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No. 44.

ROSE LEBLANC;

THE TRIUMPH OF SINCERITY.

race!

'This steeple chase,' suggested M. Firmin, whose master was a member of the jockey club.

you?' whispered Jules to Rose, who blushed and

turned away. Then addressing herself to the

others, she said, 'Well, I suppose you do not

mean to accept my offer. It does not signify;

but remember that I do not dance again with any

of you, except with Jules, perhaps.'

Firmin calls it,' cried the watchmaker.

'I dare say not,' again whispered Jules.

' No, not the conqueror, or he will forfeit his

claim to the first contredance. My mind is

but I suppose, like other tyrants, you must be

Well, do not keep us waiting too long,' good-

Rose gave him one of her bright smiles, clap-

ped her hands, and in an instant all the young

men were running along the road or across the

meadows in the direction of Jurancon. She

watched them for an instant, and then turning to-

wards Jules, who had not stirred from the spot,

And do you not intend to compete for the prize,

He put on a stubborn look. 'If I was to win

Because, as I said before, M. Andre might

Rose blushed deeply, and tears came into her

'Oh, for heaven's sake, Mdlle. Rose, don't

Well, but it will be a real annoyance and

'And why so, Mdlle. Rose? I am sure if I

were you I should be quite proud of such a sweet-

heart. M. Andre is so handsome and agree-

able: I declare he looks quite like a real gentle-

'And so he should, Jules. For all that they

are so poor now, his grandfather was a nobleman.

Between you and me, I always sancy that is

the reason that my people at home cannot bear

'Oh, then, your friends don't like him. The

'Hush, Jules, you don't know what you are

'I beg your pardon, Mdlie. Rose; I always

short cut across the meadows that wil give me a

path on the opposite side of the bridge from that

some time alongside the river, or Gave de Pau.

cias in full bloom and covered with white roses.

'Ah! here you are at last, my sweet Rose,

please, M. Andre; you know that I do not like

When Rose was left alone, she turned down a

more shame for them, I say, I'd bet anything it

ous as a Turk! every body knows that.'

ask you, and then you would throw me over.

humoredly added M. Charles.

you would not dance with me.'

made up, and it is of no use arguing with me.'

nail on the head just now."

shall give the signal.'

to meet me.'

Jules?'

world.

'Why not?'

dre's making up to me.'

talking about.'

good chance.'

And that is even if M. Andre should ask

CHAPTER L.

'Oh, dear me! how tiresome men are!' This was Rose Leblanc's exclamation as, on a fine evening in summer, she stood upon the bridge at the entrance of the town of Pau, surrounded by a number of young men, chiefly laborers or artisans, who generally contrived to be stationed there at the hour when she passed on her way from the market-place of the city to the pretty village of Jurancon, where she lived. Rose was considered the prettiest girl of the town and of its environs: and this was saying a great deal, for the old capital of Bearn, the birth-place of Henry the Fourth, is not deficient in women whose beauty might vie with that of their Spanish neighbors. Her personal attractions, the untutored grace and charm of her manners, the vivacity of her rustic wit, drew a variety of customers to her stall on the Place du Marche. Her bon mots were as much in repute as her peaches, and her smiles as much sought after as her nosegays. But on this particular evening in June, 18-, neither Fean Renaud, the miller's son, nor M. Charles, the watchmaker, of the Place Henri

succeeded in drawing into conversation the little fruit-seller, generally the life and soul of these evening reunions, but who on this occasion maintained an obstinate silence, and persisted in frowning down all their efforts to ealiven ber .-Jules Bertrand, the youngest of the party, lost patience at last, and exclaimed, 'What a bore it is when people won't be pleasant. It is a

Quatre, nor Jules, the nephew of Madame Ber-

trand, the miliner of the Grande Rue, nor M.

Firmen, the valet of the Comte de Millesorte,

I call it quarrelling with one's bread and butter.' 'Mademoiselle is out of spirits,' sighed M-Firmin, with a sentimental air. (His neighbor, Madame Victoire, pronounced him to be a person of great sensibility; he had shown so much feeling, she said, when her canary bird died.

downright shame to spoil sport in that way ;-

Then it must be on account of your flirtation with a lady who shall be nameless,' cried Jules. who delighted in tormenting the most faithful and most ill-used of Rose's admirers; 'you are such a gay deceiver, M. Firmin.'

'Hold your tongue, child,' said Ecose, strug gling at the same time not to smile.

There now?' exclaimed Jules triumphantly. 'I have done what none of you could accomplish; I have made her speak, and all but laugh.

Well, then, M. Jules, if you possess the art of obtaining answers from ladies, will you please to ask Mdlle. Rose with whom she intends to open the ball at the Three Elms on Thursday next?' said Jean Renaud.

'I claim the first contredanse,' cried M. Charles. ' It is a long-standing engagement.' 'And I the second,' modestly put in M. Fir-

' And I the last,' Jules called out; 'it is always

the merriest. ' Mademoiselle does not dance with children.

sententiously observed M. Giraud, the son of the postmaster at Jurancon.

When I saved your kitten, Mdlle. Rose. from the ruthless hands of a parcel of school-boys, you promised to open the ball with me on Thursday next.'

'She shall do no such thing,' indignantly exclaimed M. Charles; 'did not you hear me say that Mademoiselle was engaged to me?

It was at that moment that Rose, quite worn out with the contest between her admirers, gave veat to that unflattering soliloquy with which our story opens-

Dear me! how very tiresome men are! Please to let me pass, gentlemen.'

'But, Mdlle. Rose,....' 'But, really, Mdlle. Rose.... 'But, indeed, Mdlle. Rose....' But, upon my word, Mdlle. Rose,' was reiterat-

ed on all sides. · Can there be anything more ridiculous, I want to know, than to come here evening after The setting sun was shining on the snowy sumriver flow, I suppose; stopping the way, making rippling the surface of the stream and waving to people lose their time?' and so saying she stamp- and fro the branches of the alders and poplars or accompanying her, she was forced to have reamongst you who shall arrive first at the Croix tree with a book in his hand, but at the sound de la Mission, at Jurancon. I am going to clap of Rose's light footstep he sprang forward to my hands; the third time I do you are all to meet her. start. One, two, three, and be off. What! does nobody mean to try for it? O very well, my dear little Pomona.' gentlemen, please yourselves by all means; but 'None of those strange names for me, if you gentlemen, please yourselves by all means; but you may wait long enough before I dance with any of you at the next ball, or indeed ever again. There are plenty of partners to be had in and near Pau. No need to go a-begging for them.'

"Indeed! and how did you find out that Po-Well, but stop a minute, can't you ?' cried did not know you were so learned.' M. Charles. 'We must agree on the condi-

M. Firmin told me so.' and the second of the second o

to be called after heathen goddesses.'

'So you still continue to gossip with foottions. It is a bargain, then, that you open the ball with the winner of this new sort of men.'

Why not, M. Andre? I talk to every body who talks to me.' 'I am afraid so,' answered the young man somewhat drily.

Do not quarrel with me to-night, M. Andre; I am unhappy enough as it is.'

Well, I suppose there is nothing to put me in spirits, Rose; for if I draw a bad number tomorrow I must go away, I must leave you for beeven knows how long-you, my betrothed, you whom I love more than I can express.'

'Ah, my little queen of peaches,' said Jules to himself, 'you are trying to make friends with 'If we had only money enough to pay for a substitute, as my uncle is going to do for Henri, Jules Bertrand; that is a proof that I hit the right supposing the worst comes to the worst, and he draws a bad number. What a lucky fellow 'Come, then, let us have this steeple-chase, as Henri is! ' Ay, ay, 1 am all for the race, said another.

'My mother and my brother are just as poor as myself. There is scarcely a peasant in the 'Stand in order!' cried a third; Mademoiselle neighborhood that is not better off than the De · Stop a moment,' said Rose, 'I have some- Vidals; and yet our ancestors, they say, were thing more to say. You must all promise to wait amongst the noblest and wealthiest seigneurs of for me at Jurancon; no one is to come back this province.

'I know they were, M. Andre; and, though it is a weakness perhaps, I believe it is just because 'Not the conqueror ?' exclaimed all the young you are of a high family, and at the same time you I quite tremble to think of it. He might so poor, that I have a regard for you, and that I am determined to be your wife.'

'Well, I do not see any advantage in being born a gentleman if one is the same time as poor We all know that very well,' cried the as a rat, and obliged to live in the same manner watchmaker. 'You are a regular little tyrant; as the village laborer.'

'Oh, well I like to feel that you are a gentleman. It is not the clothes a man wears, or the kind of food be eats, that makes the difference. When we are married, it will be my business to work for you, to wait upon you, to keep things straight in the house while you read and write and study in those great books which M. le Cure lends you. You will sit on the bench near the door looking at the sky, at the hills, at the stars, and at your little wife, too, now and she gently pushed him by the shoulders, and said, then.

'Oh, very, very often indeed, Rose, at my dear little wife?

' Not too often though, for she will have to be very busy about the house; there will be the kitchen to attend to, you know, and the washhouse, and the chickens, and the pigs, and the garden.'

' Ab, my darling, you are going on like Lafontaine's milkmaid.

'What milkmail do you mean? I never you go and cry. I only said that to tase you heard of her before. Does she live at Pau or into the fields and meadows. Well, about four Jurancon? I have never heard of the village of a little: I would not vex or annoy you for the

'No, no; the milkmaid I mean is the creation vexation to me if people should talk of M. Anof a great writer's brain, the heroine of one of the prettiest fables that ever was written.'

'Oh, as to fables, I do not care for them at all. Llike a song twenty times better. Then is it really at twelve o'clock to-morrow that the wife. But you must let me amuse myself for dreadful balloting for the conscription takes some time first, and dance as much as I like beplace ?

'Alas! it is so.'

'At the Prefecture?' come to market as usual?'

Of course I shall. The fruit cannot be left to take care of itself. I should be bored to village balls. I liked to dance, to laugh, to death, too, if I stayed all day at home. I had is all M. Henri's doing. He has always had a much rather hear the worst at once. If you civil to me. Then a great change came over spite against him, I know. Pretty manners he draw a good number, M. Andre, mind you make Henri, who had always been so kind to me up to has, to be sure! why, he looks for all the world some sign as you come out that will make me that time. He was always scolding, finding like a country bumpkin. And then he is as jeal- know at once what has happened.'

'Suppose I have been fortunate, I will lay my hand on my heart; and in the contrary case---

'Well, you had better then make the sign of know what I say, though I don't always say what the cross, there is always a little bit of comfort I know. Good night, Mdlle. Rose; now I shall in that. But I forgot they are all waiting for endeavor to overtake the racers. I know a me at Jurancon.'

'Who are waiting?'

'The young men you know that meet on the bridge every evening. I was obliged to play them a little trick in order to get rid of them .which the young men had taken, and walked for They have been running a race, and I am to open the next ball with the winner.'

'You are always flirting, Rose; always evening just like a set of gabies, to watch the mits of the Pyrenees, and the evening breeze langhing, talking, dancing with those vulgar peo-

' As to laughing, talking and dancing, where ed her little foot, and tossed her pretty head.— that lined its banks. After a few minutes' walk is the harm? And as to flirting . . . but But as the young men seemed bent on detaining she reached a cottage overshadowed with aca- you are very unjust, very unkind, M. Andre.— Those rulgar people, as you call them, are my course to another expedient. 'Well, now, I'll the perfume of which scented the air to some friends; and they are much kinder to me than tell you what, I shall open the ball with the one distance. A young man was leaning against a you are.' And Rose wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron.

'Forgive me, dearest, forgive me,' said Andre in a pleading voice. 'I do believe you care for me.

'I should think you did, indeed,' Rose indignantly exclaimed; but softening again, she said, 'And your mother, M. Andre; she must be very unhappy, poor woman; and M. Baptiste, who is. so fond of you, and his pretty little girl who folmona was not a good Christian, my darling? I lows you about like your shadow. Well, we break an oak stick in his hand as if it had been must make the best of a bad affair, I suppose, a willow cane. He was as pale, as pale and not torment ourselves beforehand.

ly speak to your uncle, and ask him to consent to brought to reason.' our marriage.

you are courting me.'

' Well, it is high time he should know someof church, or on the promenade, or in the mar- can match by courage and skill mere physical ket-place. And then I am never to ask you to dance at the balls. Why if you had not been such a little coward, who knows but we should engaged lovers.'

Well, I can only repeat what I have always said, M. Andre. It would not have done us any Vidals; and yet our ancestors, they say, were good to have set people talking. My uncle would have forbidden me to speak to you, and I should not have had an instant's peace at home. You have no idea how savage Henri Lacaze is ubout the people who make up to me. I assure take it into his head to quarrel with you.'

' Well, it must come to that at last, I suppose, and it is childish to go on in this manner.' 'If Henri hears of it, he will be in such a pas-

sion. We shall not be allowed to marry, and in the meantime I shall be scolded from morning to night by my uncle, my Auat Babet, and the bank, under the acaca-trees, and fell into a Henri.'

'And what right, I should like to know, has M. Lacaze to interfere in the matter?'

'He will not listen to reason. It is of no use. It is just like talking to a wall. It is now more than two years since I told him that I would never be his wife. He will not give it up. He keeps harping upon my having promised to marry him. It is so absurd. As if a promise made by a child could bind a woman.

'Then you did once promise?'

Well, M. Andre, I will tell you just how it happened. We were brought up together .-Henri is the son, as you know, of my uncle's deceased wife, and he was always as fond of him as if he was his own child, and to me he was as a brother. When we were children he used to call me his little wife, and I called nim my husband. He carried me in his arms long before I years ago, he said to me one day, 'Rose, in two years time I shall marry you.' 'Shall you, indeed?' I answered, quite surprised. 'My father agrees to it, and so does Aunt Babet; I suppose you have no objection, Rosy?' 'Well, I have no particular objection,' I said; 'and if you all three wish it, I don't mind being your fore I marry.' 'Then it is a promise,' he said, and he kissed me on both cheeks. I did not think much of this at first, and when they talked 'Yes, in the Salle du Conseil. Shall jou about it, it gave me neither pain nor pleasure .-At that time I began going to the market with Aunt Babet, and the following summer to the amuse myself, and the young men were all very fault, and tormenting me about everything. got very angry sometimes. I would not listen when he tried to make it up; and in order to provoke him I used to say that I would never marry him. This always put him into a passion. He used to raise his hand as if to strike me, but he never did though; and I went on plaguing him in this way to pay him off for his scoldings. On my seventeenth birthday he said we must marry. 'Thank you for nothing,' I answered, 'I do not intend to marry at present; and when I do it will not be a cross tyrannical man like you. I choose to amuse myself with my friends and acquanitances, to go to the balls, and chat with my partners without being scolded and interfered with.' I kept firm to this, and desired him not to think any more of me, but to look out for another wife. He looked at me so strangely when I said this that I telt quite frightened .--Very well,' he growled out at last, 'I can't last.' help it it you choose to make a fool of yourself. I'll be patient and wait; but for God's sake don't go and lose your heart to any of these youngsters; for, mind you, I'll kill the man who thinks to marry you.' Well, M. Andre, we are always in the same state. He says that he is waiting; that he lets me have my own way for a time till I am grown reasonable. He is cross sometimes, but not really unkind; only if even in loke I say anything about marrying somebody else, his manner quite frightens me. His eyes flash like lightening, and I have seen him once cle likes to see you smart.

'Il I draw a good number, I shall immediate- | must be an end of all this. M. Henri must be

'Oh, but he is so fierce, so violent, and you, Oh, no indeed, M. Andre, you must do no M. Andre, you are so gentle.' A crimson flush such thing; my uncle will not hear of it, I am overspread the young man's face, and he said in sure; and Henri, dear me, he has no idea that a voice which faltered with passion, 'Do you suspect me of timidity, Rose? Do you think that I dread the coarse violence of an ill bred thing about it then. Why have you always fellow who awes you by his brutality, but who, made such a mystery of it, I am sure I cannot should be dare to insult me, will find to his cost tell; forbidding me to speak to you coming out that a man with noble blood in his veins

force.' 'Don't be augry, M. Andre; pray, pray compose yourself. All will go well if you are not be by this time married and safe from this horrid too precipitate. But, I declare, if that is not conscription; whereas now I may be in for it the angelus ringing. What will those youths for seven years - a pretty look out for a pair of say, and my uncle and Henri? Some of them

will be coming back to look for me.'
'Always Henri!' cried Andre impatiently, for the name of young Lacaze had become intolerable to bim. ' Forgive me, dear Rose, forgive me. Do not look so anxious, dearest; I will accompany you part of the way.'

'Not further than the bridge, M. Andre.' 'Ah? those lears of yours again, they vex and

oftend me. 'Oh, dear me, how very tiresome men are!' Rose sighed out for the second time that day, but in a more gentle ane melancholy tone than before. She smiled a little monintully as Andre took her hand and kissed it, and then walked away towards Jurancon, while he sat down on long reverie.

CAAPTER II.

The house which M. Dumont, Rose Leblanc's uncle, owned in the pretty village of Jurancon was one of those old-fashioned buildings which are often seen in the southern part of France .--Half farm and half cottage, it covered a large extent of ground; but a portion of the walls was falling into decay, and the rooms which were inhabited by the family were fewer in number than those devoted to extraneous purposes connected with the owner's business as a market gardenec and small farmer. At the back of the house there was a garden full of aromatic plants and China roses in full bloom. A variety of fruit trees were nailed against walls fringed with the blue flowers of the iris, and the dark blue larkspurs. Beyond this enclosure a grove of Spanish chestnuts, and on the other side a rich luxcould walk; and, later, he used to take me out uriant meadow, watered by a little stream, and studded with alders and weeping willews, fringed the banks of the Gave de Pau, and commanded a lovely view of the valley beyond it, and of the glorious range of Pryrenean mountains, purple as the Apennines, and snow-capped as the Alps.

The daylight was beginning to wane when Rose entered the village of Jurancon, with a heightened color and a burried step, which betokened some degree of uneasiness of mind. The young men, who had been waiting at the Croix de la Mission for nearly an hour, hastened to meet her. Jean Renaud had won the race, and came forward to proclaim his victory. She complimented him gaily, and after little talking and laughing took leave of the 'bande joyeuse.' M. Dumont and his sister Babet had also been for some time impatiently looking out for Rose. He was seated at the kitchen table, opposite the chimney, with a large leathern pouch before him. standing ready to engulph the proceeds of the little bag in which his niece deposited every day the money she brought back from market. 'You are late, little one,' he called out as she came in. · You play truant, I suspect, and stop to chatter with every idle body that comes in your way. I never knew such a girl for talking. Little Jules Bertrand is nothing to you, althoug the boy has a tongue that would set twenty mills going. Let us hear what you have done in the way of business to-day. What did the peaches sell for?

Ten francs; and here are six for the peaches and apricots. Are you satisfied?

'Pretty well, little girl.'

Then I am sure you will give me five francs. I want a new apron, and a lace fringe to it.'

' Mercy on us! she does not mince matters.' exclaimed Babet. 'Fringed with lace indeed. I should like to know if ever I wore aprons fringed with lace. What shall we come to at

Old Dumont pretended to frown, and tapped Rose's fingers, which were fumbling in the bag for a five-fanc piece.

You are an extravagant little minx; if this goes on I shall end my days at the Little Sisters of the Poor. You will rum me, child.' Rose kissed his forehead, and dropped back into the piece of money she had laid hold of. . What are you doing, you silly puss, can't you understand a joke, child. Take your five francs, my girl, and make the most of them. Your old un-

Her old uncle would do much better not to encourage his niece in such vanities, a exclaimed But,' exclaimed Andre impatiently, there Babet: The child is conceited enough already

Spilita

में भीड़ कोर्स भीज की बेमलेंट कर रेक्ट्र कर केर्यु होती कि

and the money she spends on artificial flowers. lace, and trumpery of all sorts.?

Come, come, sister Babet, don't be bard upon

is not a bad girl after all. The niece threw her arms round her aunt's and whispering, 'There it is, nice and hot, make great inducement to a woman to marry you!

they hear that I am resolved to marry M. Andre P

This was said to herself, and the thought threw her into a brown study.

What are you doing, little one, asked M. Dumont, with your fork up in the air and your

not eat your supper.' 'Has Henri nad his supper?'

No, indeed; he is not come in. Young peothink what keeps him. But here he is, I be-

The door opened, and a tall, strongly built He left the house without speaking. young man, square-shouldered, with a bushy head of hair, and a somewhat awkward figure, entered the house. He put down his hat and looked upon the garden. The calm beauty of nocently borrowed some years ago a charge from an stick on the bench near the door, and came up the night, the distant murmur of the river, the Anglican Brother, and to have delivered that charge to the table where Rose was sitting.

soup warmed in a miante.5

Thank you, aunt; I am in no hurry,' he anrough imperious manner:

What the devil is the meaning of this steeple

talking of just now ?" Jean Renaud won it,' she answered in a playful but defiant tone of voice. 'I wished him loy of her dress, and fell at the feet of the young

just now. 'And may I ask what the prize has been.' 'The honor of opening the next ball with,

'Oh, indeed? and that is yourself, I suppose?

· How wonderfully acute at guessing you are my dear cousin.

Let me tell you that I do not fancy at all this sort of thing."

· I am not surprised at it; you are not nimble enough; running and dancing were never in your

'Jean Renaud will have been at his pains for nothing. You will not dance with him body else this week.

'I beg your pardon. I shall dance with him and with as many others besides as I like.' Not when I forbid it. I don't advise you to

try my patience too far. Rose hummed the air of a contredanse: and

as she span, beat time with her feet.'

'You shall not go to the ball this week.' · Do you think so ?'

'I positively torbid you to go.' And in the name of patience what right have you to forbid it? a tyrant's right, I suppose, exclaimed Rose, who was getting very angry, for she knew very well that Henri could always dam fellow-student friend look so well, and evidently obtain M. Dumont's sanction to the enforcement in the enjoyment of excellent health and full of spiof what she called his caprices, and then she was obliged to submit. 'If I was you, Henri, I Ropefully and affectionately did be talk over our should be asbamed of playing the tyrent. The chance of disenthralment from the alien yoke. How young men will all laugh at you famously when 1 tell them that you will not permit me to dance. Even Jules Bertrand says it is ridiculous to be labours have endeared him to his American fock, so lealous.'

table with a violence that made the candlesticks quiver. There was a long silence, during which are sound was heard but the sporing of his doc quiver. There was a long silence, during which no sound was heard but the snoring of his dog, who was lying before the fire, and Babet's and Professors of St. Jarlath's College and the Clergy footsteps, as she moved about in the adjoining of the Presbytery .- Connaught Patriot.

The fact is,' said Henri, trying to command his voice and appear indifferent, that I wish you to leave off selling the fruit. That stall of yours is the rendezvous of all the idlers in the neighborhood, and you make no end of objection- official courtesy which the Canons enacted by the able acquaintances there. I can't stand it any longer. Aunt Babet used to attend to the stall.

and she can do so again. Oh, what a capital idea!' exclaimed Rose with a little scornful laugh. 'That will indeed draw custom to the shop. My poor dear uncle fashion in which you introduced yourself as Chair must in that case send some wonderful fruit to

market, or his business will scarcely thrive. Then it is by dint of flirting and coquetting ported to have used on that occasion the valgar idioms of rabid fanatics and the scurilous phraseothat you manage to sell the fruit to such advantage. The devil take the money and the customers !

And the stall-keeper too? asked Rose with

a provoking smile.

You ought to be aware, Rose, that your proper place is at home minding the house, and looking after the cows, the poultry, all the things that a good housewife ought to care for. There self with the soup system will have acquired for your is an end to trifling and nonsense; people must

all this, and the time is come to tell him about Andre.

In a month we are to be married. Oh, no, indeed !' exclaimed Rose, looking rightened.

have fricassees, and poached eggs, and what do with myself; but mark me, Rose, if you were offered to pay half the expenses of two or more imto fall in love with one of those youngsters whom partial and honourable commissioners of inquiry. Well as to that, young people must eat .- | you flirt with, if one of them dared to pro-The child has not left off growing yet; and she pose to marry you, my betrothed wife, I'd kill bim.

'Oh, that is the way you take to make youryour humble servant, my cousin. It is enough for ever.

'Did you say I ill-used you, Rose?' Certainly you ill-use me; you scold me, you treat me like a child, you forbid me to go to the ball. Because I amuse myself in town, you eyes fixed on the window, as if you were count- threaten to keep me here to work in the kitchen you, or if I do not love....'

ple have queer fashions now-a-days. I cannot something in its expression made made her stop tals. They can be known by names and sarnames. It may be taken for granted that they, whilst in the dog. A deadly paleness had come over his face. Resh, occapy like the other mortals some place or abode on this clod of earth.

When Rose found herself alone in her little bed-room, she opened the latticed window which lebrated bishop of Tuam, who was said to have inperfume of the flowers, and the serene aspect of Wait a bit.' said Babet, 'I will get your the cloudless sky, soothed her agitation. The at your meeting the other day that four new districts loveliness of nature has often a powerful effect were added to the jurisdiction of his beloved uncle. even on those who do not analyze their own imswered; and sat down, as far as possible from pressions. It may even be more real from the quainted. I must bere remark that I am astonished Rose, with his elbows on the table, and his head | very fact that imagination has no share in proleaning on his hands. M. Dumont spoke to him ducing it. The little peasent girl whose heart tricts. In Silerna about 300; in Moyrus, 150; in two or three times; but, getting nothing but had been stirred by various emotions during the Derrygozia, 258; and in Ballyconree, 150; such monosyllable answers, he soon lay back in his whole of the day, now experienced the influence arm chair and fell asleep. When both the of that silent balmy evening hour. She sat young people had finished eating, Rose offered down on her bed with her head leaning on her to wash up the plates; but Babet desired her to hand, and revolved in her mind the events of the sit still, and removed them herself to the back day. The sound of a deep sigh caught her ear, kitchen. She then took her spinning-wheel, and and looking out of the window, she saw between of Oliffich, and by his first wife Mrs. Fanny and Lord diligently plied the spindle. Henri walked up the boughs of the acadia-trees, a man sitting on and down the room without speaking, now and the bench near the entrance door. It is Henri, then stopping short for an instant, and then be- she said to herself. 'Yes, it is certainly Henri. ginning again to pace backwards and forwards. There is his dog lying at his feet. What a deep At last, standing opposite to her, he said in a sigh that was! What is he thinking of?' Gently she put aside the branches of the jessamine which embowered the window, and stretched her and says that, in that district of Silerna there are chase, which all the tom-fools in the place were head forward to make sure that it was indeed her cousin who was sitting there. A rose which she had gathered in Andre's garden slipped out man. He laid hold of it and looked up. The window above was hastily closed, but Rose, with her face against the panes, watched the fate of if not the prettiest, the merriest girl of Juran- the flower. Henri had crushed it in his hands and thrown it on the ground. His dog went up to smell at it, but with his foot be thrust him aside. A moment afterwards he picked up the brussed and withered rose, and his footsteps were now heard up the wooden stairs leading to his room.

What strange creatures men are ? Rose eraculated as she laid her head on the pillow .--The refrain of one of Jasmin's prettiest songs came into her mind at that moment, and she fell asleep murmuring in the patois of her native land the words of advice which the poet of Agen adbresses to the loveliest rose of the gard

> 'To shield thee from the stormy wind, Beheve me, Rose, a guardian find.

(To be Continued.)

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE VERY REV. JOHN MACDONAGE, V.G., PERTE, CA-NADA WEST .- We were honoured on Thursday last with a passing visit by our esteemed and Very Rev. friend, the Rev. John Macdonagh, the learned and zealous Pastor and the devoted patriot of Pertb, Canada West, British America. We were, indeed, re-joiced to see our dear and devoted friend and quonrits. Lapse of time and so large a span of land and water have not cooled his ardent love of native land. lovingly did he speak of our dear native island?-He farcied himself, we fancied him, young as ever .-We feel as we have learned, that Father Macdonagh's who, on his departure from amongst them, in order Henri turned pale with anger, and struck the to visit his dear old land as well as Eternal Rome, Tusm he was hospitably entertained by the President

> THE CONNEMARA SOUPERS. To the Right Reverend Dr. Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin.

> Clifden, Connemara, April 22ad, 1865 first female head of your Church prescribe. I have two reasons for doing so: first-I do not wish to cast any impediment in the way of the searching inquiry to which I challenge you and your associates into the working of your proselytising system in fashion in which you introduced yourself as Chairman of the April Meeting held the other day by the Church Endowment Society in Dablin. You are relogy of ignorant itinerant ranters, \* Errors of Romanism, Romish darkness, Romish idolatry,' and such like. Protestant Parnassian flowers may be pronounced radient gems of oratory by the meeting which you were addressing, and by the Whig Government which imported you to conciliate Catholic Ireland? A time may soon come when we will see what amount of support from the Catholics of Ireland your opening speech and your identifying your-Whig patrons.

You alone state that last year you were so coy and bashfulthat you did not see your way—in fact you were purblind by dint of diffidence; and therefore that you declined to take the chair at last year's meeting: What new light broke in on you since? proval of Her Majusty, determined to erect a perma-—Did you satisfy yourself of the truth of the state- next building in Dublin, where science, art, mueic

ly tell you that a more shameless swindle than the same roof, and to inaugurate it with a second Inter. not make any Protestant in the Empire liable to the girl. Children will be children.'

But you spoil her so, brother.'

I like that, indeed It is I, perhaps, that's always providing dainties for the girl's supper.

Nothing is good enough for her. Mille, must have frioassees, and poached eggs, and what do with myself; but mark me, Rose, if you were are consequently the arrange of the girl's and poached eggs, and what do with myself; but mark me, Rose, if you were are cliher palpable lies or exaggerated state ments coined by interested persons to draw money interested persons to draw money from auti-Catholic gallibility. During the last 12 the ceremony with equal grace or propriety. The years the Olergy and people of Connectant have related to appreciate the merit of the conception we must ments and counter statements of both parties: we have frioassees, and poached eggs, and what But the sonpers, like the perpetrators of dark deeds, shunned the light. Again we throw down the gauntlet to you and to your associates. Will you take it

It appears the canny patrons of the sorp system neck, who was placing her supper on the table, self agreeable, is it? It certainly holds out a hope to procure new vigour for the fraudulent scheme by enlisting new allies, you and Mr. Benjamin Guinness are pressed into the ignoble course of propagating the Protes tant religion through the medium of Oh, dear me, how vexed they will be when to be bullied and ill used in this way for the yellow meal and greasy soup. It was hardly to be present without binding oneself to be your slave expected that Mr. Guinness would make so frivolous a summersualt from the beer-vat into the seething souper-boiler. Perhaps he intends to substitute his foaming brown stout for yellow stirabout-the former being more consonant than the latter with the effert vescing spirit of his new zeal. But neither you nor he shall escape the imputation of willfully patronising an infamous sham if you refuse to come to au honest scrutiny into the working of this degrading ing the stars in the sky? You are not like your and feed the poultry. This does not suit me at self to-night. What is the natter that you do not eat your supper.'

This does not suit me at system—surely, if you have truth and decency on your side; you will not refuse to let in the light on not eat your supper.'

This does not suit me at system—surely, if you have truth and decency on your side; you will not refuse to let in the light on marrying me without caring to know if I love your doings. Those babes of grace yelept converts, numerous and radiant with their new conversion as She had raised her eyes to Henri's face, and you state them to be, can be easily discovered by the

I cannot but notice the tribute of rapturous gratitude given by Mr. W. O. Plunket, nephew of the cecomposition. Mr. Piu ket is reported to have stated With four of those alleged districts I am well acby the smallness of number of the convers which he modestly and timidly assigns to each of those disare the facts and figures placed before the public by Mr. Plunket, at your last meeting this year of grace 1865. You and the public cannot fail to be astonished by the decrease and the discrepancy between those numbers and those assigned to each of the above named districts by the Rev. Hyacinth D'Arcy Roden. I hold the report for the year 1853 by those local chief agents. Mr. D'Arcy in his report for the it a high honor to entertain them. Irish discontent week beginning with the ninth January, and ending on the 15th of same month-says that at Silerna there were 675 children attending school that week, and about 143 were at home sick; that is 818 children exclusive of parents and adults were to be found at Silerna in 1853 ! Mr. Plunket comes out in 1865 about 300 converts in all! Yet you and he are beaming with joy at the onward advance of your soup system is West Connaught. Again to Mr. D'Arcy's report during that aforesaid week, he says - that at the school at Moyrus, there were 584 children in attendance. This year, 1865, Mr. Plunket says there were 150 converts of all ages at Moyrus. Which of those modern apostles are we to believe? Again let us look to Mr. D'Arcy's report for 1853. school of Derrygimla we find the number of children at that school during the week to have been 1056, and that 34 other children were sick at home, that 18 to say, 1090 children, exclusive of parents and adults, were to be found at Derrygimla during the aforesaid week in the year 1853! But Mr. Plunket comes out in April, 1865, and says there are 258 converts of all ages and sizes to be found at Derrygimla where the apostate priest. Ryder, from the county of Clare, presides. Again to Mr. D'Arcy's report for the year 1853. We find 802 healthy children attending the school at Ballyconree, and that 12 children more were sick at home. That is, 814 children were at Ballyconree in 1853! But Mr. Plunket boasts that the system is progressing, and avers there are about one hundred and fifty converts of all ages at

Bally conzec. Again, which of those apostles are we to believe The total number assigned to Connemars, by Mr. Plunket, at your last meeting is 868 converts. Mr. D'Arcy, the local chief mananger of the 'successful soup system publicly reports that in Connemara there were 11,042 healthy children attending the schools during the week named above in the year 1853 / and that over and above this number five hundred other children were home sick-can the force of felsehood further go? than to declare there were in Connemara alone 11,542 children in the schools and sick at home during the week between

the 9th and 16th of January, 1865.

It is not, therefore necessary, Right Rev Sir, to inquire into this state of adairs in souperdom? The consus of 1861 records only 9,000 for the whole of the County Galway, one of the largest in Ireland Comments on souper statistics is absolutely sickening-so shameless - so reckless - and so manifestly redolent of filthy lucre.

I am, Right Rev. Sir,

Your obedient servant, PATRICE MACMANUS, P.P., V.F., of Clifden. P.S .- I carnestly request the Catholic and liberal Protestant press to afford a portion of its apace to the foregoing. I know from my conection with Congenera how false are the statements of souper-

P. MACMANUS.

Every link that has been struck from the fetters that bound the Irish Catholics, every grievance that has been removed, every salutary law that has been enacted, every bad law that has been repealed, every wrong that has been righted, every right that has been secured, every useful measure that has been put in operation, every unfair burden that has been lightened, attests the existence from time to time of useful and energetic political associations in Ireland for the last eighty years. During that long period we challenge reference to a single benefit conferred upon Ireland except Sir Robert Peel's liberal and generous enlargement of the Maynooth Endowment, that has not been the reward of agitation by some political association. And when such agitation ceased it is undeniable that benefits also ceased to flow through legislation into Ireland. The absence of agitation, the non-existence of a popular association, have been cunningly but most unfairly appealed to as proof demonstrative of the contentment of the Irish people and therefore of the non-existence of ground for complaint. - Weekly Register.

The Prince of Wales's visit to Dublin has been most acceptable, in spite of bad weather and inevitable disappointments. Since the Queen he'd her Court at the Castle in 1849 no more impressive spectacle has been witnessed in the Irish capital than the opening of the Exhibition. Like that of 1853. this enterprise reflects great credit on Irish patriotism and energy. The former originated by Mr. Dargan, with the express object of developing the industrial resources of Ireland, and although it entailed a heavy loss on its munificent projector, who guaranteed all the expenses, others have not been unworthy of the support of a Catholic elector in any rain, which penetrate and stimulate the soil. The deterred from repeating the experiment. The Duke part of the United Kingdom. The claim of the Ca- result is delightfully apparent to any one who walks of Leinster and Mr. Guinness, seconded by many leading citizens of Dublin and encouraged by the apments made by the scup-brigade? I do unhesitating and manufactures might be cultivated under the to apply to the Treasury for an endowment. It will harvest will be the result."

tem are either palpable lies or exaggerated state- Prince of Wales was delegated by Her Majesty to if its immediate effects fell short of his benevolent expectations, it has certainly proved fruitful in the development of new tastes and interests in this country. No one can have failed to observe a marked improvement in the form of ornamental objects, even down to the commonest utensils, within the last few years. Glass, china, and furniture, for instance, have assumed far less grotesque and ugly shapes, and no longer offend the educated eye as they once did. We believe this growing reconciliation of beauty and utility may be traced mainly to the influence of the Great Exhibition, and it is in itself no contemptible result of that colossal undertaking. The Prince of Wales has often expressed his desire desire to carry out this favorite ideal of his father, present to open the London Exhibition of 1862. His presence at Dublin, therefore, was doubly opporshowed that he felt this and his reception by the people was all that could be desired.

The second impression which we derive from the account of the Prince's reception is one of surprise that so popular and politic an act is so seldom repeated. Ireland has suffered long and deeply from assenteeism; but of all absenteeism that which is most keenly felt is the invoterate absence of Royalty. Loyal sentiments are inherent in the Irish character, but they require to be kindled from time to time by personal visits from the Sovereign. Even George IV. was so well aware of this that, before his coronation and when he sadly needed the respect of his subject he went over to Ireland and won the hearts of the people by his gracious manner. James II. had done the same, and with the same effect, when his cause in Ireland was almost desperate. There is, probably, no part of Her Majesty's dominions where she is more beloved, or where any member of the Royal Family would be more affectionately welcomed. Unhappily, there is no part in which so little is seen of them. The Queen herself spends three mouths of every year in Scotland, and not unfrequently stays for weeks at Coburg, whereas in a reign or twenty-eight years she has certainly not resided half as many days in Ireland. There may have been good reasons for this; at all events, there are reasons now which are above all criticism: but it does seem a great pity that the Prince and Princess of Wales should not more frequently represent her where their appearance would call forth such heart. felt gratitude Ireland abounds in princely mansions, and there are Irish noblemen who would feel so far as it is real, is closely allied to a sense of palliative than the occasional residence of the Heir

Apparent in Ireland .- Times The portion of the Exhibition building occupied by Canada, and indicated by the very handsome flag of that province, forms the north-west gallery angle immediately fronting the grand staircase. One of principal - if not the principal - feature of the collection is the very full display of economic and other minerals. We have here iron ores faom Lake Huron and Superior and from Marmora, in Central Canada and from Three Rivers in the neighbourhood of Quebes; copper, both native and in the ore from the great takes, and from the district known as the Eastern Townships, which lies between Montreal and the American frontier; galena, plnmbago, and phosphate of lime from Upper and Lower Canada. Building stones and marbles from Amprior, Gloucester, Montreal, Portage-du-Fort, and Point Claire. A map specially prepared and colored for this exhibition, showing the various localities where the minerals are found, affords a pleasing index to the collection. Of the agricultural products of Canada there is also a fair display. Very fine samples of wheat, barley, rye, and other grains from almost every section of the province are conveniently exhibited in large glass vials. Specimens of flax, which is now coming generally into cultivation in the provinces, will also attractation; as well as several specimens of native tobacco. In building and works, the province is well represented. There are samples, in solids and veneers, of oaks, pines, walnut, maples, &c., &c. There is also what must prove to the ladies a very attractive object-a collection of choice Canadian furs arranged in mosaic. Several articles of fancy and ornamental work made by the aborigines may be said to possess a similar interest. There is a large collection of photographic views, for which the climate of Canada is so favorable, and a few water-color drawings of more than common merit the subjects of both cases being mostly Canadian. We may resume at an early day our imperfect notice of this very interesting collection from Canada .- Dublin Evening Mail.

We clip the following from a Clare paper of May 6th:—On every morning this week, large numbers of emigrants from the neighborhood of Kilrush, Kilkee, and other adjoining districts, passed through our streets, on their way to the Foynes steamer - the first stage in their long exile from a land of misery to one wherein industry has a chance of solacing old age with other guerdon than the workhouse. Nearly all of them were accompanied by friends or relatives anxious to bid them ' God speed;' and still the wajority of these - particularly the younger and their exiled friends at an early date.

The tide of emigration this spring is going on steadily from this neighborhood. Week after week may be seen parties of comfortably clad young men and women taking leave of their friends. One day lately Mr. Marmion's three horse omnibus was literally packed with emigrants who were booked for that new and magnificent vessel of the Inman line, the City of Boston. All these passengers were from Cape with the exception of two, who had been in-mates of the workhouse here for a lengthened period, and whose passages were paid by friends in America. As these poor girls were entirely without the necessary clothing to enable them to avail themselves of the liberality of their friends, the guardians kindly and considerately procured the sanction of of the commissioners to an outlay of a sum of money for the purpose of providing them with a situable onthit, and right comfortable and neat did they appear under their altered circumstances. Mr. J. F. Lewis, the indefatigable agent of the company, spared no pains to advance the comfort of those committed to his charge. - Skibbereen Eagle.

The O'Donoghue has postponed for a fortnight his motion for an address to the Crown to grant a charter to the Catholic University. This was a discreet resolution, for it would have been injudicious to have pressed the question forward in the absence of so many Irish members of Parliament, who no doubt felt it their duty to be present at the opening of the International Exhibition in Dublin on Tuesday, weather they deemed best for agriculture, they could When the motion comes on the conduct of the representatives of Ireland will form a pretty good test of their claims upon the future confidence and support, few weeks. First the days have been midsummer of their constituents, wherever the electors are com- brightness and warmth succeeded by nights, during posed principally of Catholics. Any member of which heavy, nourisbing dews fell; and within the Parliament who votes against the motion is utterly past few days we have had soft, genial showers of sholies upon the Crown for a charter for their Uni- out into the country and sees the rich, healthy verversity is founded upon riight, sound principle and ustice. A charter involves no cost to the nation. | tion around. Should the weather for the future be It will not give the University any right or pretension as propitious as that which has passed, a plentiful

soup system was never yet invented, that the statis-national Erhibition on a grand scale. The first contribute a farthing towards the maintenance of the tics produced by the agents and abettors of that system was laid by Lord Carlisle in 1863, and the University It will not give to the Catholics a single tem are either palpable lies or exaggerated stateattend the opening. No one could have performed standard of Catholic education and improve the course of Catholic studies by enabling the Catholic wouth of the empire to graduate without the peril to their faith which unquestionably and notoriously besets them in the Protestant Universities. To that protection they have a clear right, and as its concession will not cost the nation a penny, its refusal can only be the consequence of the grossest combination of bigotry and injustice. If the country were governed by a Ministry that understood its duty, and had the honesty and courage to discharge its duty, no appeal to Parliament would have been necessary in such a case. Had the Catholic University ocen founded thirty years ago, Lords Palmerston and Russell would not have waited for an impetus from the House of Commons to advise the Crown to grant it a charter. But May, 1865, is very different from May, 1835. Then the Whigs were restored to power and maintained in office by the Catholic vote; and Earl Russell could denounce the opposition of the ultra-Protestant party to the concession of Catholic claims, including the virtual dis-establishment of the and it was a subject of regret to all that he was not Anglican Church in Ireland as ' the whisper of a miserable faction.' Then O'Connell was in the zenith of his influence as the chosen and successful leadtune and appropriate. His reply to the addresses er of an united people, and the Irish popular mem-read by the Duke of Leinster and the Lord Mayor bers were a solid phalanx, counting 70 on a division. We will not characterise the state of Ireland at the present day, so far as political feeling and combination are concerned, or the character of the Irish representation. Suffice it to say that there is no leader no union, no influence, no power, no independence, nothing to make the Minister fell that the concession of the rightful claims of the Queen's Catholic subjects is the condition of his tenure of office. May we hope that the general election will improve the posture of our affairs? Worse than it is now it can-not possibly become. - Weekly Register.

Paragraphs copied from Irish newspapers are going the round of the press, stating that a learned Irish Catholic judge, the late opposition and tenantright M. P. for Ennis, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, subsequently her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's Administration, and now Mr. Justice Pitzgerald, of the Irish Common Pleas, has brought an action at law against the Very Rev. Dr. Northcote, President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, for facts connected with the expulsion from college of Master Fitzgerald, the Judge's son. What Master Fitzgerald did to deserve expulsion, bow be was expelled, and why the expulsion inflamed the father's feelings and the judge's fudgement so as to determine him to invite the world's attention to himself and son, we shall all know in good time, if the case goes on, as few lovers of amusement can belp hoping that it may .- Tablet .

INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION .- The country seems everywhere, at length, resolved to bestir herself from her inglorious and disastrons lethargy ; to shake the cold chain of silence from off her tongue, as the awakened lion shakes the dew-drops from his mane; neglect, and for this feeling there could be no better and to labour henceforth with determinate and steadfast energy for the entire removal of her grievances, and the whole recovery of her rights. The National League; and ' The National Association' are in their respective ways, evidences of this recent resurrection or Ireland from the tomb of her previous political indifference. But whilst we wish to refer to each of these bodies with all due respect, and pray for each the fullest measure or success it merits; it is not with the principles or the prospects of either that we mean to deal at present. We have to speak of something that seems to us more practical and more pertinent just now. Not only is the country renewed to life; but she is renewed to life in the right direction. She is determined to adopt the means which will suffice to secure; and which only, in her present circumstances and prospects, can secure to her a healthful and prosperous existence. In our article on last Saturday, we said that she had already made a significant beginning, and one that might by bailed as the first fruits of the rich barvest of election successes soon to be gathered through the land. Louth proved, after a fashion that we hope shortly to see imitated in every county and borough of Ire land, what a resolute people and united clergy, co-operating in the spirit of pure and upright patriotism can accopmlish against any opposition no matter how strong and formidable; and in the person of honest Tristram Kennedy, whom - to quote our respected contemporary, the Dundalk Democrat of Saturday—' they supported because they felt he was an bonest man, and would not join the cause of either Whig or Tory' - they have consecrated, as it were, anew, for the boly battles in behalf of faith and fatherland, the auspicious weapon of independent opposition. Patriotic Meath, too-Meath that, with its noble people and enlightened priesthood, held the flag of independent opposition proudly aloft, even when in wellnigh every other part of Ireland, it was ignominiously draggled through the mire by the indifference of the constituents, or the perfidy of the representatives-patriotic Meath has at the Tenant Right Demonstration held some few days ago, at Navan, re-affirmed in simple but stringent terms the necessity of independent opposition for the equitable adjustment of the present one-sided, tyrannical, and pauperising relations between landlords and tenants in this country. The Herald, which has always, through good and evil report, proclaimed 'inde-pendent opposition' to be the sole sheet-anchor of Ircland's hopes of riding in safety, like another ark, over the many waters of the surging deluge of injustice and misrule wherewith she is surrounded; needs not here to repeat its thorough coincidence of conviction with the people and priests of Meath, when they declare that: 'we are more convinced than better dressed portion -spoke hopefully of following ever that the policy of independent opposition of every ministry that refuses to make the Tenant Right question a cabinet measure is the only parliamentary policy to save this country.' Yes! we believe with the men of Meath that this policy of independent opposition of every Ministry, without difference or distinction - of Whig equally as of Tory, and of Tory equally as of Whig- Trois Tyriusque milit nullo discrimine agetur'-that refuses to make the Tenant Right question a cabinet measure is the only parliamentary policy to save this country. The want of such a Tenant Right measure as the people of Meath demand in firm, strong, and straightforward language, is working the rapid destruction, as its obtainment would, of a certainty, be the sure salva-tion of our people. With the men of Meath, we believe, too, that such a salutary measure can never be wrung from any British Legislature, by any other parliamentary policy than that of real, earnest, bona fide opposition to Whig alike and Tory such as it has been above defined. And we sincerely trust that every constituency in Ireland will hasten before the coming general election, to emulate those of Louth and Meath, by practically re asserting the poicy of independent opposition, and publicly problaiming its necessity for the well-being and salvation of our native land. - Tuam Herald.

The Cork Examiner, speaking of the beautiful weather which has visited Ireland lately, and its effects on the young crops, says: 'If the farmers of the country were given the choice of selecting what not have selected any more beneficial to them than that with which we have been blessed for the lest dure of the fields, and the signs of a prolific vegets-

Mr. W. Dargan was thrown from his horse on the Donnybrook road, on Monday week, and received a severe cut on the head. He is, however, going on well bress odr mester!

Sir Thomas Staples, Q. U., father of the Irish bar and the only surviving member of the Irish House of Commons, is dangerously ill and not likely to re. cover. Notwithstanding his great age he acted as crown procedutor on the north east circuit at the last Assizes.

The Cork Examiner announces the death of Dr. Lyons late M.P. for Cork.

A tower and spire is about to be added to the Parish Church, Fermoy, from designs prepared by Messrs, Pugin and Ashlin, of Dublin. The work will be executed in red and grey granite, which is found in great beauty in the surrounding country. Fermoy is one of the Episcopal parishes belonging to the Bishop of Cloyne.

Mr. George M Dowell, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and a most accomplished scholar, has been suddenly struck down by the hand of death. He had just returned from England, and was scarcely within the circle of his family when he was taken from them. He was much esseemed by all the members of the University as well as by the public, and the announcement of his death has caused general regret.

This week (says the Connaught Patrio! of the 16th ult.,) we have had very genial showers valuable as gold. Such of the crops as are over ground look beautiful, and the remainder of the Spring business progresses. All nature seems smiling, and bids the hardy sons of soil to hope for a rich harvest.

The Waterford News, of May 13th, says of the weather :- 'The weather during the past week has been variable in this quarter, but on the whole it has been tavorable to vegetation. We had at the end of last week, and two or three days of the present week, a prevalence of north easterly winds, a visitation very injurious to the young vegetation of the country, but their effects have, we are happy to add, been removed by the rain with which we are now being favored. The country looks very promising.'

Concerning the parliamentary representation of the borough of Enniskillen, the following has appeared in some of the Dublin papers : - It is now pretty generally understood that there will be a contest for the borough at the general election. The sitting member, the Hon. John Gole, brother to Lord Enniskillen, will be opposed by Mr. John Collum, of Bellview, who has considerable property in the town, and is personally popular. Mr. Collum opposed Mr. Whiteside on two occasions, and on the last was only defeated by seven votes.

The War Department have proposed to sell the barracks established at Baltinrobe, Ballaghadereen, Ballinamuit, Roscommon, Oughterard, Dunmore, Gort and Ballysbannon.

The Lord-Lieutenant lately visited Drogheds, in order to turn the first sod of the new water-works. toward which work Mr. Whitworth, a Hanchester manufacturer, had subscribed one half; and also to open the new town-hall, erected at that gentleman's sole charge.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following particulars concerning the newly appointed Archbishop of Westminster may be relied on as authentic : -

THE ARCHEISTOP OF WESTKINSTER. - The Most

Rev. Henry Edward Manning, son of the late William Manning, Esq., was born at Totteridge, in the Hertfordshire, on the 15th July, 1808. He was educated at Harrow, from whence he proceeded to Oxford, and entered as an under-graduate at Balliol College in 1827. In Michaelmas Term, 1830, he took a first class in classics, and was shortly afterwards elected Fellow of Merton College, where he remain. ed until 1833. Having become a minister in the Protestant Church, he entered upon the living of Lavington, in Sussex, and it was during his residence there that he published the series of sermons which to this day are in high repute amongst Anglicans. In 1840 he was named Archdeacon of Chichester, and be continued to hold this office until having by God's grace arrived at a fuller knowledge of the Revelation of the Day of Pentecost he made his submission to the Catholic Church in 1851 .-Very shortly afterwards he was ordered Priest by the late Cardinal Wiseman; and his conversion must thus be considered as one of the first fruits of the grace England received in the erection of the present Hierarchy. He did not remain in England, but went at once to Rome, to continue, at the centre of all theological learning, the course of study, which had been his favorite pursuit, even before his conversion. Arrived in Rome, by desire of the Holy Father, be entered the Accademia, where he remained until 1854. He then returned to England, and commenced an active career of missionary work, in which he was chiefly remarkable for his success in the conversion of Protestants, a larger number of whom have been reconciled to the Church by Mgr. Manning than probably by any other Priest of our time. Subsequently the Holy Father conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D., and also in 1857 named him Provost of Westminster, a dignity then vacant by the resignation of Dr. Whitty. It was also during this year that, by the desire of the Cardinal Archbindop, he undertook the establishment in the Diocese of Westminster of the Congregation of the Oblates of St. Charles, of whom he has continued Saperior up to the present time. In 1860 the Holy Father again recognised his services to the Church and devotion to the Holy See, and created him Domestic Prelate and Protonotary Apostolic .-Since his conversion he has published many works of all sizes; of which perhaps the best known are the 'Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects,' and his Treatise on the Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ; the latter, which is the only work of any importance on the subject in the English language, has also obtained a large sale in the French and Italian editions.

In the House of Commons, on the .15th ult., Mr. White asked the First Lord of the Tressury whether the Government had determined to withdraw its recognition of the belligerent rights of the (so-called) Confederate States of America?

Lord Palmerston, who was received with loud and general cheering, rose to answer the question. The lord carried his right arm in a sling, but otherwise looked remarkably well, and spoke with fully his usual animation and vigour. He said the course of of transactions with regard to belligerent rights of the two parties has been this. The President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring a strict blockade of all the coasts and certain ports in the Southern Confederacy in accordance, as he stated, with the law of nations. Now a blockade is according to the law of nations, a belligerent right, which can only accrue to a State which is at war .-The fact of the President of the U. States declaring a blockade in accordance with the law of nations gave him according to that claim all those rights which belong to a belligerent declaring a blockade-the right of capture, &c., and the right of search with regard to neutral vessels. The British Government had one of two courses to pursue -either to refuse to submit on the part of British vessels to those belligerent rights, on the ground, which might have been assumed, that there was no formal belligerent on the other side. That was not thought expedient, and therefore the only course to pursue was to acknow. ledge and submit to these belligerent rights. Bat that necessarily involved the acknowledgment that the other party was also a belligerent, and entitled to the rights of a belligerent. [Hear, hear.] Whenever the Government of the United States shall declare that it ceases to exercise with regard to neutrals

those rights of search, capture, and condemnation of its inhabitants! At Avignon the deaths occurred which belong to belligerents then the war as far as with such frightful rapidity as wholly to baffle the neutrals are concerned ceases, and there will be no attempts of the living to inter their friends and relaacknowledgment of belligerents either on one side tives; and the Pope was obliged to consecrate the or the other. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MAY 12-The Irish Church. -Major Knox - I wish to ask the honorable member for Swanses whether he intends to bring the question of the Irish Ohurch on again this Session? (Hear

Mr. Dillwyn-It is not in my power to bring it on unassisted. It stands now as an order of the day, but I hope I shall be able to induce the Government to give me a day. (A laugh.)

Major Knox-I will ask the Home Secretary then whether he indends to give a day for so important a question. (Hear, hear.) Sir G. Grey-At present all the Government days

are fully occupied. (Laughter.) ROMANISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. - In the

House of Lords on the 12th May-

The Marquis of Westmeath made the following enquiry - To inquire of Her Majesty's Government, considering the knowledge that they have, or are responsible for not having, of several variations by additions or deficiencies on the part of several officiating clergymen in their churches in this part of the United Kingdom, contrary to the ordinances of the Church of England, within the last few weeks, and the consciousness the Ministers must have that the right reverend bishops have no power immediately accessible to them to control and punish such apostacy without being involved in vexatious and grievous expense incident to the antiquated and powerless formularies supposed to exist by the Ecclesiastical Courts, whether they contemplate introducing any legislative enactment to relieve the Church of England and protect it from the insults which it is sustaining to the grief and injury of Her Majesty's Protestant subjects.' The noble marquis described the great number of variations this year from the services appointed for Good Friday and Easter Day, and the performance of many ceremonies not prescribed in the Common Prayer, and savouring of the abomination of Romanism, in St. Albans, Holboru; St. John's Missions. St. George's in the East; Saint Paul's, Lorimer, Walworth; St. Matthew's, Stoke Newington; St. Michael's, Brighton; St. Jacob's, Bedminster, and other churches. These things could not be unknown to the bishops; but the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Court of Appeal and the expense of and uncertainty deterred them from pro-ceeding in the matter. He therefore wished to know what the Government was prepared to do in the matter, to see right done, and satisfy the Protestant spirit of the country. The noble lord opposite, of course, perfectly understood the question he had put. (Laughter.)

Earl Granville said that he certainly did not quite understand the question, as no notice had been given of it. But as to the questions put, he was not in a position either to deny or affirm the facts stated by the noble marquis, neither could he say that these facts were, if true, not a violation of the law; nor could be deny that the right reverend bench had no remedy, except by putting their hands in their own pockets. As to any measure for a new enactment, none such was under the consideration of the Government.

The Bishop of London said that if the right rev. bench were acquainted with violations of the law, the expense, however rumous, would not deter them from carrying the matter before the tribunals. But there was great difficulty in ascertaining what the law was, and still greater in ascertaining the facts People were very prompt to write anonymous letters describing these things as having taken place, but were not so ready to come forward to substatiate their statements. If a clergyman used a Tractarian Prayer Book, or any other book save that of Com-mon Prayer, there would be no difficulty in punishing him. As to certain clergymen of his diocese having taken an oath not to reveal what was said to them in the confessional, all that he could say was that they had not taken such an oath to him. For himself and his right rev. brethren he could assure their lordships that they were properly vigilant in this matter.

After a few words from the Marquis of Westmeath, the subject dropped.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF MRS. LINCOLN. - It has been ascertained on good authority that Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the late President, is a native of Monmouthsbire. Her maiden name was Jenkins, and her father was for some time sexton of St Paul's was in the employ of Sir Thomas Salisbury, or Llanwern, and the issue of the marriage was two daughters. The family afterwards emigrated to America, and it appears that Mr. Lincoln selected one of the caughters to be his partner in life, - Birmingham Gazette.

THE BLACK DEATH .- The Black Death like many other plagues of its class, can be traced far back in to the remote East, and there is no doubt but that it was the same disease which ravaged China and Tartary in 1333, fifteen years before it arrived on the shores of Europe. There had been a great famine in China, preceded by floods and earthquakes, which alone destroyed 400,000 persons, and in the following year no fewer than 5,000,000 died there of this plague. From the remote East it made its way into Europe some years later for pestilence often travels slowly, accompanying the migrations of men, and being carried about in their clothing and merchan-It did not arrive in Europe until 1347, 15 years after its outbreak in China .- 'From China,' says Hecker, the router of the carayans lay to the north of the Caspian Sea, through Central Asia to Tauris. Here ships were ready to take the produce of the East to Constantinople, the capital of the commerce and the medium of communication between Asia, Europe, and Africa.' Contagion made its way along these channels, and Constantinople and the seaports of Asia Minor were the foci whence the disease was carried to every country of Europe. - Making its way across the European contenent, it committed its greatest ravages -- save, perhaps in England -- in Italy raging terribly at Florence, where it was observed and described by the poet Boccaccio.—Passing along the shores of the Mediterranean, it invaded France by way of Avignon, spreading thence to England on the one hand, and to Germany on the other; whence like the cholers of the present day, it doubled back, two years later, to Russia, and so back to the East. The Black Death, so called from the rapid putrefaction of the bodies of its victims, was of the same nature as the Oriental plague—viz, a putrid typhus, only of a greater malignity. The boils and buboes of the latter disease were found in the former whenever the patient lived long enough to permit their development. The inhabitants of Europe at that time have been computed at 105,000,000 - a high estimate. Of these 25,000,000, or one fourth of the whole, perished! In England it was still more fatal owing, to the ruder habits of the people. During the term of one year-viz, from August, 1348, to August 1349 three-fourths of the whole population perished! Indeed, if we are to credit the annalists of the period, not more than one-tenth escaped! Many succumbed in a few hours, like Sennacherib's ful things to be done by the Pope's government of host; none endured for three days. In France num the United States, when fully established, are enough bers died on the spot where they were first smitten, as if struck by lightening. This terrible scourge, having swept over the then known world, commit ting such destruction of life, and leaving behind it such misery and poverty as the world never saw before or since, at length died out; never again, we trust to ravisit the earth. It spared neither age, sex nor condition; the rich and the poor alike succumbed. There died in Venice the aristocratic, no less than 100,000 persons; in Florence the refined, 60,-

than 100,000 persons; in Florence the renned, 60,000; in Paris the gay 50,000; and in London the
wealthy, 100,000; while in busy, rich, industrious
while in many parts of the country a Catholic can
Norwich, there died the almost incredible number of
Norwich, there died the almost incredible number of
50,000 persons—nearly the whole, one would suppose that Protestants will not vote for Catholics, we ne-

Rhone to, allow of the dead bodie's finding a hallowed. resting place upon its bosom until it finally committed them to the great deep .- Cornhill Magazine.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN LONDON. - A tabular statement of persons killed in the streets of London by being run over or injured by vehicles or horses, has been drawn up, by the favor of the Registrar-General from documents in that department showing the total number of deaths in the year 1864 to be 252, or 21 monthly. The number of passengers killed on all the railways of the United Kingdom, by causes beyoud their own control, on the average of the two years 1862 and 1863 was 20 annually.

The following extract appears in the London

Standard of the 12th instant: -THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND. - It is reported in good quarters that within the last few days Mr. Adams, bas, by express orders from President Johnson, called on our government in peremptory terms for a settlement of the American claims for losses sustained by American citizens through the depredations of the Alabama and consorts. It is also stated that Mr. Bruce's reports from Washington are to the effect that President Johnson's tone is quite different from Mr. Lincoln's, and that he anticipates great difficulty in remaining on triendly terms with the Yankees.

On Good Friday last a company of persons chosen specially by the Federal Secretary of War to represent the Government and people of the United unnecessary to dwell on the details of the ceremony, for we are perfectly ready to admit that a certain amount of self-glorification and bombast was very pardonable on such occasion. The cream of the whole affair was the oration of Henry Ward Beecher the eminent divice, according to whose peculiar system of theology the resurrection of our Lord from the dead is supposed to have taken place on Good Friday. And here in passing we may remark on the superior orthodoxy of the New York Herald, which declared that 'as our Lord was offered up on Good Priday for the world, so Abraham Lincoln on that same day died for the Union.' After a prayer which 'proclaimed in the name of vindicated government peace and protection to loyalty, humiliation and pain to traitors.' 'No more war,' said he, 'no words God had spoken as solemnly as He spake the decrees of Mount Sinai.' Why did not Beecher add in his fervor this one grain of truth?—

Blest revolution, which creates Divided hearts - United States !

Haring done with the flag and the States, and much other buncombe, Beecher hastened on to a more pleasing topic. He came to the leaders of the Southern people. He said nothing about hanging them here, for terrestrial things were beneath his notice, and he looked for beyond the bounds of time into the distant spaces of eternity. The spectacle lay within the sacred province of the Almighty. Beecher did not hesitate to profane that domain. He anticipated the Day of Judgment, and he declared the final sentence of God.

A day will come (said he) when God will reveal judgment and arraign at His bar these mighty miscreants, and then every orphan that their bloody game has made, and every widow that sits sorrowing and every maimed and wounded sufferer, and every bereaved heart in all the wide region of this land, will rise up and come before the Lord to lay upon these chief culprits of modern history their awful witness; and from a thousand battle fields shall rise up armies of airy witnesses, who, with the memory of their awful sufferings, shall confront these miscreants with shricks of fierce accusation, and every pale and starved prisoner shall raise his skinny hand in judgment. Blood shall call out for vengeance, and grief shall silently beckon, the heart smitten shall wail for justice, good men and angels will cry out, How long, O Lord, how long wilt thou not

Beecher did not for a moment doubt the decision. He knew the counsels of Him . that sitteth upon the the circle of that earth, the inhabitants whereof are

as grasshoppere.' So he went on: And then these guiltiest and most remorseless traitors, these high and cultured men with might and wisdom used for the destruction of their country, these most accursed and detested of all criminals that have drenched a continent in needless blood and moved the foundations of their times with hideous crimes and cruelty, caught up in black clouds full of voices of vengeance and lurid with punish ment, shall be whirled aloft and plunged downward for ever, in an endless retribution, while God shall say, Thus shall it be with all who betray their sountry; and all in heaven and upon earth will say,-

Amen. We should have forborne to pollute our pages with such blasphem; if these words were but the words of Beecher. But he spoke in the name, by the authority, and as the special delegate of the Govern-ment of the United States, and we desire to place on record what to the future historian of the American war will seem the most awful and the most incredible of the thousand enormities of the Northern lea-

ders. - London Index. The Times augura the speedy downfall of the Church because [as the Times thinks] 'her political power is doomed,' and she is at war with the whole spirit of the age. But is she likely to have less political power in any years to come than she possessed under the Neros and the Domitians? Is she more at war with the spirit of the age than she was then? And yet without political power she overspread the world. At war then, as now, with the spirit of the age, or world [socculum], she fought and conquered that evil Spirit, the god of this age or this world, and so will she go on warring and conquering to the end of time. That war, so far from auguring her downfall, is her proper fudction, her mission, the reason and source of her vitality .- Werkly Register.

## UNITED STATES.

A RELIGIOUS CIVIL WAR .- The question seems an absurd one, and yet some of the secturian newspapers are discussing it and attempting to prepare the public mind for it. They could hardly undertake a more wicked and mischievous work: but they assume to be merely giving needful warning of what must soon come. The pretence is, that the Roman Catholics have a deep plot to get possession of the United States, destroy our free institutions, make their religion the State religion, and in fact establish this aspect only, is it probable that any good can a despotism, with perhaps the Pope in person at its head : at any rate, with all the hideous machinery of the inquisition to torture us into support of its faith and authority. The descriptions given of the frightto make one's blood freeze with horror, if read with seriousness and creduity. The monstrous barbarities of the darkest of the dark ages are all to be reproduced here. What do our Protestant editors mean by attempting to excite such sectarian alarm and hostility? It is impossible to suppose that they believe there is any cause for it. They bring no facts to show that the Catholics of the cruntry seek political power as a sect, or that they carry their sectarianism into politics. In fact, they are less ob-

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being a Protestant. If there is any bigotry in this matter, the Catholic is by no means the chief offender. But let us (Springfield (Mass.) Republican) see what some of the prophets of evil have to say. This is from the Boston Recorder, the organ of first-proof Orthodoxy in Massachusetts :-

'The real extent of Romish control at this moment is unsuspected. It may be sufficient in 1868' to give us a President, two thirds of both houses of Congress, and the Governors and a majority in both houses of three-fourths of all the States. An amendment of the Constitution could thus be effected, misking Papacy the national religion, and the only one to be tolerated. But the most sanguine may not hope so much so soon. Rome may see it safe to aspire no further in 1868 than to a Vice-President.— To make a President of him would need but a skilful dose of poison-a triffs that Rome never wanted when the motive was adequate. Rome hopes that at some future day, some future or present party shall find itself obliged openly to sell itself to her. If so, and another rebellion arise in consequence of its ruin or success (and either would bring it on) mightier means on this side of the Atlantic, and cortain recognition on the other, will attend its very opening. YANKES BRUTALITY. - We workingmon of the land

complain of the position we hold in relation to capital; but when we consider the workingmen of the sea, we feel somewhat as the grumbling man without shoes did when he observed an unfortunate minus his feet. Although we do not receive a fair States, with authority to speak in their name to all share of the product of our toil, our persons cannot the world, celebrated at Charleston the hoisting of be abused with impunity. Justice is at hand, and the flag of the United States on Fort Sumter. It is swift. But the sailor's case is different. The moment the anchor is tripped, and the sails filled, he passes under a power nearly as despotic, from land to land, as that so lately wielded by the slave owners of the South. It is a system, also, like its counterpart, as fer ile of lordly, tyrannical and inhuman men. It may be said they can have redress on arriving in port. So had the slave, in a measure. But every one who knows the character of a large portion of our seafaring men, knows also that Jack, in many cases, forgets his rough usage in the excitement naturally attendant on getting ashore after a long voyage, as he forgets the oft-made resolution to cut the acquaintance of old Neptune, made while from the Rev. Matthias Harris, and the rising of the experiencing his rough attentions. Our attention flag by General Anderson, Henry Ward Beecher has been called to the treatment of sailors while commenced his address. He apostrophised the flag looking over the files of the San Francisco Morning Call, which publishes the evidence is the case of the captain and first and second officers of the ship Great Republic of New York, arrested in that city more accursed secession; no North, no West, no for a series of assaults on the seamen during the South but one United States of America. Those | passage. According to the evidence, these assaults were of the most diabolical character, and of a nature abhorrent enough to put a negro-driver to blush. The wonder is, that such treatment did not exasperate the men to kill their devilish tormentors .-This case is but a small chapter of the volume which might be written on the treatment which sailors receive from many of these petty salt-water tyrants .-After the complaint has been lodged against the miscreauts, some of the satellites 'shanghaied' two of the victims abound an outward bound ship. -Fortunately, however, this additional outrage was brought to the notice of the authorities, and the vessel was overhauled in the bay, and the witnesses brought back. Judge Hoffman, before whom the demi-devils were tried and convicted, we are pleased to say, has a correct appreciation of some of the officers in the merchant service, and in the course of his remarks said - 'It appears by the evidence that men were taken and laid across a barrel, in, probably, a most painful manner, and cruelly flogged .-This was done not on the impulse of the moment, but in one instance after the officers had time to breakfast. One of them was flogged with such severity that his cries was heard all over the ship, and attracted the attention of the passengers. No discipline of the ship demanded this treatment, or that a seaman should be dragged out of the forecastle by a rope placed round his neck, and made to exhibit his person to be spat upon, or to stand upon a barrel, sing a song, and pray for the captain. I find it hard to repress my indignation at such a state of things, and I am determined, as far as I can to put a stop to such conduct: Throughout the world the American merchant service is disgraced by the brutality which is practiced by its officers, and, so far as this Court is concerned. I am determined to stop it. I feel I am exercising a great responsibility by my action in this case. It is right at seamen should know that the law and the courts wil protect them, and thereby ameliorate their condition. With this view I shall go on heaping punishment upon punishment, until such a lesson be taught as will wine such crimes out of existence .in the American navy such conduct is not permitted and why should it be on board our merchant ships? Seamen should know that courts of law will deal out equal justice. By the provisions of the statute I could send you to the county jail, for the several offenses, for a period of something more than a quarter of a century. I have sought to give the smallest amount of purishment consistent with my duty, but the case requires that an example should be made, and I intend that these things shall stop. With regard to the facts of these cases, there is no ground for doubt : the evidence was thoroughly sitted, and the mates themselves were allowed to testify. William Coe, the second mate was sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison; Lott B. Walls, the first mate, sixteen months in the County Jail; and Josiah W. Paul, the captain, six months in County Jail .- Boston Loice. One of the most eminent lawyers of New England,

and a leader of the Republican school of politics, stated yesterday, publicly in Washington, that he had seen no one who had attempted to point out the scource of authority for military tribunals, and that even the Attorney-General, who had given an opinion for them in deference to Stanton's wishes, had not ventured to put his opinion in writing. Even judge Bond, generally subservient to the War Department, has officially notified the officers who thus continue to act in violation of law, that they shall be indicted in Maryland. The same course will be taken in the District of Columbia; but the friends of law prefer to make no move until 'the bureau of military justice consummates its blunder and its crime by attempting to execute its illegal decrees, when all the members of the bureau, from the Secretary of War down to Major General L. Wallace, will have an opportunity of defending the jurisdiction and action of this newly-invented inquisition before an honest court, organized according to known laws, where the ordinary privileges of those charged with crime will be respected, and where the legal presumtion of innocence, until conviction, will be recognized. Such a course of training cannot fail to benefit Judge Holt and his associates, and may enable them to perceive the usefulness of trials by jury. In come of the whole proceeding; but the absolute disgrace of all those who have taken part in this revolutionary tribunal, which is sure to follow its action so soon as Judge Chase can bring them to justice, will be sufficient to wipe out the temporary stain upon the administration of President Johnson. Those who have read the proceedings must have been struck with the contrast between the bearing of the court [as they call it] towards the evidence brought by the prosecutors and that offered by the defence. The rules which govern the proceedings in civil courts have been overridden in both; but the manner in the two cases has been entirely opposite. While the evidence against the prisoners was being taken, a The same of the state of the same of the s

ver heard of an instance of a Catholic refusing to Instead of every objection being constantly overruled, vote for the candidate of his party because of his every objection is constantly sustained. While the evidence for the prosecution was taken it had a plansible sound to say that, as the court was not bound by technical rules, it was well to bring out all the facts. But it seems that all the facts are wanted only so long as they make against the prisoners. When facts are offered that make in their favor, or go to invalidate particular points in the evidence for . the prosecution, and facts are distasteful, and frowned out of court. While nobody doubts that most of these prisoners are guilty, nobody can say that they are having a tair and impartial trial. Their judges are more tools of the War Department.

The expenses of the American Government after the army is disbanded, it is estimated, will be four hundred millions a year. It used to be ninety millions.

Some bibulous chaps in Rutland, Vt., who stole the other day some 'pretty good whickey' from a cask that nobody seemed to own, found to their horror and disgust, not long after, that the cask contained besides the 'whiskey,' the body of a negro preserved for disaection!

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS. - The Washington correspondent of the Daily Advertiser is quite judignant at the manner in which the prosecution is conducted before the Court Martial. The Advertiser may be deemed an exponent of the opinions of the Suffolk bar, and we believe the opinion of all emicent tawvers is against the manner in which these trials are conducted, and most decidedly so in regard to the lattitude of evidence which has been admitted threefourths of which they say would have been rigidly excluded from any civil tribunal, having due regard to the administration of justice and the right of even

the most obnoxious criminals. The Advertiser reporter says :

What should be the most solemn and simple, as it is the most important, trial of the age, is degenerating into a most undignified exhibition of a half dozen criminals to an unmannerly populace, and if no restriction is put on the daily issue for fresh tickets of admission, the court may as well give up its operations altogether, and place the whole matter in the hands of the people. Very little latitude was allowed in the evidence, Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham putting in an objection at every possible point, although the counsel for the defence had sat quietly through the testimony about the Libby Prison ann the rebel arson plot. In fact, throughout the trial some of the officers of the government have manifested a constant disposition to discourtesy, which must make the position of counsel for the accused a very unpleasant one. The most striking and extraordinary incident of the proceedings to-day was in the testimony of Captain Cottingham, the detective. It appears that this man some days ago got into converfation with Mr. Aikin, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, and made such statements that the lawyer announced his intention of summoning him for his client's defence. In answer to Mr. Aiken's question, Cottingham then explicitly and repeatedly stated that the hotel keeper, bloyd, in his first confession after being arrested, did not implicate Mrs. Surratt in the conspiracy in any way. The detective was accordingly called for the defence, and taking the stand to-day swore to the exact opposite, as will be seen by the press report. Mr. Atken, astonished beyond measure, dismissed the witness, but . afterwards recalled him, and stating the facts threw himself upon the consideration of the court. Judge Bingham objected as usual, but Judge Holt permitted the desired questions to be put. Capt. Cottingham then unblushingly admitted that in his confidential interview with Mr. Aiken, not being under oath, he had deliberately lied for the purpose of deceiving him and injuring Mrs. Surratt's case, and gloried in the fact, saying that as a detective officer lying was his business .- Boston Traveller.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON YANKEES,-The following is extracted from an editorial article in the New York Tribune of the 24th :-

'We hear that many of the blacks, thoroughly distrusting their old masters, place all confidence in the Yankees who have recently come among them, and will work for these on almost any terms. We regret this; for while many of these Yankees will justify that confidence, others will grossly abose it. New England produces many of the best epecimens of the human race, and, along with these some of the very meannest beings that ever trod on two legs -cunning, rapacious, hypocritical; ever ready to skin a flint out of a borrowed knife, and make (for others) soup out of the peelings. This class soon become too well known at home. 'run out.' as the phrase is, when they wander all over the earth snuffling and swindling to the injury of the land that bore them and cast them out. Now, let it be generally presumed by the ignorant blacks of the South that a Yankee, is necessarily their friend, and this unclean brood will overspread the South like locusts. starting schools and prayer meetings at every crossroad, getting bold of abandoned or confiscated plantations, and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, rice, and sugar, which they have sold at the earliest day and run away with the proceeds. leaving the negroes in rags and footless, with winter just coming on. 'Trast thyself' is the very first maxim to be impressed on the ignorant blacks. Take no man's fair words as substantial verities, but insis: on being paid as you go on.'

THE POOR NEGRO HOW HOMELESS! - The following olippings are a few, only, of those scattered through the newspapers:

Sambo's Idea of Freedom .- Rather an amusing incident occurred in neighboring in county a few days since, during the march of a column of United troops. The negroes collected on every farm to witness the passage of the soldiers, and in many instances greeted them with evident marks of pleasure. Sitting upon a gate post, upon one of these farms. was a sharp little darky just entering his teens, who when he was told of his freedom, clapped his hands and shouted for joy. 'I'se free, I'se free !' he exclaimed in ecstacy to his mamma, 'I ain't gwine to rock the cradle no more, case I'se free.'

Running to a younger sister, he imparted his newly obtained intelligence, saying :-

' You is free-don't pick up no more chips.'. And spying a cat lazily stretching her limbs in the aunshine, he reached the climax by screaming out :--

' And you'se free pussy, don't ketch no more rats.' Whether the delightful fellow went in addressing the fowls, the cattle, the hogs, we do not know, but the above is related as an actual occurrence. Such freedom as he would have the cat enjoy would cost her her life, but freedom in his mind was the joy par excellence of his life.

In a General Order by General Wright, issued at Danville, Va, he says: -It is absolutely essential that the industrial resources of the country be at once applied to the cultivation of the growing crops, in order to supply the wants of the people during the coming year, else the food necessary to the support of the inhabitants - now barely sufficient to last till harvest-will not be raised, and destitution and starvation must result. All must work to live. Negroes will therefore, remain at their homes and plantations to which they belong, attending to their work as usual, and those now roaming over the country will at once return to their homes and their work. Question of compensation for labora so performed will be determined bereafter by the proper authorities.

The Louisville Journal of Monday says

The negro population of this piace will soon dwindle down to a few, if they continue to leave the boundless incense was allowed to the excursions of city as they have done within the last day or two. examiners in the questions they put; and the frequent | Up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the clerk

# MA riera gitterbunga galam netgopali organo ta bibarra i bira The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PARTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY . At No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by S GALLIES.

G. F. CLERK, Editor.

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carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

· ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 9-Ember Day. FAST. Saturday. 10-Ember Day. FAST. Sunday, 11—Trinity Sunday.

Monday, 12—St. John of St. Fac. C. Tuesday, 13-St. Anthony of Padua, C. Wednesday, 13-St. Basil, B. D. Thursday, 15-Corpus CHRISTI.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :-Saturday, 10-Holy Trinity of Contrecour. Monday, 12-St. Margaret Blairfindie. Wednesday, 14 -- St. Authony, Lavaltrie.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

The tidings which have reached France of the enlistments that, under the pretence of " emigra. tion to Mexico," have been carried on in New York, under the very nose, and with the facit approbation, of the Federal authorities, have created a marked sensation in Paris, and will have the effect, it is surmised, of recalling the Emperor from Algeria. If continued, there can be no doubt but these enlistments will lead to war; for however averse the French may have been to the Mexican expedition at the beginning, now that it is an accomplished fact, and now that their national honor is bound up with the maintenance of the Imperial dynasty which their victorious arms have established in Mexico, they will not readily renounce the fruits of that expedi- | England fail not till they be assailed by Papists, tion, or allow themselves to appear in the light of abandoning an ally. The Italian question has undergone no change since our last. By this time the Piedmontese Government is regularly installed at Florence; but whether this is to be looked upon as a kind of "halfway house" to, or as a virtual renunciation of, Rome is a point still warmly discussed.

There has been a lively debate in the British House of Commons on the question of oaths, imposed upon Catholic members of Parliament .-The subject was brought before the House by the motion for the second reading of a Bill introduced by Mr. Mensell, and having for its object to assimilate the oaths taked by Catholics to those exacted from all non-Catholics, not members of the Anglican sect, and from Jews. In spite of the opposition of Messrs. Whiteside. Whalley, and Walpole, the motion was carried by a majority of 56 in a House of 324 members and it is to be hoped that the useless and gratuitously insulting clauses of the present form of oath will soon be abolished.

It is hard to follow the thread of Protestant argument on this long vexed question. Our opponents insist that the oath in its present form should be retained, because it affords a security to the Protestant Church establishment of Ireland against Catholic aggression; and anon they which the same races have received at the hands turn round and argue, that oaths are not binding of Catholics. Such comparisons are most upon the Catholic conscience, and that consequently the oaths which they attempt to preserve, offer no security to the peculiar Irish institution for whose sake those oaths are enforced upon Papists. Of course Mr. Whalley distinguished himsalf on the occasion of the debate; and having argued that it was necessary as a protection to the Irish Protestant Church to maintain the present form of oath, he immediately proceeded to show that Catholics had no regard for the sanctity of an oath. For this purpose he commenced reading to English out of a book which he called "Cases of Conscience" the author's name not given. Being interrupted by invitations to "sing" and other exhortations to make an end of his nonsense, he complained greatly of the anathy of the Treasury Bench; being called upon to state in what language the book from which he quoted was composed, he replied " in Laten,' but being respectfully requested to read the original, he prudently declined. Altogether the Hon. Member made an exhibition of himself and contributed his part to the success of the cause which he opposed; as did also by speak ing on the other side, Sir G. Grey and Mr. C. Fortescue who with masterly logic, exposed the absurdity of imposing oaths upon men, whom the advocates of that system accused of having no Red Man than were those of the Protestant regard for oaths at all.

The language adopted by the Times on this question is important, as showing the direction in crease in numbers; we find them living in comsetting. The Times pokes fun at Mr. Whalley, we learn that the men, as a general rule, are re- Can a tribe of Indians living in the vicinity of a along the brow of the cliff.

but it still recognises a great fact: That "the large cities, which present so many temptations glected" and as "lost sheep?" Do not, on the Church and Constitution of this country"—that to drunkenness, to impurity and to vice in every the monarchial and aristocratic institutions of form. Here truly is a marvel, a miracle, we Great Britain, have naught to fear from Catholies: that "whatever danger threatens them, it aboriginal races in the vicinity of exclusively the Church of Rome." Assuredly it does not. The danger which menaces the Church and the throne in England proceeds from the self same quarter as does that danger which menaces the Papacy, which menaces crown and altar in every country in Europe. It proceeds from the enemies of the Pope, from the party of the Revolution, from the apostles of modern Liberalism and infidelity. The Catholic Church is essentially Conservative, and anti-revolutionary: and the Anglican Church, in so far as its temporalities are concerned, has far better reason to dread its allies of Exeter Hall, the Liberal evangelicals of Protestantdom-than it has to fear the hostility of Catholics. This the Times itself points out:-

" A significant illustration was afforded yesterday of the quarter from which, if from any where, danger to our present religious establishment might be apprehended. The suggestion that the Bishops might be spared from the House of Lords was loudly cheered, not from the Roman Catholic, but from the by this circumstance Sir G. Grey pointed an unanswerable retort to the argument we are considering If it is proper to impose an Oath on all members who are ill affected to the present constitution of the Church, then, beyond all question, such an Oath ought to be exacted from the members and friends of the Liberation Society."- Times, May 18.

The property, or temporalities, of the Establishment may perhaps some day be confiscated as national property; the Bishops may be voted a nuisance; and the throne a useless piece of political furniture fit only for the lumber room-But not by Catholic votes will these things be accomplished. In the struggle, daily becoming more imminent, betwixt the two great political parties into which society is divided-the Catholic, that is to say the sincere or ultra-montane Catholic, will certainly be found by the side of English Protestant Conservatives or Tories; just as his Catholic forefathers rode side by side with Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers, at Edgehill, at Marston Moor and at Naseby. Icdeed if the monarchical and aristocratic institutions of then are they doomed to immortal life.

The "Conspiracy" trials at Washington have elicited nothing new this week, but have displayed in a still stronger light than ever the mendacity of Andy Johnson's Proclamation charging Jeff. Davis, and Southern refugees in Canada with complicity in the murder of the late President. Jeff. Davis is to be tried for treason before a civil tribunal. Amongst the heroic feats of Yankee warriors, we read in the Buffalo Courier how a party of them have frightened to death a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Beverley Tucker, whose house they were rummaging. Mr. Stanton has resigned office.

By latest advices from Europe we learn that the Washington authorities were insisting with increased pertinacity on their preposterous demand for compensation for injuries inflicted by the Confederate steamer Alabama. Of course the British Government will not condescend to listen to demands so ridiculous, which if persisted in will lead to war. This is probably the design of the Washington Government.

It is very imprudent for Protestants to challenge comparisons betwirt their treatment of the aboriginal races of this Continent with whom they have come in contact, and the treatment " odorous," as Mrs. Malaprop would say; and the less our separated brothren stir the questions the better for their own nostrils, and for their own credit.

What are the simple facts of the case ? These: That everywhere where Protestant races have colonised, or settled in America, there in a short time, the aboriginal Red Man has disappeared. or has, as in their own favorite style they delight to express it, " been improved off the face of the earth." Or if, here and there, we find a few scattered specimens of the aucient owners of the land still extant, they are invariably the most degraded and brutalized of the human racethieves, drunkards, liars and prostitutes. Where and what to-day are the representatives of the numerous tribes of Indians that once peopled the States of Massachussetts, of Vermont, of Connecticut? in short of that part of the Continent subject to Protestant sway? In the sad records of those once numerous, but now extinct races do we read what Protestantism has done for the

cause of humanity, and Christian civilisation. A very different story do we read in the records of those races who fell beneath the sway of Catholic rulers. In Catholic Canada, whose physical conditions are not more favorable to the settlements to the South of the Sr. Lawrence, we find that the aborigines still exist, and inwhich the current of English public opininion is munities; and by the testimony of Protestants, ary, indeed supernatural, or above nature?-

Mr. Newdegate, and sets Exeter Hall, and the chastity; all for their quiet, peaceable, and or- tions, who are sober, well conducted and peacesaints at defiance. It recognises, tardily indeed, derly conduct and this too in the vicinity of able, be justly spoken of as men "utterly nemay almost call it; for the constant fate of the certainly does not spring from the pretensions of Protestant settlements shows that it is not the upon them by the Romish teachers under whose normal or natural condition of savages to prosper exclusive control they have hitherto been? physically, and morally, when brought into close and constant contact with the races of Europe. If not natural, then supernatural, that is to say the product of some supernatural factor. In a word, we attribute the marvellous phenomena presented by the prolonged existence, the physical conditions, and moral well being of the native Indian tribes of Canada, to the influence of Catholicity, to the labors of the Catholic missionary, and above all to the Sacraments of the Church. It is for those who differ from us to assign some other cause for the phenomena, and to explain the reason for the difference betwixt the actual condition of the aboriginal races in the vicinity of Boston, and that of those in the vicinity of Quebec and Montreal.

No matter, however, to what potent cause or agency we may attribute it, the difference, the marvellous difference itself remains incontest-Radical and Nonconformist quarter of the House, and able; and the sad fate that has befallen their brethren wherever, and whenever these have had dealings with, or come much in contact with Protestants, should be a salutary warning to the Indians in Canada to shrink from, and to reject the proflered ministrations of the Protestant missionary, no matter under what guise or under what pretences soever the latter may present himself to them. He comes but to rob them of that religion to which alone they owe their present elevation in the social scale; to which they owe indeed their existence, and but for which they would be to-day as are their brethren who once owned the wide hunting lands of the neighboring republic.

These remarks have been elicited by a communication that appeared in the Witness of the 29th ult., and professedly emanated from a Mr. Morrison, "missonary teacher," as he calls himself. This Mr. Morrison, who seeks to im pose upon the Indians of Caughnawaga by representing himself as simply a "teacher," when addressing his fellow-Protestants of Montreal and seeking to enlist their sympathies with his enterprise, makes no secret of his real calling .-He styles himself "missionary teacher." It is therefore obvious that proselytism is as much the object of his attentions to the Indians of Caughnawaga, as is the secular education which he professes to impart. This is a very important point; for when addressing the Indians he expressly disclaims all thought of proselytism; and yet it is as a " missionary" as well as a " teacher," in an essentially proselytising capacity therefore; that he at the same time presents himself to the public of this city, challenging their sympathies, and claiming their co-operation in the good work that he has auspiciously com-

But what are the objects of this proselytism? Is it possible to attribute it to a sincere disinterested anxiety for the moral and spiritual welfare of those who are to be the subjects of Mr. Morrison's ghostly administrations? He indeed professes that such is the case, complaining in the early part of his communication to the Witness of the "deplorably ignorant and utterly neglected condition" of the Caughnawaga Indians, &c., &c. But the effect of these professions of disinterested affection, and of these assertions respecting the benighted and neglected condition of the said Indians, is much impaired, if not utterly discipated, by what he himself, in a moment of injudicious candor, admits respecting their moral condition. For instance, he tells us, as "characteristic" of these deplorably ignorant and utterly neglected Indians, that :-

"They are with few exceptions, as far as I can learn, strict teetotallers, and quiet, orderly, and peaceable in their conduct.

After which he affectionately but somewhat inconsistently " recommends" them to the persevering prayers of the saints:-

"that the great Head of the Church may gather into His fold many of those lost sheep,' &c., &c.

"Lost sheep" indeed! and what kind of a mutton is our good Mr. Morrison himself, we should like to know, that he presumes to characterise as "lost sheep," as muttons about to be damned, the strictly sober, well conducted, orderly and peaceable Indian population of Caughnawaga? "Lost sheep" indeed? when they manifest in their conduct those very fruits of the spirit, indicated by Saint Paul in bis epistle to War Department, and the Royal Engineers have the Galatians :-

"But the fruit of the spirit is . . peace, . . temperance, against such there is no law."—c. v, 22, 23

We ask it in all seriousness and in all charity. Are temperance, and chastity, and "quiet, orderly and peaceable conduct" the ordinary characteristics, we do not say of European Christians, but of the Indian races of North America. when brought into close and constant contact with the former? Are they not rather extraordinary traits of character ?--most extraordin-

indulges in irreverant sarcasm at the expense of markable for their sobriety; the women for their large city, and exposed to its numberless temptacontrary, the very characteristics which our Protestant "missionary teacher" attributes to the Indians, speak as it were with a sound as of trumpets in favor of the tender cares lavished

> We challenge Mr. Morrison, we challenge his friends and abettors in the work of proselytism, or converting the strictly temperate, orderly, well conducted and peaceable Indians of Caughnawaga, to cite a parallel case amongst any aboriginal race, either in America, or any other part of the world settled by Protestants. Where shall we look for it? In New Holland? but the filthy degraded condition of the aboriginal races of Australia, of such of them at least as Protestant civilisation has not already sent to an untimely grave, has passed into a proverb. In Van Dieman's Land ? But here again, thanks to the influence of Protestant civilisation, the aborigines have long ago and entirely disappeared. Of the numerous tribes which not threequarters of a century ago peopled this large island, not one, no, literally not one is left alive today. Shall we search for our parallel in New Zealand? The Maories and the bloody war they are waging, tell us we need not prosecute our reseaches in New Zealand. Where then shall we look for it? In the New England States, or amongst the Indians who once ruled with undisputed sway over the vast region betwixt Canada and the Gulf of Mexico? Let us see what Protestant writers themselves tell us of the results of Protestant Missions, and Protestant civilisation, upon the aboriginal races of North America :-

"The whole body of these Indians," says Dwight, in speaking particularly of the Pequods—"are a poor, degraded, miserable race of beings. The former proud heroic spirit of the Pequods is shrunk into the torpor of reasoning brutism. All the vice of the original is left; all its energy has vanished. Travels in New England.

In her work, Sketches in Canada, Mrs. Jameson thus describes the effect produced upon her by the sight of the Protestantised Indians, whom she occasionally fell in with :-

"The Indians whom I saw wandering and lonngind about filled me with compassion . . Dirt, indolence, and drunkenness were but too prevalent."

Mr. Kane, in his Wandering of an Artisti draws the following faithful if not flattering picture of Protestant converts at the Norway House Mission :-

'It is supported by the Hudson's Bay Company, with the hope of improving the Indians, but, to judge from appearances, with but small success, as they are decided the dirtiest Indians I have ever met with, and the less that is said about their morality the

Mr. Bradford, an American Protestant writer, after recognising that the French Catholics have treated the Indians as their fellow-men, admits that his sturdy Protestant fellow-countrymen Johnson calls his long list of political proscriptions "treated the Indian like a dog."

that the Edinburgh Review thus touches off the final result of Protestant teaching:-

the Europeane settled in great towns, was another is being pursued, and which in plain English is unmethod adopted, and with no better success.

These pupils returned to their naked and hunting brethren, the most profligate, and the most idle members of the Indian community.'-vol. viii, p. 444.

The Puritans murdered the parents, made captives of and sold as slaves to the West India Islands the children of the Red Men. The descendants of the Puritans at the present day poison the body of the Indian with rot-gut whiskey, and his soul with their pernicious heresies : whilst of the Indians under tutelage of the poor unaided Catholic priest, even the Protestant proselytiser is forced to admit, as "characteristic," that "they are with few exceptions as far as I can learn, strict teetotallers, and quiet, orderly and peaceable in their conduct." Well then! what call have you to meddle with them? How can you hope to make of them something better than they are now? or what can you expect as a result of your labors as "missionary teacher" amongst them, should these labors succeed, but that like the Indians of the United States the subjects of Protestant manipulations, your converts shall also turn out, not sober chaste, peaceable and orderly like Catholic converts, but in the words of the Edinburgh Review, "the most profligate, and the most idle members of the Indian community?"?

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT LEVIS. - Active steps are being taken in connection with the pronosed fortifications at Levis. The highest point of ground in the town has been purchased by the taken possession. This site, which is now occupied by a handsome villa is almost directly opposite the Citadel of Quebec. It is understood that it will be occupied by the central or triangular fort, which is to form one of the defences of the south shore of the river. Col. Dallaire's house and two lots of ground close to the Church of St. Joseph de Levis, have also been purchased said to be in progress for the purchase of a narrow strip of ground nearly three miles length, extending from the Church of St. Joseph to a point immediately opposite the Citadel of Quebec, unon

Andy Johnson's "Amnesty," as by a s'range abuse of language the thing is called, is now before the world, and must gladden the hearts of all who wish to see the hatred of the two sections of the United States towards one another kent alive and intensified. We do not believe that any course of policy, however conciliatory, could. have induced the Southerners to accept cheerfully Yankee rule, and the new Union which, atthe point of the bayonet, has been imposed upon them; but whatever chances of "reconciliation": may once have existed, have been effectually disposed of by the extreme measures of the victorious democracy of the North.

The terms which the latter impose upon their conquered enemy are these: Amnesty to everybody, with exceptions which also include almost everybody of position and influence in the conquered Confederate States. Are excepted from the provisions of the said Amnesty-all the diplomatic agents of the Confederate Government; all military and naval officers above the ranks of Colonel in the Confederate army, or of Post Captain in the Confederate navy; all who having had seats in the Federal or Yankee Congress exchanged them for seats in the Confederate Congress; all who having held commissions in the United army before secession, took service under the Confederate States, or resigned their commissions in order to evade the necessity of fighting against their legitimate State-Governments; all who have been absentees from the U. States with the view of aiding the Confederate cause; all graduates of West Point who joined that cause; all the Governors of the Confederate States; all who own property over \$20,000, &c., &c. And this is what the Yankee Government facetiously calls an Amnesty!

It is perhaps as well as it is; for why should the Confederate States accept a real Amnesty from their national enemies? Their position, recognized not only by all the Powers of Europe, but by the very Government which now has the hypocrisy of talking about an Amnesty, was throughout the war that of belligerents. As with legitimate belligerents, in possession of full belligerent rights, the Yankee authorities negotiated, and exchanged prisoners with the Confederates, thus for ever renouncing all claims to treat, or deal with them, at any subsequent period, as rebels or revolted subjects. To adopt a different tone to-day towards the Confederates, now that they are conquered, and have no Yankee prisoners in their hands upon whom to retaliate any brutalities or ill-treatment that the Yankees may inflict upon captive citizens or soldiers of the Confederate States, is an act as illogical as it is dishonorable.

The process of what is called " reconstruction" is also being carried out in the same spirit, and on the same principles as those which have dictated the so-called Amnesty, and the disbonorable persecution of the conquered Southerners. As Andy an Amnesty, so is the military tyranny set un in And not to multiply instances and quotations the conquered States, styled "reconstruction on which we might do if we pleased, suffice it to say republican principles." We should much like to know what Liberals or Democrats understand by the words" Republican" and " Republican prin-"The instruction of the Indians in schools, among ciples;" but here is the outline of the course which

The Federal Government will appoint pro-Consuls under the title of Governors over the conquered States. These pro-Consuls will summon Conventions, from which, however, the great majority of the people of the several States will be excluded, to frame new Constitutions; the new Constitutions thus framed and sanctioned by the Central or Federal Government-which has no more legal, or constitutional right to interfere in the internal affairs of any particular State, than it has to interfere with those of Canada-will be imposed at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, on the people of the several States; and thus the great work of "reconstruction" on republican principles will be satisfactorily accomplished. " Vive la republique." It may do for others, but God deliver us from the curse and degradation of such

It is amusing and instructive to note how, by the Liberal press, this tyranny, this contemptuous violation of the Constitution, is treated of and approved. Says the Globe:—

"There are those who will contend perhaps, that constitutionally, Mr. President Johnson has no right of his own motion to exclude any from the rights of citizenship. discussion as to what the Constitution says We know what common sense and the necessities of the case diotate. \* Again the objection may be raised that this is contrary to the Constitution: Well it may be, but for all that it is right."-Toronto Globe, 31st ult.

The end justifies the means. It is right to do wrong that good may follow. It is lawful to do a little evil for a great good. All these maxims, which Protestants mendaciously attribute to Catholics, and to the Jesuits in particular, are unblushingly implied and defended in the above extracts from our Liberal Protestant contemporary. by the War Department. Arrangements are It is lawful, the ends being the triumph of democracy, to do wrong; and to violate the express provisions of the Constitution, is, according to the Globe, "right." Indeed as to what the Constituwhich will be thrown up a line of entrenchments | tion may say on the subject, our Liebral contemporary cares not one straw; the interests of demo-

cracy are with him, and according to his moral code, entitled to precedence over the interests of truth and justice.

Well! but if the case stands thus with Andy Johnson, should it not also in like manner stand with those whom the Globe denounces as tyrants? with a King of Napes to wit? If the one may set aside the express stipulations of the Constitution, so also surely may the other; and if the Northerners are not bound to respect those stipulations, surely the Southerners can be under no mora obligation to respect them.

But the Globe pleads necessity. The "necessities of the case," quoth he, dictate the course which Northern democracy is pursuing. This is the true logic of the Liberal; and the necessity which he pleads is, and ever has been the tyrant's plea-a plea which every houest man spurns with contempt, which every one worthy of the name of freeman will reject with disdain for the who uses it.

The Globe lays down the law. A Constitution, no matter how clearly worded, and unmistakeable as to its import, is not binding upon those who have the power to break it, and set it aside when in their opinion "the necessities of the case," that is to say their interests, dictate to them to do so. Under such circumstances this treason or violation of faith, (for the United States Constitution is of the nature of a treaty or compact, and its violation therefore necessarily implies treason or breach of faith) "is right? according to the Globe; and by the same authority, a King of Naples who should revoke a Constitution by him granted to his subjects is a perfidious perjured tyrant, whilst Andy Johnson may trample upon a Constitution mutually agreed to by the party in the State which he represents, as well as by that to which he is opposed, and yet remain an honest man. In a word it is lawful to lie and perjure oneself in behalf of democracy and Liberal principles.

But the "necessities of the case" require it; without this violation of the Constitution " reconstruction" upon terms which would secure to the North the fruits of their victory would be impossible. True. But the argument is morally worthless, unless the moral necessity of reconstruction can be proven. For though the Globe may not recognise it, the obligation to respect the terms of the written Constitution, or treaty, betwixt the several sovereign and independent States of which the Union was composed, is a moral obligation which cannot be set aside or annulled by one party thereunto, for any political, military or material exigencies whatsoever. There is, there was no moral obligation or necessity on the Northerners to coerce the Southerners into a Union which the latter detest : and the necessity which the Globe pleads being a purely material necessity, a necessity moreover which the Federals have imposed upon themselves, cannot be urged in extenuation of violating the themselves and the Southern States. " Necessities of the case" forsooth! This is the invariable plea of the despot, of the knavish bankrupt when he makes a fraudulent disposal of his property, of the murderer when he cuts the throat of him whom he has first robbed, and whose evidence he wishes to stiffe.

And who is to be the judge of the "necessities of the case !" Who, if under any conceivable circumstances it be right to violate the express terms of a Constitution, or treaty, shall decide when those circumstances have occurred, when that exigency has arisen? It is a matter which amongst Protestants must be left to private judgment; and private judgment for private judgment, one man's private judgment is as good as that of another—that of a Southerner as as good as that of a Northerner. But it is absurd to talk of "rights" and justice in connection with the case at all. As "the necessities of the case" is the tyrant's and the rogue's plea, and 18 therefore most appropriately pleaded by the Globe in behalf of Northern democrarcy, so also the sword is the only arbiter in the case betwixt North and South. The question no longer is, what are the rights, respectively, of the litigants? but, what are their respective mights? what is the thing which the balance of their mutual forces can compel them to observe towards one another? To this complexion must it always come at last, in all ages and in all communities. So also would it be with this Lower Canada, in case of Confederation and a "written Constitution." So long as adherence to that Constitution suited the policy or interests of the stronger party. se long, but no longer, would it be observed. But when the time should have come, as come most indubitably it would, when the stronger party, conscious of their strength, should take it into their heads that " the necessities of the case," i.e., the urgencies of their political position, dictated to them the course of violating the written Constitution in their own benalf, and to the prejudice of their weaker neighbors, violate it they would, and without remorse; whilst some Globe of the day would be found to justify the proceeding in terms

"But it may be urged that this is contrary to the Constitution. Well, it may be, but for all that it is right."- Globe.

ARREST OF BARREAU. - The public will learn with pleasure that the perpetrator of the horrid murder at Laprairie, mentioned in our last, was arrested on Sunday last at Kingston. He confessed his guilt, and some of the stolen money son why for twelve months a man accused of was found in his possession.

been seen in Montreal have been in circulation; and so late as Sunday last, information was given to the Police that the murderer had been seen near Bout de L'Isle. Of course that was untrue, and the object of these stories seems to have been to put the police on a false scent. The following are the details of the villain's capture

Kingston, June 5th .- Stanislas Barreau, the Laprairie murderer, arrived in this city yesterday morning in the disguise of a prercher. He reports hav-ing walked from Pointe Claire by night, and sleeping in the woods during the day. He stopped at a small tavern in the ontskirts of the city, kept by one Hibbard, where he passed some gold coins of 1812, which aroused suspicions. Information was given to the police, and the arrest was made without trouvile severable and flatterer of arbitrary power bie. At first the prironer denied being the person, but In a prostrate condition be was taken to the a few minutes after the arrest he made a full confession. He had in his possession when arrested 20 gold sovereigns, 10 Mexican silver dollars of dates 1812 and 1808, with some small change, a carpet bag and some clothes.

> We have been requested to make public the following facts with respect to the murder of Daniel Fitzgerald, in the village of Osciola, on the night of the 21st June, 1864. We comply with the request, not vouching however for the truth of the allegations, but demanding merely an investigation thereinto.

The deceased Daniel Fitzgerald, on the night above indicated, had been drinking in company with John Carmichael, John and Malcolm Mi-Intyre and some others. The whole party broke offend the modesty and humility of one whom I up after having together partaken of liquor, and consider a saint upon Earth. took the direction of Fitzgerald's house. On a fence in front of his bouse, the whole party sat down; and at the instigation of Carmichael, one of the party was sent back to the tavern for more

During his absence Mrs. Fitzgerald came out of the house to call her husband in. M'Intyre ordered her off, and some angry words passed, the other M'Intyre interfered. Then it seems that Carmichael, and the deceased Fitzgerald, left the place where they had been sitting, and walked along the side of the fence together .-Fitzgerald, then about 13 years of age; and she deposes that there seemed to be a quarrel betwixt Carmichael and her father; that the latter told Carmichael to be off; then she saw him-Carmichael-seize a large billet from the fence, and menace her father with it. She was frightened, and moved a little distance away, but turning, she saw her father in the act of falling, with a groan. She ran into the house to the other children. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who was at hand, cried out "murder; don't kill him altogether," and running, alarmed the neighbors. Malcolm Mcterms of the Constitution, or treaty betwirt Intyre rushed to the spot where the wounded man was lying; he found Carmichael standing by the body, and tried to pull him away; whereupon he, Carmichael, made a kick at the body of Fitzgerald, cursing, and bidding McIntyre to let him go. In the meantime a crowd had assembled, and though some efforts were made to restore animation to the body, it soon appeared that Fitzgerald was dead. Carmichael swore that he would serve McIntyre as he had served Fitzgerald, if ever he dared to reveal what had taken place.

A Coroner's Inquest was held. It was proved that the deceased had come by his death through violence, and blows inflicted on his head with a blunt instrument. The Jury found that the deceased came by his death by the hands of John Carmichael; and the Coroner issued a warrant for his apprehension, drawn up however in such a oose style, that it was afterwards set aside, and Carmichael discharged. The Crown has taken no subsequent action in the matter; and Mr. Michael O'Brennan, a near relative of the murdered man, who was absent when the events above recorded occurred, is taking steps to have the accused arrested and put upon his trial, but finds himself baffled at almost every step by the apathy and ill-will of those whose duty it is to bring the guilty to justice. The murdered man was an Irish Papist: the man accused of the murder is said to be an Orangeman. Hence the contest of English Law—Codification: 4, Modern Novelists—

We intentionally abstain from further details, but there is enough to justify us in demanding an investigation. There is in the first place the corpus delicti, the body of the murdered man. In the next place we have the positive testimony of one person as to the guilt of Carmichael; and this evidence is to a certain extent corroborated by that of the McIntyres. We do not of course assume Carmichael's guilt, for till convicted he has the right to be spoken of as innocent. The deceased's daughter may have been mistaken; or the killing of Fitzgerald may have been an act of self defence, in a drinking row; or fifty other hypotheses may be started compatible with the accused's innocence. But certainly there is a prima facte case against John Carmichael, am- October." ply sufficient to justify the deceased's friends and surviving relatives, in demanding that the accust the Maritime Provinces.

ed be put on his trial before the country; and amply sufficient to warrant some of our representatives in bringing the case before the legislature at its next session, in order to elicit the reamurder has been allowed to go at large, and why For the last week strange stories of his having no steps have been taken to bring him to a trial before a jury.

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Cornwall. May 29th, 1865.

Sir,-My respect for a man now no more induces me to ask of you the kindness to insert the following in your valuable paper :-

Christoper McRae, Esq., merchant, Strathglass, in the County of Stormont, died at the early age of 39 years, on Friday, the 26th inst., at the hour of 1 p.m., at the Hotel Dieu, in the City of Montreal, of a malignant Typhoid fever which he bore with Christian resignation, leaving a sorrowing wife and five young children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, a tender father, and exemplary and virtuous companion. Hospital, where he lingered for forty days before he breathed his last. His disconsolate widow feels the more grieved that she was not able to attend him during his last moments, to nurse him and to smoothe his pillow; but she consoles herself when she knows that he had every rite the Catholic religion affords; that he was under the charge of the reverend and charitable Sisters of St. Joseph, whose attentions to his spiritual and bodily wants could not be surpassed; for they were there night and day watching over him, uttering pious ejaculations, exciting him to sentiments of piety and administering such cordials as his skillful Physicians advised. I would make mention of the name of one particularly of the Reverend Sisters, whose vigilant watching during the last nights of his ailment was almost charity in the extreme, were it not that I would fear to

The deceased was highly respected in the community in which he resided. He was a Justice of the Peace, Captain in the Militia, Postmaster of Strathglass,-represented the Township of Roxborough in the Township Council for about 13 years, to which office he was at different times returned against his will, and three times refused a seat in the County Council.

He was burried at St. Andrews in the County of Stormont, where a large concourse of friends when M. Milntyre struck her with a stick, but of different denominations, showed their last tribute of respect for the deceased by following his

remains to the grave. A SUBSCRIBER.

In our obituary of to-day will be found the of Mabon, Vicar General of this Diocese. The blank thus made and the loss to be endured will no doubt be best known where most severely felt within the circuit of his large and extensive parish, which for the last 23 years had been the field of his sacerdotal and parochial duties. The well-known virtues and character of deceased will render his loss to Cape Breton generally one that we can well and truly appreciate. As a more extended than a passing notice will be due to the memory of the deceased, we cannot go to press without tendering to his numerous fold of of an all-ruling Providence.

It is also our painful duty to announce the dewho died, after a brief illness, on the 16th inst., at his residence in Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton. Deceased was a native of this County, and well-known throughout the Diocese, having for several years been Parish Priest in different missions. He was possessed of brilliant talents and accomplishments; and his premature death is a source of much grief to his many relatives and acquaintances.—Antigonish Casket.

The accounts of the growing crops which reach us from all parts of the Province, and from Upper Canada, are most encouraging.

Mr. Laughlin Caughlin has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in St. Catherine de Fossambault and vicinity.

Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, Toronto, is authorised to receive any monies due to this Office for subscriptions in Toronto and vicinity.

BLACEWOOD FOR MAY. - Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women; and Piccadilly, an Episode of Contemporaneous Autobiography, are continued in the present number. The other papers are-Sir Brook Fossbrooke, Life of Sterne, The Rate of Interest, To a Lark, The State and Prospect of Parties. Messrs. Dawson Bros. are the agents for Elackwood and the tour Reviews.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW .-- The April number of Westminister, the American re-print edition has been received b& Messrs. Dawson, Brothers. The con-Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton; 5, Parliament and Reform ; 6, The Canadian Confederacy ; and notices of Contemporary Literature. The article on confederation is interesting and instructive, and its apperrance in the Westminister is proof of the ability of the writer, who is, it is said, a young gentleman residing in

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. - The Ottawa Citizen in its issue of Tuesday has the following:--" We have the highly gratifying intelligence to announce to our readers' this morning that the gohave been received by the contractors, through F. Braun, Esq., Secretary of the Department of Public Works, to push the works to such a state of completion as to be fit for occupation at that time. The Bytown Consumers' Gas Company has been also advised that their tender for supplying illuminating gas for the Public Buildings, has been accepted by the department; and the company is requested to have the pipes laid and every necessary arrangement completed in connection therewith by the 15th of

It is stated that Prince Edward Island refuses to

MAN DROWNED .- Monday evening about six o'clock a young man, named Francois Fremont, of St. Ignace, was drowned while fishing from Molson's wharf.

Custom House .- There is a great deal of discussion both in and out of the Custom House as to who is likely to be the successor to the late Mr. Holmes The general opinion is that a death vacancy should be filled by the next in authority, thus giving a promotion to all under. Gertainly no person can be more fitted for the post than Mr. Lewis, who has served in various departments for the last twentyfive years, and very often has had to officiate as Collector, and who has always given great satisfaction to the public. The chief object of any person entering the public service is that, by energy and talent he may rise to the his hest step on the lauder, and we do not see why the Custom House should be an exception. In Great Britain it is invariably the rule to promote the next in office to the Collectorship in all cases of death. We do not know whether the authorities who will control this appointment, will consider as we do. that the man who has worked faithfully in a subaltern position in a public department has a claim to promotion. If they shall decide in the negative, we hope that they will regard favorably the application which we understand has been made by Mr. Augustus Heward, whose appointment would, we are sure, secure to the Government a faithful servant, who would moreover be highly popular with the merchants engaged in the trade of the port .- Montreal Herald.

THE EMIGRATION FROM CANADA. - The Prospect in

the States .- From the reports brought by our exchanges from many parts of the Province it appears that the emigration of Canadians to the United States goes on as briskly as ever; and it is alleged that many of those who have left the country have gone with the intention of remaining permanently in their new homes. The Courrier de St. Hyaciathe says: - At Acton and Roxton a large number of houses are closed; families emigrate by ten or a dozen at a time. Nearly the same thing may be said of Stukely, Ely and Waterloo. According to the statements of reputable persons, such desertions were never seen in those townships. It is estimated that onethird of the population of these localities is going to the United States The greater portion of those who are going, it is added, have no intention of returning. The Perth Courier reports that large numbers are leaving that part of the country to settle permanently in the States. 'Some have left their farms behind them to seek homes on the more fertile plains of the West, but the chief portion are young men, the bone and sinew' of the country, who are leaving home to seek for the means of living in a foreign land. We understand that over one hundred able-bodied men passed over the E. & O. Railway during the week, all bound for the States, and many more are making preparations to go as soon as possible.' Other papers speak in similar language of the movement in their respective localities, and some of them, we regret to see, indirectly encourage the people to desert the country. And this in face of the fact that there is at present in the States little, if any more demand for labour than there is in Canada. A western contemporary is credibly informed that there are now hundreds of Canadians in the American cities who are scarcely able cke out an existence, so difficult is it to obtain employment, even at low wages. Many of them, it is said, bitterly repent having left their Near the door of the house stood a daughter of death of the Very Rev. Alexander McDonald comparatively prosperous homes, keenly realizing the truth of the old adage that 'all is not gold that glitters.' Employment is no doubt at present difficult to obtain in Canada, but it is not more plentiful in the States. The stoppage of the war has caused a suspension of many branches of manufacturing industry, and wages have rapidly fallen .-Farm inborers can now be had for fifteen or twenty dollars per month, who but a short time ago could command thirty or forty. Men who would not work for two dollars a day are now glad to get half the amount. Thousands of mechanics have been discharged from the navy yards and other public works, thousands of operatives from the factories and machine shops, and thousands are now vainly seek ing employment in the various cities and towns of parishioners and friends our heartfelt sympathies the country. To increase this glut of labor, the and condolence under the all-wise dispensations emigration from Ireland and other countries abroad has set in with an impulse scarcely ever equalled before, and an immeuse number of foreigners are only awaiting intelligence of the re-establishment of peace mise of another priest, Rev. Hugh McDonald, in order to emigrate. The prospects of the Canadian emigrants are therefore anything but encouraging, and if certain journalists, instead of writing up the United States a desirable field for labor, would state the facts as they exist, and endeavor to dissuade the people against leaving their homes, they might prevent much disappointment and misery. - Transcript.

> Emigrants. - On Thursday afternoon, two hundred emigrants passed through Toronto on the Grand Truck railway on their way to the Western States.

It is stated that in accordance with a suggestion of the Montreal Board of Trade, a preparatory meeting of the Canadian delegates to the Detroit Convention will be held in Toronto about the middle of the present month. The delegates have already arranged a plan of action, and it is highly desirable that the representatives of the virtuous Eoards of Trade in Canada should meet and decide upon such a course as may be necessary to guard and promote the interests of this country .- Transcript.

The St. John's Courier laments the great inflax of the youth, and even the enterprise, of the Province of New Brunswick into the United States. It remarks -Every day we bear of enterprising young men emigrating to the United States. Shipbuilcers, miners, mechanics, tradesmen and farmers, the bone and ginew of the land, are leaving us in scores; and the same is true of the population of all the Provinces.

HOARDING MONEY. - Alluding to the folly of hearding up large sums of money, a practice very common amongst farmers and others, l'Union Nationale mentions that amongst the money stolen from Mr. Mequin was a sum of \$200 in old French gold pieces, earned in 1812 by the grandsather of Mr. Moquin junior, and kept ever since in the bonse of his father. If the compound interest of this sum is computed, it will be found that these \$200 in the space of the 53 years that they have lain unproductive, would reach now the sum of about \$7,000, (calculated at 7 or 8 per cent.) There is also the continual danger of the cupidity of some wre'ch tempting him to commit a crime like that which has just shocked the

THE REV. N. EURNS' QUID PRO QUO. -It is said that the Rev R. F. burns, of St. Catharines, bas vernment has positively determined upon removing received a call to a pastoral charge in New York, to Ottawa in the middle of October. Instructions with a salary of \$5,000.—Humilton: Times. with a salary of \$5,000. - Hamilton; Times.

And it was to qualify himself for his \$5,000 a-year salary that this Mr. Burns, at a New York religious meeting, expressed the pleasure it would give him to see Presiden: Davis on the gallowal We heartily congratulate his late congregation at St. Catharines on the fortunate circumstance of his removal from over them, and we pity the New Yorkers who are doomed to sit under his bloodthirsty doctrines .-Should at any future time Mr. Burns lose the respect of the New Yorkers, as he has that of all Canadians, we respectfully suggest that he abstains from coming back to this country; and that as hanging peosend delegates to the Convention for the Union of ple gives him such intense gratification, he apply for the office of States hangman.

THE GRUE. - The Huron Signal learns that the grub is working considerable mischief in the grain fields in various parts of that county, some farmers having had acres cu: down clean and clear.

#### Died.

In this city, on the 3rd instant, Agnes Evaline, daughter of M. Ronayne, Esq., aged one yeer and

At St. John Chrysostom, County Chateauguay, on Saturday, the 27th ult., Julie Leduc, wife of Louis Pominville, and mother of the Rev. L. L. Pominville, Pastor of said Parish, aged 68 years and eight months. Requiescat in pace.

#### MONTREAL WEGLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 6, 1866.

Flour-Pellards, \$3,60 to \$3,75; Middlings, \$3,85 \$4,10; Fine, \$4,45 to \$4,67; Super., No. 2 \$4,65 to \$5,00; Superline \$5,10 to \$5,20; Fancy \$5,75 to \$5,85, Extra, \$5,90 to \$6,00 ; Superior Extra \$6,25 to \$6,50; Bag Flour, \$2,80 .to \$2,801. Oaumeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4,55 to \$4,75:

Wheat-U. Canada Spring \$1,03 to \$1,07. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest salca were at \$5,30

to \$5,321; Inferior Pots, \$5,55 to \$5,60; Pearls, in demand. at \$5.50 to \$5.55. Butter-Store packed in small packages at 160

to 18c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c. Eggs per doz, 15c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.

Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hame, canvassed, 9c to 10c Eacon, Ode to Odc.

Pork -Quiet ; New Mese, \$20,00 to \$21,621 ; Prime Mess, \$17,50 to \$00; Prime, \$16,50 to \$00.00.

Dressed Hogs, per 100 les. ..\$10,00 to \$10,50 Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$11,00 to \$12,00 -- \$4,00 to \$0.50 Boef, live, per 100 lbs 8.50 to 9.00

Sheep, clipped, each, .. \$4,00 to 5,000 Lamb. 3,00 to 4,00 Calves, each, .\$5,00 to \$6,00

#### MISS LAWLOR'S DAY SCHOOL

MISS LAWLOR respectfully informs the public that she still continues her SCHOOL on the Corner of M'CORD and WILLIAM STREETS. She sincerely thanks the public for their kind patronage towards her, and hopes by her strict care and attention to her pupils to meri: a continuance of the same.

All the Elementary branches necessary to complete a good English Education will be Taught, in-cluding Pianoforts, Mossic and Pancy Work. June 9 1865.

THE LAMP has now the Largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English Language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, entitled "KATE ASHWOOD." Sold by Barns and Lambert, E. J. Farrell, and all Booksellers. Dablin: 41, Middle Abbey street.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

#### IMPORTANT.

Good Japan Ten, at 20. 9d. per lb. Mixed Tea (Green and Black, )at 29. 6d. Bright Sagar, 51d. Coffee, 1s.

Dried Apples, 51d. Raisins, (first quality), 63.

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

The choicest brands (imported) of Brandy, Gin?

#### Irish & Scotch Whiskey, Port, Sperry, Champagnet Clarck and MASS WINES, A

Guinesses Porter, (bottled by Burke) all kinds of Montreal Ales and Porter, constantly on hand. BURY & HAYES,

No. 144 McGill Street, Next door to Mesars Evans & Co. Montreal, June 5.

## CHOICE TEAS, FOREIGN FRUITS,

WINES, CIGARS, GROCERIES.

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## GOVERNESS.

AN Officer's daughter wishes to meet with an ongagement as resident GOVERNESS in a private amily or School. Acquirements-English, Franch. Drawing, Music (Vocal and Instrumental.) Address - Gamma, Bax 52, Brampton, C. W. April 30, 1865.

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

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Pupils.

## .TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-

yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

## DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashlon Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanaca, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTUNS News Depot, Corner of Orang and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1851

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, May 15 .- Since the law on 'coalitions was passed, hardly twelve months ago, there have been more strikes among the workingclasses of Paris than for some years previous. Nearly every branch successively stood out for shorter time or higher wages; and at this moment there are several still on strike, as the masters resist the demands made upon them. The semi-official journals so emphatically repeat that there is nothing alarming in this general suspension of labour that some people begin to fear it is exactly the contrary, and it was rumoured a great shadow of Napoleon hovers over France; it of the kingdom. Rome is not to be had; and, even day or two ago that the Emperor's return was anxiously desired by his Ministers. These apprehensions are for the most part unfounded. No attempt to disturb the public tranquility has been made that I hear of, and the conduct of the workmen is explained by their over eagerness to exercise the newly acquired right of coalition, ried too far by my deep emotion? Could it be otherwhich they have done, so the masters say, without sufficiet cause. Still, there is manifest a this spot under such circumstances? For many years certain amount of uneasiness among the public my mind has been tormented by those false interprelest the right may come to be abused when the see in him the agent of a reaction of frightened inmasters, after acceding to not very unreasonable | terests, of petty passions to be satisfied -while he is demands, cannot make further concessions with- the initiator of all grand ideas and of progress.out serious injury to their own interests .- Times | That is his true tradition.

The Moniteur of the 1st inst. contains a demand for a credit of 12,000,000f. for the Minister of War to cover several unforseen disbursements during the year 1864. Among these disbursements is one rendered necessary by the increase of the army in Africa. There is another for the payment of the Mexican army during the the 2d of June. first six months of the year. It appears that staff officers are so numerous in the People are heard to say, We are willing to pay the Mexican army, but if there are in that army more generals than captains, and as many cappense of such an abuse."

popular belief in the celestial mission of Joan of Tallyrand's will fill three very large chests. Arc that her fame survived the ribaldry of Volthe power was of that ribaldry is but too well known, and it is certain that of all his poetical works that in which he lavished his scoffing on one whom, as a Frenchman, he should have venerated as the purest type of patriotism, is the one that displays the keenest wit, the utmost fertility of fancy, the most picturesque description, we feel at so wanton a perversion of genius does not prevent us from looking upon it as a masterpiece of ort. The Pucelle is one continued mockery of all that men of every age and clime, of every class, and of every creed are accustomed to hold sacred, or affect to hold sacred. The love of country, the common feelings of humanity, the innate sense of beauty, religion, and all the virtues are made the subject of scornful mirth. The most enthusiastic admirers of the "Patriarch of Ferney," however lax in precept or practice, cannot but reprobate the gross buffoonery that pervades those 21 cantos which were elaborately composed for the purpose of defiling one of the purest characters in history. Bad, indeed, must it be when Voltaire himself was so ashamed of this production of his prurient fancy as to deny that he was the author of it. that there was then in France or out of it any mind so wicked or a pen so powerful as his to conceive and write the Pucelle d'Orleans. Domremy is still cherished—of the enthusiast who, when 12 years old, had already begun to invest with visible forms the creations of her own fancy, who turned her enthusiasm to the deliverance of her country from its oppressors, and who believed that she was the "maid" who, according to the traditionary prophecy, was to issue from the Bois-Chesun—the forest of oaks adjoining ber native village, and become the saviour of France.

The city of Oileans has just celebrated the 435th anniversary of its deliverance by that astounding girl. The time-honored solemnity is one of the great festivities of the Orleanais, as the marvellous story itself is one of the most interesting pages of its history, and on this occasion only all distinctions of class or party are laid aside. On the eve of the festival the municipal body of Orleans [whose predecessors, in 1429, had done good service that Sunday morning when Suffolk, disconcerted by repeated losses, resolved to raise the siege | marched to the stately cathedral to deposit the banner of the Maid, which is out of-him. preserved in the Town-house. The whole body of the clergy attended the ceremony, while bymns were chanted by hundreds of voices. The banner was blessed and received by the bisnop, and the church, covered with flags and displaying the arms of the towns which assisted Orleans during its struggle against the English and the Burgundians, was magnificently illuminated. On the out Upper Italy. The members of the Society of St. following day the Prefect of the department, the magistracy, the clergy of the city and of the ad-Joining towns and villages, the troops of the garrison, the municipal councils of the neighbouring communes, the medallists of St. Helena, the corporations of the working classes, assembled in the cathedral to bear the panegyric on Joan of Arc delivered by the Abbe Bougaud. The procession, in going to and returning from the church traversed the streets of the city, which tradition says Joan rode through in full armour, bearing her sacred banner, the day she convoyed a supply of provisions from Blois to the famished detenders of Orleans, and visited the ruins of the fort of the Tourelles, where she was wounded by an English arrow.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AT AJACCIO.-The Paris papers publish the following .-

'The inauguration of the monument erected to the

ship of the line; the frigate La Gloire, and the corvette Jerome Napoleon, at anchor in front of the spot selected for the inaugration, fired salvoes of artillery. Prince Napoleon made a long speech, often inter-rupted by loud applause. He drew an eloquent biographical sketch of the Bonaparte family. He passed an eulogistic review upon the life and the acts of

ral policy.

Prince Napoleon's speech fills 13 columns of La over the uplands. Presse. He concluded as follows:-

'France has never been ungrateful towards her hero; she proclaimed him, and the rights of the Natocracies are falling-the good ones as well as the bad ones-in Poland as in the United States; it is reserved to France, to the great nation, to resolve that necessity of the future because she is always the initiative nation on account of her past acts as well as of her genius. Have I allowed myself to be carwise, speaking of Napoleon and of his brothers in tes that the Holy Father commanded the appointtations of Napoleon which some draw, who can only

' Corsicans ! we must understand each other. We entertain the same hope, the same faith in the triumph of those inseparable principles—the nationalities the greatness of our country-liberty! My task to the Sacred College the terms upon which both is done, if like me you are convinced that the mis- parties have finally agreed. At the same time sion of Napoleon was to achieve emancipation the Bishops, who have been summoned to octhrough the dictatorship.

geria on the 26th inst., and will return to Paris on less than 150 dioceses which have been deprived of

memoirs of the late M. Talleyrand. This diplomatist who took such a prominent part in the great events Mexican army, that in preparing the Budget for in the beginning of the present century, prescribed by his will that his Memoirs should not be published until 30 years after his death. As he died in 1838 that period would have expired in 1868; but the papers were bequeathed to the Duchess of Dins, and by her given to M. Bacour, an old and faithful friend ling its whole history from beginning to end, and of M. Tallyrand. The latter died lately, and be that this statement will be forwarded to the differtains as corperals, it is not for us to bear the ex- of M. Tallyrand. The latter died lately, and bequeathed the papers to M. Paul Andral, barrister, and M. Chatelain with strict injunctions that they PARIS, May 16.—It would almost justify the shall not be published until the year 1888. M.

Freemasonry is likely to receive a blow in France, taire in the memory of the French people. What as there is a question of adopting atheism of religion as a besis, inasmuch as a question has arisen as to the propriety of effacing the solemn declaration at the head of the statutes that ' Freemasonry is based on the doctrine of the existence of God and the immortality of the soul "-e pretty pass to have come to after so many years of honest career.

The aping of the manners of England by the young yunding of Paris has led them into the very deepest abyss of English sanr froid, as the following and the most varied interest. The indignation fact will prove :- A young French Count and his valet were proceeding by rail to the South of France recently, when a terrific accident occurred. After picking himself up and employing himself with his toothpick for a time, a porter came up and satd all has only made up for about one-third of the defi-Monsieur the Count, we have just discovered your valet, but he is cut completely in two? 'Indeed?' was the reply. Take care of the trousers saif, for it continues to pay the interest of the public debt. the keys of my trunks are in that.'

#### ITALY.

PERDMONT. -The news from Itay, though its character is unaccontuated,' still points in the more favourable direction which has of late been noticed. Right or wrong the impression strengthens that the Roman questions. Shylock is an authority in these worst is passed, and that the reaction against the times. One of the most recent contributions to the Revolution has set in. The most significant piece of news in this direction (but as yet we give it only as a rumourl is that the more revolutionary and anti-Ohristian members of the Cabinet, Lanza, Sella, and Natoli are about to retire from office.;

The negotiations which have been carried on through S. Vegezzi are, it is said, interrupted, or It is believed that he is to continue the negotiations To lies of the sort he had been accustomed, but suspended, and the reason for their being interrupted between the Italian and Papal Governments comcalled | were begun.

All the best disposed Ustholic sources of intelligence warn their renders to wait and be patient, and the Cardinal Minister, for the purpose of conveying to trust in the Holy Father. We do not in the least Yet the memory of the poor peasant girl of know what Napoleon III., or Victor Emmanuel, or the Northern Powers have actually done, but we know what they are likely to wish to do or would like to attempt to do. Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel would like to frighten or cajole the Pope into concession, by working on his solicitude as Universal Pastor, and the Northern Powers would like to frustrate the aims of Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel.

S. Lanza, Italian Minister of the Interior, has published a circular to the Prefects of the 'Kingdom of Italy,' to announce the fixed intention of the Gorernment to re-introduce the Bill for the Suppression of Religious Corporations as soon as Parliament shall reassemble, and S. Vacca, Italian Minister of Justice, has issued a circular warning the authorities to suspend the concession of the Exequatur to the holders of Ecclesiastical Benefices on the ground that the reform of the Monestic Orders will not be postponed for more than a few months.

The Movimento of Genoa announces that Garibaldi, one of whose most frantic letters against the Priesthood has just appeared, is about to quit Caprera for a tour through Italy in order to take the sense of the country on the negotiations with Rome; but the announcement is generally disbelieved, and the prevailing notion is that General Garibaldi has had his day, and that there is no more to be made

The procession in Milan on May 5 to the Church of Sta. Croce, was accompanied by popular demonstrations, which have led to an investigation by order of the Government. 'Bands of young men' compelled everybody to kneel while the procession passed, and forced the householders on the line of the procession to hang out tapestries and to decorate their houses. The clerical agitation in contemplation of the new elections, is on the increase through Vincent de Paul in Brescis, Bergamo, Oremons, Novara, &c., are urging with great energy that an election programme should be drawn up, and that an

active canvass should be begun betimes. Poor Italy is undergoing the painful work of moving all her official furniture, and trains of waggons cumber her railways. All the heavy literature of a Parliamentary Government and the elaborate upholstery of a representative system is piled upon railway trucks. Twenty-five waggon loads of public accounts have already gone forward to Florence to await the distant day when they may be balanced and Bologna has already seen six hundred truckloads of official matter move sluggishly through her station. Poor Turin is playing for the last time the part of Capital of Italy, and is even putting off the mantle of the little sovereignty of Piesmont. In a few weeks she will have fallen back upon her merely local and natural pretensions to the world's notice. We hope that Florence may be found equal to the occasion. It is not in itself a very healthy city. It is the surrounding theatre of hills which makes it such a dreamland. The beautiful Arno, which memory of Napoleon I. and of his brothers has just sounds so sweet in song, is not always sweet to the taken place, amid the greatest enthusiasm, and in nostrils. Sometimes, indeed, it is a torrent, but presence of an immense muititude. All the authori- oftentimes it is but a stagnant pool, and, not with-

healthy artery of a city which is now to have a summer as well as a winter population. Indeed, the plain of the Arno is not in itself, a specially pleasant plain either to live in or to look upon. Dissociated from the white hills, in spite of its vines and olives, it would be dreary to look upon as well as unhealthy to live in. It Italy is still to have a capital as Napoleon I and finally traced a programme of libe- healthy as Turin, the Florentines must bestir themselves to dam and drain, or must extend their city

It is a strange sight is this 'flitting' of all Italy, but it is a momentous change for her, whether Florence be but a halting-place or an ultimate destinapoleons have always had their source in the votes of tion. Turin, which was scarcely Italian, was obthe French people; no other name has been hailed viously impossible as a permanent capital. Milan, for 50 years when the people were called upon un- within march of the garrison of the Quadrilateral, animously to choose a chief. Those are our title- was equally out of the question. Naples is not only deeds, and I own it with legitimate pride. The directly open to the sea, but is at the other extremity protects his successors. The organization of Demo- if she were, apart from the moral advantages of her cracy is the problem of the future ; on all sides aris- great name, she would make but a sorry capital. If Italy was to flit from Turin and not to Rome, there could be no question that Florence must he the spot. Italy may possibly have to move once more, and we have a homely English provers which warns us of the loss suffered by frequent removals. — Times.

RONE. — We are assured that the Holy Father con-

tinues in excellent health. Our Correspondent stament of the Archbishop Elect of Westminster no: to be communicated by telegram, wishing to announce it Himself to His Grace by his own letters.

Intelligence both friendly and hostile from Turin and Rome is pretty much in accord that a happy termination of the negotiation which has been entered into between the Holy See and Victor Emmanuel for the settlement of religious matters is so fully expected that steps have been already taken towards holding a Consistory, in which the Pope will anounce

cupy the vacant sees, will be precognized. We The Pays asserts that the Emperor will leave Al- find it stated that there are at the present moment no their Pastors, either through death, exile or imprison-A curious incident has arisen with respect to the | ment; or through the refusal of the Piedmontese Government to recognize the Biscops named by the Holy See. (It is expected that at the same Consistory the successor of Cardinal Wiseman to the Archbishopric of Westminster will be precognized.] We have reason to believe that as soon as the arrangement with Victor Emmanuel is concuded, the Pontifical Government will publish a statement containent Catholic Courts.

> The negotiation which has been opened between the Holy See and the Mexican Commission deputed to settle the Concordat will not be finally concluded for some time, on account of the delay [in making the necessary communications] which is caused by the great distance between Rome and Mexico. We are informed that the Mexican diplomatists entertain strong hopes that upon many escential points the Government of the Emperor Maximilian will be able to comply with the requirements of the Holy See, subject to some modifications. - Weekly Register.

Contributions of all kinds continue to pour into the Exchequer of the St. Peter's Pence,—so much so, that the Minister of Finance has suspended, for the present, the issue of any further Pontifical Consols, although the issue has by no means yet reached the sum of two millions sterling, which is the full amount of loan already decreed. The St. Peter's Pence after cit occasioned to the Papal Government by the loss of its eastern and north eastern provinces, for which The loan makes up for this deficit, and, thanks to it, Papal Consols are at 75, while Victor Emmanuel's are at 65, although he has nothing to pay for Umbria, the Marches, and the Romagnas. Such is the judgment of such disinterested parties as the Ghetto on such matters as are called the Italian and the St. Peter's Pence here in Rome are two pictures of great merit, given by Professor Balbi, who painted not long since the fresco-painting in the room in which Tasso died, at the Monastery of Santa Onofrio on the Janicole. - Cor. of Weekly Register.

Rous, May 18. - Count Revel arrived here to-day.

The American Minister, General Rufus King, had an audience with the Pope last week, as well as with the official intelligence of Mr. Lincoln's death The Pope, while expressing his profound horror of assassisation in any form, took occasion to express also his sense of regret at the disregard of all religious feeling evinced in President Lincoln's last public act in outraging the common sense of Christendom by attending a theatrical representation on Good Friday evening. 'Oan you expect,' said the Pope, 'that the blessing of God can follow such a want of all respect for religion in the ruler of a great nation?"

General M'Clellan is here, and does not appear likely to return to America. I need scarcely say what is the feeling entertained by all here as to the success of the Northern Federation. Rome has not the 'culte du succes,' and from the days of the Stuarts, the Napoleons, and the Bourbons has been alike the sympathiser rather with the losing than the winning party. Poland has found in her a champion when all else were deaf to her call. Ireland knows what her fathers owe to the 'Royal Pope' as her old songs fondly term the Successor of the Apostles, and the prayers of Pius the Ninth have long been offered for the healing of the most terrible death strife the world has ever seen, and in deprecation of the atrocities committed by the worst of tyrants, an uneducated democracy, in the name of liberty. It is not in Rome that a calumny against the gallant people of the South will find credence, and the miserable attempt to charge a know nothing murder on the men who have forborne to assassinate even Butler, will simply recoil in dishonour on its inventors. The Yankee coterie held a funeral service at the English Protestant chapel on Monday, whether in suffrage for Mr. Lincoln's soul, or for the conversion to a state of decent sobriety of Mr. Andrew Johnson I am unable to say. The Bishop of Charleston, Mgr. Lynch, is still here. His diocese is one of those most exposed to the devastations of the enemy, and his family have suffered terrible losses in the war, but his chief anxiety has ever been to return to his post, which his post as envoy of the Confederate States to the Holy See has hitherto prevented his doing He has won the sympathy and respect of all in Rome by Catholic body, here especially, have felt towards him. in the long run, but the South has the moral conand brighter era may not dawn on the Confederacy, if the North attacks the European possessions in North America, I cannot but hope. Another ministry less indifferent to the honour of England and the integrity of the British Empire may then be seated in St. James's, and England may be allowed to do to the men of the South, and aid in winning the liberty of a people far better worth their smpathy than

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- At the village of Torre del ore from the ships, were present. The Montebello, to be done to this river before it can become the the Honest, defended when Piedro the Lucky came to Tribune.

tration .- Cor of Tablet.

ob it after the great eruption of Vesuvius, in the Parent's Assistant, there is a Convent of Capuching, and to take possession of this Convent of Capuchins at Torre del Greco there came forth the other day from Naples the odious agents of Victor, Emmanuel, the sacrilegious usarper. But to the surprise of the Piedmontese annexationists, when the agents arrived at Torre del Greco they found there the National Guard ready to resent the Ministerial order, and to defend the Convent and the Capuchins. The agents declared that they would return next day with a sufficient military force, and the National Guard replied that in defence of the Convent and the Capuchins they would resist the military. The Prefect of Naples, M. Vigliani, being informed of the occurrence, took upon himself to suspend the Ministerial order for fear of a conflict between the National Guard and the regular troops The first shot fired might, he said, produce civil war. Prince Humbert himself, at Naples, had an opportunity the other day of accretaining the feelings of the population towards those convents and their inhabitants. The Religious of Piedigrotta had received notice from the Prefecture, and were in daily expectation of an order for the dissolution of the Convent and for their own departure, when it happened that Prince Humbert took a morning ride in the direction of the convent. The population of La Chiaja, who have a strong feeling of affection and respect for the good monks, gather ed round the Prince's horse, and with shouts, and cries, and prayers, mixed with throats, insisted on a promise that the monks should be spared - a promise which the Prince was only too glad to give, for the hands of the boldest were already on his bridle reins. Cor. of Tablet.

The Duke of Sutherland has been at Caprera to pay a visit to Garibaldi. The hero of Stafford House is un homme coule, no one talks of him, looks up to him for any political services, and if the Party of Action need a leader they will probably choose Ni cotera. The state of Terra di Lavoro, Calabria, and La Puglia is terrible-the brigandage is master of the whole country, and the Press is now obliged to admit that the enrolments are made in Naples itself. -Cor. of Tablei.

#### UNITED STATES.

How a Wisz Old Negress was Treated .- We learn from the Old Dominion that a negro woman was set to work e day or two since, sweeping the sidewalks in Norfolk, under convoy of a guard of her own persussion of color, for expressing her detestation of the Yankees. Quite a crowd gathered in the vicinity of the Atlantic Hotel to behold the anomaly. She seemed to be about as bitter in her hatred, as some of the lighter coloured feminines .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

THE NEGRO PARADISE. - For the last few days a! tide of negeo women and children, obviously from the rural districts, has been pouring into town. This is in the face of the avowed politor of the military authorities, who desire to keep this population, as far as practicable, at home, it being the uniform experience of the Federal officers who have had to administer civil rule that this class is a dead charge on the United States commissariat, wherever they are allowed to congregate in town. Persons who have recently arrived here by rail from Goldsboro inform us that the line of the road is filled with them throughout its whole extent, all waiting to come to town-it being their most definite idea of Paradise to visit a city.

To enable them to do so, the Provost Marshal of the post of Louisville, upon the application of any colored person who may report him or herself as unable to find sufficient employment in this city, will issue passes to all colored persons and their families, specifying the number of persons to be passed, and their names, and the point to which they want to go to engage in or in search of employment. The order

Any conductor or manager of any railroad, steamboat, ferryboat, or other means of travel, who shall refuse, upon the tender of the legal fare, to sell to such person named in any such pass the usual transportation ticket, or shall refuse to transport any person, will be at once arrested, and sent out of the department, or punished as a military court may adudge."

The military authorities are requiring all negroes idea that they are now able to do nothing, and that they are now able to do nothing, and that the world owes them a living. This is all very fine and all your wor in theory, but in practice is but a will-o'-the-wisp. Negro men who are willing to go to work find no lack of employment; but we neard a number of cases in which after payment of a week's wages, the cmployee left his employer in the lurch, preferring to idle away the time until he spent his money. The United States authorities have determined to put a stop to this, and we would suggest to those who give passes to negroes employed by them, to make them good for one week only, as they will not only save the authorities trouble, but insure to themselves the services of those whom they may employ. -Richmond Whig, May 19.

On Sanday night, a negro woman and four children formerly the property of Dr. Skelton of Pow-hatan, reached the city after a three day's walk in during the night, they were, on Monday morning, fed by a relative of their former master. On the route they were robbed of their little stock of money by straggling soldiers .- Richmond Republic, May 16.

AN OIL ADVENTURE .- Yesterday we met a gentleman in this city, who very recently launched out in what he anaposed was a very good speculation, but, as the sequel will show, got egregiously sold. The story in reference to his case, which is really true, in regard to which we give fictitious names, runs thus : Some time since, Jones, a bachelor, who owns a farm near this city, invited his friend Brown to go on a sporting tour.

The two proceeded and enjoyed a good day's sport, hunting in the neighboring woods, and while wandering about they crossed the farm, on which there was a spring of water. Brown being very thirsty partook of a drink at the spring, but did not relish the water. He made no complaints, bowever, but in a day or two thereafter made a proposition to Jones, to purchase one half of the farm on which the spring was located. Jones, who had no idea of selling the property, replied in a humorous strain that he would take \$10,000 for the land. After partaking of supper the gentlemen separated, and on the following day Brown went to New York to attend to some matters of business. While at the latter place, has won the sympathy and respect of all in Rome by he renewed his proposition to purchase Jones' farm, his courage and devotion to his cause, and the English and finally purchased it for \$20,000 cash. The necessary papers were made out, and a day or two as towards one of their own Episcopate. The North since Brown became proprietor of the coveted land. may have the victory that force inevitably secures Now comes the sequel. Brown so soon as he had the land in his own hands, began to wear a cheerful quest, and of her fall it may be said as truly, as of spect clapping and rubbing his hands in great glee Francis the First, 'Tout perdu fors l'honneur.' It is much to the appeament of his friend. A diclorus much to the amusement of his friend. A dialogue, difficult to believe that all is lost, and that another substantially as follows, ensued; Brown-' Do you remember, Jones, when you and I went gunning some time since?' Jones-'I do.' Brown-'Well' when I stooped down and attempted to drink out of that spring on the farm, I discovered oil in large quantities there. In fact there was so much of it in in St. James's, and England may be allowed to do what her best and bravest hearts have long aspired case, I determined to keep the secret, purchase the to, give the hand of brotherhood and of armed help land, and now I'm going to bore for oil.' Jones-(Shaking all over with laughter) - 'My dear fellow, the night before you drank out of that spring, my the mongrel nationalities of Italy for which so much hostler went there to water the horse, and by acci-has been risked and sacrified by the Whig adminis- dent broke a kerosene lamp, which fell into the spring, and it was the oil from it that you tasted!' Exit Brown, with a good sized flea in his ear. We Greco, dear to memory because of the villa of the may add that is any man desires to get a genuine ties of the department, all the land troops and sail- standing some recent improvements, there is much Italian count which the Little Merchant, Francesco milling, all he had to say 'oil, to Brown'-Detroit

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During the past week, about two hundred negroes of all ages and sexes, have congregated on a lot near Bacon's Quarter Branch. Fifty of these are children, under twelve years of age. They are from the Counties of Goochland, Fluvanna and Louisa. They will soon learn that, having left a certain livelizood at home, they will have to toil hard and constantly to make a living in this now over-crowded city. One of them, a nearly grown man, offered yesterday, to hire himself to a gentleman in that vicinity for the moderate sum of 12 dollars per annum.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS. - If you are a temperance man, don't be ashamed to acknowledge your principles boldly, before the world. If you experience any benefit or relief from the use of Downs' Vege table Balsamic Elixir, let your friends know it that they may also have the benefit of using it. The Justices of the Peace for the District of Montmo-Elixir is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Give rency, Aug. 13, 1864. it to your children for croup. Take it for hoarseness J. and sore throat.

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If not for my late removal, and the statements

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plus stock at auction. I have always adopted the

above alluded to, I would consider the present notice entirely unnecessary. TERMS-Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper.

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ALCOHOLIC. CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World.

TF READ WHO SAYS SO: From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864. Gentlemen—Having stated it verbaily to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated may a kind friend suggested the way of the press. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. - Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

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

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and nnexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects .-Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been troubled with Dyspensia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very fluch improved in health, after having taken five bottles .- Yours, with

J. S. HERMAN.

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

February 8th, 1864. Mesers. Jones & Evans-Gentlemen-My motherin-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unbesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form-flatulency-for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed .- Yours truly,

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing the use of one which had become very distressing, the use of one battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its ure to the sufferers.—Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

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

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

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA -

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

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

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Cana da, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. March 1, 1865

ESTABLISHED 1859

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the Oity. The greatest care and attention is paid to the Dispensing Department, and every Prescription is prepared under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, whose experience in one of the largest Dispensing houses in England and the large Dispens ing trade which he has acquired during the last six years in Montreal, is sufficient guarantee that all Prescriptions will be accurately and scientifically prepared.

HENRY R. GRAY. Dispensing and Family Chemist, (New Number) 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.

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

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.
OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-

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

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

#### S. MATTHEWS.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

12m.

#### WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence a moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 23, 1363.

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street,

> MONTREAL. B. DEVLIN.

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

J. J. CURRAN,

ADVOCATE No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

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

# L. DEVANY,

AUCTIONEER. (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, 40. 4e.

> THURSDAYS FOR

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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

March 27 1864.

## LUMBER.

L. DEVANY,

Auctioneer.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denus Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.-The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and OULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Reat of CEDAR. Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

March 24, 1864.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE,

396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

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

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

DRUGGIST.

May 11.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows : CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. .

Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at .... 6.45 A.M. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich Buffilo, Detroit, Chicago, and all

points West, at ..... Night do do do do .... 9.00 P.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville \$ 5.06 P.M. and intermediate Stations, at ....

EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations,..... 9.00 A.M Express Train for Island Pond ...... 2.00 P.M Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec 2 10.10 P.M. and Portland, at..... Express Train to Burlington, connecting ) with Lake Champlain Steamers for \ 5.45 A.M. New York.... Express Trains to St. Johns con-

necting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M. 3.30 P.M

Managing Director May 23, 1865. TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE

C. J. BRYDGES

DURING THE YEAR 1865. To se delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday for Sunday's use) from the

FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF OCTOBER: 10 ibs per day for the season...... \$ 4 00 20 lbs do do do ..... 6 00 30 lbs ..... 8 00 do 40 lbs do ..... 10 00 do for one month ..... 1 00

20 lbs дo do .... I 50 Ice will be delivered during the month of October to parties requiring it at an extra charge as follows :--Season Gustomers, 20 lbs per day,.........\$1 50 10 lbs do ..... 1 00 20 lbs Monthly . do ...... 1 50 10 lba do ...... 1 00 During the month the Ice will be delivered three

times a week. Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause will be promptly attended to.
Payments as usual - Cash in advance. Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied

by contract on liberal terms.
Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible. LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,

Apothecaries Hall, Cathedral Block. May 10, 1865.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, In the Superior Court.

Dame CAROLINE EMILIE FAUTEUX. ONEZIME GENEREUX,

Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action of Separation as to Property (en separation de biens) has been instituted in this cause by Dame CAROLINE EMILIE FAUTEUX, of the Parish of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of ONEZIME GENE-REUX, of the same place, Architect and Undertaker, against ber said husband, returnable on the TENTH Duy of MAY next, in the Superior Court for Lower Canada, at Montreal, in the District of Montreal. Montreal, 22nd April, 1865. BONDY & FAUTEUX,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

M. O'GORMAN. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman

BOAT BUILDER. SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON. 🚅 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🕰

OARS MADE TO ORDER. 📂 SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

HEYDEN & DEFOE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,

No. 74, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO. L. S. HEYDEN. Augast 25, 1864.

D. M. DEFOR

C. F. FRASER, Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western

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

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN. Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

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

## A. & D. SHANNON. GROCERS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madoira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirita, 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.

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 establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

# BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



# The Great Purifier of the Blood!

Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER,

when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This 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

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors,

THE PERMANENT CURE

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD

Abscesses, Ulcers,

HEAD, SCURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection



THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the

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

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

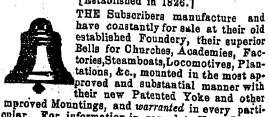
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COM-PLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP-

## Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

FOR SALE BY

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

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cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.