cabin, another in the sternpost, which it perforated; another struck the chimney, but did not pass through, and her longboat was smashed by a discharge of grape shot. It is said there are now two Confederate steamers cruising outside Cherbourg, preparing to challenge the captain of the Kearsage.

The following correspondence between the Captain of the Kearsage and M. Bonfilis, the commercial agent of the defunct Alabama, has been published at Cherbourg:

Cherbourg, June 21.
To Monsieur Bonfilis, U. S. S. Kearsage.—Sir: Certain pilot boats which I, from feelings of humanity, allowed to save several prisoners when the Alabama had gone down, took them into Cherbourg. These officers and sailors are not the less subject to the laws of war; they are my prisoners, and I demand that they come on board the Kearsage to surrender as such. If they should endeavor to free themselves from this obligation under cover of the means which have been used for their escape, they must expect to meet with no mercy another time.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.
M. Bonfilis replied as follows:—
To Captain John A. Winslow.—Sir: I have received your letter of June 21. Your demand is one which I have no power whatever to entertain, and should have been addressed to the Government with whom those unfortunates have found a refuge. I know of no law of war to prevent a soldier from escaping from the field of battle after a reverse, although he had been made prisoner, and I do not see why a sailor who saves himself by swimming should be in a worse case. I must, therefore, refuse to act as your go-between toward certain individuals, whom you claim as prisoners. I cannot, moreover, understand how the authorities of the United States can pretend to hold prisoners in the territory of the French Empire.—I am, &c.

BONFILIS.
The Constitutionnel, in a short article, which has the appearance of being meant to soothe the Confederates, states that Captain Semmes by going out to fight acted against advice and entreaty.—He was the weaker, and all the counsels, even the most pressing entreaties, were vain, they could not prevent him from engaging in an unequal combat. The Constitutionnel does not state from whom came these pressing entreaties, or who tried to prevent his fighting. It was in consequence of the remonstrances of the United States' Minister that the Alabama was under the necessity of quitting Cherbourg; and once beyond the legal distance, she had no alternative but to fight, to surrender, or to try to escape.

The Moniteur Algerien publishes a letter from Dalmatia in Algeria, containing an account of the invasion of locusts by which certain districts of the colony are now infested. The writer says:—'The crop-devouring plague fell on us for ten consecutive days. The insects arrived in such quantities that all the fields were literally covered with them. In certain places they lay to a thickness of five inches. The crops of cotton, potatoes, and especially the kitchen-garden produce, were eaten up in a few minutes. The tobacco alone suffered but little. The hatching of the eggs has already commenced, and without a miracle from Providence, a scourge still more terrible than the first, menaces our agriculture for the first week in July.'

ITALY.
PIEDMONT.—The recent debate of the 8th of June in the Turin Chambers throws a strange but to us far from novel light on the conduct of the Piedmontese in the Sicilies. When the Minister of War dares to acknowledge in the face of a Christian House of Legislature, that he has no time for the revision of sentences, and that the military authorities locally invested with the power of life and death over all the Neapolitan subjects of Victor Emmanuel find it too troublesome a process to inquire previous to execution whether the sentence is just or not, and the guilt or innocence of the victim, a minor consideration to the valuable time of the court-martial, there is little need for external comment. General della Rovere's words, will scarcely be forgotten in the official acts of the Turin Chamber, and they remain a monument of the utter carelessness of human life, and the recklessness of the fundamental and immortal code of human justice which has characterized the rule of Piedmont from the landing of Marsala till the present hour. Apropos of Marsala, the amnesty of the 'Aspromontini' has been contemptuously refused, and this for the sole reason that its concession would entail a similar act of leniency in behalf of the Royalists. The deportation goes on apace. Sixty were yesterday embarked in irons, more than half of them women and girls. Women, as Signor Muercini states in the debate of the 8th, are constantly condemned to the galleys for life for complicity, and girls for ten, twelve and fifteen years. The Reaction, owing to the season, is taking its usual increased proportion in the Basilicata, Calabria, and Molise, and in the Beneventano is fairly beating General Pallavicini's best efforts at suppression. Encounters with Crocco's mounted bands have been during the past week of almost daily occurrence, and with the unvarying result of loss to the troops and escape to the brigands. The country is absolutely overrun with armed bands, but at the points most removed from the Pontifical confines.—Tablet.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.—Turin, June 27.—In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Budget was discussed.
The ordinary expenditure for 1863 is estimated at 787,480,539 lire. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 140,127,336 lire.

The budget of expenditure was passed by a majority of 142 to 60.

A question was put by Signor Sarrao on the financial state of affairs, and he expressed an opinion that the deficit was larger than the Ministerial estimate.

June 26.—The Moniteur says:—

The Italian Government has taken every measure to repress vigorously all attempts at disturbance which may be made by extreme parties.

A TORIN SCANDAL.—The Rattazzi Ministry, never in good odour with the country, has left an ugly memento of its official career, in what is now known as the Bastogi job. That Genoese banking firm had gained a preference over Rothschild when tenders were offered for the railway network at the south end of the kingdom, and patriotism was put forward as the pretext for so favoring native capital. This sham is now shown up, and a parliamentary committee, with Lanza for chairman, is examining witnesses, including a Milanese banker and sundry stockbrokers, with a view to bring home a charge of bribery against Deputy Sussani, and other members who had the carriage of the transaction. This scandal is the talk of all Turin, and Rattazzi's presumed connivance in the manoeuvre may extinguish that dubious statesman.—Globe's Paris Letter.

ROME.—June 29.—The Pope officiated at the Basilica of the Vatican this morning, on the occasion of the fete of the Holy Fathers. He afterwards renewed the protests against the invasions and usurpations of the Pontifical provinces on the part of Piedmont, already set forth in his allocutions of '59 and '60, and in the address to the Catholic bishops. Of real news there is little of a nature worth record and save in case of a war breaking out, in which case we may look for 'stirring times' south of Arno, there is little in a Roman Summer to call for remark. Still the ceaseless work of the ever-active Church goes on here without let or hindrance, and to a Catholic Rome can never be other than the centre of all action and interest. The Holy Father has addressed a letter recently to M. de Montalembert, in which in the most fatherly and affectionate terms he points out the passages in his oration which are here held exceptional, or at the least inopportune, and in which he draws a line between the principles which have been so greedily seized on by the Revolution as an evidence of adhesion to their theories, and the eminent services rendered by the great Catholic orator to the cause of the Church.—Tablet.

We read in the Journal de Bruxelles:—'Your readers remember, perhaps, the arrest, on the 14th of April, of a member of the secte, Filiecci by name, who had been sent from Naples, where he filled the place of the President of the Committee of Emigration, to Rome, his native city, there to instigate a popular rising, to throw bombs, and to commit crimes over which it was thought proper to draw a veil. Filiecci is confined in the Carceri Nuove until the chain of evidence be completed, which is required to complete the case against him. But his party, fearing lest he should reveal their secrets, despatched on the 7th inst., an emissary from Naples with instructions to effect the escape of the prisoner at any cost. For this purpose it was necessary to corrupt the gaolers, who were, all of them, old soldiers of tried fidelity. The emissary set to work. After many conversations with one of the gaolers, he ventured to offer this honest fellow a large sum to induce him to co-operate in the escape of Filiecci. The gaoler, however, laying hand on the emissary, gave him up to the police, who took him, with no small trouble, to the Carceri Nuove. At the very moment when he was being forced over the threshold of the prison, he floored two of the police and sprang at a single bound into the street, where two of his brothers, and friends ready to assist in case of need, were awaiting him. One of the police, ashamed at his fall, rushed after the fugitive, seized him, and carried him back to the Carceri Nuove, under his arm as if he had been a child. It is said that papers of importance and a large sum of money, which was doubtless meant for the gaoler, have been found upon the prisoner.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—It seems that the Piedmontese have to contend not only with the Royalist party, but with the extreme Garibaldians, who want not a 'king honest-man,' but a Republic of the Red pattern. The Times correspondent thus indicates the beginning of troubles, in some recent Garibaldian demonstrations which the Piedmontese police attempted to suppress:—

In the absence of Garibaldi from Naples it may be allowed that such demonstrations were objectless, but feelings so strong as those of the Neapolitans, who owe their very existence to the man they worship, cannot be reduced to rule; and it shows an ignorance of human nature and a disregard of the sentiments of the Southern Italians to attempt to suppress these demonstrations of joy, however puerile they may be. On Monday night was the first. A crowd of young men, formidable neither from numbers nor quality, marched down the Toledo with flags and the bust of Garibaldi clothed with a red shirt, which one of the 'Thousand,' who was present, had taken off from his own shoulders. Of course the police interfered, and by persuasion endeavored to disperse them, but without effect; on they went to the Villa, where the band of the 4th Legion was playing, and a vast crowd, as usual in the evening, were listening and sipping ices. Garibaldi's Hymn was called for again and again, amid enthusiastic 'vivas' until the guard interfered and ordered the band to leave. The crowd then followed, much increased, and those on duty, with the flat of the sword, endeavored to disperse them.—a friend of my own, an English gentleman, who was merely looking on, coming in for a blow. Let it be admitted that these youths cried, 'Out with your lights; off with your hats,' which are constructed by our timid authorities into grave offences, and that they even tore up some of the flowers with which the Villa is planted—not a new offence, by-the-by; still, the interference of the police was, I think, imprudent and irritating, and the 'Fui, fui' (By, fly) which ensued may be attributed altogether to the over caution of the authorities. On Tuesday night I went into the Toledo to watch events, and got into the thick of it. A small crowd, not exceeding 200 or 300 of well-dressed young men, came down from the Largo Mercatello without flags and in the most orderly manner shouting 'Viva Garibaldi!' On attempting to go down the S. rada di Chiaja, a cordon was drawn across, and they fled off in the direction of Santa Lucia, where was a large body of the Bersaglieri of the Marine. They then returned to the Toledo, and were followed by a considerable number of Carabinieri, whom I saw coming out of the palace of General Doria Marmora. The military by the by, were first on the ground, without having been called for by the civil power, and National Guards, Municipal Guards, Guards of Public Security, and Carabinieri forced so strong a force as to remind me of the 'good old times' of the Bourbons. Shops, too, were suddenly closed, while a little army watched over the proceedings of a mob which three determined men might have dispersed. In the Largo Mercatello again the flat of the sword was used and arrests were made, and a bitter feeling has been created here against the Government, which has need of the co-operation of all its friends.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.
COPENHAGEN, June 25.—To keep up the spirit of the nation and the army, which would otherwise be more than human if they were not drooping, hopes of foreign, and especially English, aid are held out to the multitude. There are rumors current of a Queen's messenger arriving this morning, and stated that, although he was not at liberty to open his mouth, news would be made public on Monday which would prove to be no less startling than cheering. There are men whose confidence about the imminent appearance of the English fleet in the Baltic no

croaking arguments can shake. There are others who are no less sure of the landing of red jackets in July, and to the number, they say, as confidently as if they had counted them with their own eyes, of 35,000.

With all my heart and soul I wish these suspicious prognostics may turn out true. But I confess that my fixed idea is that England will not and cannot move in the matter, so long as France perseveres in her silent, equivocal attitude; and that France is too anxious to prolong this state of suspension—to play fast and loose, till she sees if she can commit England to a course from which there may be no retreat and in which she, France, may be able to follow or not to follow, precisely as her own interests, her ancient rivalry, her remembrances of the Crimea and Italy, or her more recent experience of Poland and Mexico, and her smart about the Congress, or even simply her whim may suggest.

In one word, I cannot divest myself of the thought that the position of Denmark is exactly the same as that of Piedmont at the close of the long, bootless negotiations of the winter of 1849, and the word that sounds most necessarily in my ears is—Novara!—Times Cor.

COPENHAGEN, June 26.—The Rigsgaad was opened to-day, at noon, by the President of the Council, who read the speech from the Throne, which contained the following passage:—'The threatening crisis of the fatherland, and the expenditure necessary for the continuation of the war, have caused this convocation of the Rigsgaad. We have recently learned for how little the clearest right reckons in Europe, and how isolated we are. We therefore acceded to the painful sacrifice of the country south of the Schlei. The enemy demands more, but we reply negatively, being convinced that the people agree with us. May God grant that at least in a certain place the sympathy for us may grow into active support.'

In to-day's sitting of the Folkething (Lower House of the Rigsgaad) the President of the Council, in reply to a question upon the Conference, said:—
'The Danish Plenipotentiaries were instructed to accept the line of demarcation of the Schlei and to agree to a fortnight's prolongation of the armistice should England firmly adhere to that line. Earl Russell promised that neither would he make a proposal himself, nor support the proposal of any other Plenipotentiary which would be less favorable for Denmark unless Denmark herself should consent to such new proposals. Earl Russell nevertheless proposed in the sitting of the Conference of the 18th inst., that the question should be submitted to arbitration, although Denmark did not consent to this proposal.'

Bishop Monrad said in conclusion:—
'I cannot explain how this proposal was consistent with Earl Russell's promise.'

THE CAPTURE OF ALSSEN.—Flensburg, June 29.—Eleven battalions of the Prussian army crossed the Alsen Sound, north of Sonderburg, at daybreak this morning.

The Danish troops were beaten back, and are now in full retreat.

The Prussian loss is moderate.

The attack of the Rolf Krake was repulsed by the Prussian batteries.

The Publiciste of Berlin, which usually passes for a semi-official paper, has the following:—The first cannon shot that England fired against Prussia should be, in our opinion, the signal for the occupation of Hanover. It is peculiarly due to British egotism that we have received so little fruit from our immense efforts and sacrifices in the wars of deliverance. It was England who in 1815 made us leave the north-west of Germany where we had ceded the two districts of Eastern Friesland and of Hildesheim to Hanover, which had no right to them and could not develop their rich resources. English policy and German policy have been at all times anti-Prussian policies, and some times have approached the limits of treason. Already by her obstinate resistance to the military hegemony of Prussia in the states of Northern Germany in 1859, by her opposition to the Prusso-German fleet, to the railway uniting Prussian territory to the Gulf of Jaded, by her agitation in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of Denmark, Hanover has filled up the measure of her sins, and if, in general, the utility of a kingdom of Guelphic dynasty may be called in question, there is a case in point in the proof furnished in the last few years by the policy of Hanover, of the necessity that in the interest of Germany the kingdoms of the Guelphs should cease to exist.

AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN POLICY IN THE DUCHIES.—Berlin, June 29.—It is asserted that a motion will shortly be brought forward at the Federal Diet, that Schleswig and Holstein united should be placed under the joint administration of the great German Powers until the question of the succession shall have been decided, and the respective claims of the Princes of Augustenburg and Oldenburg been examined.

This is said to be the subject of the present arrangement between Prussia and Austria, and on this they are stated to be perfectly unanimous.

VIENNA, June 28.—The Allied Powers have despatched a Circular Note to their respective representatives abroad, declaring that they no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the Conference, since peace has not been re-established.

Austria declares, moreover, that she will henceforth fulfil her duty as a German Power without regard to her own special interests.

A semi-official statement published to-day declares the assertion of Earl Russell that Austria will confine herself to the occupation of Schleswig and Holstein to be erroneous.

The resumption of the war will be generally regarded with satisfaction in Germany, and England's participation has been designated by most organs of all shades of opinion as matter of indifference, if not of joy. One can understand that the South and Central German papers should make light of a war with England; but such a struggle is treated by North German journals, also, as rather desirable than otherwise. One paper, for instance, considers that it would promote German unity, as the minor States would learn to organize themselves under Austria and Prussia. This organization under two great Powers, who agree like cat and dog, but especially under one of them, we have not been quite able to understand. Still less can we comprehend the statement of the same paper that war between Germany and England was the best method of reconciling both countries. War is generally supposed to have the opposite effect. The Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is of opinion the English will be forced to admit themselves vanquished in less than a year. In short, a war with the mightiest Power upon the face of the earth is looked upon in the prevailing feeling in Germany as mere child's play. We can only wish that this patriotic sentiment may last.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.
The following letter from a correspondent of the Morning Post, dated from Warsaw, June 15th, appeared in that journal, on Friday, the 24th inst.:—
'Although last year Russia acknowledged to the Western Powers her obligations under the treaty of Vienna, she now appears to take a malicious pleasure in proving by her conduct in Poland how wide a difference there is between the professions of her diplomatists and the practice of her generals and viceroys. That Poland must be made Russian at any risk is now openly and explicitly declared, and no pains are taken to conceal the efforts made by the Government with this view.
Mouravieff has returned to Lithuania, armed with full powers from the Czar. His system,' says the Moscow News, 'is very simple; his object is to Russify Lithuania and Ruthenia, for it is necessary to make those countries Russian.' Accordingly, he does his utmost to attract Russian capitalists, to whom he offers great facilities for buying land, so as

to form a class of Russian landowners to the country. His greatest difficulty is the peasantry, who are nearly all Roman Catholics, and many of them devoted patriots. He not only compels them to sign addresses and to conform to the Greek rite, and persists in declaring that they are Russians, but orders the publication in the official paper of mendacious reports representing the peasants as actuated by a spirit of syncretism and adoration of the Czar which is quite opposed to their character and national traditions. One of these reports, published in No. 60 of the official Wisnik, is conceived in a style of cringing adulation, and even blasphemy, which shows what sort of spirit the Government wishes to encourage among the peasants. After describing in sensational language the carrying of a portrait of the Czar in procession along the streets, which was shown to the peasants after prayers had been said, the report goes on in these words:—'This was the most glorious, the most pleasing of moments. All burst into tears from an excess of feeling. We did not think this was only a portrait of the deified Czar, our father. It seemed to us that He Himself the most merciful, appeared to us in person to witness our joy. We knew not what to do, and each of us hastened before the others to apply his lips, were it only to the frame of the portrait.'

We read in the Wanderer de Vienne:—
'The indignation of the whole Catholic world is roused at the persecution which the Russian Government is inflicting upon the Catholic Clergy in its Polish provinces. The cause of this permanent martyrdom of the Clergy is to be referred less to hatred against Catholicism as such, than to the close connection which exists between Catholicism and the national spirit of the Poles. These religious and patriotic feelings are so bound up together, so strong and so generally diffused among all classes of the Clergy that the Prussians have lent their co-operation to the Russians as too few to deserve to be taken into account. It is the imprisonment or transportation of the Polish Clergy which is more afflictive than anything else; more even than the numerous reports which are published upon the impending decatholization of the country, especially Lithuania, that the wholesale distribution of so called orthodox crosses, the suppression of Polish schools, the establishment of Russian ones, &c. Unfortunately I have only the list of the ecclesiastics of the dioceses of Mohilew, Wilna and Sanogi, 66 in number, who have been imprisoned in the fortress of Dunaburg, or who are still there. Now, as the persecution has extended, as is well known, to other dioceses also, the number of Polish Priests, who have been driven away, transported, imprisoned, and, sad to relate, hung or shot, may be fairly stated at some hundreds.

TRIPLE CONVENTION BETWEEN RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—The Gazette de Cologne says that Russia, Prussia, and Austria bind themselves by a convention to act together upon all the European questions of the present time; to declare the Polish question an internal, not an international question, and mutually to guarantee to each other their existing frontiers.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! MOTHERS!!!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? It is, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 35 cents. Sold everywhere. July 1864. 1m.

CAUTION!—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds and lung diseases will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RHEUMATISM CURED!
Read the following letter received by Mr. H. R. Gray, Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street Montreal:—
118 DOMINIQUE STREET, MONTREAL,
July 18, 1863.

MR. HENRY R. GRAY:—
Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back.

I am yours, respectfully,
MRS. P. LAFRANCO.
Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

A REMEDY.—A sure and certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs is HUGOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. They never fail in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Nervous Debility. The use of a bottle or two will work wonders. Try them. For sale everywhere by druggists and dealers in medicines.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

WHAT IS YOUR ILLNESS?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Cathartics are plenty, but nine tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way than to attempt to cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion, they impart to it the required tone and vivacity. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 413
J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LARMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the original toilet water so much extolled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We understand that it was for the purpose of protecting the public against imposition, that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish republics, Cuba, and Brazil, twenty odd years ago, commenced manufacturing it for the home market as well as for exportation. It has already become popular, and is likely to supersede here, as it has done in South America, the more costly European perfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest of them. 195
Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

THE "LONDON TABLET"

THE SUBSCRIBER will send the London (England) Table to any Address, the day after receipt, clean, and in perfect order, for half-price, say FOUR DOLLARS per Year, in advance.

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

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUCHONG.

With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c.

Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. 12m.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, 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, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864. 12m.

NOTICE.

GEORGE BREEN, son of Mary Breen, Tuagher Rosberricon, County Kilkenny, Ireland, who about 20 years ago, resided in Upper Canada, w^ho learn information to his or his heirs' advantage by addressing, S. S. GAULE, 101 Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S. July 13.

TO SPORTSMEN

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN—the great English Physic for SETTERS, POINTERS, RETRIEVERS, &c. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist.

TO TOURISTS!

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

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

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Nothing can be more refreshing than this Preparation, which, taken before Breakfast, allays feverishness, and acts as a mild and gentle laxative. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, (ESTABLISHED 1859.) 12m

EX HIBERNIAN & EAGLET.—Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. PAUL STREET, inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France:—

300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy. 150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each. 20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1855, in decanters. 350 cases Cognac of the first quality. 20,000 Cider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles. 30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules. 25 Capsuling Machines. Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in green cases. J. FOURNIER & CO.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c. sold per dozen, or by the piece. Forty per cent saved by them, and superior to all other importations. J. FOURNIER & CO.

NEW DENTELLE, MOUSSELINE, and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No ornamental Glass in the market can compete with it. Used by the Grand Trunk Railroad, and recommended by all the Architects of Montreal, who have samples of the same on view. J. FOURNIER & CO.

MATERIALS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices. Recommended to the Milliners of the City, and to Ladies who would like to make the Flowers themselves either for the Table or the Toilet. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street. 12m

SEEDS! SEEDS!! FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street.

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

HORSFORD'S AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. M'Gibbon's, English's, Dufresne & M'Carthy's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Bessalock's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building. Finest KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon. COAL OIL, 3s and 2s 6d do. J. A HARTE, Druggist. Montreal, April 21.

RICHELIEU COMPANY

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers, BETWEEN THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as follows:—

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

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan.

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

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

STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. Chs. DAVELYN, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentigny, Lavallrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Monday at half-past FOUR o'clock A.M., and Wednesday at SIX o'clock P.M.

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

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY, Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boncherville, Verennes, Lachenais, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M., Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE, Captain P. E. MALHOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomption, at follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Paul L'Ermitte; returning will leave L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office— No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, July 2, 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch. 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount; every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence. H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. 12m. February 1, 1864.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION. An Old Physician's Testimony. READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1868.

Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or Cold, or to the Profession as a reliable article.

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

J. E. WOODWARD, M.D. (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.) Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.

South Granby, C.W. Mr. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes. Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON.

Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoea summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character. I have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for affections of the head.—I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN.

Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, and have found great relief from it. SMITH.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864. 12m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at 8.30 A.M. Express Train for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, (for the White Mountains), and Portland, at 2.00 P.M.

* Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, and Portland, at 10.15 P.M. * This Train connects at Quebec with the Morning Train for Riviere du Loup, and the Ferry for Tadoussac, and the Saguenay.

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 7.45 A.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston & intermediate Stations, at 10.00 A.M.

Accommodation Train for Brockville, and intermediate Stations, at 4.30 P.M. Night Express (with sleeping car attached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.20 P.M. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. June 27, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in Curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Group, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even CONSUMPTION.

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

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with its other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

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

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,—Gentlemen—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure. You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL. Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen—Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par excellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such.—Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESOTT, C.W. I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits. ALFRED HOOKER. None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

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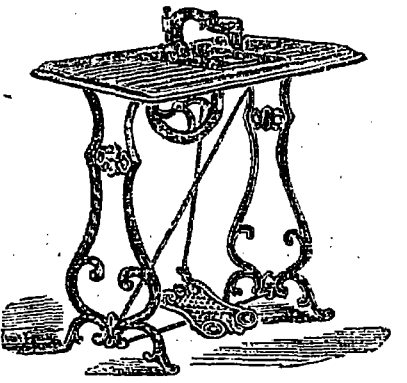
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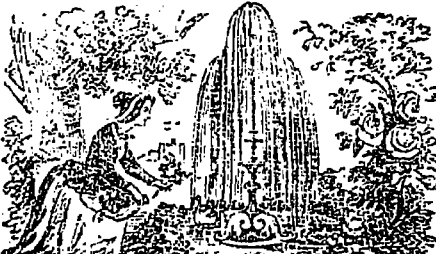
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Will Cure every Case of
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or Fluttering at the Pit of the
Stomach, Swing of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult
Breathing
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-
sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-
sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever
and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency
of Perspiration, Yellowness of the
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Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression
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THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT
ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
And Can't make Drunkards,
But is the Best Tonic in the World.
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From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist
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I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favor-
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my own family, and have been so pleased with their
effects that I was induced to recommend them to
many others, and know that they have operated in a
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is not a rum drink.—Yours truly,
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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at
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Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
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THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,
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Has opened his office at No. 32 Little St. James St.
CLARIE & DRISCOLL,
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Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street,
(Opposite the Court House),
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THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years
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flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame
Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and
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latters himself that he knows how to treat consignees
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I will hold THREE SALES weekly.
On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,
FOR
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PLANO-FORTES, &c. &c.,
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THURSDAYS
FOR
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
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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
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other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commis-
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sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any
part of the city where required. Cash advanced on
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,
Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY,
Auctioneer.
March 27, 1863.
ATTENTION.
THE undersigned having learned that some persons
have rumored that he no longer keeps Hearses, takes
this opportunity to contradict the false report; and
that, instead of abandoning this kind of business, he
has the pleasure to announce to the Public that he
sides his old and superb HEARSES, he has some very
magnificent and absolutely new ones, which are
superior to the first in finish and richness. A
fine little WHITE HORSE, managed by a conductor,
and richly clothed, will be attached to the small
Hearse, which every person regards as the most ele-
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The Subscriber has also OPENED A COFFIN
STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of
IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Crapes,
&c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards.
Price of fine Hearses, with two horses, \$3.
X. CHESON,
69 St. Joseph Street,
Montreal, June 23, 1864. 12m.
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corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and corner
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PINE DEALS—3 in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and
CULLS good and common. 2 in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd
quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2 in. PLANK 1st,
2nd, and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS
various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear
and common. FURRING &c., &c.—all of which
will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000
Feet of CEDAR.
JORDAN & BENARD,
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March 24, 1864.

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TIN-SMITHS,
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MONTREAL,
Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand:
Baths, Showers, Hot Air Fur-
Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tiaware (paces
Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipes,
Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes
Jobbing punctually attended to.
BRISTOL'S

(Vegetable)
SUGAR-COATED
PILLS.
THE GREAT CURE
For all the Diseases of the
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These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in
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TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from
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BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family
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Manufacture on PRINCE STREET. Office
and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-
real.
Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the
Provinces.
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. 12m.
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and
have constantly for sale at their old
established Foundry, their superior
Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-
tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-
tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-
proved and substantial manner with
their new Patent Yoke and other
improved Mountings, and warranted in every par-
ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-
sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir-
clar. Address
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
54 St. Antoine Street.
Jobbing punctually attended to.
Oct. 9.
MATT. JANNARD'S
NEW CANADIAN
COFFIN STORE,
Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,
MONTREAL.
M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es-
tablishment where he will constantly have on hand
COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or
Metal, at very Moderate Prices.
March 31, 1864.
TO LET,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE
OF THE CELEBRATED
VARENNES WATERS.
THESE WATERS, as a Curative agent in a great
number of diseases, are highly efficacious, and are
recommended by the most skilful Medical practition-
ers. As a summer drink, they are most pleasant,
salubrious, and refreshing.
A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot
for the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities
of the Province, will be granted on liberal condi-
tions, and for any time that may be desired, to com-
mence on the First of May next.
Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors,
the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lejemmais at
Vareennes.
March 31, 1864.
COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF
LIME.
MR. COE has received the following letter from the
Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mont-
real:—
Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.
Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last
Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace
Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedman, Mr.
Evan, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of
Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing
effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it
really deserved the high reputation in which it was
commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability
of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem
it my duty to assure you that the success of the Su-
per-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and
that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation.
I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land
with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion
with stable compost, another portion with common
kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phos-
phate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot
manured with this latter substance was far more
abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten
days earlier than the crops manured with compost
and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with
equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas.
The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one
of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known
for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all
sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable ma-
nure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth
and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend
it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I
am that they will be well pleased with it.
Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-
tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lyman, Olare &
Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER.
THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from
BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing
fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—
while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing,
imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the over-taxed
Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the
water of the Bath. For
FAINTING TURNS,
NERVOUSNESS,
HEADACHE,
DEBILITY,
AND
HYSTERIA,
It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite
of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy
over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies,
Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and
we confidently recommend it as an article which, for
its delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and per-
manency, has no equal. It will also remove from
the skin
ROUGHNESS,
BLOTCHES,
SUN BURN,
PIMPLES,
AND
IT is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends
softness and beautiful transparency to the com-
plexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best de-
fodoric, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it
also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.
COUNTERFEITS.
Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-
RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and orna-
mented label.
Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists, New York.
Devin & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House)
Montreal. General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold
at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
For Sale by—Devin & Bolton, Lamplough &
Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J.
Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.
And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-
class Perfumers throughout the world.
Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.


From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th
Baptist Church:—
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently
requested to connect my name with commendations
of different kinds of medicines but regarding the
practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in
all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various
stances, and particularly in my family, of the use-
fulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart
from my usual course, to express my full
conviction that, for general debility of the system,
and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and
valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail;
but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to
those who suffer from the above cause.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eight below Coates Street, Philadelphia.
From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist
Church, Germantown, Penn.
Dr. O. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Personal experience
enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters
prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In
cases of severe cold and general debility I have been
greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt
not they will produce similar effects on others.—
Yours truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.
From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E.
Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your Ger-
man Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared
to say that it has been of great service. I believe
that in most cases of general debility of the system it
is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I
have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.
From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the
Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist
Churches.
New Rochelle, N.Y.
Dr. O. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure
thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the
excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since
being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them
with very beneficial results. I have often recom-
mended them to persons troubled by the torment-
ing disease, and have heard from them the most flat-
tering testimonials as to their great value. In cases
of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that
cannot be surpassed.
J. M. LYONS.
Price—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.
Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature
"O. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each
Bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article
do not put off by any of the intoxicating prepa-
rations that may be offered in its place, but send to
us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH
STREET, PHILADELPHIA
JUNES & EVANS,
Successors to O. 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, C. B.
Jan. 14, 1864. 12m.

M. BERGIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
MASTER TAILOR
TO THE
Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers,
No. 78, M'GILL STREET.
M. O'GORMAN,
Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT BUILDER,
SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.
An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
OARS MADE TO ORDER.
SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE
WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 43, St. Bimaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at
moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.
O. J. DEVLIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
32 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
B. DEVLIN,
ADVOCATE,
Has Removed his Office to No. 38, Little St.
James Street.
J. J. CURRAN,
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.
CLARIE & DRISCOLL,
ADVOCATES, &C.,
Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street,
(Opposite the Court House),
MONTREAL.
H. J. CLARKE, N. DRISCOLL.
L. DEVANY,
AUCTIONEER,
(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)
THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years
a large and commodious three-story out-stone
building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three
flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame
Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and
fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-
NESS.
Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve
years, and having sold in every city and town in
Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he
latters himself that he knows how to treat consignees
and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a
share of public patronage.
I will hold THREE SALES weekly.
On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,
FOR
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PLANO-FORTES, &c. &c.,
AND
THURSDAYS
FOR
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE, CRUCKBEE,
&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. commis-
sion on all goods sold either by auction or private
sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any
part of the city where required. Cash advanced on
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,
Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY,
Auctioneer.
March 27, 1863.
ATTENTION.
THE undersigned having learned that some persons
have rumored that he no longer keeps Hearses, takes
this opportunity to contradict the false report; and
that, instead of abandoning this kind of business, he
has the pleasure to announce to the Public that he
sides his old and superb HEARSES, he has some very
magnificent and absolutely new ones, which are
superior to the first in finish and richness. A
fine little WHITE HORSE, managed by a conductor,
and richly clothed, will be attached to the small
Hearse, which every person regards as the most ele-
gant which has been seen in this City.
The Subscriber has also OPENED A COFFIN
STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of
IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Crapes,
&c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards.
Price of fine Hearses, with two horses, \$3.
X. CHESON,
69 St. Joseph Street,
Montreal, June 23, 1864. 12m.
LUMBER.
JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,
corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and corner
of Sunnyside and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF
in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The un-
derigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of
PINE DEALS—3 in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and
CULLS good and common. 2 in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd
quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2 in. PLANK 1st,
2nd, and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS
various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear
and common. FURRING &c., &c.—all of which
will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000
Feet of CEDAR.
JORDAN & BENARD,
25 St. Denis Street.
March 24, 1864.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED, & SHEET IRON WORKERS
DOLLARD STREET,
(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the
Recollet Church)
MONTREAL,
Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand:
Baths, Showers, Hot Air Fur-
Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tiaware (paces
Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipes,
Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes
Jobbing punctually attended to.
BRISTOL'S

(Vegetable)
SUGAR-COATED
PILLS.
THE GREAT CURE
For all the Diseases of the
Liver, Stomach and Bowels,
Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to
KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in
harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-
TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from
depraved humours or impure blood. The most hope-
less 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 follow-
ing diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest,
and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be
at once resorted to.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION,
HEADACHE,
DROPSY,
PILES.
For many years these PILLS have been used in
daily practice, always with the best results and it
is with the greatest confidence they are recommended
to the afflicted. They are composed of the most
costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Es-
sences, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medi-
cines, on account of their great cost, and the combi-
nation of rare medicinal properties is such that in
long standing and difficult diseases, where other medi-
cines have completely failed, these extraordinary
Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.
Only 25 Cts. per Phial.
J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal,
Devin & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Camp-
bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson,
Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S
UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD

FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)
Prices ranging upwards from
Twenty-Five Dollars
BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family
use have never been made. They are simple, dura-
ble, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one
year without charge. First-class city references
given if required.
Manufacture on PRINCE STREET. Office
and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-
real.
Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the
Provinces.
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. 12m.
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and
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Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-
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their new Patent Yoke and other
improved Mountings, and warranted in every par-
ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-
sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir-
clar. Address
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.

The Great Purifier of the Blood,
Is particularly recommended for use during
SPRING AND SUMMER,
when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and
the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the
heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months.
This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every
portion of the system, and should be used daily as
A DIET DRINK,
by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness.
It is the only genuine and original preparation for
THE PERMANENT CURE
OF THE
MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES
OF
Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,
Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,
And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.
It is also a sure and reliable remedy for
SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD
HEAD, SCURVY,
White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous
and General Debility of the system, Loss of Ap-
petite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections
of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious
Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb
Ague and Jaundice.
It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pow-
erful Preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,
and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-
LIS, even in its worst forms.
It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dis-
eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the
blood.
The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the
least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any
other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is
perfectly harmless and may be administered to per-
sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the
most helpless infants without doing the least injury.
Full directions how to take this most valuable me-
dicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard
against counterfeits, see that the written signature
of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.
Devin & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court
House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—
Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co.,
Montreal.
Agents for Montreal, Devin & Bolton; Lamplough
& Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J.
Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &
Son.