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## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XIV
OLIVER PLUNKETT.
 It is commonly said of us, by ithe writers of neighboring country, , , wat we Irsh are always
looking back; that we are worshiphers of tio past ; whereas the nation agansst whom and
whom we are thus disparagingly compared, is re markable for looking closely atter the present.mentary to those who utter it than they them selves very probably percelve. Virtue can af
ford to look back. Those for whom 'all is los but honor" can afford to look back. We kuo fain would wipe out the past. Che uneass con
science finds torture in retrospect. Those who have thrisen well by meaus that will r.ot bea scrutiny,
ing bata, and on the wisdom of forgetting ther
ever was a yesterday or ever will be a tomor rown. Yell they may. The present may be embittered ipon troed. If stipped of all else, we bare, a
least, the heritage of glorious examples. The least, the heritage of glorious examples. The sordid people-if we were a selifish or a grovel ling race- with no loftier ambino plasure would unavaihng struggle, unending suffering. It might be eridence of a perniciohs chroucles of deeds which aggrandised them-to a past that hoarded
acquisilions, luxuries, and weallh for enjogmen sn the present. But none sare a noble race
worid love to dwell upon and glory in records o sacrifice, ruin, loss, so disastrous as ours. course, 1 am aware there is a character wilh weak, spiritless, and abject ; compounding
the miserable cowardice of the present, by trad ing upon references to the bravery of ancesto
who lived rery long ago, or to the heroism of sacrifices really repented, or which would not be day. But ours is not suct a case. As a peo ple we are full of energy, actirity, and ambition
and out of lreland, where our energies hare free scope, we rise to positions or wealither. On all the battle-fiedds of the world hish valor is present as of the past. The Irish are bravest of
the brare, whether they serve beneath the French tricolor, the American standard, or the
Union Jack. Whether they fight for a good or ards. In arms, as in literature, art, science, our own day have no superiors. Yet it is only
abroud that all this avails us. Here in Ireland, we are poor, oppressed, broken, because our fa-
thers stood up for what the world would call "a failing cause," and because we, their children,
though unable to cope in strength with the power that cramps our energies and binds our freecom, are inveterately averse to acceptigg acof final surrender. Will all our ambition and
desire for wealth and power, we Irish of the present day prefer our loss of wealth, property, by the forfeiture of manhood and conscience;our fathers, that we bave not proved ourselres
teady to emulate to-day. It is on a chapter in ready to emulate to-day. It is on a chapter ia
those records I purpose to fix attention more particularly just now. I mean deliberately to offend against this canon of "Progress;" in
midst of the busy turmoil and strife of our mo material ambitions to arrest you for a moment
by one of those lessons which serve to balance us in the giddy race, and show us bow noble it 10 suffer ; how man, fortified by faith; car soar at misfortunes, and triumph in death. That Oliver Plum 1 read OLe Lie and Mar sidom glorious episodes; but many considerations sug-
gested this one to me as best illustrating one of the most instructire and memorable chapters in our bistory. Plunkett's career lay within Nu
midde period of the serenteenth century. middle period of the serenteenth century
merous of the events which I shall have 10 notice in that career, require, that I should fix
strongly your attention on the circumstances o the country - of the Church, and of the people cessary to extend our retrospect beyond the be ginniag of the century an which Plunket lived most nearly successful attempt or native Iris authority to overthrow the English power in Ire land. That attempt falled. It is do part of
our purpose here to disciuss how or why. Wha
we have to do with is the bistorical fact that
struggle, shich, with varring fortune, had been
intermitungly prolonged for 420 years-the intermittungly prolonged for 420 years-the gle againstinasion and subjugation recorded re referring burst for th into an effort which, for military skull in its direction, bravery in its pro secution, and promise of success, surpassed al others, and showed a passionate lore of nationa but disastrous endearor were unable to appal t failed, howerer; and, at the beginning of th ing claimed and exeressed practically, undis puted soveregnty over all that remained of Ire
land. Alas! what a spectacle of ruin was there is fair earth was sight like it seen. Four bun red years of war tells a great deal; but it is a undred years of war, at the rery best, and eve supposing it carried on according to the usage est to most minds a frightsul result. But fou undred years of a war of extermination-a war oy-a war which outlawed a whole people and rermin of the lar.d-nay, classed wild deer-thongs to to thunted and hounded trapped, smoked oul, starred, shot, and slan!-
Yet, this was not all. An agency of desolation, ge most awful, that ever warred impiousl
gainst Heaven's goodness itself, was resorte o. The fruiffuiness of the earth was sought to extungulsied, that existence maght beeon nothing of human life to slay, to kill the living
bounty of God's hand; to hunt out growing orn, and trample it to mud; :o waste and bur vay, lest they might bear therr bitter wild fruit apable of ministering to famished bumanity,
In a word, readiog the accounts the spoiler ings-perusing the records written by the actor hemselres-it is obvious that if they could but bey would lave blasted at a stroke the fecunbarrenness, upon which liring thing could no crawl-rather than that the seed of their victims Centuries of a war like this, what must the magine in order to contemplate the scene Plunkett's hife and labors. That is what muss
be understood in order to tnow what Iretan To all this was aded another species of war more direful still-which sprung from, and a
companied the other; one whish had for its e and result a fate more terrible than any dea barbarity could impose-tiee war that assailed
the Irish the attributes given by God to man die rist the atributes glven by God to man
distinguise bim from the beast of the fieid-th war that sought to quench the soul-that sought to make us fellows with
or lower than, the brute species-that sought to make us a race of things hateful to ourselv
and to each other, ablorrent to all mankindthat sought to extinguisl intelligence, intellec and give us the thatits, the deformits the $r$ pulsiveness, ignorauce, and ferocity of the brute creation. What was 10 come of ant
What sort of a race mas likely to spring fro
the beings depicted in the despatcias and the beings depicted in the despatcies and
ports of Carew- the memoirs and writings burman species were lisely to affrigit posterit in their progeny? "Creeping and crawling o
their bellies out of cares and holes in the eartl whither we had driven them"-say these chrondigging up and eating widd roots and carrion; they looked not like unto mankind at -pale, ike ghouls or animals of some hideous sphere. we smoked them like rats." Yes, those were the dajs when mothers brought forth their young eared them in some earth or care, shared wit che badger or the fox. What was likely t
come of all this? Were all the laws of pature to ect might and reversed, so that cause and out circumstances llike these the Irish race should
arise with none of ihe brows, upon their souls-should arise, not de based, but erect-not be equal with all the ivorld in the mental and physical features which peace, security, Xes ; in our own days this, expectation of iniracie our poor people that they lack these features, a
if a half a century could remore the effects
Shundred tervis could describe, mas the described, or endearored Oliver Plunkett commenced life. I hare divet ras produced, and whicis precaild most largely not entirely, around the Pale, because, unfor unately, the story of bis fate repeals but too ion and debasement. They are revealed in th wituesses who came forwat to swear biur to
whe scafold, amidst the shuddering ablorrenc ven of their hirers; and I have desired to anticipate, by ample explanation, the ignorant re-
proach-" Were not the perjurers who were
procured to betray lim Irisbmen and Catholics -aye, friars and priests
 that name, which, throughout those days of pro-
scrptoon, beld, and down to our owa have held ast by the ancient Faith-Plunkets, Earls nessed the rise of the celebrated Confederation sce by side for the nrst time) to coniront sue duly confiscation dand the organised plunder parcelled out to the very refuse and dregs o
English society. Into the bistory or detals of that memorable struggle it is as litle my present
purpose to enter as it was into that of the Grea parpose to enter as it was into that of the Great
Hugh, the Lion of Ulster. The results alone oncern us. The Irish and Anglo-Irish Con
derates, with fatal credulity, were duped the weak King Cbarles into beliering that hi vercome bis Puritan enemies. The unhapps Irish flung themselves to bic side and staked
Beir last hope for lis cause. Beterly and ter rbly they paid for it. Well had it been fo omener it might fare with them in the judgmen
on the world, had they displayed less of that de of the world, had they displayed less of that de-
cotel filelity, and more of the self-concer through which the Julases of his own bation,
he Lowland or Anglo-Scots, sold for a price he bend of their king-sold for a price
lood of bim who had ited amongst them conlid ngly for sanctuary. The rery year of dolor
that saw Oliver Cromweil, the apostle of crime
and bloodshed, land in Ireland, beheld joung and bloodshed, land in Ireland, beheld soung
Oliser Plunkett, the disciple of religion and

## is called, the Irish College. What a pregnan

## breshold of lus career! In that day Irelan

struggling against invadng hordes, pouring
her with boly words and cries of "Liberty", heir lips-rapne and defiance of God in their hose who coreted or seized ber rights, the phonto rule; while every odious slory wa
by her foes to brand her with infamy. hat terrible time she found a friend-one who he darker grew her misfortunes, but her ssmpa lig, gase her prayers, gave her material aid 11 when her pecple were doomed to brutification and forbidden education at home, raised tor the Yes; Crod is great and just-Rome was that riend of friends to Ireland; and to-day, whe
s:nilar misfortunes threaten the Chair of Peter reland is found the foremost in grateful fidelity o-day the Pope is prostrale and; plundered;
0. day it is his armies who weakly struggat gainst insading hordes with hypocritical cries of ibberty on their lips is to tapy it is the Pope
who is defamed to Europe by those who covet or seize his possessions, the plunderers proclaming that he knows not hows to gorern. Ah-
here is something wonderful in this parallel Let emperors and kiags forget lherr dald
hey will ; let the cold and faithless shun their ather because bis cause seems failing and lis Des prevail. Ireland knows that hos hot shrink rom her side; the more lier foes prevailed, the
nore bis generous aid was giren. Hail, Pontift lorified by many sorrows, wounded by many in-ratitudes-ONE nation, at least, of the maly
then succored by the bounties of the apostolic hand, in this thy hour of tribulation, scorns
laseness of those who desert thee. Behold th chill'ren of faithful Erin-bebold her gratef fiermgs-bear her roic

When the proud and great atood of thee,
Noue dared thy rigbta to spard;
nd when now they falsely Ay thee;
Shall I too basely to tan ?
Shall I too basely tusn ?
1 Whater' the fires that try




## 5










 Fobe

## 

 ourre left open to us according to the constitutio
and trat course we will adopt．
Wro Whis notice the proceedings terminated．

Strber Presounca in Liargaice．－Mr．Guinnbsg，
who has beea preaching for tho last two Sundays in the Theatre Rroyal，Limerirck，having transferred bis
ministrations to the etreet of the Irishtown，was









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yiticacianar:
HONTREAT, FRIDAY, MAY 27
NEBS OF THE WEBK
We have very litle to report from Europe Peiding the Conference a suspension of arms
betixixt Germans and Danes, has been ogreed betwixt Germas this there bad been a smart engagement between a Danish and an Austrian
flotilla, in wheh the former won a complete rictory. The news was greet
Commons with loud cheers.
The Polish insurrection may now be locked upon as at an end. The Russians remain mas-
ters of the Gield, and except from God the Poles have no asssstance to expect. From Rome we have the gratifying intelligence that the So reign Pontiff's heallh is quite re-established.
The past week las led to no decisire results The past week das led to no decisire resals Grant laring failed in all his attempts to carry
Lee's position by a front attack, now meditates Lee's position by a front attack, now meditates
an altack upon the latter's right. Butler's ex pedition has come to naught, at all events it bas
done nollung out of which even Northern teledone nollung out of whith even Northern tele-
gram mauipulators can frame a report of a victory. Oa the «bole the adrantages bare beea
with the Confederates, who hold their ground, inwith the Confederates, who hold their ground, in
flict fearful losses unon the imraders of their native land, and mantain an altitude of defiance.
In the West the Federal arms bare met with a series of disasters. Gold at New Yort
ranged from 81 to 84 durng the week.
Governor Segmour of the State of New Yorts bas drected his Attorney General to lay
indictments against all persons engaged in the selzure of the World and the Journal of Commerce; which jouruals were by a bugh handed exercise of military desporism, and laws of the Soperelgn State of New York, suppressed for reasons which our readers will find
elsewhere. This action of Gorernor Segmour is cheering, not only because if persisted in, it promises to lead to a collision betwixt the State but because it mudicates !hat the remembrance ol
their anclent liberlies is not entirely lost-ereu their anclent liberlies is not entirely lost-eien
amongst the unbappy victims of Yankee tyranny.

Sectional.-This is a plirase much in vogue just now amongst journalists and a certain order
of polticians, and is applied by them as a term of reproach to those who differ from them upon the great poltical questions of the day, affecting
the relative positions and the future relations of Upper and Lower Canada. The representative from the Lower Province is said to be ism,", who by his language and his votes professes to have the iuterests of Lower Canada, her laws, who is unwilling to sacrifice the slightest of those interests, or to do aught tending to eflace or as if his alleglance were due to Lower Canala; and whose mann object is to transunit to his children unimpaired and in full rigor, that national hife which ile has inhierited from his fathershgion, in which the people of Lower Cinauda gard erery political problem that may piesent ing !t in a manner faporable to Lower Canadian interests, and Lower Canadian natonality-this is "secizonalesm;" and in a word, the reproach whilst cheerfully accepting the position of subjects of Queen Victoria, and unfeignedls desirous of upholdngg their existng connection
the Brti-h Empire, object to beng passed, and an the interests of Upper Canada, though the political crucible, so that they may be fused or Anglo-Saxon and Protestant fellow-subjects.
But should the Lower Canadiau be ashamed of beng "sectional;" is there aught 'in the re-
proach of " sectionalesm" of which be should be atrad? On the contrary, if in his bosom there Burn' a spark of patriotic fire, if bis sweet mother
tongue be dear to him, if the laws, the usages and above all if the religion of his foreathers be precious to him, he should make it his boast
and bis glory to be " sectronal;" and in erery act of bis life, public or private, he shoutd make it his aim to deserve the taunt of "sec-
thonalesm" which is hurled" at hum? Why should the French Canadian Catholic be ashamed of beipg "sectional", and ntensely "sec-
tional? $?$ " Why should he hesitate to a row that this iheart wis his own country, and not with that of strangers and aliens? that be cares a good deal for all that may in any maner affect
Lower Canada; anditiat-exceptin sofar as he is a Chistian, anil therefore boind to love all-men, bound to take an interest in the welfare and

## stability of al patt of that great and mang- tongued Empire orer which Victora rules - ke

 cares not a straim about the affars of Upper Canada or the Lower Prosinces? Is it ma to an talaian, to a Hungarian, that he cares more infintely more, for the well-beivg of his nativ land than he. does for the politeal greaness in Leie nation to which by horce of aras, or hemtrigues of tuplomacy ha may for the momen tappen to be attached? The Russan official o
Jacc-in $n$ Ofice no doubt condemns the "s section acisisn" of the Poles, who will not quielly yield to a process of Rusification, and refuse to identify But an impartial public does not endorse this reruct ; neither does it withold ts esteem and It sympathies from the brare Poles desperate fighting against great odts for the autonomy of
their native land, and the preserration of their disthactive national life - their laws, their lan guage, and their relggion. How then can that
be blanerororlhy in the Catholic French Cana be blaneworthy in lite Catholic French Cana-
dan, which is praisemorthy in the Catholi Certainly of all meu, Trishmen slould be the
sit to rerroach others with "sectionalism;") is their glory and their bonst that they are eerained Iristmen, and have not subsided in West Britons. All the .grcat and lonored Connell and bis fellow-laborers in the cause national and religrous liberty-were "sectional aut intensely "sectional." If then to thess refuse the eribute of our respect because se
tionalism" is a rice, we nust hoor such men Castlereagh, and the bireling tribe who for pendependence, and tie distinctire natuonal life Ireland. Surely then, Irish.men, so "sectional" emselves, will not esteem Frend C the less because the latter also are " sectional;
because the latter occupg as towards Protestan and Anglo-Sason TJpper Canada, precisely the same relative position which they themsel res occupy as Lowards Protestant and Anglo-Saxon
England! "Irelank for the Irisl" is a good England! "Ircland for the Irzsh" is a good
cry in the mouth of the Trishman ; "Lower Ca nada for Lower Canalicns" ia the mouths Lle French speaking and Catholic population
Lower Canada, is a cry equally justifiable qually bonorable to the learts and to the head of those who utter
We know not how it nay be with others ; but e bave no hestation in proclaiming ourselves
sectional", and intensely "sectional;" and we e so not in the interesis of nationality alon but of religion; ; not for the sake of Lower Cana-
da only, but for the sake of the Cburch in Upper da only, but for the sake of the Church in Uppee term" sectional" conreys no reproach, for well we inow the men by whom the phrase is used, and why they use it. We know that it is but the their dishoonest designs upon our ecclesiastical institutions, and thwart there mercenary projects, finds rent, or expresses itself. To the protest Clurch, the bumbliation of the Romishl hierar chy, and the trumph of Protestant Ascendency, the sectionaiusm" of the Lower Canadaus,
opposes iusuperable obstacles: to the needy place--beggar or political adenturer who cares try ar for Cor Curch, whose sole objiect io fife is
is iry or for Curch, whose sole object in in worlu, und formard his own sordid interests, "sectionalasm" in ilse manner lief that there are objects better worth fighting or than beef and pudding, than pork and beans. It interferes with his plans: it has naught in commou wilh his aspirations after office: and there Core the place-beggar or professional politician it as irreconciable with those larye and liberal iews in mhich be delights. He, to get into an office, and to hare the fingering of the publlic line of polcy: to ally limself to today with his bitterest opponents of jesterday, with men who but a few hours ago he was vituperating and
bolding up to the scorn of the communty, as "sectional" polltician, on the contrang, as distinguisted from the trading or orofessisoaal politit-
cian, takes his stand upon principle: and not to save the world from ruin, would he sacrifice waive, ore, one iota of that princuple. Of course betwixt such men llere caa be no communty of sentiment : of course Jack-in-
Office whose riems are large and liberal, who Offce whose pierss are large and liberal, who
canoot concelive bow men should be such lools as to prefer duty to adrancement tu public life, ani a pure conscience to a Goverament situation,
hates him who opposes him with all the bitterness hates him who opposes him with all the bitterness
of which bis oficial soul is capable, and seeks to of which. bis ofificial soul is capable, and seeks to sectional" and "sectionalism." Inlike man ner the Catholic who is faithtal to ho religion,
 ionalism"' in our Cuadian politus is, in short, the counterpart of what is often called "sectarneed: feel ashimed of the latter "epithe when applied to him by Protestats, or Kawitho Lics, so no Lower Canadian should fel annojed at having the term "sectional" applied to ham, reed in Upper Canada; or by the more treachrous and therefore more dangerous enemies who under the pretence of liberalism and of larg he hostile poli no are prepared Brown and his friends the Protestant Retorners of U. Canada. Let us be "sectional," always " sectional," cry be "Lover Canada for the Lower Cana-dians"-and let us in like manner leave our rn affairs as they please.
principis obsta
The great question of the day, in so far a Lower Canada and the Catholic Church in Brit-
sh North America, are concerned, came up for discussion in the Legislatire Assembly on the notion of Mr. G. Brown for a Comnittee to inquire into the causes of the unsatsfactory rela-
iions actually existing betwist Upper and Lower Canada, and to devise a remedy mutually ceptable to both sections of the Province. The main motion, after several amendmerts thereuuto bad been proposed and
majority of 59 to 48 .
What Mr. Brown can espect from his Comniltee, now that after a profuse expenditure o alik he has oblaned it, we are at a loss to consuppose, but it is impossible to suppose that froin any good will proceed-that it will make any plish the task assigned to it.
There is not a man, woman, or clild, who can the unsatisfactory relations actualls existing etween the two sections of the Prorince ; and it requires neither a conjuror nor a Parliamentary Committee to discorer them. The iniquitous and impolitic Legislative Union of two Provinces, aneu ba and language, and in religion-a measare which was not only a crime bat a blunder-is the
cause of all our political discor.tents; and antil The cause itself be removed, he must be
ffects shall disappear. Mr. Brown knows thi vell ; every member of his Committee knows it ad kuowng it, they will of course carefully ab
tain from declaring it, for it is one of those un leasant though palpable or self-evident truth which "politiclans"-(we use the word in
Yankee sense)-do not care to meddle with.
And if a Committee to inquire into the causes of the poltical discontent which obtans, and which threatens to clog up the wheels of the govcause those causes are known and patent to all men, equally useless is the appointment of such a
body for such an end as that which Mr. Brown retends to have in view. No modification of the Legislative Union can be conceired of even, and to Lower Canada. Any arrangement which should in any degree tend to allay the existing only augment the dissatisfaction of the Lower Province; for the reform which the one prooff as the greatest of evils. The task in impossible as if it were mposed upon it to ; a some means by which the pelting of frogs in the pond might be made as acceptable to the frog as to the boys, to the pelted as to the pelters.
Yet though we books on the nomination of the Committee as a humbug - though it can effect nohang, and although its proposers and supporters look upon the vote by whish it was affirmed as a great misfortune, and a great menace to the au Catholic of Lower Canada, and the integrity of ign of weakness on the part of the Lowe Canadian section of the Legislature; a symptom enemies will avail themselves to exact more, and fill more damaging concessions, from those who and to their Cliurch, would prefer dying to man in their last ditch to making ang the slightes but a small thang, but stull it is a concession, and this concession is a triumph to the enemies o Lower Canala and of the Church. The Globe claims it as a victory, and congratulates the
ountry, that is to say its friends, "on the great rogress which has been made, as indicated by the sentiments of members expressed in thls deate, and the large nunber of Lower Cauad on the question zealousty pressed on their atten (ion for so many years."-Globe, May 20. Thi
 they re right Lower Canada fiterests, the interests of the Catholic Church, have been be-
traped and imperilled by men whiom Lower traped and imperilled by men , whom Lower ed to Parliament as their representatives; and
Upper Canada will be encouraged to continue ts var against " the laws, the language, and the religion" of those who by their timidity and therr treachery liave approved themselves so ready to yield. If we are sach fools as to glve our
enemies an inch, they will not be long in taking enemies
an ell.
Herei
Herein les the great danger co Lower Canenemies are bold and enterprising because they believe us to be timid and compromising ; a Parliainent, and support in power, mea nolorious for their hostulity to Lower Canadian interests. If the Upper Canadians feliered that we were in earnest; if they were assured that sooner than bare the effect of giving to therr section of the mon Legislature, we would win in the cond at every risk, insist upon the re peal pur et sim. quickly sions, and desist from therr insolent aggressions. The Union is necessary, is at all erents lighly profiable, to thern ; though at best it is but an eril we are content still to endure, raiquitous though it was in its meception, and most ubjust as to wards oyr section of the Province; and therefore
the only system of tactics which carries with it the the only system of tactics which carries vith it the
faintest hopes of success ts that which we indicate, and which is expressed in the formula. Equality of Representation or Repeal of the Equalit
Union."
We
We publish below the diviston list on Mr .
Brown's motion, showing by whom it was sup-
ported, and by whom it was opposed; whom
we should look upon as our frieaus, and whom
we should treat as foes:-





Catholic and Photestant Missions. From the most unexpected quarters we recelve restimony as to the comparative efficacy of Ca tholicity and Protestantism in the conversion
and crisisation of the beathen. The followin we clip from a correspondent of the London
Iimes, Mr. M. J. Briges, who th describing Times, Mr. M. J. Briggs, who is lescribing
(April 28, 1864) the actual state of affairs New Zeoland, and speculating on the probable results of the eflorts now being made to educate,
ivilize, and Cbristianise the aboriginal races.Speaking of the Protestant missionaries, and of their labors in translating the Bible into the
natire tongue, this Protestant and therefore unexceptionable witness deposes as follows:-


Immediately after thrs confession of the waste or money by the Protestant Missions, our witsonaries and the Sisters who have accompanied them to New Zealand:-
"So far as I know, the acquisition of Engligh bas
scarcely been attemptad except by by Roman oatho
lic teacherr, who, being able to commant the sertices
 ingloo donan more than an
civilise young native girls.
New Zealand for twelve years, been resident in fore what the is writung about. His allusions to the "mongi el language" or gibberish into wiel Protestan: Missionaries, and the person Holy Scriplures will provoke a smile from those Holy Scriplures will poroke a smile from those seen or heard repeated the blasphemous nonsense Word of God. And yet the subject is 100 anful for laughter, for cothing has more tended o bring Caristianty inlo disrepute, or rather ranslations of the Bible which Protestant Mis nonaries circulate as the "Word of God in the ed peoples of the East, receive them with sur prise and merriment ; and though the bindings of
the books are by them eagerly sought after; as sfording excellent materials for the soles of their contemptuously scouted as univorthy of the ather tention of any mallugent or educated person.Amongst heathen of a lo wer class, the effects' of
these "mongrel" translations are more injurious, these "mongre"" translations are more injurious, still more prejudicial to the cause of relgion and morality; for trom them the readers form the most degrading notions of the Christian God, and deduce the most execrable system of ethics, Of translate the Bible is by far the bighly advanced in material civlisation a peop lar learning. It requires the most full and tamiliar acquaintance with all the idyomatic ex pressions, all the literature, all the thoughts, habits and feelings of these into whose tongue it is translated ; and in the case of savage nations such as the New Zealanders, no words are to be tound in the native vocabulary in which the language of the Bible can be rendered. these truths imply, the savage has of course no words to represent them. Our readers may therefore easily imagine what ridiculous or ra Bible, translated tato the " mongrel language in vented by the Missionaries;" and how pernicious must be the eflect of the and how pernicion wretched trash amongst the poor ignorant peopl amongst whom these Protestant Missionaries la bor- oot in rain medeed, in so far as they them selves, and the good things of this world are co cered.
Evangelical Lofactiz.-In a late issue Montreal Witness we find the tollowin ines of "original poetry" strongly suggestive of or contemporary's loyalty. They form part

## "I love the flag, becauge it fing Defiance in the face of kiongs"

Why then in the name of common sense does ot the writer betake himself to Yankee-land,
nu place himself under its flag? Why does be main here in Canda, claing the protection a monarchical form of government, which be theart, he bas no rigbt to the privileges of Thitish subject.
The reasons assigned in the Witness for the writer's lore of the Yankee flag, are of the true worthy of that party who in the last century raised bloody bands to hearen, and with impure lips invoked the speedy inauguration of their re-
volutionary millennium, by the strangling of the volutionary millennium, by the strangling of the last king with the bowels of the last priest. The political antipathies of the Witness are in strict
geeping with liss relggious antipathies and his batred of priests.
We are bappy to say, however, that his a
sion to kings is not participated in by all bis religoonists ; and that the latter love, netther the flag which the Witness loses, nor the principles the glat tag repres pictorious batule hem is the gallant Confederates. They love that llag because it is the standard of freedom and of State

> "They loyo that fag because it buris Defiace in the teeth of ccurls."
In so far as poetry is concerned, we contend that the above stanza is at least as good as any-
thing in the Witness, whilst in point of sentiment it is immeasurably superior.
Righteous Indignation Wasted.-In the early part of last week, the New York World published a document professing to be a Proclamation from Abe Lincoin, in which the lailure of the campaign against the Confederate States was admilted, a day of prayer and humiliation was appointed, and another call for 400,000 men If denounced by Mr. Seward, as a forgery,
 of course never heard of the "Mallory For
genios' he work, probably of Mr. Seward whether washark omeraise a avaled 'them selves in their diplomatic intercourse with Eng and; for of course; had he heard of, these " Mal lory Forgerigs," and of the good, ise which the Yansee Government, knowing them to be for geries, made of those documents, he would no
today stand so aghast as he does at the "de pravity" of the New York World. Perbaps he has in this, as - In so many other cases, two any given case is determinel. It is, accorduy to one of these codes, perfectly right and proper that Yankee Secretaries of State should on therr diplomatic intercourse with Great Br tain; it is perfectly allowable to staunch Yan see, Puritan, and Abolition journals to publis day by dey, lyirg accounts of victories ore truth for the benefit of their party in the State but for a journal, opposed to the wicked aggres against their Southern neighbors to pursue sumilar line of policy, to give circalation to columns, is an offence so "a hoax" in its heaven for vengeance, and so lar surpasses the ordinary lumits of
Has then the editor of the Witness never heard, never in his long and strangely clequere career met with cases of evangelical men, godly forth quite an odor of sanctity-who have done to the N. Y. World? Who to N. Work? Who bare.published lies hey bave been compelled publcly and ignomin ously to retract? Who bare accused gentle men of unblemished character of deliberate and
wholesale murder? and who - melancholy instances themselves of the "deprazity of huma nature"-have been forced to eat their ow ful to the N. Y. Woold good Master Witness, we pray you; remember that the walls of gour own house are, as it were, of glass, and that it Whecomes not you of all men to kitow stones. ssue of the WVitness, lies tenfold more in num ber, and a hundred fold more atrocious in malignity, than are to be found in all the political If our contemporary will but give hmself the pains to look over a feiv fyles of his own paper favor of buman depravitg; and be will have no need to search for examples of "orrginatism" N. Y. World, or in the conduct of the friends of he Soutbern Confederates.
From the explanations given by the $N$. and was guiltless of any intention to decerse. A document purportog to contain the telegra bic report of a message from the President of the Northern States was left at the offices of ail the World published it ; In perfect good fatti che that its genuineness was contested, it If informed its readers of the fact, and offered a rewaru for the discovery of the author of the
rack. The Government, lowerer escuse for suppressing an independent paper which too fauthfully exposes the wickedness an ene imbecint of hs policg, immediately too and withoul form of trial prohibited its publica ion. It is as if during the Sepog Mutiny in India, the Brtish Government had marched bouly of troops into the printing office of the Lon cated the types and press, and bad sént the edito the Tower for haring published in his column And the cream of the joke is that these act of miltary despotism, these violations of lav an ustice are loudly applauded by men who cal ions of freedom. With more than forty paron power of hypocrisy they criticise the mon archical Goveruments of Europe, whilst they chemselves are alternately the agents and the ictions of a despotism more brutal and more de rading han any with which the records of Ale who can tamely submit to sucli high handed scts, are evidently, unfit for liberty, unworthy of reedom; a melancholy instance, not so much orman depravity" as of the degrading tenden ies of democratic institutions.

It is a remarkable fact that M. Renac, author the Lafe of Jesus, was, before he became Sulpice at Paris, ; whilst his most forinidable and loquent opponent, the Rev. P. Gratry of the Oratory, was a stuulent of the Poly technic. the "Apostor Arotestung spirit as. Wis Lafe sam Jesus, and designed as a continuation of thät now olorious publication.

Laying of the Corner Stone of a New Church:-On Sunday last at 4.30 p.m. took lace, ine interesting ceremony of laying and
blessing the first stone of the new church about be erected by the Reverend Fathers Jesut f this city. His Lordship the Bishop of Monteal presided, and gave the benediction. The armon was preached by the Rererend M. Laatention by a large und devout audience

Ordinations.-On Saturday last, 2 1st instant the following Orders were coulerred by His ordship the Bishop of Montreal
Priestliood-Rer. J. Routhier and Rev. F.
Sariol of M.ontreal, and Rer. P. A. Ludden Albany.
Draconate-Rev. P. Bèrard of Montreal, Rev. U. J. Hussey, Rev. J. H. McGean, Rev.
G. A. Healy, Rev. P. W. Tandy of New York, and Rev. T. E. Barry, of Portland. Sub-Diaconate-Rev. J. Therren of Mont-
, Carrol of Burlington, Rev. T Dowling of Hamilton, Rer. F. X. Jeanotte St. Hyacinthe, Rev, K. A.
oronto, L. Geoffron of Montreal.
Minor Orders-P. Belanger, M. Laporte of
Montreal, J. Harrigan of Albany, H. L. Robinon, H. Smythe of Boston, J. J. Schmitz of
Hamilton, D. L. Laurie of Ottawa, A. Des oyers of St. Hpacınthe, F. M. Spiritt of To Thento
The
Consure :-
C. P. Beaubien, J. Borssonneau, L. A. Char C. P. Beaubien, J. Boissonneau, L. A. Char-
onneau, F. X. Karanagh, U. Poiras, D. Puo-
pel A. S. Kobillard of Montreal, J. E. Dufty, F. J. Lynch of Albany, T. L. M'Gınis, R. Patter-
son, R. J. Quislan of Boston, T. Barry of Chaham, N.B., W. J. ODonohoe of Halifax Laughlan of Sandwich, C.W., Owen Gallagher
of Pittsburgh, A. J. A. Arclambault, C.
Archambault, F. Audet, H. Balibazard, F Archambault, F. Audet, H. Balihazard,
Codere of St. Hfyacinthe, B. M.Keany, 'Neill of St. John's, N.B., F. Hayden, T
Morris, M. O'Relly of Toronto, J. Brogan Morris, M. O'Reilly of T.oronto, J. Brogan o
New York, E. M. A. de Parceveau of Burling
ton; J. Sirois of Quebec, and J. Clartien of St

Beautes of English Poor Laws. - In its European News we find in the Montreal Herald of the 21st inst., some facts as to the vorking of the Poor Laws in Eogland, which re cite as illustratire of the practical effects of
hat system, and of the consequences of exchanging the maxims of poltical economy for those of Caristian charity:-
" MIr. Farnall, so well known as the representative
ot the Poor Law Board in Lancashire during the





 Om hunger alone, there being no disease, but no
particle of fat on her body sad on a week pasises
ithout some case of death from hunger in London
 rutal and iusolent that the sterviag die quiet!y
alther than enter the 'house.'" Giant Ccnverted. - The Montrea Witness in a review of the British and Foreign Wible Society mentions a case of conversion wal world, and which has occurred to "a grant who was exhibitung hinself at a farr" On ac
count of his extra size we suppose that this will count of his extra size we suppose that this will tivo men of ordinary stature.
We read also in the same article au accoun how a circus rider has embraced the Gospel-and given up his wandering mode of life in conse-
quence of change of views caused by reading the Bible. Upon the latter's conrersion we are not disposed to lay much stress, for these circus riders ases" bund are generally what are called "hana spiritual pastors and masters-as witness the folmerican exchanges.
A circus rider, a profane person much given
o light talk and dide quips and qurks, was taken light talk and idle quips and quirks, was taken
seriousiy ull. A "man of God" called upon him in the hes of making an impression, and com-
ienced the process by propounding to the stak man the query "Do you koow who died to sare sinners. The nearly hieless circus inan starting
up indignant at what - he deemed the ill-timed
levity of his reverend vistor, exclained wThis is a deuced pretty tume to come asking a fellow con-
undrums." The " man of God" skedadded in disgust at the hardness of heart, and spiritual arkness of his penitent
Pooret Companon. - Montreal Fire Alarme eliegre giring short and
litle brow
tions how to act io case of fire.

Ligati Intelligence-Mr. C. F. Fras Brocknle, alle a severe and nation, was adinitted as member of the bar
Upper Canada, ducing the present, term, in T
ronto. Out of forty competiors, rond on the exanicer's llist, having made 2
conts-ithe maximum number being 300 .

Secondary Punghanest. - Now that the vise determination of the at an end through the ralasian Colonies, not to receire any longer the feloary" of the Old World upon their shore british slatesmen, and British philanthropists ard
sadly at their wits' ends to 'liscorer what to do with their cruminals. The plan of shutting them ip for long periods, and crammong them with
pictuals and tracts has been ried, and has sigaally lasses by any appliance is now admatted to be impossible; a and the London Trmes, in, an articie on Prison Discipline
and reviewing the Report of Jast year's Select
Commitee of the Committee of the House of Lor

## "It is in rain to give instri lowest class of criminals."

The same journal also reproduces the sub
joined extracts from the proceedogs of the Com miltee:


 twice?
"Answer.-No",
And he throws in another class-viz., the coinars Perbaps, in process of time, and as the stern stolid intelligence of our modern phe somewhat stold inteligence of our modern plulanthropists,
the latter will admit that in their mode of deal-
ing with criminals of a certain type; to whom "it is in rain to give any kind of instruction," and "upon whom the whole maclinery of mora
reformation is thrown away", our ancestors wer neither the fools nor the brutes which their chil dren generally esteem them to have been.-
Fear, and the dread of bodily pain may serve withold from crime eren those whom it is in van to teacly, upion whom " moral instruction bas no
effect whatever;" and these consuderations should induce us to pause, and consider whether iu our modern attempts to banish the gibbet and the
whippung-jost, we lare not rashly destroged, or much inppared the credit of, two most excellen institutions, and invaluable guardans of and of our properties.


| A Figderal Captan arrigtid in Toronto for Morder--Between five and six months ago a person of cood address nnd gentlemanly appearance came to this city from the Westerin States, und, after stopping at a hotel for a ferr days, took lodgings at a regpectable boaiding-Louse in the West End. He gave his name as Captain Maurice Connor, of the Federal ermy, and stated es a reason for his coming to this country that bis constitution bad been injured by gerrice in Tenncssee, and that be had been recommended to try the air of Canada. By his urbsne manner and gentleman'y deportment, he, soon made for himself many acquaintances of a highly respectable character, becoming so intimate with some as to be on visiting terms. He bad in bis poasession gn abundance of greenbacks,' and wus anything but abundance of greedinch, them, and was generally niggardly in spending considered by all who linew bira ns a 'jolly good If loots ranished, and be bacame a strong, benlthy, robust-looking man ; still he did not return to his regiment in the field. Many of his nequainannes con- sidered this rather singular, and questioned bim as to when he inteaded returaing, but to each he returned an erasire answer, rhich, togetirer with some peculiarities in his manner, led sone of then to suppose that he was eithor an impostor or a refugee from justice. Many of bis newls-mate friends in consequence dropped ott, though most of them remained intimate with bim until his departure. Ho appeared to wish to avolj all intercourse with persons from the States, especially army officerb, and seldom went into public places atter dark, thongh durng the day in-arm with a friend, and occasionaliy in the company of lddics. His correspondence was aleo very volumidous, and, as it afterwards turned out, or a very peculiar character. Matters went on this way for about fire months, when the captain nanounced to bis friends that be bad received orders to report himself at beadquarters as soon as possible, and that ho must leave Toronto at once. Accordingly, one day last week, he packed up his traps and left, being escorted to the Union gtation by a number of bis friends and admirers. He baide them a friendly good bye and departed in a train for the West-r regretted,' as the sayiog is: 'by all who had the plensure of knowing him.' The nex: We hear of the gailant been in that city two hours before he was in the hands of the police on a charge of muzder. It appears that his story regarding bis posilion in the Fein Tennessee last funl, he without the slightest proFocation, shot a brother oflicer trougg the heart, killing him instantly. He fas arreated, but succeeded in making bis escapo and made bis way to Canada; where he remained till he thonght, no doubt, the affair was almost forgotten, in the pycitement of greater and more bloody deeds. Not so, however, Cor so heinous was his crinae considered, that a rarest, and all the time be was in Toronto, there was ters le was constuntly receiving were decops to sttempt to lend him to the Sta:es ngnin. Thus it was that he was so soon arrested on his arrival there. his personal bravery he rose from the rails to the post of capthir, and but for the crime be commilted, te migh ere now uave filled a mach bigher position. cond escape, and when last heard from ta was about being reanoved to the sceue of his crinac. Those who ed, and grieved to bear bat ho was such a cbaracter, as bis appearance and manaers wers anything cold-blooded deed as he is charged with.- Toronto Globe. <br> Separate Scmoons. We understand that the Ubairman of the Board of Separate Schools has succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Rer. Bi- rector of the Ohristian Brothers in Montreal, to send seven Brothers to this city, to take charge of the Separate Schools, at the bepiniog of the ensuing rear If the necessary preliminary arrangements could be made sooner, the services of the Brothess might be obtnined at ar earlier date. As it is, we believe it will be dificult to have the necessary pre- parations made before the end of the jear.-Ollava Tribunc. <br> Sodden Dratu. - We regret to say that jesterday moraing Mr. Joln George Bowes, formerly Mayor and M.P.P. for Toronto, died suddenly from appoplesy. He bad been suffering from bronchitis, but Wag considered in no danger, and was out the day before. The fit took him in bed, and be expired before medical aid could be procured. <br> Mr. Dлотs's Dodezun.- Mr. Macdougall, in making explanations in the Houso with regard to bis mining epeculations, referred to the charge mpdo against Mr. Brown of having received a lot of land from the late Government. He declared he know nothiog of the transaction, but called upon Mr. Brown bimself, who was then in the Housa, to as to the allegations mado against him. Mr. Brown, bowerer, was silent. Neither be nor his pa, per will pas a word about a cbargo oo serious in its nnture. The public hare n rightito demnnd an na- swer. Shall we bave it, Mr. Brown? EL? |
| :---: |



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cure.
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you think aq


| Propietor of the Courier de St. Hyucinthe. <br> CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL KNOWN OITIZEN OF OORNWALL. <br> Cornmall, O.W., Dec. 29, 1859. <br> Mesrra. S. W. Fowle \& Co., Boston-GentlemenHaving exparienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wiatar's Balsam of Wild Charry, in my own peason and ${ }^{4}$ ith other members of my family, in caive o severe cougbs and colds, unhesitatingiy give jou my testimony, believing'it to be the remedy "par exceilence' for a:l diseases of the throst and chest, and would sincerely rocommend it as such.-Yours, \&c., JOS. TANNER. <br> FROM A HIGRIT RESPECTED MEROHANT AT PRESCOTT, O.W. <br> I with plessure asgert that-Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wila Cherry, is, in my belief, the beet remedy belore the public lor cougha a palmopary, complainta <br> Haring tested the article with myself and fapily, in cages of severe cough and colds, for yearg, with <br>  <br> ALFRED HOOKRR. <br> Noto genaine anless aigned IT BUTTS on the wrapper. <br> SETE W. FOWLE \& OOS Bogton <br> Dec: 24, 1863. <br> Proprictors, |
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