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EDWARD LYNN. (From the Catholic Telegraph.) CHAPTER I .- SISTER CECILIA.

'Can it be true, Ed., that, as mother tells me, you are going to leave the dear old Church, for the superstitions of Popery?' exclaimed Carrie Lynn, in no pleasant mood, as she entered her all his youthful festivities. brother's room the morning after his arrival -Oh, Ed., it would be hard to give you up; but should to see you forsake the religion, which son. has so long nourished you, for a lot of ab-

Not so fast, sister,' said her brother. Cant Lynn, who was lying on a sofa, enjoying his conavoided; so be careful not to overstep the limits. mor-In a day or two we will talk over the subject: my belief.'

Books on Popery! No, indeed, Edward,' said his sister, with much warmth. 'I think I can spend my leisure hours to much better advantage than in perusing silly, absurd-well, to say the least, very injurious books. Then she you quite determined ?'

Her brother, evading her question, began,-· Come, Carrie, I want to enlist your sympathy. I used to have it, and want it now.'

· Eulist my sympathy! that is too bad, brother; as if I had no feeling for you in your misfortune,' said the enthusiastic girl. And she tenderly kissed her brother's forehead.

Wes, my pet; I know you have, sail he, returning her caress, 'and now, don't let them talk to me till I get well, and then I think you will as to allow me my own way in peace. Now, remember; for I dan't feel prepared to be sent to think the loss would be no worse than if I became a Roman Catholic."

it took me so by surprise. But they shall not the room. . O! I forgot!' she exclauned, at the I'il accept a perusal, even though it be secondhand,' she added mischievously.

The young man grasped the letter eagerly :and, noting the page, laid aside the book which had engaged his attention previous to his sister's entrance, and opened the missive.

Edward and Carrie Lynn were the only children of a prosperous merchant in a western comparative ease-though not in the 'lap of luxury'-with intelligent and upright parents. who. while educating them in all the branches considered necessary for a liberal education, early in culcated, with the love of knowledge, the necessity of self reliance. Accordingly, Edward, at the age of nineteen-after graduating at one of the hest literary institutions in the West-entered upon the study of medicine, in which he gave fair promise to excel. He had already received his diploma, and began to think of estab lishing himself in some eligible location, in the practice of his profession, when the rebehion which has so desolated our once fair land broke unon us. He was among the first to rally to the defence of our country. Leaving his books, and bidding adieu to the loved ones at home, he entered the army as first Lieutenant of a company raised in their enterprising and patriotic town .-Mr. Lynn, though proud to see his son willing to risk his life for the land for which his own grandsire had died in the great Revolution, with a father's heart regretted the parting with his only son, he, who, if spared would be the support of his parents in the decline of life.

We have become somewhat hardened, after three years of war, and its many attendant evils; but when the first call for volunteers was responded to, and fathers and brothers left their homes for the tented field, what horrid scenes of bloodshed rose up before the mind at parting, and how little we dared to hope to meet these volunteers again.

Edward tried to be firm, but found himself fast losing his power of control, when his gentle mother, in a voice broken by sobs, commended investigating Christian; and placing in his nanda pocket, Bible, with marked passages, hurried from the room, to kneel in prayer for him, in the

shared every joy, and shed tears over every disappointment of his school boy days, or affliction of later life-with her he lingered long, until the omnibus, which was to convey him to the depot, thought the being at his side must be the bluewas at the door, and he heard the shouts of the eyed Fanny, who had done all in her power, dur- March wieds were rustling the dead leaves, and you know the rest.' brave boys who were to be his companions on ling her short stay, to alleviate the sufferings of scattering the last year's described bud's nests .many a bloody battle-field, as they had been in the sick and wounded, though they were not bro- The forests of Tennessee were alive with winged ever, for he really sympathised in the misfortune

'This parting will do us good, Carrie,' said he, it will show us how dear we are to each other, I doubt, if that wound of yours had proved fatal, and will teach me bow to appreciate my home to open his eyes to look clearly upon her, lest thanksgiving that has life had been spared while if we could, in our hearts, suffer more than we and triends, by depriving me of them for a sea- the vision would vanise. But the touch of that so many had fallen around. What, he asked chosen. The greatest fault the doctor usually

his father solemnly.

show of cheerfueness, we must not anticipate softly did it fall upon an ear made nervously Agnes, performing their mission of love in the tendants. The generous Irishinan was obliged valesence. 'You know Dr. White says that all evil; if it come, I will try to meet at as a sol- acute by sickness, asked: exciting conversation must, for the present, be dier, and his voice had in it a perceptible tre-

might like to look over in the meantine-from therefore have placed no hindrance in the way them you can gain any information in regard to of what you, what any patriotic citizec, must consider your duty in the hour of our country's danger. Stand firm, Edward; never falter in that made the hours fly faster than for many, save for whoever should come to claim his body, meantime his father received intelligence that his the path you consider that of duty, though it many weeks? Perhaps each had a share in giv- or to send to a sorrowing mother. All son would, upon a certain day be at the station, lead you into unforeseen trouble and trials that | mg pleasure to the convalescent officer, and add- this was heroism, such as he had never seen you would now shrink from. The soldier's life, ed to this the surgeon to charge had told him equalled, and never before had believed possible a bitter disappointment. On returning home, he my dear son, is not an easy one to any; much that if he continued to improve, he would in a for a fragile woman. He wished to think of found a telegram, briefly informing the griefadded sadly, 'But has it come to this? Are less to him who does his whole duty. The Lord few days be able to start for home. All the himself, of his plans for the future, when his stricken circle that Captain Lyan was dangerousof hosts be with you.?

> grasped his father's hand, then burriedly clasping awakened senses, (and at last gave him an idea head; but, do what he would to banish them, his sister to his heart, went forch bravely to fight of her character)-ministered to the wants of thoughts of the Sisters of Charity would intrude for the good old flag.

On the bloody field of Stone River, under the heroic leader Rosecrans, he stood manfully by his men; and for noble daring all through those | words fell upon the ear. His neighbor, who had | entirely unthought of a week before. three memorable days, he was promoted. None so interested him by his ' Pater and Ave,' demore deserving of promotion than he. With tained her to ask if she would be so kind as to the few remaining members of his company he all be satisfied with my choice—at least so far marched Southward, enduring the privations and brave fellow had suffered amputation of his right be. Can it be that I have been deceived—that plished girls, who were intimate friends of Edsufferings that the brave boys of the army of the Cumberland passed through for so many weary to my last account just now, although you seem mouths. He fought valuantly during the terrible all the blessings of heaven to rain down upon slaughter of Chicamauga, and in the last hour ther in his pecuhar way. The Captain listened, structure of his false prejudices loomed up befell with a severe wound; and his comrades car- in some amusement, to his harangue, and won- fore his vission, tottering at its very foundation. Oh, no! I did not mean exactly that, bro- ried him from the field, fearing they had lost dered that the lady would patiently hear it, and ther Ed.; indeed, I scarcely know what I said, their noble Captain. But he opened his eyes even give him a gracious smile and thack you' while the surgeon was dressing his wound, and torment you, poor brother; you have suffered breathed a prayer of thankfulness when he heard enough. You must have peace now, whatever that it was not likely to prove fatal. Slowly away. pernicious sentiments you have picked up in the passed the days while he lay in the uncomfortarmy; and Carrie manifested her sincerity for able and crowded hospital, from which, as soon Sisters—the sweet creatures—who are spendin' the wounded soldier - the 'poor deluded boy,' as as he was able, he was removed to one but little his mother said-by a prolonged kiss, and left more commodious, but where he could have us poor wretches? And all for the love o' some of the attention our sick and wounded have God! Sure, I know her, though never a word door, ' here is a letter from-I know who-and so much needed. While here, he lay near to a | did I speak to the lady 'fore this minute.' young soldier-a stranger, so far as personal acquaintance was concerned, but in whom he recognised a brother in the common cause of the country-who attracted his attention by reciting, in rather a loud whisper, his peculiar devotions, morning and evening-a custom too uncommon among our soldiers, many of whom seem to torget that bravery alone will not ensure them an town. Their lives had passed in comfort and entrance into heaven, even though they should fall in defense of good and just principles .-The Lord's Prayer was familiar to Capt. Lynn, he listed it at his mother's knee; but 'Hail Mary' he heard for the first time, and was not quite sure that he heard aright; but the idea of calling upon the name of 'Mary' ' Mother of God,' filled his mind with something akin to disgust. His lips curled in scorn at the ignorance and idolatrous superstitions of the poor Irishman. But as day after day he heard the same prayer repeated, and becoming able to converse, he soon learned that the soldier was not so ignorant as he supposed. Pity took the place of scorn, and he determined, if opportunity offered, to eradicate some of the permicious sentiments which seemed to him to be the man's religion.

Captain Lynn was one of 'Old Rosy's' most ardent admirers, and probably had he ever had any conversation with that General on the subject of religion, would have never formed so silly a resolution, but as military matters alone was the subject-when it was necessary he should be consulted—it is easy to imagine how the young officer was no wiser upon the subject of Gen. Rosecrans, much abused taith, after spending so many months under his command.

The sun was shining through the open window, and the pleasant south wind came in laden with the breath of woodland flowers, for Spring | could turn my head-too old to change religion had returned to the Southland before the wounded Cuptain was able to start for home. He lay, tending women. You'll get better fast,' and the half unconscious, upon his pillow, dreaming of father, mother, sister, and 'another, not a sister,' whose frank and affectionate letters made the hours of confinement pass faster than any thing else could possibly have done. Suddenly by with little difficulty stay another week in the him to God, for she was an earnest, though not his side stood a fair, slight form, and a cool crowded hospital, so much more cheerful and white hand took from his burning brow the steaming linen, and replaced it with a fresh one. A woman's hand! When was a woman in hosslence of her chamber. With Carrie-she who pital? No-except poor Mrs. Eldor, who came that on which he was to start Northward he set parient, with a severe reprimend for not attend-The state of the s

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with her the lifeless body; and little Fanny the news from some fellow officers, and to look Crayton, who came with her father to visit a upon the Southern woods, already arrayed in remembered that she had left for her Northern dies, each singing a matin hymn to their Preser- warmly attached; not only considering him home two days previous. He was almost afraid ver. And his heart too sent up a prayer of worthy of esteem, as a friend, but a man of hand! It was certainly tangible. Did it not himself, have I ever done to deserve such found with him was that of entering the service 'God grant it may be but for a season,' said yet linger where the freshly wet bandage had mercy? Have I ever accomplished anything in any other than as surgeon, while so many were "Well, father," said Edward, with a forced then a voice, it might have been his sister's, so him the image of Sister Celicia and Sister his new affliction than did his comrades and at-

hand-white and delicate he knew it to be be- and cheering words to the depressed in spirit; express his thanks for the timely assistance. . We consider you competent to judge of fore he opened his eyes to look upon it-difted sitting all night, after a fatiguing day, by the but. Sis. I have some books in my valise you right and wrong, my son,' said Mr. Lynn, 'and the glass of water just brought from the spring side of some sufferer, that death might not find tion setting in, he became much worse. For

beyond the bosmini. Was it the beauty of the morning, or his first time since entering there, as her cheering arm, besides having several other wounds .-Having received an afficinative reply, he prayed know nothing?

'Do you know her?' he asked, as she moved

for his nonsense.

all their precious lives, takin' care of the likes of

And so young Lynn began to muse; it was true, then, as he had surmised, that he had conversed that morning with a nun-a real nun, one of those wonderful and much abused women who are shut up in cloisters dim, and pine away for want of the society of their fellow beings, and die, perhans-for who ever knew what became of them after entering the gloomy convent cells. another name for a living tomb! Such was the idea, of a nun, entertained by him and thousands of others. But this one-she was not what he had believed a nun to be, or why was she there? Could it be, and he smiled at the absurdity of the idea, through motives of disinterested charity, purely for the love of God, as his neighbor had expressed it? Thus he thought and wondered, as he lav with his eyes fixed upon her, as she moved silently around, and asked himself ques tions which had never before perplexed his brain, and which he could not answer; but the poorest intellect which has had its training in the holy Mother Church would probably find no difficulty in solving them.

Well, Captain, how do you like your ne v nurse? Knows how to perform her duties more to your refined taste than us rough men, don't she?' asked the surgeon as he came on his usual round. 'You see, we sent for the Sisters, who have accomplished a great deal in other hospitals and three arrived at this point last night. I tell you, Captain, one of them will do you more good than three doctors.'

'Catholics, I believe,' mildly suggested his

'Of course!' answered the surgeon, heedless of the half scornful expression accompanying the low spoken words. And I tell you, if anything now-it would be the example of these uppredoctor went on to praise Sister Cecilia to the next patient.

A week passed quickly by; it fled almost too fast for Captain Lynn, who felt that he could home-like had the industrious hands of the Sisters made it. He had rapidly improved, as the

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wounded brother? For a moment Capt. Lynn gorgeous beauty, before he should leave for the sight, till safe in your father's care. Well, exbare brown fields and leafless woods, where the thers. But collecting his wandering senses he songsters, and the fragrant air full of their melo- of his young friend, to whom he had become already cooled his throbbing temples? And for the love of God? And now rose up before needed. Captain Lyan seemed to think less of warm and unbealthy atmosphere of the hospital, to keep his bed for two days, and it was with a "Will you have a cool drink?" and the same musistering to bodily disease, and speaking kind heart full of gratitude that the Captain tried to him alone: writing letters to absent friends; two weeks he hovered between life and death, closing the eyes of the dead; or cutting off a and but little hope was entertained that he would pleasant dream of home, or his angel visitant, lock of sunny hair from over a boyish brow, to ever reach his father's house alive. In the morning the form in the sober black dress-the weak limbs should become strong, and the pain, ly ill. No time was to be lost, so taking with The young officer checked a rising sigh, singularity of which has made him doubt his sometimes still fearfully intense, should leave his him the skiful family physician Le set out for the those around him. Every eye grew brighter at upon him, and the words of the Irish soldier, her approach, and some sad ones smiled, for the which contained an idea almost novel to him, would startle his mind into inquiry upon a subject

"Their's must be, at least to them,' he said, musingly, 'a beautiful and pure belief; not what write a letter for him to the old country. The I have considered the Roman Catholic faith to I have been prejudiced against that of which I

> And when a single doubt arose, the whole fore his vission, tottering at its very foundation. These prejudices had been instilled into his mind strengthened with his strength. He had always ness. been ready to assail what he called 'the absur All the attention that could be bestowed upon dities of Popery.' And truly might Catholicism the invalid, in a Southern hospital, was lavished be called one grand system of absurdities, if it is what thousands have from their infancy been taught to believe it. Capt. Lynn walked slowly on, regardless of distance, revolving in his mind the new ideas that were in a rather chaotic state did pray as only those pious devoted women can of existence in his confused brain. His wounded timb was becoming painful, and he seated himself on a log, with the intention of returning to the hospital in a few minutes, when who should make his appearance but his Trish

'Good morning, Mike,' said Lynn, with that easy familiarity which won the hearts of his men. So you, too, are out enjoying the beauty of the morning.7

'Good morning, Captain,' answered Mike, dofling his beaver, 'It's glad I am, sure, to see re able to be out this line day, Sir; and, thanks be to God, that myself can enjoy the day.

'So you, too, seem to be in a moralizing humor.' said the Captain, smiling. 'Yes, our thanks are due to God, but seldom do we find those who give much thought to his goodness. I have concluded that they who render Ifin thanks, in succestly of heart, are few, very few, if found at

· Captain, do ye doubt the sincerity of them Sisters youder?' ask Mike, nodding in the direction of the hospital.

'I am not prepared to say, Mike,' was the candid reply to this pointed question. 'I very much admire their fortitude and self demal, nor can I ever forget their kindness to me-a stranger - but -1-' the usually self-possessed man was becoming embarrassed under the scrutinizing gaze of the honest Hibernian, but, Mike, do you really believe that it is for the love of

Is it yourself that can be doubting the holy Sisters? God bless'em!' said Mike earnestly. But, Captain, I think the walk has been too much for you -- you are as white as a sheet.'

His wound had begun to bleed afresh, and it was with much difficulty that they bound it up with their handkerchiefs until assistance could be But a far richer gift nestled down in Sister. procured. Mike, forgetful for the moment of his own feeble limbs, ran with all possible haste a deed of mercy. And another gem was added and despatched two attendants for the now help- to the diadem preparing for her brow by him. less officer, who settled down in bed again, mentally cursing his thoughtlessness, and dismissing all thoughts of returning home for the present. surgeon predicted, and on the morning before Ale surgeon looked grave, and examined his had grown with him like a twin spirit, who had to comfort her dying husband, and took away out for short stroll; to test his strength, to hear ing more strictly to his injunctions.

Confound it, man! I might have knowe as much. Ought not to have let you out of my perience is a dear school, young man, but-

The doctor's indignation soon subsided howtalents and rare promise in the profession he had which had probably saved his life. Inflammaand went lather to meet him, but was doomed to scene of battles.

Dr. White had been the preceptor of Edward Lynn, and was deeply interested in him. Not only was he proud of him as being a student of remarkable talent and promise, but having no sons, he seemed to levish upon him all the love he might have restowed upon one, if it had been the will of the Almighty to have given him a son. He had three da ighters, pleasant accomward and Carrie Lynn, as were the parents: and it had for years been a sene, scarcely acknowledged, wish of the doctor that his youngest daughter-yet much too young to think of matrimony-and his student might, at some future day, make a happy marriage the connecting link at home, at Sunday school, at College, and in between the families. But he wisely forbore society, and he had some he could not account inentioning to any one, much less to his pretty for. They had grown with his growth, and gifted child, his cherished plan for her happi-

upon Captam Lynn. In his delicium he called Sister Cecilia, Carrie, and would scarcely allow her to leave his bedside-while he was constantly calling upon her to pray for him. And she pray, who have left the world's allurements to minister to distress; who visit the haunts of wretchedness, and even crime, with no hope of earthly reward, with only the hope of saving souls, for whom our blessed Redeemer died.

'Did you forget to pray for me, Carrie?' he would ask as the Sister made her appearance with the first streek of dawn. 'Don't you know the Lord has sent for me,' he would sometimes add, 'and I can't go -I can't go this way. You must pray for me.

'On, no, I never forgot to pray for you, she would renly, 'but you have been dreaming ; you will soon be better.'

'I am well enough, bodily,' he often said, but I want you to pray for my soul. It is sick; not my body. What are the doctors here for? I don't want them: I only want Carrie, and I want her to pray.

At last the light of reason dawned upon his mend, and he rapidy regained his strength. Was it the triumph of a naturally strong constitution. combined with excellent medical aid, as his father and friends believed, or of Sister Cecilia's prayers, as he believed it to be? Who shall tell, until the record be unrolled, and the heroic deeds of humble women made known to the vast inulvitudes who shall come from the East and West, from the North and South, on the great day when the King of kings shall come forth in his chariot of fire? Old Mr. Lyon's gratitude to one who had done so much for his son, was naturally very great, but as for the motive which. actuated the heroic woman, he ascribed it to a desire to proselytize, though he forebore expressing his opinion through politeness for her and respect for his son. He presented her with a very liberal donation, though assured by ber the that every cent would be expended in alleviating suffering; and thus ended his sense of obligation. Cecilia's heart; the knowledge of having done for whom she had severed all earthly ties-and. in the Lamb's Book of Life was written anothering page to testify to her works of love, when the Books shall be opened."

Sister Cecilia, said Captain Lyan, one day when his father had left her alone at his bedside,

I would like look now your real motive for give ing your whole life, with all lits power, to ministering to the needy. Is it truly for the love of tion, however, as seeing is believing; I will not

'If leknow my own heart, Captain Lyon,' she replied modestly, 'it is.'

"Is believe you," he said earnestly, 'and I shall never, never forget your disinterested benevolence to me. I will not attempt to thank you for I could not. You have saved a soul from ruin. And now, I want to ask another favor.-Will you give me a little insight into the religion which teaches you such self-sacrifice?'

The Sister looked at him earnestly, and seeing that he was perfectly sincere, replied, I will friend; for, however loth to believe I am, I get you some books-or I will ask Father Daly, know your firmness too well to suppose you would who will be here on to morrow, I think, to come change, even for those you love-and although and talk with you, which will be better, will it

feeling came back, but he repressed it, saying,-'He would not like to do so, I fear.'

Oh, he will be most happy to give you any information,' said the gentle Sister, who, after a few minutes farther conversation, passed on to another low bed, breathing a prayer that his soul might be made a fit dwelling place for the blessed Word. Capt. Lynn saw the hand touch the forehead and breast in that common and most beautiful act of faith, and knew that she mentally said, 'In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;' and, he involuntarily added, 'Amen!' He had no heart to smile, as he had often done, when he had seen this sacred sign. A sadness came over hun, and he determined to know if he was in the wrong way, and, if so, to seek the right. Next day, a quiet looking gentleman, a stranger, entered the hospital with the surgeon. He wore no beard, and his clothes, though neat, were coarse and rather worn. He did not look as thousands imagine a Catholic priest to appear; and many there are who have 'entertained angels unawares.' Captain Lynn was astonished to find that he was Father Daly, Chaplain of a regiment, at that time ten or twelve miles distant, who had walked that distance to visit a few of his pentents then in the hospital. He was a sincere Christian, sociable and polite, and a thoroughly educated clergyman, which all denominations acknowledged the clergy of the Mother Church to be. Captain Lynn was prepared for surprises, but began to converse with a resolution to know his duty, and with some degree of faith that it would be shown him. He was much pleased with the reverend gentleman, and the instructions he received, though the doctrines trations, a course to which he has no inducement in set forth conflicted very much with his own previously entertained notions; and he had for the first time, on idea, though an imperfect one, of which there are many influences, on the contrary, to the truths of Catholicism. The great Sower dissuade him, in everything he sees and knows of the truths of Catholicism. The great Sower prepares the ground, and plants the good seed; but, to perminate, it must have the refreshing so as the governor or turnkey - has access to the dews and genial showers of His grace, and the prisoner, Catholic or Protestant, at convenient times, warm sunstine of his love. The poisonous weeds of talse prejudice that have been uprooted must not be allowed to grow again, nor 'thorns' to gence of the prison authorities, as the demand for a spring up and choke it. 'Lead us not into tem- visit from the priest would be certain to attract anyptation' must be the watch word ever on our lips.

As Father Daly arose to bid his new friend good morning, he put into his hand two books, invariably Protestant; the visiting justices are also saying, 'I am very sorry I have no more with Protestant; and the Catholic is regarded, not even We are sadly in need of good Catholic books here; the small stock I had is now exhausted, but I am every day looking for more.' The good priest would accept of no remuneration, for 'I have my reward, my son,' he said: but, as he was going, his grateful friend put into his hand a bank bill, saying, 'Then with this purchase a lew books to distribute among those) the law, but to the generally unbending injustice of who like myself wish to seek the way of truth.' its administrators in England. The prison system Protestantism and Infidelity: An Appeal to Candid Americans, by F. X. Weninger, was the title of one of the books, which the Captain hastily glanced over, and then feeling weary with his long conversation, closed his eyes for racter, and be thrown back by remorse of conscience an hour's slumber.

every subject, literature, science, theology, and yet not one, if we except an elegantly bound Josephus, in favor of the One True Church .-When Captain Lynn thought of this fact, he wondered he had never noticed the omission before; but whether intentional or not on the part of his father, his children had been trained to beheve that his library contained all that was necessary for them to know, and much more than they should ever master. As all books which might have an immoral tendency were strictly excluded, even the light and entertaining litera

Mr. Lynn's library contained books on almost

ture of the day, under the guise of fiction, it is a question whether there was, or was not, matter there to be found without reading which both the son and daughter had been better qualified for their respective positions in Christian society.

In a few days the Captain started with his father and Dr. White for their Northern home, where they arrived the day before our story opens-the young officer scarcely recognizable from protracted illness, bardship and fatigue.

CHAPTER II.-THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

Dear Edward'-so ran the delicate chiro. graphy which the convalescent Captain, as he lay on his sofa, carefully read, as if weighing in his mind the exact meaning of every sentence-'l am very sorry you have not recovered from the effects of your wound, and are still confined in that dreary hospital. I hope, ere this reaches you, your abode will be changed for the pleasant quietude of your home-though it seems to me you have not missed the society of those nearest and dearest, so lavishly has attention been bestowed upon you from unlooked for sources. Your letter was, as you must be aware, a great surprise to me; and painful it was to read of the singular changes taking place in your religious sentiments. I could scarcely credit my senses, and can now but half believe, that all your prejudices against Catholicism were fast being removed by the disinterested kindness' of two or three Sisters of Charity. I have heard a pamphlet tells us, thatgreat deal, it is true, of their wonderful sacrifices, andishave no doubt those in question are very amiable ladies, and do much good in their schools in Limehouse, Plashet, and Forest Gate— and if any further refutation of it were needed, it is under his Excellency's warrant, out on ball. They contrived to trace and prove 126 out of the to be found in Lord Derby's speech on Friday even memorial was signed by nearly all the Nenagh Town wrong, we probably now differ in opinion.— 500. Of these, 29 were allowed to see the priest ing. There are still more than half a million per- | Commissioners and by several Catholic clergymen.

Thanks to the organ of caution, I'do not believe once a week being educated in every other respect; sons farming land in reland; but of this vast num all the rose-tinted stories of beroism and devo- like the rest dispute your word. I hope that, again in the society of those who have always been your friends and best advisers, and from under the baneful influence now surrounding you, you will see the subject in its true light, and become convinced that to place yourself within the toils of Popery would be the most rash act of your life, and insure your ruin in this world and the next. I will not add more on this subject, Edward; for you see how I regard it. And I can only hope that you have not made up your mind, my dear you were in the wrong. It may be well enough for me to mention that Pa was not well pleased A Catholic priest!' and something of the old with your letter: that he really advises me to discontinue the correspondence. Future developments will determine our relation; until then it will be useless for me to mention those little matters which were so closely linked with what has been our luture. I cannot forbear a wish to see you as soon as your health may permit; but it is for you to say whether or not we meet again-we cannot meet as heretofore. My love to Carrie. I await a reply.

'Anna.'

CATHOLICS IN WORKHOUSES AND PRISONS. (From the Dubin Evening Post.)

To be Continued.

It might be thought we had enough to pre-occupy us within the four seas of Ireland, and so, perhaps, we have. But we cannot and ought not to forget that there is an Ireland in England, and an Ireland in Scotland-not less entitled to our sympathy, our sympathy, our care, and our succour than is the Ireland in which we live. We are touched sometimes when the Irish poor who have spent their youth and its labor in England are harshly returned upon our shores by the charity of British law; but we seldom spend a thought upon the suffering and oppressions of that same poor whom that same cruel charity does not discharge upon us. The English prison and workhouse system is essentially Protestant, and the Irish poor subjected to its operations are victims of a tyranny far more trying than anything of which we have a conception in Ireland .-The convict prison and the workhouse inflict wrongs and tortures upon the Catholic and Irish conscience of our countrymen resident in England, who may become inmates of these places, beyond anything almost that we can realise, and for which there is no redress under Providence, but in the action of the Irish representatives. The Catholic priest has no access to the Catholic convict in an English prison, as a rule, unless the convict shall cemand his ministhe prison discipline, and few in the promptings of his own as yet unawakened conscience, but from prison life. The Protestant chaplain being, in the first place, a recognised part of the system-as much as often as, in his zeal or discretion, he may think proper; and proper zeal or feigned, to his teachings is a well-known passport to the favour and indulthing but favor or indulgence, in his temporal interest, to the convict who would be so ancacious as to make it. The prison officers are, in the second place, as a tolerated inconvenience, but as a grievance thrust in upon the prison administration hy unrighteous laws. In rare cases only, and against determined opposition, have the magistrates of any district used the working powers conferred upon them by recent legislation, to appoint a Catholic chaplein to a prison; and we are compelled, therefore, to refer the treatment of Catholic prisoners, not as in other times, to the inflexible oppression of upon some of the rallying points of virtuous principle; he may persist in his demand for spiritual suc cour; and if he do, he will at length be gratified; but the destitute child of Catholic parents, living or dead, upon whom the English poor law system lays its pitiful hand has within the unformed mind and plastic character of infancy no possible element of resistance to the systematic proselytism from which the guardians of English workhouses will allow no escape. A voice from the depths has cried out unto us-a voice from the depth of Irish misery in England - a voice from the very lowest amongst those depths, the English workhouse-the voice of tortured conscience; the voice of mothers of our own blood, bewailing their children, and refusing to be comforted, because their little ones, torn from the belief of their fathers and their country in English workhouses, are regarded by the faith, passionate not less than strong, of Irish mothers, as lost to them when lost to their religion. 'I have received letters' -says the author of an appeal before us, with the moving title 'De Profundis,'-which has suggested the present article -

· I have received letters from a Catholic convict quite blistered with her tears; and each letter one prolonged wail, that though I do not mind what I suffer myself I cannot bear the thought of Patrick a Protestant. I lie awake crying night after night and thinking of him. With so many charitable peo-ple in London, how is it that they will not let my boy learn anything of his religion?"

Pursuing the resolution -' Alas the best thing,' he says, ' I can hope for now for that tearful mother is that either she or her boy may die before the expiration of her sentence. have seen him from time to time, and have too surely traced in him the progress of devastation. The bright smile of welcome for a friend of his mother has given place to a look of mingled shame and defiance. The assurance that he gace on the first two or three visits that he said his prayers in private, though he did not dare to say nything about his religion aloud, has long ceased to be given. The beautiful reflection in the countenance of inward purity has been exchanged for tokens of something very different.'

Four years ago, the calculation stated by careful and competent investigators as the result of their experience in the London Workhorse schools was means of recovering the value of unexhausted im--that 1,100 Catholic children were being educated in these institutions; that amongst the 1,100 not more than 100 were allowed to see a priest, while trained in every other respect as Protestants, and that the 1,000 others were rigorously debarred from even this. The clergy of the districts of St. Mary and St. Michael calculated, as the author of the

From their population of 16,000 Catholicsmostly very poor Irish labourers -at least 500 children were being brought up in the workhouse

He takes us subrequently to a poor law institution

of 'quite an exceptionally favorable character the Kirkdule Industrial School in which at least half the children are recognised as Catholics; have Catholics, male and temale, amongst their teachers, and are freely accessible to the priest in a school, nevertheless, so circumstanced, the Catholic pastor, after vaic expostulation with the guardians, procured the not less vain and unsuccessful expostulation of the Commissioners, to induce the discontinuance by the child, as that which follows :-

'The comparatively modern corruptions of Ro-maniam were removed. The principal of these were the practice of praying in an unknown tongue; the withholding the Bible from general use; the enforced celibacy of the clergy; the doctrine called Transub. stantiation, which we have already explained; the denial of the cup to the laity: the nodue honor paid to saints and images; the worship paid to the Virgin Mary; the doctrine of Purgatury, and the notion connected with it that remission can be purchased from the Pope in favor of ourselves or others.'

Our readers have preserved, we take for granted, a recollection more distinct than pleasant, of the boy Mortara.' They need not fear a disinterment of the controversy now. Assuming, however, the truth of every one of the perversions, exaggerations, or simple fasehoods, by which that solitary case was garrished, the only conclusion possible upon the evidence before us in the pamphlet 'De Profundis' is, that for one boy Mortara in Rome, in half a century, there are eleven hundred boys and girls Mortaras, in the London workhouses, and Low many more throughout the rest of Great Britain no one knows, in every year that passes over us. Now, if these English justices and poor law guardians were to say, 'Truth is intolerant, and our pretension is to truth, not tolerance; truth is persecuting and those, therefore, who assert the truth must persecute; it is the privilege of truth to set aside the law of nature and to outrage the parental right, and those who hold the truth possess the privilege'-if this were the language of the prison and the workhouse governments in England, we could understand, though we could not respect it; but their language is the very opposite. They claim res. ect for conscience, as a virtue purely Protestant, and themselves they claim to be the only real types of that virtue. England is, they say, the only land of free conscience and of free inquiry, where sects propagate like the polypus from cutting, and where every cutting breeds a new whose habits and instincts, worse even than the bigotry of her laws, inflicts upon the Irish Catholics rithin her limits, a tyranny of conscience unexampled elsewhere in civilised countries, and an imaginary parallel to which, in a solitary case upon the continent of Europe, was food for English cant and indigation till the world grew weary of both. The duty of the Irish representatives in this infamous use their political influence, and the whole weight and strength of it, to effect such legislative changes as may be possible in the condition of their poor countrymen under the operation of the poor law and prison government; and in addition, it is their duty and their policy, by keeping this system of boastful tion of its true character, to whatever is pure, and true, and generous in the English mind, which must be trusted under Providence to vindicate itself at last, in favor though it be of some unpitied and despised an object as the Irish Catholic in English workhouses.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

During the three days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of the week just passed, their Lordships, the Bishops of the province, have been at the Palace, St. Jarlath's. It is said that the cause of their meeting, on the present occasion, was in reference, to the appointment of a coadjutor to his Lordship, Dr. Fallon, the Bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora .- Connaught Patriot .

LANDLORD AND TENANT .- The Government Bill for amending the Law of Landlord and Tenant in it has already been discussed there by anticipation. On Friday evening Lord second reading of a more ambitious measure, framed by himself with a similar object, and the debate which ensued ranged, by tacit consent, over ground common to both. The Upper House is not only an assembly of landlords, but contains a large proportion of Irish landlords, and naturally looks with much jealonsy at any proposal which seems to favor the doctrine of Tenant Right. It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Fortescue's Bill would meet with any very cordial welcome from such a body, but, upon the whole, we have no fault to find with the spirit in which it was received. No one ventured to deuy the two propositions laid down by Lord Wodehouse with great emphasis, that the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland are in a very uneatis. factory state, and demand the immediate attention of Parliament. Lord Lifford alone maintained that, notwithstanding this, any legislation that may be found expedient for Ireland ought to be extended to the whole of the United Kingdom. Lord Dunsany objected to the Bill introduced by the Government, not so much because it interfered with the fundamental rights of property, as because he believed it to have been dictated by the National Association. Lord Bandon complained that a law enabling his tenants to build good houses on their farms without consulting him would 'destroy the beauty and value of his 'property,' but he protested against it still more vehemently on the ground that it would be the 'ruin of the tenant farmers.' Lord Derby, on the other hand, took a very moderate and practical view of the whole question. He accepts the main principle of the proposed settlement—that every tenant, whether a tenant at will or a lease holder, is entitled to full compentation for all unexhausted improvements, and that if this right cannot be enforced by custom it must be enforced by law. What he repudiates is that which no Government or Legis. lature can ever sanction - the claim sometimes preferred on the tenant's part ' that he shall remain on the land so long as he pays the rent, and that the landlord shall be a 'chief renter, and not the owner of the soil.' This claim, it must be admitted, has been openly avowed by those to whom the Government is accused of deferring and the best answer to that accusation is that security for compensation on eviction is absolutely inconsistent with fixity of tenure. If, to borrow the language of the O'Donoghue. it were the law 'that no man in the possession of an agricultural holding shall be 'dispossessed so long as he pays a fair rent.' the compulsory assessment of compensation could never arise except by tenant's own default, whereas the very object of the Government Bill is to meet the case of arbitrary dispossession by the landlord. In that case it provides a provements, but even then only in the event of no express agreement to the contrary having been made by the parties. In other words, it is really designed, like the Bill of Lord Clanricards, to promote the general use of written contracts, and this is a change of which the advantage is hardly disputed. To represent such an amendment of the law as

likely to effect an agrarian revolution in Iteland, or to operate exclusively in favour of tenants, is most unreasonable. In Lord Dufferin's speech on Lord Grev's motion this fallacy was very clearly exposed :

164 000 between five and fifteen acres. Now, it is small holding. says Judge Longfield in his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee, ' can hardly be improved,' for the occupier will scarcely ever possess the skill, energy or capital to increase its value. Fixity of tenure would doubtless be quite as popular with this class as with the large farmer, but fixity former of such lessons in history, for the Catholic of tenure is not even an open question. We may, therefore, deduct about half from the ostensible number of Irish farmers, and confine our attention to the remaining quarter of a million. Ot these, however, a considerable proportion are already protected by leases, and this proportion, as Lord Derby points out, would be greater but that many Irish tenants actually prefer to hold their farms at will. We must next exclude the tenant farmers of Ulster, who al ready enjoy" by custom such privileges that they have little or nothing to gain by legislation. Lastly, we must eliminate the estates, which Lord Bandon assures us are numerous, on which the landlord makes the improvements, as in England and in which, consequently, uo difficulty can arise. When all these allowances have been made we have still to take into account the most important fact of allthat so long as the landlord is practically limited in the choice of tenants very few improvements of much value will be made by the latter. The case put by Lord Derby is notoriously very common in Ireland. A tenant at will dies, bequeathing his farm, as he is pleased to consider it, to his eldest son, charged with legacies and annuities which, if paid at all, will be paid out of rent due to the landlord. It would be considered a great hardship if the farm were transferred to a stranger, or even to another member of the family, and yet there is no chance of improvements being made by the new tenant. The truth is that while the Government Bill, if it should become law, will encourage more definite and business-like arrangements between landlords and tenants, it will have much less direct effect than we might anticipate at first sight. Une of its most salutary indirect effects would probably be to bring about a more punctual payment of rents. Irish landlords, too often neglecting the duties of property, as they are understood in England are sometimes unduly indulgent towards defaulters, relying chiefly on the remedy of distress. This remedy, it is true, would not be abolished, but might be reserved by an express clause in the agreement. When, however, the mutual variety; where no man pays a penalty upon his obligations of the two parties have once been refaith, and where religion is powerful in the degree of | duced to writing, the breach of them will certainly its freedom. This is the England the bigotry of be less frequent than it is now, when either puts his own construction on them.

There is another point of some importance to which allusion was made by Lord Clanricarde in connexion with the land system of Ireland. It is often stated, both at home and abroad, that Irish emigration is chiefly the result of unjust or oppressive evictions. This we believe to be a great error, and it follows that it is equally an error to fancy that whatever business admits of no doubt. They are bound to might check eviction would also check emigration Lord Clanricarde compares the number of evictions with the emigration returns for a period of ten years ending with 1862. Hence it appears that whereas the evictions were 12,350, representing a displace. ment of some 59,000 persons, the total number of emigrants was 963,000. Again, if we compare the hypocrisies unveiled before opinion to bring convic- diminution of holdings with the diminution of population, we find that 540,000 persons at most have been affected by the absorption of small into large farms, while the inhabitants of Ireland have declined by no less than 2,400,000. These statistics were analyzed still more elaborately by Lord Dufferin in the speech to which we have already referred, and it is as clear as evidence can make it that Irish emigration, as well as Fenianism, must be attributed to other than agrarian causes. It is, indeed, well known that Fenianism has its strongholds in the towns, and not in the agricultural districts, and that its doctrines, however seductive to the Irish mind, are essentially of American origin. It is not as an antidote to Fepianism, or as a means of arresting emigration, but simply as a measure of justice and a safeguard of national unity, that a reform in the Irish Law of Landlord and Tenant is desirable .-London Times.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, Sir W. Wilde, Vice President, read a letter from the fourth Earl of Meath, dated Thomas court, 5th of July, Ireland has not yet reached the House of Lords, but | 1690, to Lady Stephens, on the battle of the Boyne. The letter referred an incident recorded in several that he had been enabled to identity the spot apon the bank of the Boyne, near the Obelisk, where he believed the occurrence took place. The following is the letter, which is written in the old style, but

which is given in modern orthography:—
"Dublia, Thomas court,
"July the 5th, 1690. "Msdam-Yesterday morning I entered this town after our army and King James had a smart battle of four or five hours on this side the Boyne, both our whole armies being very warmly engaged. It happened on the 1st of July, about 11 in the morning, when King William forced the pass on the river Boyne, called Old-bridge, three miles from Drogheds, (in person) under the enemys great guusmercy, and ours - with small shot like showers of leaden hail-stones. King William, viewing the enemy's camo the day before the engagement, was shot with an 8-pounder, which took off his coat off his shoulders, and just drew blood from his skin: he called for a napkin and another coat, and after it was settled upon him he stretched out his arm three times and said, without the least passion, 'The enemy designed to prevent my fighting next day, but certainly I'll be to-morrow among the thickest of He was just to his word, for the next day he fought through the pass, and with loss on both sides he took the battery of the enemy's great guns, and killed all the small shot men that endeavored to retain it. Soon after he charged the enemy in the rear. broke their first lines, and, our lines being in front of theirs, we drew up to enclose the enemy's whole army; but a deep bog being between, we could not soon pass it, and the night drawing near, we did not pursue until next morning, and then it was too late, but well enough, for they fled to Dublin, and made short stay there, for King James, Tyrconnell &c,, flew through the county of Wicklow, in order, as I suppose, to take shipping at the first port where they can find vessels to transport them. We killed between 6,000 and 7,000. Most of their best officers lay dead and gasping upon the ground. We lost Duke Schomberg, killed in the neck with a musket ball, and some few officers and soldiers, inconsiderable for such an engagement. The enemy is so dispersed, and threw away their arms and run westward, that there is no danger of them ever rallying again, so that you may be pleased with the event of a few hours' fighting, which brings you all home to your safe interests and properties, which I desire may be, for my own sake as well as yours, as soon as you can. . . I am, Madam, your one hum " MEATH.

"We took Lieutenant-General Hamilton prisoner, who, I believe, will soon be oxecuted. I am sent for to the camp, near Glasnevin, and can add no more particulars at present."

At the Sligo Petty Sessions on Monday a man named Cryan was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for endeavoring to seduce two soldiers of the 83d Regiment to become Fenians and desert.

The Nenagh Guardian states that-'The Lord Lieutenant has refused to accede to the prayer of a memorial presented to him to allow John Cunningham, lately a warder in the gall of this town, but now confined in one of the Dublin prisons under his Excellency's warrant, out on bail. .. The memorial was signed by nearly all the Nenagh Town

ABREST OF AN ALLEGED AGENT OF STEPHENS. ber nearly 40,000 occupy plots not exceeding a single Or Friday Inspector Devin, of the O division, while acre, 75,000 hold between one and two acres; and or duty a the North wall, arrested a man named Or Eriday lospector Devin, of the O division, while Hynes as be was walking ashore from the steamer. simply absurd to suppose that any provision for Windsor. The prisoner, who bore the appearance compensation will touch such tenants as these. A of a Yankee, stated that he had belonged to the Union Bank, Hartford, Connecticut, and had come to this country for the benefit of his health, to see his friends, and to take some of his relations with him to America He had a considerable amount of luggage with him and about £40 in gold. In his possession was found a diary, in which was entered resolutions which had been adopted at several Fenian meetings which he had attended in America on his return. The diary showed that he had been in Paris, and had interviews with a person supposed to be Stephens, and it is the opinion of the police that Mr. Hynes came to this country as an emissary from tht !rish Head Centre. The decuments found in his possession were detained, and he was lodged for the present in Richmond Bridewell.

The state of the second

"ADMITTED TO BAIL. - Mr. O'Donnell, divisional magistrate, proceeded on Monday evening to Kilmainham Prison and admitted to bail, themselves in £100 each and two securities in £50 each, the following prisoners detained under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, viz : — Andrew Cruise, Ratre, Roscommon ; James Murray, Westport, Mayo; and Patrick M'Neile, Rush Street, Mayo. Mr. O'Donnell also admitted to bail in the same recognisances as the former prisone.s, James W. Stanton, Limerick, who was detained in custody in Mountjoy Prison on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant.

Several American citizens were taken up under the Habeas Corpus, but the only remark this elicited from Mr. Adams, who has shown throughout the greatest tact and kindness of feeling, was the expression of hope, that unloss there was real evidence to implicate them they would not be long detained. The Irish Executive responded by liberating them on the sole condition that they should at once leave the country.

Dublin, May 13 -Mr. Neilson Underwood, who

was arrested on the 7th of March under the Habeas

Corpus Suspension Act, has been released, on giving bail to the amount of £1,000 to keep the pece and be of good conduct for the next seven years. In a letter which appears in the Londonderry Sentinel he mentions several things connected with his imprisoment. He states that he was for weeks subjected to strict solitary confinement in a little cell 9ft. by oft. His health having suffered from such close confinement, his friends presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, which was complied with on receiving a report from Dr. Thompson, the physician of Omagh Gaol. He speaks gratefully of previous exections of members of Parliament and ex-members to obtain his release, but without effect. Mr. Underwood acknowledges that from Mr. M'Clelland, the governor of the gaol, and the warders, he receive ed all the attention in their power to bestow; and he cannot imagine any institution of the sort under stricter discipline or better management. He pleads for his fellow prisoners, who are still confined to their separate cells, with only the intermission of an hour daily, and he thinks that being tradesmen, never charged with any crime, and having families depending upon their earnings, this t eatment is too severe. They are too poor to be self supporting, and he conceives 14 ounces of bread, eight ounces of meal and two pints of milk are not sufficient food for a man under such circumstances. Mr. Underwood was himself allowed the use of books and writing

materials, but not newspapers. He cannot imagine

what evil would arise " from permitting prisoners,

to have regulated access to the great agent of pro-

gress and enlightenment.' Having mentioned the

kind offices of several friends, among the rest the

Very Rev. Mr. O'Kane, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Mit-

chell, the Presbyterian chaplain, he says that three

of his townsmen (much respected merchants) went

without solicitation to Omagh, to tender their secu-

rity before Mr. Coulson, the resident magistrate. He

cannot discover that imprisonment has mude any

change in his opinions, and that is all he deems 1

prudent to say on the subject.

Referring to the account of his arrest, which appears in The Times, Mr. Underwood writes to your correspondent that he never had, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary transactions with any political organization now existing, or in time past, and that no documents on pike orilling. or any other sort of drilling were in his possession. But, being descended from the U Neills, he says 'I believe no struggle has been made for Ireland in which they did not bear a part and suffer; how can I feel surprise that I have been visited by suspicion?'

From the report furnished to the Government by Dr. Neilson Hancock on the deposits in joint stock banks in Ireland, it appears that the increase of 2 628,376l. during the year 1865-viz, from 14,422,. 176l. in 1864 to 17,050,552l in 1865-was greater thab the largest previous increase in one year -- viz., of 2,510,2331, from 7,263 0911 in 1851 to 10,773,-3241 in 1851. It also appears that the increase of 4,083,8211 in the last two years exceeded the withdrawals during the four bad years, 1860-63, by 1,: 08 4121 so that the deposits, 18,050,5521., at end of 1865 exceeded by 1,000,000%. the previous muximum of 17,042,140l. in 1859.

Alluding to the failures in England the Daily Ex. press in its commercial summary thus describes the

state of things in Ireland : -Our business - comparatively limited as it is - has been for a long time past conducted on a sound and satisfactory basis, there being plenty of money in the country, little credit required, and engagements being met with a most creditable degree of punctuality. The feeling of confidence is, in fact, very firm, and our traders, except for the higher rates of accommodation, might be-regarded as mere spectators of the present severe monetary crisis. On some of the banks there was a slight run to-pay, over-nervous depositors being apprehensive that the failure of Overend, Gurney, and Co. might have compromised some one establishment, but there was no real ground for alarm. It is not unlikely, however, that some noblemen and gentlemen who chuse to keep their account in Gurney's instead of at home have been losers, and one high aristocratic name is mentioned as a probable sufferer. No doubt, too, the high aividends paid by some English finance and other companies have attracted investments from this side of the water, but it is to be hoped that the present will be a salutary warning, and that our capitalists will assist in working sound undertakings in this country, instead of subscribing for the construction of railways in other parts of the globe, which will never pay, depositing their money in Welsh or other mines, or for erecting handsome buildings in filthy Marseilles, in regard to which some of our friends, induced by good names and a glowing prospectus, have lately burnt their fingers.'

REPORTED CASE OF CHOLERA IN BELFAST .- It WAS reported on Tuesday, that a case of death from cholera occurred on Monday night at Peter's Hill. Weonly refer to the report for the purpose of contradicting it. The death in question was unaccompanied, we are authoritively informed, by the remotest trace of cholera. - Belfa t News-Letter.

The Globe believes that Lord Wodehouse the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will shortly be raised to the rank of Earl.

It has been officially announced that the following are amongst a number of important records now being printed by order of the House of Commons:-The Carey papers, a most interesting contribution to the history of Ireland; the Carte papers at present in the Bodfedian Library at Oxford, which were most improperly removed from Iroland by Carte the historian; a history of the Danish wars, translated from ... old Irish MSS.; a translation of valuable MSS, in the possession of the Marquis of Ormonde; and a complete translation of the Brehon Laws.

were out in every direction: during Friday night in search of Kearney, the alleged murderer of O Neill. but without success. It is said that they have discovered the carman who drove Kearney from the scene of the murder on Saturday night; but it is stated that the driver refuses to tell the place to which he drove the alleged murderer There are strong reasons to believe that the police are on his right track, although the detectives have found it very, difficult to obtain the slightest assistance or information to enable them to bring Kearney to jus-

The man who was arrested at Wexford, and who was supposed to be Kearney, the murderer of Constacle O'Neill, turns out to be another person, and it is now generally believed that Kearney has suc ceeded in effecting his escape from this country.

The Independent of a late date says .- For many years the weather has not been so severe, considering the advanced period of the season, as during the present week. The injury done to early vegetation, and particularly fruit, by the frosty nights which intervened between Tuesday and Friday will very seriously affect the interests of farmers, and the country people generally.

A WOMAN BURNT TO DELTH .- A shocking accident occurred at Ballinruane, parish of Feenagh, in this county, on Tuesday last. The wife of a small farmer named Lauders, who was suffering from paralysis, was seated by the fire, over which was a pot or potatoes or turnips. Landers had occasion to go out to attend to some matters, and on his return, after, as he says, a very short absence, a frightful spectacle met his gaze - his poor helpless wife stretched across the fire literally roasted. - Limerick Chronicle.

A Cappamore correspondent of the Limerick Chronicle, under date May 7, says on that morning two factions, by concert, assembled at the bog of Cappamore, armed with spades, shovels, hay forks, &c., to decide by a fight the boundary of a turf bank - one party claiming that the disputed patch belongs to Mrs. Lloyd; the other that it is the property of Sir Richard De Burgho. For the lady there gallantly appeared the more numerous body, who marched to the scene of conflict to music from two fiddlers and one piper, while old tin cans, a gridiron and a frying pan were brought into requisition to act in lieu of drums, castanets, &c., wherewith to beat the ' Devil's Tattoo.' The other faction had already been in the bog, ready for fight; and such would have come off but for the timely arrival of the police, headed by Richard Eatin, Esq, JP., who, after reading the riot act, dispersed the battalions of Cappamorebog.

The Sligo Chronicle says : - The outward and visible forms of the vast Fenian conspiracy have been in a great measure suppressed, but we have still reason to believe that its operation is scarcely less dangerous, though more stealthy, than before. Apart from the actual working of the movement, there is its fruit in the minds of the lowest of the peasan-

The Waterford Cilizen says :- Last 4th of May fair, the day for the annual hiring of farm laborers and servants, great difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient number, and very high wages, compared to what was paid a few years ago, had to be given. Young girls never before at service got £6 for the year and their support, the rate at which experienced and able-bodied male labourers were formerly hired. In one instance, a man and his two sons-the eldest 16 years old-were hired at £26 for the three and their support, together with grass for a cow and sundry other little privileges.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, after a stormy debate, a petition was adopted, by a majority of 18 to 14, praying that a clause be introduced into the Irish Franchise Bill, abolishing the freeman ranchise, wherever now remaining, throughout During the proceedings the Lord Mayor was obliged to leave the chair from ill-health.

From a statistical report issued under the authority of the Irish Registrar General, it appears that the emigration from Ireland during the year 1865 was 101,497, rather a less number than in 1864. A great increase, however, took place during the last three months of 1865 as compared with 1864, and this increase has extended into the present year -The registrat's returns are produced in a very lei surely manner; and in April, 1866, we have only the figures for the quarter ending December, 1865 but it is understood that the emigration for the past three months has been at the rate of 14,000 per month. It is estimated that the Irish population decreased further last year to the number of 50,000, which would leave the total about 5,600,000.

The drain of persons emigrating from this county continues unabated. Even from the peaceable and orderly county of Down many are going. They are chiefly of the artison and laboring classes. Their loss is being gradually feit by employers. In some gles. parts of the county it is most difficult to get laborers at any price The present rate of laborers' wages here is 93. to 123. per week and in many cases they are looking for half a crown a day. The wages of bricklayers, joiners, plasterers and mysons have advanced proportionately .- Down Recorder.

The Cork Reporter states that hundreds of emigrants are scattered through the town awaiting the arrival of the next transatlantic steamer. These people, says the Reporter, have come from Limerick. Olare, Kerry, and some from Tipperary, and are without exception, 'a well-dressed, well-looking, Lealthy, interesting body.

The tide of emigration from Kilkenny county seems to have set in this season to an extent quite unprecedented. It is positively saddening to see, day after day, the crowds of our people filling the early trains, and to witness the heartrending scenes at the moment of separation from home and friends. From all parts of the country the wholesale exodus is taking place. On Thursday and Friday morning large parties of the better class of peasantry from the neighborhood of Freshford and Ballyragget, and on Friday morning five and twenty young girls from the vicinity of this city, also left. We understand that every berth in the vessels to sail for the ensuing two months are engaged by intending emigrants. - Journal

The exodus from our county still continues una bated, writes the Clure Journal. It is really distressing to see the number of young men and women -the very life blood of the country-that daily depart from our railway station for never to return. OUTBREAK OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND -

The Northern Whig has published the following special edition :-With the greatest concern we have read the an-

nouncement of the outbreak of the dreaded rinderpest in the county of Down. The following telegram has been forwarded to us by a magistrate re-

siding in the district :-The rinderpest has broken out in the townland of Drennen, in the County of Down, about five miles from Lisburn, near Ballie's Mill. I saw four cattle killed by order of Mr. Ferguson, V.S., who came here las; night. A cordon has been drawn round the infected district. Eight cattle have died, four little traffic in cattle The townland of Drennan, have been killed, and five others will be killed by order.

The following report on this outbreak has been issued from the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council, under date the 14th inst. :-

The cattle clague has made its appearance in the animals, their burial, and the disinfection of pre- during the winter cattle had died in the adjoining great ship made her cleaning no matter. A strong useless, and their forced inaction we animals, their burial, and the disinfection of pre- during the winter cattle had died in the adjoining great ship made her cleaning no matter. A strong useless, and their forced inaction we animals, their burial, and the disinfection of pre- during the winter cattle had died in the adjoining great ship made her cleaning no matter. A strong useless, and their forced inaction we implement, something like an agricultural harrow, cost the company about £30,000.

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THE MURDER OF CONSTABLE O'NEILL .- The police | termined to suspend the sales of live stock, excepting for immediate slaughter, in all fairs and markets for a considerable distance round the infested districts, that there is every prospect of the disease being not only arrested in its extension, but also speedily stamped out, especially as the circumstances of the locality are particularly favorable to such a (Signed), desirable result.

HUGH FERGUSON, H.M.V.S. Having received this important intelligence of the outbreak of the cattle plugue, we immediately despatched a reporter to the spot to find out the particulars; and we are sorry to have to state the general opinion is that the disease which has made its appearance is the cattle plague, the animals affected presenting, according to the most competent authority, exactly the same symptoms as have been observed in cases of rinderpest in the sister countries. The district of country in which the disease has broken out is, judging from appearance, a very healthy locality, and one in which it is not at all likely the plague would originate unless through infection, and, after the most minute examination, no clue has been discovered as to the mode by which the contagion could have been introduced. The townland of Drennan, to which the disease for so far has been entirely confined, is situate about five English miles from Lisburg, on the Ballynahinch road. The first symptom of the disease, so far as can be at present ascertained, was remarked in the locality about five weeks ago, when a cow belonging to man named M Ree took ill and in a few days died. Lung disease, or pleuro-pneumonia, which is a common distemper, was supposed to have been the cause of death; but the symptoms of the illness as now described lead to the belief that death was not the result of pleuro preumonia. Since that time several cows on this farm and on two or three others adjoining have died. Up to Saturday last no decided stups were taken. On the Friday before Mr. Morrow, of Legacurry, a very extensive owner of stock in the neighborhood, having heard of the more than ordinary ravages which disease was committing on the neighboring farms, went to three farms belonging to men named M'Kiers, Rea, and Erskine, and was satisfied from observations which be had made of the cattle plage in England and Scotland that the disense under which the cattle were laboring was the rinderpest in a mild form. In addition to the symp. toms of disease the cows had shown on the previous day, he observed three other symptoms which more clearly proved to him that the disease was the rinderpest. Surgeon Jenks, connected with the Royal Veterinary Office in Dublin, was also there at the time, having been sent for on the previous day, and he and Mr. Morrow were present when one of the cows died. Two of the animals were subjected to a post-mortem examination. Professor Ferguson, Prin cipal of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and her Majesty's Veterinary Surgeon for Ireland was telegraphed for, and arrived at the spot at eleven o'clock on Sunday night. Yesterday morning, in company with Mr. Jenks, Mr. Morrow, and others, he examined a cow belonging to a man named Res which was ill, and pronounced it to be a decided case of rinderpest. The symptoms included the excorintion of the gums, droppings from the nose, extensive purging, total decility, and also all the internal symptoms. The stench from off the cows, even when alive, was most offensive. Mr. Morrow says that the diseased cows in Drennan bore all the symptoms of rinderpest he ever saw, except watering from the eye. All the other signs of the rinderpest were present in the most decided form.

How the cattle plague got into the locality is not known, nor is there even a conjecture. There have been no drovers in the neighborhood, and no stock has been brought into nor sold out of the locality for the last eight months .- N rthern Whig.

The Cork Constitution states that a strike has taken place among barge laborers in the employment of the Cork Harbor Commissioners. Since the 'turn out,' the greater portion of the younger men have contrived to emigrate, and the demand for agricultural labor being now very great, has induced those who consider themselves not quite so fortunate as to go to America to hire themselves as farm laborers at more remunerative wages than those given by the Commissioners.

A correspondent of the Carlow Post, May 5, says: -Last week, with very few exceptions, brought a close to the more important part of the Spring business throughout the hilly parts of the county Wicklow. Winter cate and wheat look remarkably well, while the grain crops, where suitable weather was taken advantage of, are, so far, promising. sowing continued on a large scale up to the close of the preceding week. Cabbage plants, for some cause or other, are for the most part going to seed. The farmers throughout the neighborhood are now busy preparing for the sowing of turnips and mau-

PROTESTANT ANNIVERSARIES. - In a late. Pastoral Letter, the Archbishop of Dublin made the following allusion to a class of people that are not confined exclusively to Ireland:

At this season of the year Dublin is filled with the agents of prosely using societies, whose object it is to seduce poor Catholics from the bosom of the church of their forefathers, where they find peace and repose in the afflictions of their hearts, it may not be out of place to state that in our day and in this empire the Protestant church does not present a very inviting aspect, and that its friends would be much better employed in removing the sores and corruptions that disgrace it than in endeavoring to bring others within its pale, thus spreading more widely the evils which it produces. For, let me ask, what is the condition of Protestantism in England, the country where it is most flourishing? A report of the Pastoral Church Aid Society, signed by eighteen or nineteen bishops, informs us the vast multitudes of the people belong. ing to the various sects of Protestantism are there living in worse than pagan :gnorance and superstition. Parliamentary reports fully confirm the statements of this society; and the accounts of the immorality of the working classes, given in the evidence, are so appalling and of such a nature that

they cannot be recited without off-nding Catholic ears. DUBLIN, May 15. - The Lords Justices in Council have this day ordered a proclamation to be issued, that uo market, fair, auction, exhibition, or sale of cattle, sheep, lambs, goats, or swine shall be held until the 1st day of June, 1866, within the baronies of Lower Ivengh, Kinelcarthy, and Upper Castlereagh, in the county of Down and the baronies of Upper Belfast and Upper Massareene, in the county of Antrim, unless they belong to the occupiers of premises not within the limits of an infected place, and have been in possession of the owner for 28 days, and unless the markets are held for the sale of cattle marked for immediate slaughter. These precautions, it is expected, will prevent the spread of the disease.

The alarm has subsided .- Times' Cor. Dunlin, May 16 .- No one can account for the introduction of the rinderpest into Ireland. It has not appeared near any seaport or any great thoroughfare, but in a comparatively isolated district. where the habits of the people are primitive and there is where the disease has manifested itself on three con. tiguous farms, is about five miles frem Lisburn, on the road to Kilbuchy. It appeared in so mild a form that during five weeks its presence was not detected, though 17 head of cattle were affected, of which eight died and the rest have been slaughtered and townland of Drennen, parish of Drumbo, barony of buried six feet deep, the places where they have died Upper Castlerengh, county of Down, on the boldings being disinfected with chloride of lime. A cordon of John M'Kee, William M'Kee, and William Rea, of about three and a half miles has been drawn round which are in the vicinity of each other Although the infected district. Poles with yellow flags have eight deaths had taken place before the malady was been creeted, and constabulary have been stationed reported by the owners of the animals, such stringent there night and day to prevent any dangerous commeasures of isolation, the slaughter of all infected munication. The Bifast News Letter states that accumulated and hardened at the bottom of the

entire stock. At length alarm began to be excited, and some, though not all, of the symptoms of rinderpest were detected. The parties then communicated with Mr. Monon, Lord Downsbire's agent, who telegraphed to the Government in Dublin, who immediately sent down Mr. Jenks, a veterinary surgeon. Mr. Jenks reported doubtfully, owing to the absence of some symptoms of the plague. But Professor Ferguson, Inspector-General for Ireland, returned with him on Sunday night, and reported so positively as to the presence of the pest that the cattle affected were at once slaughtered, and the preventive measures just mentioned adopted under his direction. He was examined before the Privy Council resterday and the result was the proclemation the substance of which I telegraphed last night. The owners of nine cows, killed on Monday will be compensated out of the rate of one farthing in the pound levied by the Government through the Board of Guardians, and all the cattle in the insulated district-117 headhave been valued. The owner of the estate in which the plague appeared is Mr. Hunter, a gentleman who resides in England Great alarm was excited in Belfast and the neighbouring town by the report of this much dreaded visitation, but the prompt and vigorous measures adopted for stamping out the plague have restored confidence, and there is now a feeling that the danger is over, so far as that district is con cerned; and no doubt similar measures will be equally effective elsewhere. So much of the agricultural property of the country now consists of cattle that the prevalence of rinderpest would cause general bankruptcy; the farmers say utter ruin. The apprebension of its approach, however, has caused a large increase of tillage this year, and I have had an opportunity of noticing recently in several of the southern counties, particularly Wexford, Waterford, fipperary, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Kildare, that the corn crops are in a most promising state, and altogether the appearance of the country indicates a decieed improvement among the farmers. It is only in the towns that one witnesses signs of great poverty.— Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY. - When the Bill is once and for all disposed of and buried out of our sight, the Conservatives must estimate their own position in the country far less sanguinely than we do. if they see in it any reasons for despondency. We believe that, as soon as they cease to be in opposition with the more energetic and progressive portion of the laboring classes on the question of admission of that portion to a share of political power, all their natural and ancestral advantages will reassert themselves. They have a hold over the affections, the imagination, the instincts, the sympathies, of the great body of the people of this kingdom, which is all but indestructible, which crops out in the most unexpected places and the most unmistakable form, and which only persistent folly can materially weaken. The English nation is Conservative at heart. In our reverence for the past, in our worship of the great, the long-descended, and the wealthy, in the slow moving and almost timid character of our intellect, in our dread and distrust of science and of theory and our incurable preference for patchwork, in the poetry and religiosity which mingle so curiously with our prevailing stolidity of brain, may be traced moral and mental peculiarities of singular tenacity and depth, which it must surely be the fault of the great national party whose pride and whose creed lead them to 'stand on the olu way' if they cannot mould into allegiance to themselves. It is by joining battle with the people on wrong issues, by opposing them on points which are not essential to party principles or traditions, but which are passionately desired by the popular fancy, that they have from time to time weakened their hold and endangered their ascendancy. It is by yielding at once and yielding with grace whatever is not vital to their cause that they may yet regain, and may retain for ever, the ground they have lost by needless con-

flict and clumsy strategy .- Pull Mall Gazette. THE ATLANTIC CABLE. - The slender Birmingbam wire, which we recently traced from its arrival at the gutta percha works in the City-road, through the various processes of manufacture, until it left Morden-wharf, Greenwich, a complete submarine cable, is now being coiled at the rate of two miles an hour in the vast tanks of the Great Eastern. The Amethyst bulk, which we saw receiving its precious freight the other day, is now moored alongside the great ship off Sheerness, while the Iris is being laden in her turn at Greenwich, and will supply the Ame hyst's place directly the latter is emptied. Thus manufacture and stowage go on concurrently, and at the moment one part of the great wire is receiving its elementary coating of Chatterton's compound, or perhaps being spun at Birmingham, other portions are being laid down in the great ship ready for the final and momentous paying out. Standing on the deck of the Great Eastern, a few yards from its stern you see the cable slowly pass up the ship's side, and over a series of wheels and pulleys, all ingeniously constructed and carefully watched, and follow it under its covered way until it disappears into the large wooden but erected for its reception. This but is the size of a moderate barn, and is the deck covering of the aft tank. Entering by its doorway, you look into a yawning, dimly-lighted circular gulf, the bottom of which seems to be composed of light ouk symmetrically turned. The uniformity of the slightly corrugated circles within circles - the mathematical exactitude with which each appears to fit into, and be part of, its neighbor-the seeming solidity ond unity of the great whole-all speak of the lathe, and it is only when the eye has become, as it were, acclimatized to the pale glimmer of the swinging lamps below, that the silent white figures equatted at regular intervals, and moving noiselessiy around, are seen to be cablemen, and the apparent wood carving to be the cable. The external distinction between las: year's electric rope and this is now seen to be very marked; the absence of the tarry coating, and the clean, substantial look of the Manilla strand, giving an impression of mingled strength and ductility, which is auspicious in itself. It may be repeated that this year's galvanisation of the outer pretecting wires affords all the security against corrosion given by the final coat of tar formerly applied, while in the event of an unlucky bit of wire defying precaution and finding its way into the tank, the chances of its sticking in the rope are sensibly diminished, through the latter being recellently yielding instead of glutinously adbesive. Very gradually and regulary are the circles within circles increased. No word is spoken as the rope slowly passes the officer on guard at what we may call the stop stop story of the tank, and is received by two of white figures below. These march slowly round' handling the gracefully descending coil as tenderly as if it were alive, and unner the close and constant inspection of the officer on guard below pass it to other white figures, who with equal tenderness, fit it into and steady it in its appointed place. Thus, ring after ring is formed; each layer beginning with the large outer circle of the tank itself, and ending with the centre framework of wood, which is its bull's-eye, and serves to 'shore up' and keep all stendy. Every man entering the tank is searched before going in, puts on the nailless gutta percha shores provided by the company, and goes through his work of cable stowing under the constant and watchful supervision of tried and experienced officers. Passing from the Atlantic cable to the grand vessel which is to carry it, it is gratifying to know that her keel and hull have been thoroughly and carefully cleansed, and that the divers reports show them to be in good sailing order. Considerable time and ingenuity have been expended on the construction. of huge brushes and scrapers to effect this, for the immense mass of shelifish, weeds, and dirt which had.

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as 15 head, and a man named Asken lost four, his has been constructed, and by aid of this and other brushes constantly applied, so much impedimental has been removed that an addition of two knots an hour to her speed is counted on. This, it is hoped will give a power of nine knots, when fully lad n; higher than is needed for cable laying, and calculated to ensure the full speed necessary even against a head wind and an adverse sea. The directors of the Telegraph Construction Company have chartered the Medway, a ship of 1,823 tons to accompany the Great Basiern on her voyage out. The Medway will carry some hundreds of miles of cable of last year, and in the event of the expedition being successful, will redischarge this into the then empty tanks of the Great Rustern at Newfoundland. The Medway will then start to the spot where the broken end lies, to fix buoys, or it may be to commence the picking up. Captain Anderson, to avoid ta ing the Great Eastern to the Nore this year, will go direct to Beerhaven from Sheerness, and will there supply himself with coal for the voyage. The length of time to be occupied in an expedition during which the double process of laying down one cable and picking up another is to be gone through, is necessarily estimated at a much higher rate than the one of last year, and some seventy days are spoken of as the period the Great Eastetn will be way. Assuming her to leave Sheerness from the 29th June to 3rd July next, three days will take her to Beerbaven, where shill stay nine days to take in coal. Allowing five days for waiting for favorable weather, for splicing with the shore end, and fifteen days for the nassage to Trinity Bay, we may look for messages from America about the beginning of August next. The Great Eastern will again supply herself with coal at Trinity Bay, and at once follow the Medway to the grappling ground; this will take three days, and eight more are given for grappling, and fivefor returning to Trinity Bay and laying remainder of the old cable. This done return of the Great Eastern to England will take twelve days more, and bring her home about the second week in September. In each case, a margin must be given to the foregoing figures, but they are based on present calculations, and may be taken as authentic. It will be seen that they assume success throughout, and it may be added that on an elaborate series of problems having been drawn up by authority, as to what would be the effect of differ ent calamitles or casualities should they arise, the responsible leaders of the coming enterprise have answered every supposition satisfactorily in writing. The issue time alone can solve, but whatever may be its result, the more the preparations for the Atlantic expedition of 1866 are known the more they will be regarded as marvels of forethought, of precaution, of skilful analysis of cause and effect and of logical deductions patiently, laboriously and courageously worked out. - Daily News.

It was rumored, and very generally believed, that the marriage of Prince Christian of Augustenberg with the Princess Helena of England had been indefinitely postponed.

The English papers report another explosion by nitro glycerine. It took place in Sydney on the 4th of March, when large stores were completely demolished, there being literally not one stone left upon another. The descruction of the buildings was instantaneous. In the immediate neighborhood the damage done was very great. Several of the surrounding buildings were so much injured that it was expected they would have to be pulled down, and the entire street was so damaged that all business was put a stop to for some days.

'Do the watchman see with one eye only? During half the period that our choral services have been going on we have seen published and circulated amongst us a denial of the omnipotence and omniscience of our Incarnate Lord by one of our bishop; a denial of the uniform inspiration of God's Holy Word by another; and by two clergymen in our own city denials of eternal punishment and of vicarious sufferings. Are these no proclivities-no iunovations? And vet no action-no zeal stirred up in Protestant watchmen! When they let all these pass, and are influenced at a choral service, are they 'partial in themselves and judges of evil thoughts.'-Saturday Realew.

THE CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL .- The Rev. Father Callughan, of the Eldon street Catholic Ohurch, cied on Monday from cholera, caught while visiting cholera patients. The disease which appeared some days since in the emigrant depot or barrack at Birkenbead, has also broken out in a new depot formed

at Bankhall. THE HOTBEDS OF DISEASE AND VICE IN ENGLAND. -The gin shop is a beaven of refuge from pestilence and discomfort. The numeless horrors of a poor man's house, always ill provided -often totally destitute of those conveniences without which education itself is vain to lift humanity above the swine, are not to be imagined by us who can send our servan! for the plumber at any moment. 'Nothing short of a tornado could ventilate' such dwellings - and their name is Legion; while in the still weather, the atmosphere in them is unchanged and unchangeable Then with respect to personal cleanliness, the complets washing of the body in a working man's cottage is a problem of practical difficulty. There is no space, no privacy, and very seldom a proper supply of water. In thousands of instances, neither man nor wife is properly washed for months together. In such confined dwellings, the washing of the clothes even - not a pleasant institution among ourselves, remember - is a domestic curse among the poor, costs twice as much as is necessary in labour. soap, and fuel, and drives Patertamilias in despuir to his club -the tap room. In these crowded cottages, it, of course, often happens that not only the sick and the sound, but even the living and the dead, are ledged in the same room. The corpse lies with the sleepers until the burial-day arrives, generally under the bed, to give more room, but sometimes actually upon it! It is, in fact, the merest mockery to talk of reverence under conditions where ' common decency between the sexes cannot be said to be destroyed only, because it never has (nor could have, existed.' Without entering into this part of the subject further, we may observe, that the most unfavorable phase of the early development of the passions caused by over-crowding is 'a tendency to very early marriages, entered into with an utter absence of all provision for domestic comfort, and an entire recklessness about the future.' It is, indeed, almost a subject for congratulation that while not one fifth of the children of the rich die before the fifth year, more than one-half of the children of the ill-housed poor are taken away from the miseries to come; if they attain maturity, their stunted and illdeveloped forms have an average duration of life shortened by from twenty to forty years below its p.oper period. In Mr. Edwin Chadwick's official report for 1860, the average age at which death oc curs among different classes of the community in rural and manufacturing districts was, with respect to the places named, as follows :-

Places. Gentry. Tradesmen. Labourers. Rutlandshire... 55 Truro..... 40 Derby Manchester 38 20 17 Bolton 34 23 18 Bethnal-green ... 45 26 Leeds 44 Liverpool..... 35 22 15

The English papers are much alarmed at the proportions the emigra ion from Ireland is assuming the present year, which threatens to make a severe drain upon its able bodied population.

All the Liverpool steamship companies trading to the United States refuse to ship foreigners, and the German immigrants are only received on board sailing vessels. Three steamers belonging to the National Steamship Company are at present rendered. useless, and their forced inaction will, it is feared,

SWALLOWS BEFORE SUMMER - Great numbers of swallows died last week in the south of England. owing, it is believed, to the cold weather. A number were picked up dead in Millbrook churchyard, in Hants It is suspected that they arrived in this country just as the cold weather hat set in. which prevented them from finding their usual insect tood; that being exhausted with their long flight, halfstarved, and nipped with the coid, they dropped down dead. They were remarkably thin, their breast bones coming almost through their skins, and they weighed under half-an ounce each. - Express.

Early in July the Great Eastern will once more enter upon the hazardous enterprise of laying the transatlantic cable.

The recent failures in London amount to twice the capital of the Boston Banks, that of Overard, Gurney & Co., being \$5,000,000 to \$60,000,000, and Sir Morton Peto, \$20,000,000.

A Sign of the Times. - The Foreign office has issued the following notice to travellers- English travellers intending to enter the Austrian States, either by the Tyrol or any part of the Italian frontier are recommended to have their passports vised at either the Austrian Embassy in London or in Paris.'

The London Owl ears the conduct of the United States Government in relation to the recent Fenian ngitation in Ireland, has been most satisfactory and has strongly evidenced their sence of justice and good will towards this country.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Watkin called attention to the Reciprocity Treaty. He saw danger in the assembling of United States war vessels on the fishing grounds, and condemned the conduct of the British Government.

Mr. Layard defended the Government, and said they were not responsible for the termination of the treaty, but fully alive to its importance; but the American Government would hear of no negotiations for renewal. He deprecated the speech of Mr. Watkins as calculated to arouse hostility, and said the American government was actuated by friendly motives in sending a fleet to prevent difficulties .-Mr. Cardwell also saw that the government viewed with satisfaction the proceedings of the American Government.

UNITED STATES.

RECONSTRUCTION. - It is singular how repeatedly and persistently human folly will overreach itself. -The moment of its triumph is invariably the precursor of its ruin: and the measures which it adopts to insure the fruits of victory are always such as in-evitably lead to its overthrow Let us look a little into the past; It will teach us what we are to expect from the present. What triumph could have been more complete than that of the Puritans led by Oromwell over the Royalist and aristocratic forces in the Great Rebellion in England? Yet in less than fifteen years afterwards. Puritanism was dead, Royalty more firmly established than ever; and all because men had become utterly disgusted with the cant and hypocrisy of the lately dominant party. In 1815, a Congress of European Sovereigns and their ministers met at Vienna. The Corsican Titan, who had shaken and shivered their thrones, who had led France from victory to victory, from the Pyramids to Moscow, had sunk at last beneath their overwhelming numbers; and European Absolutism was triumphent. The map of Zurope was then re-arranged to suit the victorious spoilers; the Holy Alliance was established; no fears were entertained of the resurrection of Bonapartism, and at all events. the most stringent measures were adopted to prevent the possibility of its resuscitation. Yet scarcely fifty years have passed, and the treaties of Vienna are already waste paper. France is the arbiter of Europe; a Bonapart rules France; and we can scarcely realise how the great revolution has been effected. So examples might be multiplied to any extent.

Where is the application? Our war is ended; the party of centralization and consolidation now wields the power of government; it is using its victory as others have done before it. It is no prophecy-it is only the simple application of the lessons of the past-to say, that even the generation now living will not have passed away before it witnesses the reaction. For reaction is the logical and inevitoble consequence of excess. It would not be surprising if the posterity of the conquerors adopted the principles of the conquered and should wonder why their tathers had been so obstinately blind. Such are the strange vicissitudes of human opinions and human bistory . - Washington Visitor.

If no undue influence, such as the Sheriff of London under James II. exerted in the celebrated State trials of that reign, are brought to bear on the jury which will try Mr. Jesserson Davis for tresson at Richmond the coming Summer or Fall, an acquittal may be generally expected. For the feeling in that city is so strongly in favor of his cause that two of the Grand Jurors who found the recent indictment against him have since been subjected to so much social persecution that they have been obliged to sell out and leave the North.

CINCINNATI, O., May 29 .- This morning's Commercial contains the following: There is a movement of the Fenians now going on. Quite a number of them left the city yesterday, bound for Oanada .-Large shipments of arms have been made northward within a few days. There is an appearance that an extensive raid is about to be made upon Canada. -Movements of men and transportation of arms have been in progress for some days with a degree of secresy that indicates business.

DEMORALIZED. - The Detroit Free Press of the 25th ult. says: The Fenian bubble in this city has become demoralized, and, owing to internal dissensions is about to explode. Yesterday, we were informed, the furniture and fixtures of the mysterious hall were taken away, but for what purpose has not yet transpired. Head Centre Stephens' visit to this country appears to have had a contrary effect upon that anticipated.

WEST POINT, May 29 .- Gen. Scott died at a few minutes past 11 o'clock this morning. He was out on Saturday afternoon, and then showed no signs of his early demise. On Sunday he began failing fast, though none of his physicians expected he would expire at such an early day. He was perfectly con-scious up to the moment of his death, though he had lost his voice two hours prviously.

The present aspect of the Fenian affairs in this country is by no means, encouraging to those who have anticipated from them a revolution in Ireland, and the freedom from British rule of that green and beautiful island. The utter disappearance of immense sums of money, leaving a treasury which has neither prospects nor funds, is the most serious part of the busness. There was some hope for the revolutionists in the raising of money in America, but that seems to have departed. It might well be put to these men that they have done vast evil, of Ireland by their course at home. How much comfort the funds they have squande red would have given to the poor of Ireland, is now a melancholy reflection. For the truth is well kn wn that a large portion of the earnings of the Irish laboring classes in America goes across the water, part of it to bring emigrants here, and part to support and comfort the old folks at home. The diversion of many thousand dollars into the treasury of this Fenian organization has therefore produced double evil, first in depriving the poor of their supplies, and second in encouraging disturbances and violence in Ireland which produce in creased trouble and sorrow among the peasantry

We may hope that the present aspect of Fenian affairs in this country will prove so instructive to rethe Irish element in our population that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to bring them again into the plots of wild and foolish agitators. - N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The True Chitnes

day CATHOLIC CHRONICLA STETED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FAIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J GILLIES. Q. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address svory week shows the date to which he has paid np. Thus " John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL. FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE-1866. Friday, 8 - Sacred Heart of Jesus. Saturday, 9-St. Paschal, C. Banday, 10-Third after Pentecost. Monday, 11—St. Barnabas, Ap. Tuesday, 12 - St. Jean de Fas, C. Wednesday, 13-St. Anthony of Padua, C.

Thursday, 14-St. Basil, B.D.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news of all engrossing interest to Canadrams is the Feman raid, which long announced, came off on Friday morning last. Amongst the meany wild rumors, some improbable, others evidenly false, it is no easy matter to glean out the hitherto been confirmed are these.

On Friday morning, about daylight, a large body of Fenians, numbers variously estimated, crossed over and took possession of Fort Erie, a long deserted post: from whence they sent out pilsagers, burnt a railroad bridge, and advanced towards the village of Chippewa. As soon as the news arrived at Toronto, the Volunteers sprang to arms; and the regular troops quartered in that City, at Hamilton, and elsewhere, were ordered for immediate service. Some delay, not yet satisfactorily explained, occurred in the advance of the regular troops; and in consequence on Saturday morning, the gallant "Queen's Opon" a Toronto corps, tound themselves unsupported near Ridgway, in presence of the enemy who were entrenched. They however assumed the offensive, but were, after a smart brush in which at first the advantage was on their side, driven back a short distance with a loss of several killed and wounded. The 16th however and the 47th coming up the Fenians soon broke and fled in all directions. A few were killed; about 200, according to some accounts, were captured; but the great body, by means of tug boats, effected to declare martial law, and to take prompt meatheir escape to the U. States steamer Michigan. where they were detained as prisoners. Thus by Sanday morning Western Canada was cleared.

In the meantime rumor gave out that a force was menacing the lower parts of the Province; and that whilst an attack on Montreal via Rouses' Point and St. John's was meditated. against Cornwall and other places further West. demonstrations were to be simultaneously made. Up to the time of writing, Monday forencon, nothing has however been done: but wild rumors meany evidently sensational, are flying about .--To these it is not worth while paying any very serious attention.

All the Volunteers are ordered for service. Amongst the people of Canada the best spirit prevails, and all are determined to protect themselves and happy homes against the gang of plundezers from the U. States. More troops are on their way from Halifax in H.M.S. Duncan. The Pylades has sent some of her crew to man gun boats for the protection of the Lakes, and another man-of-war the Rosarro was sent up to Micetreal from Quebec. There is no doubt expressed in short, that we are, as it is, fully coinpetent, to deal with the Fenians-if we have but the Fesians to deal with.

But this of leads to the question what are our neighbors doing? What has the Washington Government done to enforce its own municipal haws, and its international obligations? As vet to it the proverb " much cry and little wool," raned its voice to put a stop to atrocities unheard of m civilised communities, and which are an inselible disgrace to the nation that tolerates them. We will not however prejudge the case: we will still try to persuade ourselves to believe that the by the Bishop. U. States government is acting in good faith: but we require acts to convince us that such is the case, and not words. If it has the will, but not the power, to enforce its laws, violated, ostentahars! A government that could make such a subjects of one and the same Empire.

bumiliating avowal would indeed be worthy of all contempt, of all execuation from honest men; and the sooner it is swept away from the face of the earth, the betier. But no. If it has the will to do so, the U. States government is able to enforce its laws; and if it does not do so, it is because in the troubled aspect of European politics, it sees, or fancies that it can see, a chance of provoking Great Britain to war with impunity. We will however wait and see; prepared to do ample justice to the honesty of our neighbors, if they will but put it in our power to do so. It has but to give necessary powers to Generals Grant and Meade, brave and able officers, and they will well know how to carry the laws of the U. States into execution, and to rescue their country from the ignominy of encouraging thieves and plunderers.

We abstain of purpose from repeating all the rumors affoat as to the movements of the Fenians, in order to economise space, and contest ourselves with such facts as we can glean. On Monday afternoon the Royal gunboat, fitted up on purpose, armed with Armstrong guns, and manned with a force of marines and blue jackets from the men-of-war in the river, passed up the St. Lawrence canal towards Beauharnois, where an attack on the canal is probable. The Hercules, tug boat from Quebes, was also fitted up as a gun boat, and the naval authorities are making every exertion for the protection of the river and lakes. There was no fighting on Monday.

A large public meeting called by the Mayor has been held for the purpose of organising a Home Guard. The Nova Scotta brings 500 troops, and news from Europe to the 25th ult. The position remained unchanged: war was looked upon as almost inevitable, and was expected to break out immediately. There was still talk of one grain of truth. But the facts as they have a Congress, but little good was expected from it, even should it meet. A good many failures had occurred in England amongst the commercial community. The cattle disease had made its appearance at Waterford in Ireland.

Up to the time of writing, Wednesday forenoon, no tresh attack had been made in any quarter. It was reported that the Femans in the direction of St. Armand's who had been menacing Montreal, were becoming disgusted and were disbanding, selling their arms; and though we have no authentic satelligence as to the real designs, numbers, or position of the fillibusters, we may feel assured that, beyond plundering a few out-lying farms, they can make no impression on Canada. We are prepared for them at all points: and one spirit of loyalty, and of indignation against the ruffian hordes who menace us, inspires the entire population. Some large seizures of arms have been made by the United States authorities under General Meade; and we will still hope that, in spite of their apparent apathy hitherto, they are really acting in good faith.

Parliament meets on Friday. We trust that its first act will be to suspend the Habeas Corpus, sures for dealing with the Fenian prisoners in the hands of our Government. There can be no two opinions as to how armed thieves and murderers should be dealt with; and it is the duty of every man to give to the authorities his hearty support, so as the better to enable them to stamp out, at once and for ever, the plague of Fenianism in Canada.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL CONCERNING THE SUBDIVISION OF THE PARISH OF NOTRE DAME OF MONTREAL.

Ignatius Bourget, by the Grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Montreal, Assisting at the Pontifical Theone.

To all the Faithful of the City and Parish of Notre-Dame of Ville-Marse, Health and Benediction in

It is with sincere sorrow, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that We have seen that a pitiful dis. cussion on the subject of the subdivision of this Parish, of which We made mention in Our Pastoral Letter of the 23rd of April, has been begun in the public journals.

We hasten therefore again to raise Our voice on this subject, in order to give to you such explanations as. We trust, shall suffice to satisfy those who have not as yet seen it in its true light ; and shall make you all more clearly understand that Our sole design-which is moreover that of the Sovereign Pontiff -is to erect canonical

You will the better understand what We have have to say to you on this head, Dearly Be. it has done almost nothing. We will not apply loved Brethren, if you will but pay attention to the nature of a Parish; which above all, and befor as yet it has scarcely uttered a word, or fore all, is an ecclesiastical district, erected by an authority, which, as spiritual, is in its own province independent, and has for its object the ble for a single Pastor to know his sheep each good of souls; and which destrict is entrusted to hy their names, or to defend them at advantage the direction of a Pastor legitumately instituted

When the faithful included within this ecclestastical district obtain a recognition of their Parish from the Government, so as to assure to it certain civil consequences, then the Canonical Liously as these laws have been, then indeed may | Parish acquires certain prerogatives in the Civil we say with truth that it has morally abdicated, order. Then a mutual understanding, on preand that the republican form of government is a scribed conditions, betweet the two Powers is ardegraceful tailure. What! a government that rived at, for the greater good, spiritual and tembeasts of its power, unable to enforce its own poral, of the children of one Church, and the

But this mutual understanding is not always. necessary; and it may well so happen that cases: shall arise in which it would be neither useful nor convenient. In such cases the Canonical Parish quietly enjoys all the spiritual advantages assured to it by the Church, which alone has erected and created it, without having aught to fear from the side of the Civil Power.

For it has been ruled "That the Canonical Decree erecting a Parish is not a Civil procedure subject to revision by the Superior Court by means of a Writ Certiorari; that it is exclusively an ecclesiastical procedure, beyond the jurisdiction of that Court, so long as no steps shall have been taken to procure the Civil ratification of such Decree."-Superior Court of Quebec, No. 322, of 1852.

A memorable fact, accomplished but a few years ago under our eyes is sufficient, Dearly Beloved Brethren, to bring more clearly and strikingly before you the purely spiritual action of the Church in the bosom of human Societies, without any intervention of the Civil Power. That fact is the establishment of the Ecclesiastical Hier archy in England.

Scarcely was the Apostolic Decree, dividing all England into twelve Dioceses under a Metropolitan, made known than all the legislative strength of that mighty empire was combined to impede its execution. Great was the struggles and unheard of efforts were made to make of none effect the act of the Pontiff. But the Temporal Power dashed vainly against the immovable rock, on which is based the Spiritual Power exercised by our immortal Pontiff in this actlof supreme authority, which started the whole world, and has rendered so illustrious his glorious Pontificate. During this great battle of the Temporal against the Spiritual Power, the Catholics of England prayed fervently, but main tained a religious silenge. To-day this sacred Hierarchy established by the Altar, lives in peace beneath the shadow of the Throne; whilst to the whole world are known the unprecedented honors which followed to his tomb the great Cardinal who had been placed at the head of the new Hierarchy. In the presence of such a triumph it may be concluded that England was proud of having given to the Holy See so powerful a defender of its rights, and a man so worthy of the Roman purple.

But howsoever that may be, this memorable fact shows plainly that Our Holy Father the Pope in the exercise of his supreme power acts, not against the Civil rights of the people, but in a plane above, and outside of, all human legislation -and for this simple reason: that in his hands be holds the divine power of governing all Christian nations. Thus, Dearly Beloved Brethren. you see that he quailed not before the tremendous opposition which our Mother-country offered to his Decree; can it be then, that he will recoil before the obstacles he may meet with in this remote Colony? or is it likely that this Pontiff, so wise, should have so ruled as that his Decree for the subdivision of the Parish of Montrea should have effect only in so far as might seen good to the Civil Power, after his having divided Great Britain into as many Dioceses as he saw fit there to establish?

You can now, Dearly Beloved Brethren, easily seize the true meaning of Our Pastoral Letter, in the presence of those principles which no true Catholic can call in question, and of those brilliant facts which shed a bright light upon the grave question with which we are occupied .-Read it over again by the light of this bright torch, and you will see that, as before the Civil Power, the Parish of Notre Dame de Ville-Marie will remain what it has always been since the Reglement of 1722, which recognised for Civil consequences, the Decree of 1678 which erected it into a Parish, Canonically. For in that Letter there is not a word to raise the suspicion that there exists any intention of altering its territorial limits, to deprive it of its customary Parish priest or Cure Habituel, to circumscribe the action of its Fabrique, or to strip it of any of those Civil privileges which the aforesaid Reglement of 1722 assured to it.

Read that Letter over again, written as it was with truly paternal effusion, and you will see that the only question therein raised is that of forming within the bosom of this immense and populous Parish, new Parishes, which will not aspire after Fabriques of their own like the Mother Church, but whose ambition it will be to extend fresh succors to a population which advances with giant strides, and which threatens to sweep all before it; so that it is no longer possiagainst the tury of the wolves, ever wandering around the fold, and seeking to devour them.

Read over again this Letter, written in all simplicity of heart, and you will be convinced that, from the customary Pastor of this ancient Parish no portion of his flock is to be withdrawn; but that for the good of the sheep, the means of safety are multiplied, in that the action of the it is plain that ten Parish priests who should be a flock so numerous, and scattered over such an I Roma locuta est: cousa finita est."

extentiof lerritory, would be in a better condition for assuring to it its subsistence, and an abundant pourishment, after the pattern of the Divine Pastor, than one Parish Priest, no matter how zealous, could possibly be.

Read again that letter, written with the sole object of the greatest good of all, and you will discover the advantages that from the new order of things cannot but flow. For it is a thing well understood, or rather well felt, that there is a special grace, and quite a divine virtue attached to the ministry of the parish priest. And in fact, the person of the Pastor impresses on the sheen committed to him, sentiments of love, docility. trust, and openness of heart which they cannot feel for any other Priest. From the hands of their Pastor they will accept in humble submission, corrections which, from the hands of any other, they would scarcely bear.

Read over again that Letter, written without after thought, and you will be convinced that the proposed changes will be most advantageous to the Mother Church; which without any loss of her civil privileges, will acquire fresh spiritual importance, in that she will give birth to new parishes about to be created in her bosom; to thelcustomary Parish Priest who will see the multiplication of the means of action for the sanctification of his vast parish; and for the parishieners themselves, who will become the objects of a pastoral solicitude better proportioned to their wants, without at the same time ceasing to participate in those temporal advantages which they with right look for at the hands of the

For-and of this no one can doubt - the Seminary to which will still be entrusted the entire Parish, will still continue to make, and to your profit, an honorable use of its immense revenues. To this it is strictly held before God and man, and there is no reason to fear that, it will ever recoil, as some bave endeavored to insinuate that it will do, from the discharge of so rigorous a duty.

Such, Dearly Beloved Brethren, are the new explanations which We have deemed it Our duty to give you, in the sure conviction that you will accept them with a true filial docility. To this We think that We are entitled; for Our conscience bears Us witness that, in all these matters, We labor for the greater good of your souls. In the same way it is for the love that We bear to you all, that for thirteen months we denied Out selves the pleasure of Our native land, and that nappiness of being amongst his own sheep, which every pastor feels. Now the long protracted absence which the good of the Diocess in general. and your good in particular, have imposed on Us, has been more irksome to Us than you can well believe; and so also it is solely in the interest of your souls that We expose Ourselves to the illwill of which We are to-day the object. May God grant to Us the grace to submit to it with humility; but We owe it to truth to admit that We are not insensible thereunto, and this you can readily understand.

At the same time We should the more easily console Ourselves if, as inight easily have been done, its manifestations had been kept within the bosom of the family. But alas! the noise of these troubles is heard abroad, and amidst our brethren of different religious beliefs. What must they think of a Pastor who is publicly challenged by some of his own flock as it has happened to Us? On the other hand what must they think of those Catholics who cite their Bishops before the bar of public opinion, when it would have been so easy for them to have obtained from him in private the fullest and most cordial explanations? Of these proceedings the shame and the disgrace must fail, not upon the shepherd only, but upon the sheep.

Far from Us, however, be the thought that the number of those in this condition, is large.-So little is this Our opinion that We have not hesitated to make a fresh appeal to public charity, reckoning upon the confidence which at all times has been extended to Us, for the accomplishment of certain works, that in time might exercise a happy influence for the honor of our religion which knows how to inspire her children with such generous devotion. We are happy to have it in our power to inform you here, that already this new appeal has met with the most favorable sympathies, though as yet it may not have become known to all charitable souls.

But there is an easy method, Dearly beloved Brethren, for re-establishing ourselves in public opinion, and that consists in the observance of a religious silence, whilst treating of our affairs in the bosom of the family. We all own a common Chief, a great and wise Pontiff, to whom we all owe a filial obedience. He-and of this We can certify you-he has given long and serious attention to the question of the subdivision of this Parish: and he has spoken, pronouncing a solemn judgment, embodying in it an Apostolic Decree of which We have given you a detailed and conscientious explanation. Let us then tall down before his sacred feet, and bow before the might of Jesus Christ which dwells in him. From Pastoral charge is also multiplied. For after all, his judgment there is no appeal; and if we submit ourselves thereunto with good will, God will help charged with the task of lending to rich pastures us. "Rome has spoken; the case is finished.

As'a testimony of Our profound veneration for the sacred Person of so great a Pontiff, We will make it Our duty on Sunday next to take up with Our own hands the collection of the Peter's Pence to be made in Our Cathedral. It will be with great pleasure that on this solemn occasion We will descend from the Episcopal Throne to solicit that aid which we know is needed for the Supreme Chief of the Church : for the Pontiff-King, who in these sad days is reduced to the painful necessity of falling back upon the charity of the universal Church. Your Catholic hearts will grasp the meaning of this, and from on high will speak to you in the tones of filial piety .-May the Lord bless you from the heavenly Ston. so that in this world you may lead holy and happy lives, and in the world to come may attain to eternal bliss.

The present Letter shall be read at the public office of all the churches of the City and Parish of Notre Dame of Montreal on Trinity Sunday. Given at Montreal this Twenty-third day of May of the year Eighteen hundred and Sixtysix, under Our band and Seal, and the countersign of Our Secretary.

+ Ig. Bishop of Montreal By command of His Lerdship,

J. O. PARH, Canon Secretary.

The usual Procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place with the accustomed pomp on Sunday last. The streets were handsomely decorated, the weather was propitious, and everything passed off most happily. The route this year was from the Parish, to the St. Patrick's Church, and back by Bleury, Craig and St. Joseph Streets. As usual we have to acknowledge and felicitate ourselves upon the good feeling displayed by our separated brethren.

The health of His Lordship the Bishop has caused much uneasiness to his friends of late, but at present there is a decided improvement. His Lordship is in the Hotel Dieu.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has issued a Pastoral to his diocesans announcing his approaching resignation of his Episcopal charge, but declaring at the same time his intention to live; and end his days, amongst them. Of the importance and flourishing condition of the Diocess some estimate may be formed from the fact that whilst in 1852 it contained, only 39 parishes and missions served by 49 priests, it numbers to-day 69 parishes, and 106 priests.

FIRST COMMUNIONS. - A writer in the Montreal Herald criticises the eelat with which it is customary in Catholic countries to celebrate the first communions of children. In his eyes-as in those of all Protestants—the importance attached by Catholics to this " rite," as he calls it, is incomprehensible; and consequently he falls into the most absurd contradictions when treating of the subject. For instance he says:-

"The matter-of-fact light in which the ceremonies of their Church are regarded by Catholic populations is fully evident in their manner of referring in after life to the period of their individual experiences .-They constantly say, - 'About the time when I was to take my first communion, or 'soon after I took my first communion,' to designate the epoch at which something or other occurred in their regular life."

Now it seems to us that this would indicate the direct contrary of what the writer in the Herald seeks to insinuate; it would show that with the Catholic, the "first communion" is always, no matter how much his faith may have been weakened, and his morals corrupted by intercourse with the world, the one great epoch of his life; the one event of all transcend. ing importance, to which all the other events of his entire life are referred, and around which, as the centre, they are grouped. In the history of the individual, the "First Communion" is the great epoch, as, in the history of the human race the coming of Christ is the epoch; so that, as we say of an event it occurred, After Christ, or Before Christ, so many years-in like manner the individual Catholic divides his life into two enochs -that before, and that subsequent to, his "First Communion." We do not think that the Christian form of Chronology as applied to history that the A.D. which denotes the enoch at which something or another occurred in the course of time, can be appropriately cited as a proof of the indifference with which Christians regard the Incarnation, and the Redemption of fallen man.

But according to our friend of the Herald, who is so rash as to treat of Catholic subjects of which He is as profoundly ignorant as all Protestants necessarily are, "First Communions" are with the majority of Catholics of little or no importance, except for the "display of their little persons in the eyes of the congregation, decked out in the pretty book muslin dresses" &c. But if so, how comes it that the "First Communion" makes on all Catholics such a deep and indelible impression; that it is always referred to by them, in after life, as the epoch par excellence to which all the events of their lives are referred? There is in the Herald's criticism a manifest contradiction on this point which, we trust, he will pardon us for pointing out to him; giving him at the same time the friendly advice not again to write upon the subject of the Sacraments in the Catholic Church, until he knows

something about them. A landsman who bas never seen a ship, or the sea, in his life, trying to write a nautical novel and to describe a shipis heaving to" in a heavy gale, does not make a greater goose of himself than does the Protestant who sits down to describe the inner life of Catholics, and to analyse their religious feelings.

bur colly of the non-hide life note but

STREET PREACHING .- We see by the Mont_ real Witness that some street-preachers have made their appearance in Montreal, and that on the evening of Thursday, the 31st ult., when they were holding forth in the Haymarket, a disturbance took place, and the preachers were driven

Leaving out of sight for the moment the consideration of the propriety of street-preaching, we have no hesitation in saying that, whether it be a nusance to be abated, or a perfectly legitimate proceeding to be fostered, no man, be he Catholic or Protestant, has the right to take the administration of the law into his own hands; that if street-preaching be, as some contend, a ausance to be repressed, it must be repressed by authority, not by violence, by the police not by rowdies, by the law of the land, not by mob-law. As Catholics-and in this case we will make so hold as to speak in the name of our co-religionists -we cannot too strongly express our disgust at, and abhorrence of the conduct described in the Witness of the 1st instant. Rioting and rowdyism, no matter upon what pretext, are odious to the good citizen, and especially to the Catholic; whilst we esteem the striking of, or offering violence to, an unarmed man as the act of a coward and a blackguard, who but brings disgrace on any cause, party, or denomination with which his name is associated.

But at the same time we hesitate not to express our opinion that "street-preaching" is a nuisance which should not be tolerated by the law, and which the Police should be instructed to put down. If one man has a legal right to get up on his tub, and hold forth in the public thoroughfares, so has another man, so has every other man .-When Stiggins sets up his tub, the Merry-Andrew has a perfect right to plant his stool alongside of him; and whilst the former doles out what he calls " Word of God,' the latter has just as good a right to beat his drum, to blow his horn, or to enliven his audience with a comic song. If you tolerate the one mountebank, you must tolerate the other; and for the sake of peace and even handed justice, it is better to suppress both. If Stiggins be troubled with an incontinence of words, it the mania of testilying be strong upon him, let him go into one of the meeting-houses, of which there is no lack, and there deliver himself, there gratify his cravings. So 100 with the Merry Andrew; let him confine himself to the theatre, or exhibition room which he shall have leased for the purpose of his displays. This we take to be a common sense view of the matter, which will commend itself to most quiet-loving citizens, irrespective of creed.

And here we would let the matter drop, but that the Witness takes occasion, from the blackguard conduct of a few rowdies in the Haymarket, to launch an insult against the entire Cathoon the disturbance, which we dare say he has grossly exaggerated :-

"Protestants may, from this treatment, see what kind of liberty they have now in Lower Canada, and can judge what their liberty would be, if they are, by the Confederation plan, placed under the exclusive power of the Roman Catholic majority. — Wilness, let instant.

that a Catholic priest, or a preaching friar, would receive in Toronto, or in any other City of Upper Canada, were he there to attempt a course of street preaching? He would be lucky indeed were he to escape with his life. However we desire not to rake up old grievances, or say a word that might offend any one. Rather should we seek to bury all our ancient feuds, and to cultivate a spirit of peace, good will and brotherly love amongst all Her Majesty's subjects. Here in Lower Canada, and in Montreal espe-

We learn from a correspondent that four Brooks from Rawdon, C. T., Frederic Seguin, matters of detail.

THE BRITISH COAL FIELDS .- It seems that the attention of the Government has been drawn to the condition of the coal-fields of the Empire, and their probable speedy exhaustion, at the present rate of consumption. Sir Frederick Murchison has been written to on the matter with the view of instituting a regular inquiry; and full official information may therefore shortly be expected upon this interesting subject. To Great Britain it is a question of life or death; for all its wealth, all its power and influence as a great military, naval, manufacturing, and commercial country, are entirely dependent on its

There is a good deal of playing at Romanism amongst the Episcopalian sect of Protestants in New York. So far do they carry their funny game, that they have actually instituted an order of Protestant Sisters of Charity, who stand up before a sham altar, take sham engagements, to lead a shain religious life, and receive from the hands of a sham bishop, a sham initiation into a farcical imitation, or rather caricature, of a real Catholic Sisterhood. To earry out the fun of the thing and make it look more real like, these sham nuns or Sisters of Charity wear real black robes, and real veils, the only thing real about

In one of Dickens' earlier tales, there is introduced a wretched, half-starved little girl, the drudge of a certain Miss Sally Brass, a severe and stingy mistress, who occasionally regaled herself by steeping bits of orange peel in cold water, and drinking the compound as wine. "If you make believe, very much its quite nice;" and so, no doubt, with these sham Protestant Sisterhoods, which stand in just the same relation to Catholic Religious Orders, as does cold water flavored with orange peel, to the richest products of Southern vineyards, "If you make believe very much," if you can content yoursel with the black robe and the black veil, then no doubt you may acquire a relish for these mock Protestant Sisterhoods, and in tune come to find them "quite nice."

Not that we mean anything personally offensive to the ladies who take part in this sham business. Individually, we believe that they are most estimable; their motives are worthy of all honor; and were it not that they lack the one thing needful, they would, we have no doubt, approve themselves a blessing to suffering humanity, and an honor to Christianity. But one thing they lack; and that one thing is that which alone renders the celibate, and religious life in the Catholic Church possible.

Need we say that that "one thing" is the Eucharist; Our Lord Jesus Christ, ever present in the Blessed Sacrament of the altar. This it is which sustains the Catholic oun in all her trials in all her temptations, in all her fastings, and weary watchings. This constant presence of her divine Spouse, to Whom she has betrothed herself, is it that cheers and strengthen her, and fills her life, which to the world appears a life of gloom and hardship, with joys and consolations to which the worldling is a stranger, and of which he is neither worthy, nor even susceptible. Take lic population of Canada. He says, commenting away this Eucharist from our alters, make our temples void of the presence of Hun Who is the Crown of Virgius, and the virginal life, the life of celibacy, and of self-denial, and of poverty would be no longer either possible, or even concerrable.

And so, though amongst Protestants we often Two wrongs do not make a right: but we find all the natural virtues raised to the highest should like to ask what would be the treatment or most heroic degree, still they never can rise above or transcend the purely natural plane .-Hence too is it that though we may see exceptional cases amongst them, like that of a Florence Nightingale-whose name we mention with honor-their best works are barren of results. If courage, if philanthropy, if a brave, honest and loving heart were sufficient of themselves to raise up, and maintain a Protestant Sisterhood of Charity, or Order of Mercy, then surely would not the work of Florence Nightingale have perished, and come to naught; then assurely would cially Protestant and Catholic live on the best of ner name have been handed down to a grateful terms, mutually respecting one another, and for- posterity, not only as that of a noble minded bearing from provocat on: and our separated woman, an honor to her sex, but as the authoress brethren may be assured that whilst we strongly of some permanent work for the relief of suffering disapprove of street preaching, and desire to see | humanity, as the foundress of some living Sisterit suppressed-we deprecate all mob law, invoking | bood, all whose members were themselves only the aid of the legitimate authorities, whilst | Florence Nightingales. But Protestantism is condemning as heartily as they can do, all resort | barren; cut off from the Catholic Church it con to violence, all rioting, all appeals to physical no more bear fruit, than can the branch that has been lopped off from the parent trunk.

To Catholics, urging the variations, and inmen belonging to James O'Hagan were drowned | ternal divisions of Protestantism, as a proof that on Monday the 21st ult., by the upsetting of a it cannot be from Him Who knows no changes canoe on the Galineau River, at a place called and Who is the author, not of strife and separa-Currie's Rapids above the mills owned by the tion, but of love and unity, it is always replied Messrs. Gilmann. There were six persons in the that the differences of Protestants concern, not cance of whom two only were saved. The internals, but externals, not fundamentals of relanames of those who were lost are: -Mullin, T. | gion, but merely some trifling ceremonies, and

and L. Gallipot of Templeton. Seguin leaves a ... How far, however, this is actually the case wife and seven children to lament his death .- may be learnt from the following statement Our correspondent adds that the men in the made by a writer in a low Anglican, or evangecanoe were acting in disobedience to their fore- lical paper of this City, in which he deals with individual capacity.

in the so-called Church of England there no opposing parties. To this, the writer in the Echo 30th ult., responds as follows :-

It is true indeed that the High Church party do all they can to lead people to think so, and the wri ter has been more than once told by highly respected clergymen that there could be no, differences between men belonging to the same church and who had Episcopal hands laid upon them'--alas! what a vain delusion.

It is freely admitted that the 'Evangelical party' are not combined as the others are, and there is a shameful want of union amongst them (as a party), but it is nevertiless true, that there are very many who deplore the sad state of our church-long for more united action and a bolder declaration of those great truths which constitute the difference between parties. Those differences are not mere externals : if they were - union would be easy; they sap the foundation of Gospel truth, and it may be added in the words of Dr. McNelle' that 'Baptismal Regeneration' as held by the High Church party is the root of their manifold errors-it is that fruitful cource of error in their system which nullflies that Gospel which is the power of God unto salvation in every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and and also the

If such be the case in the bosom of one single Protestant sect, if there exist therein " differ. ences" so fundamental, and so vital, how must it be as betwirt the different Protestant sects?

Poor Mr. Whalley has received some very smart raps over his knuckles lately, from his Protestant friends whose tempers he has sorely tried by his somewhat injudicious zeal in the No-Popery cause. Even Mr. Newdegate feels that that cause is brought into disrepute by the intemperate manner in which it is advocated by Mr. Whalley, whom he-Mr. Newdegate-accuses of being a Jesuit in disguise; a charge which the Times, so it hastens to assure Mr. Whalley, does not believe. Not a whit discouraged, however, by this rebuff, Mr. Whalley returned to the fray, and urged the Lord Advocate to take legal steps to put a stop to a charitable lottery that had been announced in the pub. lie journals, for the benefit of a St. Vincent de Paul school in Edinburgh. The Lord Advocate declined to interfere, on the plea that law should not meddle with lotteries got up, not for purposes of private gain, but with a purely charitable intent; and he delicately hinted to Mr. Whalley that, not so much ill-will to lotteries in general as to Romish charities in particular, was the exciting cause of his Mr. Whalley's action, " since such lotteries were resorted to by persons of all denominations, but most of the complaints within his knowledge had been mainly directed egainst those for Roman Catholic purposes."-With this second rebuff Mr. Whalley was obliged to content himself.

We have received the first number of a new city paper the Daily Review. It is handsomely printed, and seems to be in politics mildly conservative, and in religious matters slightly tinged with evangelicalism.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE .-May 1866. Dawson Bros., Montreal .- A very interesting number, though the conclusion of the long continued tale of Miss Marjoribanks is somewhat tame, and mappropriate. The other articles consist of a continuation of the Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence-Gipsies -The Negro and the Negrophilists-Sir Brook Fossbrooke, Part XII.—Baridan's Ass, or Liberty and Necessity-The Lost Tales of Miletus -Scraps of Verse from a Tourist's Journal -The Abacus Politicus, or Universal Suffrage Made Easy-The Reform Bill.

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY IN NORTH AMERICA. -- By the Rev. X. D. Macleod, St. Mary's College, Cincinnati. New York, Virtue & Yorston. R. Warrington, Montreal.

This book contains rather a history of the noble works performed on this Continent by the servants of Mary, than a treatise on devotion. Much of it is taken up with Canada, the toil, and sufferings of the Jesuits, of the early missionaries, and other holy men and women and consecrated virgins throughout the New World-To the Canadian Catholic this book will prove extremely interesting, embracing, as do its contents, a rapid history of the victories of the Cross in North America; whilst none can fail to be edified by the spirit of piety and devotion to the Immaculate Mother of God which inspired it, and which breathes from every page.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir, - Contrary to my intention when last writing, I icel call called upon, once more, to trespass upon your columns.

In the Gleaner of the 2nd of February last, the Batholics of Hemmingford are charged with having sent a petition to the Government, 'asking for the discharge of one of the Commissioners,' &k. In another number, Feb. 16th, he says: 'If the religious professions of men are to be taken into consideration by the Government, before appointing,' &c. Again, same number, speaking of the interference or Mrs. Denis, after the election for St. Stanishis; he says: He accordingly sent off a list of these he wished mede Councillors, and the compliant Government, anxious to please one of their tail, at once gazetted them.' And yet the Gleaner, to give us an example of his powers of abuse, takes me seversly to task for using the same term! When I alluded to the Cubinet meeting, I meant simply that all the members of the Government, were likely to be in Ottawa on the 11th, and would attend to matters that would come before them, whether collectively, or in their

I had reference to the Quebec scheme of Confederaan assertion made in another Anglican periodical, tion, when I referred to the minorities of Upper and

The Church of Old England, to the effect that Lower Canada. When this scheme came before Parliament, it was proposed to give the Lower Caua. dian minority a Superintendant of Education belonging to their own denomination, making two Super intendants for Lower Canada, while Upper Canada was to have only one. The reason assigned for this was that the Catholics of Upper Canada got all they asked for, when a law was passed in the Legislature enabling them to dissent and form separate schools. The Gleuner must be aware that the Catholics of Upper Canada, petitioned the last Parliament, 'to be placed upon the same footing with the Protestants of Lower Canada.

If the Gleaner would take the trouble to acquaint himself with the ability of his 'respectable man,' he would treat matters relating to him more accurately. When I speak disapprovingly of a person, I wish to do it as gently as possible, and will only say; that he undertook to teach a common school, when it was not necessary for teachers to pass a Board of Examiners, and was discharged in a few days through incapacity, which don't tell very favorably of his qualifications. That he was rejected twice, when presented as cardidate for Municipal Counciller, which don't prove that he is very popular. He would undertake to discharge the duties of Pontifex Maximus, could be find a Roman people, silly enough to trust him with the office, &c., &c., &c. The Gleaner charges me with getting up the peti-

tion, and almost in the same breath "emphatically denies his charge against the Priest is faise; which is: that "it was got up by the cure!" See article headed "Bigotry." Does he know that when he brings a charge against a Priest, or any other person, that it is his duty to prove his charge, not the Priest's to disprove? He don't prove it by publishing the petition. The quotation, under figure four, from my first letter has not been properly marked, and the objective " anonymout" left out, which changes my meaning materially. Such - xpressions as "studidly. profoundly ignorant," and "blunders" may do very well to give force to a bad argument, and no doubt will act favorably upon m nds likely to mistake abuse for true logic; but if the Gleaner cannot prove his point without such language, he had better "leave pen an' ink alone."

Leaving all 'side issues,' the whole matter in dispute amounts to this; you accuse the Roman Outholics of Hemmingford, of bigotry, downright bigotry, for petitioning that, on the Bench of Com-missioners of small causes, they might be represented according to their numbers.

It is your roply, Sir, not my letter, nor yet the petition of my Catholic fellow-citizens, that savors of bigotry, intolerance, and uncharitableness. They had good reasons for their petition; for it may well happen that cases in which the interests of Catholics and Protestant conflict, be brought before the Commissioners' Court; in which case, as the best of us are not above the reach of prejudice, it would be important to Catholics, that the e should be on the Banch some representatives, and guardians of their interests The Catholics of Hemmingford had there fore reasonable grounds for asking for what they prayed for in their petition; and as bigotry consists, either in unreasonable demands, or in refusing to grant demands that are reasonable, you Sir, and not the Catholic petitioners, and not your humble servant who now addresses you, stand convicted of 'bigotry, downright bigotry.

And that the demand which you approved was reasonable, and that therefore your opposition to it was bigoied, appears from this: That the Provincial Government composed namely of Protestants, have seen fit, to grant, substantially, the prayer of the petitioners, by naming Mr. McCarthy as a sixth Commissioner on the Bench. This is conclusive as to the reasonableness of the prayer of the petition, and therefore of your unreasonableness, or in other words your " downright bigotry" in opposing it.

Wishing you, Sir, more reason for the future, and less prejudice,

I have the honor to be, JAMES CLANCEY. Hemmingford 24th of April, 1866.

GENEROUS ACT OF CHARITY. - Our readers will remember the collision took place some time since between a tow-boat and the steamer 'Montreal,' which resulted in the death of the mate of the latter. He had been long in the service of the Richelien Company and was universally esteemed. They have marked their sense of his services by an unwouted act of liberality. They continue his full salary until the schildren ha bas left behind come of age, when they are o be provided with situations in the Company; and are to institute proceedings against the owners of the low boat for the benefit of the widow those generous actions, which ought to be marked with a white store.

PRODUCE IN CANADA .- The Ottawa Cilizen says: The total amounts of grein and other items of farm produce raised in Canada appear almost incredible-From official returns and reliable sources of information we ascertain the following facts: - Oats grown last year 40,000,000 bushels; wheat 25,000,000 bus. peas 12 000,000 bus.; potatoes 28 000,000 bus; turnips 10,000,000.; bu kwheat 13,000,000 bus., which gives an average of 45 bushel of grain and not productions to each inhabitant. In addition to this there were 45,000,000 pounds of butter; 5,5000,000 cords of wood, and 30,000,000 lbs of beef. Besides these were 1,700,900 tons of hay, and 3,000,000 bus hels of corn.

The Leader correspondent sends the list of killed, wounded and missing of the Queen's Own Rifles. Of the missing above thirty are expected to turn up to

WOUNDED

KILLED. Ensign McEachern, No 5 Co. Lance Corporal Defres, No 3 Co. Private H Anderson No 3 Co. Private Tempest, No 9 co.

Capt Boustead, No 3. Lieut Beaven, No 3: Lieut Campbell, No. 6. Ensign Fahey, No.1. Color Sergt. McHardy, No.10. Sergt Foster, No 7. Bergt Matheson, No.2. Private C Winter, No.3. Sergt Carre, No 8. Private Paul, No 9 Private Rutherford, No 6. Private Henry Swan, No 10. Private John White, No 10. Private Bell, No 5. Corporal Lakey, No 2. Private Wm Thompson, No 2. Ensign McLeary, No 6. Corporal Ellis, No 9. Private McKenzie, No 9. Private Kinsford, No 9. Private Steele, No 9. Private Bandersemeren. No 9. Private Turner, No 9. Private Patterson, No 9. Private Grover, No 9. Private Dawsely, No 9. Private Newburg, No 9. Sergeant Busteed, No 1. Private Houghton, No 1. Private! Manning, No 1. Private Hindes, No 1. Private Russell, No 1. Private Copp, No 5. Private Dugsden, No 4. Private Dobbie, No 4. Private Forsyth, No 4. Private Jack, No 10, Private Alderson, No 7. Capt Robins, No 6. Private Freeborn, No 6. Private McFarlane, No 6. Sergt. Mclutosh, reported dead has since turned

Our French contemporaries record the death of the Mother Superior of the Ursuline Convent in Quebec. (Isabella McDonnell,) at the advanced age of seventy cars. Deceased had been a member of the Ursuline sisterhood for forty five years. She was interred in the Conventual burying-ground on Tuesday last.

The Queen's Birthday was observed with much eclat and solemnity all through French Lower Canada and in several villages, in addition to addresses, the erection of May poles, bon fices, feu de joies, etc., etc., in the evening the houses were illuminated. The French Canadian may look back with regret to the days when the lillies of the Bourbons floated over and protected him, but he is just as loyal to St. George's cross and the noble woman who presides over his destinies. As Mr. Girard, the Mayor of Varennes, said on the occasion of hoisting the British flag on the May pole set up on the 24th, the honor of its erection' was not intended to himself person. ally but was a homage to the British fing which now floated upon it, it being the duty of all to attach themselves more than ever to that flag under the shade of which they had been permitted to take root as a great nation. That flag, whatever difficulties they would encounter, would continue to protect them, and under its shadow which would never fail them they would be permitted to accomplish their destinies.'- Montreul Gazette.

TRAPS ON SEWERS .-- A good many complaints are daily made of the went of traps on the main sewers of the city. It may be as well to remember that to have the main sewers trapped while the private drains are left open would only aggravate the evil complained of, and be productive of much greater evil than by the present system. For several years past the City Sarveyor has been urging in his annual reports the necessity for a general system. Unfortunately these recommendations are not attended to. All parties now putting in private drans are, we understand, compelled to have them trapped, but it appears there is no power to compel the proprietors to have them fitted on drains; !ready down, although the dictates of prudence might suggest that such r precaution against disease should be adopted .-

A Convict Shor. - On Monday morning while certain of the Penitentiary convicts were at wo.k cleaning a stable outside the walls of the prison, a convict named Nouvelle attempted to make his escape. He was called on by the guards to stop, which he refused to do, when he was fired ut, three shots taking effect. The convict is still living, and is likely to recover. Nouvelle is a French Canadian a life convict, from Quebec, where he was convicted of a double murder.

An old man, aged 65, who lived alone in a state of great wrotchedness at Saint Maude, was lately found dead. Only a sum of 2f. 40c. was discovered in cash, but beneath a heap of rags were found concealed shares and bonds of various railways companies representing a value of 48,000 francs.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dalhousie Mills, W Chisholm, \$2; Salem, Mass U.S Rev J Quinlan \$2; St Andrews F McRae, \$2; Greenbush, NY Rev E Bayard, \$2; Ganancque, Rev M O'Connor, \$2; Westport, Alex Buist Jr. Albanburgh, R. Smith, \$2; Liverpool, N. S. Rev E. Kennedy, \$3; Glace Bay Mines C. B.M. McDonald, \$2; Amberstburg, M s M J Bailey \$2; Danham, Rev G J Brown, \$2; M Mc Cullough, \$2; Rawdon, E Corcoran, \$2,75; Norwood, P C Fuley, \$2; Perth, W O'Brien, \$2; St Benon, Rev M Aubey, \$2; Galt, P Lavin, \$2; St Sophie, Rev A Payette, \$2,50. Per F Ford, Prescott, -F Feeny, \$2; J McCarthy

Per A B McIntosh, Chatham, -Self, \$2; D Fordham, \$2; Rev M Connillear, \$2 Per U F Fraser, Brockville,-P Murray, \$2; W

Conway, \$1. Per A McGilliviny, Antigonish, N S,— Rev J Cameron, Arichat, \$2; Rev J Chisholm, Pomquet

Per P. McCabe, Port Hope-Self, S2; Rev. J. Madden, D. D , \$2; Peter O Roilly \$2.

Married,

At St. Patricks Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, on the 24th of April William C Dubois Esq, to Susaune, third daughter of W. P. Bartley E.q, all of this city.

At St. Patrick's Church, on the 28th alt., by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, James A. Moyus, Srq., to Mary, cldest daughter of W. P. Bartley, Esq., all of this

Died,

On Sanday evening, at five o'clock, John Ryan; aged 36 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 5, 1866.

Flour—Pollarda, \$4,30 to \$4,50; Middlings, \$5,00 \$5,45; Fine, \$5,75 to \$5,80; Super., No. 2 \$6,10 to \$6,25; Superine \$6.65 to \$6,75; Fancy \$7,50 to \$7,70 Extra, \$8,25 to \$8,75; Superior Extra \$9,00 to \$9,50; Bag Flour, \$3,60 to \$3,70 per 112 lbg.

Eggs per doz, 60c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Batter, per lb. -- New worth 20c to 22c., according to quality. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$24,50 to \$25,00; Prime Mess, \$20 to \$20,50; Prime, \$19,50 to \$20,00.

Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4,50 to \$4,85; Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.50. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,571 to \$5,60 Seconds, \$5,37 to \$5.45; First Pearls, \$7,90 to \$8.00 Dressed Hogs, per 109 .bs. ..\$10,00 to \$10.50 Boef, live, per 100 lbs 8,00 to 10.00 ..\$8,00 to\$12,00 Sheep, each, 2,50 to 4,00 Lamb.

..\$3,00 to \$10,00 Calves, each, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. In consequence of the great demands upon the Rolling Stock for the Transport of Troops, the Night Express Train between Montreal and Toronto will be discontinued until further notice. The day Trains

J.O. BRIDGES Managing Director. Montreal, June 5 1866.

CHARLES CATELLI, MANUFACTURER OF STATUARY. No. 61 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

from Montreal and Toronto will run as usual,

THE advertiser having, by a recent Dissolution of Co-partnership, become sole mauager and proprietor of the business formerly carried on under the name and firm of CATELLI & CO., begs most respectfully to inform the public in general that he is prepared to take orders for all kinds of Statuary, which will be made to order on the shortest possible notice. Having been favored with the distinguished patronage of his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bushhop of Kingston, and numbers of the Olergy throughout the province of Canada, be respectfully invites clergy-men to call and unspect his Stock of Statue), suitable for Churches, Oratories and other places of devo-

All kinds of Statues, Busts, &c., for Omamenting

gardens, Libraries, &c.; constantly on band. OHARLES OATRLLI Montreal 1st June 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF David McNierney, by Brother Nazacius, Notre Dame, Indiana, U. S.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 11. - The Patrie of this evening says: In the event of war in Germany and Italy the French Government would have no other measure to take then that of forming two corps of observation -one to be stationed upon the southern frontier, and the other on the Rhine. The first corps would consist of the troops stationed at the Camp of Cha-

lons.... The Opinione of May 14, says:-

No formal proposal for a Congress has yet been made by any European Power. Only semi-official communications have been exchanged on the subject; but if a formal proposal should be made we think that Italy should accept it, upon two conditions - namely, that she may remain armed and continue her armaments, and that the cession of Venetia be included in the programme of the Congress. These conditions are essential.'

The same journal states that the Powers who have united their efforts to bring about a Congress are France and Russia, and they have agreed to ask separately those States whose international questions threaten the peace of Europe, whether they would accept the arbitration of a Congress. In the event of these preliminary steps having a favorable result France and Russia would make a formal proposal for a Congress, of which the programme would be settled before the meeting took place.

PARIS, May 15. - Several of this evening's journals represent that a meeting took place to-day between Earl Cowley, Baron Bucherg, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, with the object of bringing about a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties. There is, however, no confirmation of this intelligence.

PARIS, May 17. - If the old adage ' Si vis pacem, para billum' be true, Europe should never be nearer to peace than just now, for never have preparations more formidable for war been made everywhere. Prince Napoleon has just returned from Italy, and in a long interview with his cousin the Emperor on Tuesday night, giving an account of his sayings and doings in Italy and of the sayings and doings of others, he is reported to have said that in the actual excited in that island against the idea of annexation, state of affairs Italy cannot avoid going to war, even and great demonstrations have been made.—Times should she be left alone to confront her enemy. This, in fact, is what every one expected.

The Constitutionnel of to-day publishes an article noigting out the serious nature of the differences between Austria, Prussis, and Italy, and says :-

The neutral Powers could neither induce either of the different parties to concede the demands of the other, nor usefully recommend to them the maintenance of the status quo. They might, however, find some middle course which would admit of a settlement of conflicting pretensions. It is by compromises | pretending to impose that mode of settlement of the that conflicts between State and State are best settled. without leaving that hostile feeling which would soon lead to fresh conflicts.'

AN ECHO OF THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH, -The Echo de la Dordogne, in speaking of the operations of the Conneil of Revision of that Department, mentions that the Perigord conscripts appeared to be animated by the most warlike sentiments, as among the inscriptions with which they decorated their flags were: A bas les Traites de 1815 l' and ' Rendezvous des Enfants de la Dordogne sur les bords du Rhin!'

It appears that the Emperor speaks freely with some of his military household on the present state of affairs. He expresses his belief that war is all but inevitable. France is neutral, of course; but it shall go hard with her if she does not resp some advantage from it-something to compensate her for her sufferings in other times. 'Liberty of action' is the concluding part of M. Rouher's programme of the policy of France, and it is probably the only part which is meant to be serious.

The French imperialist papers declare, in language truly Olympian in its solemn accents, that France intends to remain a neutral spectator of the conflict. The correspondents of the English government organs say the same, while everybody in Paris knows that the most extensive military preparations are on foot all over the country. At the fortress Vincennes, just outside the gates of Paris, large orders for grape shot are being filled daily, and everything denotes the Emperor's intention of appearing in the thick of the fight at a moment when the most dramatic effect possible will be produced by his coming forward.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS .-- The Paris correspondent Powers manifested a warm sympathy with Italy, but none with Prussia. The cession of Venetia is suggested more or less directly, but Austria, unfortu nately, is immovable upon that point, at least, for the present, and persists in converting a good cause into a bad one, believing that the events of the last few days have served her interests. Austria would under any circumstances demand a territorial compensation were she to abandon Venetia, and mention has been made, ironically it must be supposed, of Silesia, but it is evident that such a proposition could not be made to Prussia without placing right and justice on her side. It is not, then, the restoration to Italy of a province which belongs to it that. according to all appearances, will be the means of of preventing war. This fact is much to be regret ted, as it is only by such an arrangement that the peace of Europe can be assured. However, there still remain some chances of a further postponement of actual war. Those chances rest upon the obvious reflections and perhaps the hesitations of the Prussian Government, in view of the formidable, unanimous, and irrevocably determined attitude of the imposing majority of States which has pronounced against Prussis, and which will certainly be increased by a part of the minority whenever the absolute necessity of a choice shall arise'

It is stated by the Temps that Garibaldi's son Menotti, has recently been in Paris, and has made large purchases of military equipments.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-Florenca, May 7.-The Government says it will not attack - by which it probably means that it will not do so until war has begun between Austria and Prussia-but it has placed itself in a position which it cannot afford long to maintain. It is as good as bankrupt; it has made enormous contracts for the supply of the army; it must have, at the very least, 350,000 men under arms - perhaps more if we include the conscriction for the present year, which, it is true, is only just called out and beginning to learn its goose step. Enrolments of volunteers, mobilization of national guards, the half pay regimental officers called on full pay, incessant toil in military workshops and naval arsenals, hospitals fitting up, army surgeons increased in number, private subscriptions for the benefit of future wounded, ladies scraping lint and volunteering as sick nurses -in short, every kind of preparation now goes an which is usual when war is close at hand. If the Government still imagines - as it very lately seemed to do-that it is strong enough, if war were not to be to restore everything to the peace footing, my belief is that it deceives itself, and that the consequen ces of such retrocession would be disastrous slike to itself and to the country. It is true that the cheap enthusiasm and unseemly demonstrations for a moment rife have been timely checked by the authorities and by the press, and that a more sober tone now prevails, but the heart of the country is stirred to its sweep over Germany far and wide, and he must be very core by a passionate desire for war. It would be unjust to doubt that the Italians will fight for their darling object, and if their tenacity and endurance prove equal to their ardour they can hardly fail to conquer, even though we admit the military superiority of Austria to be in some respects undoubted. ation. Austria, it says, can, moreover, bring into

Sugar Strait

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very good; in cavelry it is to be feared they cannot successfully vie with their Austrian antagonists,—

Times:Cor. " The Nazione goes so far as to say that even the cession of Venetia could not now disarm Italy, and that she could only reply 'It is too late.' The offer, however, would be a tempting one, could Austria be got to make it, and only the existence of a very binding treaty with Prussia could reasonably ac count for its rejection. In any case, the staving off of the war now so imminent is not likely to be accomplished by English influence. England is in a fair way to be considered on the Continent as no longer forming part of the European family, so careless does she show herself of its affairs. To English dwellers abroad it is sometimes vexatious to see how lightly our influence is considered in European councils. People smile when they hear of our ambass. adors having made representations to foreign Gevernments requesting them to keep the peace. A parish beadle shouting himself hoarse outside a ring within which a party of prize-fighters were demolishing one another would command about as much attention. Possiby the sneers of the Continental nations only cover envy of our prosperity. But notes and despatches will certainly have no effect when it is known, that, should they be disregarded, there is not the smallest chance of the employment of fleets and armies In the present case our keeping aloof is doubly blamed as shortsighted, because it leaves such free scope to French intrigues and machinations. The present state of affairs is looked upon by many as the re-ult of a diabolical conspiracy of which Paris is the focus, and Austria is to be the victim. Should she be unexpectedly found more than a match for Prussia and Italy combined, France will doubtless in some way come to the rescue. Some suppose her guerdon already stipulated, so far as Prussia is concerned. The Sarre frontier has long been coveted. It is to be hoped tnat Italy may yet save Sardinia. The Italian p pers just now say little or any topic that would

FLORENCE, May 15 - The rumours of a prolongation of the stay of the French troops in Rome beyond the date fixed by the September Convention are without any foundation.

embarrass Government, but I can assure you that a

very strong and vehement falling has lately been

The Nazione of to day states, under reserve, that a Note of the French Government has arrived here proposing the assembly of a Congress. France is said to have declared that she makes this proposal with the view of preventing war, without, however, pending question. The Italian Government is stated to have declared, in reply to this Note, that, while Italy did not decline the proposal, she would require the basis of the preliminary negotiations to be the cession of Venetia. France, it is added has undertaken to communicate the views of the Italian Government to the other Powers.

Garibaldi has accepted the command of the Volunteers, decloring at the same time, that he hopes soon to he able to co-operate with the army of Italy in accomplishing the destinies of the nation.

The Italia says :-

We know that there exists a perfect accord between the Government and General Garibaldi. The General will not quit Caprera except at the summons of the King, and when the proper time has come. This accord must satisfy even the most distrustful patriots. If Garibaldi evinces such perfect confidence in the Government it is because he is convinced that his confidence will not be misplaced.'

M. Texier, one of the editorial staff of the Siecle, writes to that journal from Turin his impressions of what he has seen in north Italy. The excitement everywhere, and among all classes and professions, is beyond description. It would be a strange illusion he says, if any one in France thinks that in Italy war can be avoided. He mentions a conversation he had with an Italian, 'a Deputy of the Moderate party who was Minister not long ago,' and who said to him these words:-

'How is it possible for any one to put down this excitement? The Italian Government has called out all its contingents disseminated in every part of the world (for Italy is a country of emigration). It has of the Independence Belge, writing on Saturday, says | made them return from America. It has assumed the The earnest efforts of diplomacy to prevent an dictatorship, and has given its notes forced circula-European conflagration are undeniable, especially on tion. It has organized an army of volunteers : and the part of England and Russia. They have been it would be madness to suppose that all this is to joined in to a certain extent by France. All these lead to a peace which actually ruins us so long as the guns of Verana and Mantua are pointed against The fact is, if we have not a foreign war, we shall have a civil one.

Rome. -The Pope has been informed by the French Envoy at Rome that the French Corps d'Occupation in his capital having, by order of the Emperor, changed its name, and adopted another appellation more in consonance with the present state of the worldnamely, that of Corps d'Observation-this will account for the stay of the French in the Holy City, should it be prolonged beyond the term fixed in the late stipulation with Italy.

The Czar has addressed an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking him for the congratulatory telegram His Holiness despatched after the recent murderous attempt. The letter expresses the greatest interest in the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope, and it is thought will lead to the re opening of diplomatic intercourse and between the two Courts.

According to news received from Rome, it was rumoured in that city that General Kanzler had tendered his resignation as Minister at War, and that he would be succeeded by Monzeigneur de Merode.

AUSTRIA.

The mere progress of war, apart from all question of victory or defeat, will be ruinous. The Austrian army alone is said to cost, on its present footing, £100,000 a day, or £3,000,000 a month. It can only be kept up by the most reckless insolvency. Prussia is little better off. Yet there appears to be no doubt of the will of both populations to go to war if their rulers lead the way. All Germany files to arms with equal ardour, whether it is some border province to be won or a neighbour to be humiliated Such is the end of all the brilliant aspirations we have heard in song and read in prose for a United Fatherland.

Even now, and in ordinary times, what do we see in Germany? Her women, and even her girls, till the fields, reap the crops, carry home the produce, bring on their heads loads of garden stuff to the early and often distant markets, do the work of navvies on railways and public works, - indeed, all the drudgery that savages exact from their women,—while the men are soldiering. It is, indeed, a pitiful sight to see long strings of market women and girls, prematurely old, emaciated, squalid, and tottering under baskets and bundles, while their sons and brothers are kept in enforced idleness to mount guard over gates and barracks and swell an endless military parade. But soldiers, of course, must be fed, and will be fed; so will their horses; and the whole country must be drained of men and horses, and everything that either will want, whatever becomes of the women, the children, the old and the sick, and all the rest that cannot fight. The fiery torrent of war will an inspired prophet who shall name the cities or the villages to be spared.

The Patrie states that Austria has at present 370, 000 troops under arms in Germany, exclusive of the contingent to be furnished by the German Confeder-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The Italian artillery is said to be excellent and the field-150,000 men in Venetia, 80,000 in Dalmalia, looked as to a father, should give the right to any believe showed itself such in the campaign of 1858; and 190,000 dispersed at present, in Hongary, latria; one of saying that Freprobate him whose inspirations at least a portion of their infantry is also troported and the meighbourhood of Trieste. She has likewise have been the pures, and who has enthusiastically—

There are 200,000 Austrian troops in Venetia, all, and promising life in his country's cause. upon a war footing, and the military preparations in that province are being prosecuted with great may restall the esticient vigour.

May 17.-The Independance Belge of this evening 8ays :--

'We have received fresh details from London respecting the proposed Congress. Austria has been confidentially informed of the points of which the programme will consist. She has replied that she desires the Schleswig Hoistein question to be decided, not by universal suffrage, but by consultation with the Estates of the Duchies. She demands that the basis proposed by Prussia for a reform of the Federal constitution shall not be accepted. As regards the Venetian question, she wisnes to know what territorial compensation would be offered herein exchange for the cession of that prevince to Italy,' PRUSSIA.

Queen Victoria has addressed an autograph letrer

to the King. In it Her Majesty is said to have pleaded the cause of peace and of the Duke of Augustenburg. Another missive has been received at this Court from the Czar. The contents equally urge

The National Zeitung of to-day, May 10th, publiahes the following official communication :-

'The statement made by several German journals respecting certain alleged efforts of mediation on the part of Russia, and also the assertion that the Czar had declared himself ready to support Austria in the event of her being attacked by Peussia, would appear to be untrustworthy. Irrespective of the fact that Prussia will not be the first to take the aggressive, such a declaration does not appear probable, considering the relations at present existing between Austria and Russia.'

A correspondent of a London paper asserts it is a positive fact that the Prussian Government offered several months ago to give Austria the Duchy of Galtz, in Silesia, 88 an indemnification for her share of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holestein, and that although the offer involved the restitution of a nortion of the Austrian hereditary states conquered from Maria Theresa by Frederick the Great, the offer was refused. Galtz is only about one fourth of the area of the Danish Duchies, and contains a population of 141,000 compared to very close upon a million in in the Duchies. It is to be regretted in the interests of humanity that this compromise was not agreed

BERLIN May 16th - The Semi-official Provincial Correspondenz of to day arys:-

'The unfounded rumour of an intention to sell Venetia is a proof of the ignorance which prevails respecting the political situation, as it is not in the power of Austria by a sudden change of policy, to place Prussia in the isolated position that has been threatened. A semi-official Italian paper has already pointed out that Italy will consider any attack of Austria upon Prussia as directed against herself.

Count Bismark has given the first public symptom of his incipient conversion to Liberal principles. Six gentlemen of Liberal politics who had been elected by the Berlin Town-council to honorary municipal officers have obtained the requisite confirmation of the Crown. This is the first instance of Liberal's being confirmed in public offices since the accession of the Bismark Cabinet.

Berlin, May 8. - Yesterday evening the friends and admirers of Count Bismark offered him a serenade on the occasion of his happy escape from the assassin's hand. Count Bismark, stepping out upon the balcony of the Foreign Office, his official residence, returned thanks for the ovation in the following words:---

Gentlemen and beloved countrymen,-My thanks for your kindly offering me this mark of sympathy after such a signal delivery from imminent danger of death. I am sure every one of us would only be too happy to die for King and country, whether in the street or on the battle field. I, for one, should regard it as a special favor of God Almighty were He to accord me such a death. Let us give a short yet comprehensive expression to our feelings by the cry of 'Long life to William I.

Mr. Blind, the assassin, is dead. He must have been a most resolute character. He not only made the attempt in one of the most frequented thorough. tares of the capital, but, as appears from the more explicit particulars which have but now transpired, fired the last four shots while struggling with several persons, who actively endeavored to seize him. The first ball he fired when the Count was walking directly in front of him. Before he could discharge his evolver a second time a tradesman of the name of Elia had caught hold of him. While trying to shake him off he fired his second and third balls. Then Count Bismark threw himself upon him, holding down his right arm. Blind taking his pistol in his left and pressing it against the chest of his intended victim fired for the fourth and fifth time. It seems, howev r, that in the tussle the pistol was turned aside so that the balls only grazed the skin. One of the last two balls wounded a journeyman bookbinder of the name of Bernewitz, who happened to be passing. At this moment a number of soldiers came up, and disarmed Blind, who had still one ball left He had not been many hours in prison, when, eludir g the vigilance of the constable sitting by his side, he managed to commit suicide. It is said he feigned to wipe off the perspiration from his face, and holding a knife concealed in his pocket handkerchief, with one sweeping cut drew it from ear to ear. As the attempt was unsuccessful, the penalty for his crime away.

If the above proportion of sugar makes the fruit

If the above proportion of sugar makes the fruit 15 years. He had been studying at the Agricultural Academy of Hohenbeim, near Stuttgard, and had only been two days in Berlin. There is no doubt he came hither on purpose to commit the deed.

Immediately before attempting the life of Count Bismark young Blind (whose real name was Uchen, being the son of Mrs. Blind by her first husband) posted a letter to his step father. This letter has been seized by the police. It contains the personal and political testament of the deceased. He communicates his resolve to shoot Count Bismark, the worst enemy of German liberty, as he conceives, and by this deed rouse the German Potentates to a sense of their duty. As Orsin's attempt led to the liberation of Italy, he hopes that his self-sacrifice will promote the welfare of Germany. He denies having any accomplices, but acts entirely as his own heart prompts. The tone of the letter breathes the cool determination of a man who has done with life. -Young Blind, who possessed independent property, and was a young man of considerable talent, had passed the last lew years at the Agricultural Academy at Hobenheim, in Wurtemberg. He was buried decorously at the expense of his step father, whose other wishes, as communicated through a Berlin lawyer, were also courieously attended to by the au-

FERDINAND BUND .- Karl Blind the stepfather of Bismark, has written the following letter to the Easter of The Times:-

Sir,-With bleeding heart, and bowed down with grief, I place the palm of martyrdom on the grave of whom I will ever regard as my true son. A nobler, a more loving nature than his, it would be impossible to imagine. From tove of country and freedom he was carried away to sacrifice himself in order to His was a heart full of devotion, full of filial kindness, full of the most generous aspirations. If others blame him let it not be expected that I, to whom he

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n her service several veteran corps doing duty in although to the despest sorrow of my disconsolate the fortified towns of the interior (1) of the wife of myself and my family—given up his young

am, Sir, yours obediently, 1. 641 May O. gordens to the selection in Maria Albandaria (Albandaria) (Albandaria) (Albandaria) (Albandaria) (Albandaria) (Albandaria) (Albandaria)

TALLERS BY BUNITED STATES.

A rich man by the name of Hopp was recently tried in Chicago for the deliberate murder of his wife. He was acquitted on the plea of insanity. A motion was made to hold him in confinement, as at lunatic, when the Judge decided that as he was insane only on the one subject of his wife's alleged infidelity, and as he had removed the cause of mental disturb. auce, he was a safe man in the community and must be discharged! Gentlemen whose wives have become an incumbrance will make a mem.

A Texas paper, speaking in glowing terms of the serenity that prevails in San Antonio, says: 'With the exception of a few friendly shots, none of which have proved fatal, there has been nothing extraordinary for two days.

The Courrier des Etats Unis declares itself enabled to state that the French Government has signed a treaty with the Trans-Atlantic Packet Company, to embark and carry back to France the whole expeditionary force in Mexico within the time agreed upon.

AN UGI-Y QUESTION PUT TO HEAD-CENTRE STE-PHENS .- Head-Centre Stephens, in his speech at Jones Words, said : 'It did not require any extraor dinary effort on my part, for with the force of true hearts that were around that prison in Dublin, it would not have been possible for the Government though the walls had been of adament, and though it had regiments stationed within those walls to keep me there. The New York Citizen makes the following inquiry: 'How came be wielding such a power, to allow the incarceration, trial, conviction and transportation of his associates? If walls of adamant, filled with veteran English regiments, could not have held him in custody, how came it that so many of his associates, both before and after his escape, were carried off to the hulks and to British Penitentiaries, without as much as a single hand raised to effect their liberation?

PRESERVING FRUITS .- Great improvements have o late been made in the art of preserving fruits for family use, by the introduction of jars which can be hermetically scaled. The process of preserving is so simple that feery housekeeper can accomplish it, the only secret (success being that the fruit should be put up and a aled when hot, the jars being filled to the brim. The best jurs for this purpose are those which are made entirely of glass These will pay for themselves na year or two, as fruit is sealed so as to exclud. .he air may be preserved with one-quarter the amount of sugar required in the old progress, and retains its original flavor better.

The following directions for preserving in hermatically sealed jars will be interesting to housekeepers

at the present time:

Select only good fresh truit or vegetables. Stale and fermented articles can never be preserved, nor the decay already commenced arrested. Be particular and know to a certainty that your articles are fresh. No vegetables except tomatoes can be procured in the markets of large cities fresh enough for preserving.

Blackberries, Ruspberries, and Strawberries. - Use from a quarter to a half pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Sugar the strawberries, and let them stand for half an hour, then put the syrup which will be formed by the juice and sugar into a preserving kettle, and boil it as long as any scum arises, and then put in the strawberries and boil until they are thoroughly heated through.

Fill the jars, after first warming them in some way, and close immediately while the contents are

Cherries and Blackberries .- Stew with or without sugar ten minutes, and seal up while beiting hot. Gooseberries .- These can be kept by putting them into jars as they come from the bushes, and sealing them up. Wash and pick them when wented.

Currents .- Heat to boiling point with sugar, and seal up boiling hot.

close up while hot.

Peaches .- Pare and cut out the peaches. Make a syrup, using from a quarter to a half pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil the syrup five or ten minntes; then put in the peaches and boil until they are thoroughly heated through; be sure that the fiuit is Of. xxvii 1 el seq.; Is xxiii. 1.)
all well heated, and then fill the jars and close im.

This desolation was inflicted by Nebuchadnezzar, all well heated, and then fill the jars and close immediately.

Quinces .- Peel and quarter them, and boil in water until tender: then do them in the same way as peaches.

Pears -Same as quinces, except that they require less sugar.

Apples:-Pare, quarter, and boil, until tender, but not long enough to break in pieces; then add as much sugar as will sweeten to the teste, and let the whole boil two or three minutes. While hot, pour into jars and close up.

Iomatoes.-Take off the skin and boil them one hour, or cook them sufficiently for the table. Season to the toste, fill the jurs, and close up boiling hot.-These being a very juicy article, require much longer boiling than most other things to boil the water

sweeter than is desirable, it can be kept with rather less, but green fruit requires more than ripe.

BE PATIENT WITH THE LITTLE ONES .- Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their slow understandings nor their occasional pertness offend you to provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, and they have no slight task to grasp with their unripened intellect the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength, through years of experience; and it ill becomes you to fact at a child who fals to keep pace with your thought. Teach him perently as God teaches you, 'line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little. Chear him on his conflict of mind; in after years his ripe, rich thought shall rive and call you blessed.

Bide pa iently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the rising spirit of free inquiry with an impatient word or frown, nor curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned, as anxious to know more .-Happy, thou, if, in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, you can whet his curiosity with a

pedant into the world.

Bear patiently the childish humors of those little ones. They are but the untutored pleadings of the and hardened into habits, they will haunt the whole

Control of the same of the same

yield us a genial and needful warmth: Bless your little ones with a patient care of their they are laid, and allowed to remain until hatched

A Strain to the second comment of the state of the search of the

childhood, and they will consecrate the glory and: grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seeds of a perennial blessedness; its ripened fruit will afford you a perpetual joy .- Mich.

Jour. of Education.

DENOGRAT CARE. - One pound of sugar; | pound butter; I pound flour; I pint sweet milk; 5 eggs; 1 teaspoonful cream tartar; 1 of soda.

NEW YORK COP CARE .- Five cups of flour : 5. eggs; 1 cup of butter; 5 cups of sugar; 11 teaspoonful saleratus; 1 cup sour cream; 1 nutmeg

garged a first digner to the thirty

CHOOSE THE BRIGHT SIDE. - It is sad to see persons who might enjoy much of happiness in the world. hunting their surroundings for some dark, forbidding and unpleasant thing to the grouned over, instead of living in the sunlight, and gathering pleasant things in the garden of observation or experience. The present is a dark time in the nation, and in the church; yet there are many pleasant things to contemplate in connection with each, and now. The following thoughts are well-timed and may be profitably treaabred up :—

Look on the bright side of things. It is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no essier by wearing a gloomy, sad countenance. It is the sunshine and not the cloud that makes the flower. Full one-half our ills are so only in imagination. There is always that before or around us. which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth.

The sky is blue ten inches where it is black one. You have troubles it may be. So have others. None are free from them. Perhaps it is well known that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life, fortitude and courage to the man. There would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get skill where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the ocean.

It is the duty of every one to extract all the cojoyment and happiness he can without and within him; and above all he should look on the bright side of things. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will turn and night end in broad day. In the long run, and very often in the short, the great balance rights itself.

What is ill, becomes well; what is wrong, right. Men were not made to hang down either their head or their lips, and those who do, only show that they are departing from the common sense and right.

A traveller, being in a coffee-house with some gentlemen, was largely drawing on the credulity of the company. Where did you say all these wonders bappened, sir ?' asked a gentleman present. 'I can't. exactly say,' replied the traveler. but somewhere on the Continent-Russia, I think.' 'I should rather think It-a-ly, returned the other.

SKEDADDLE .- An old lady lately hearing the wordskedaddle used, asked the meaning of it. She was told it signified to run. Soon after a friend calling on her, observed her little grandson with his arm in a sling, and inquired what the matter was. The old lady replied, that he had been making a boat, and that the knife slipped, and skedaddled into his arm.

TYRE. - Among the cities of Phonicia, of more recent origin, we must place Tyre, called by the Hebrews Yor, which rose in strength and beauty on a rocky eminence of the Meditteranean,—(Jos. xix. 29): Osee, ix. 13) The city soon attained to great power, so as to surpass its parent, Zidon. It had its own kinds, and amongst these, Hiram was in relations of amity with David and Solomon. When David built himself a palace, Hiram sent him builders and wood of cedar was also the case under Solomon, who raised a magnificient temple to the Lord .- (2 Kings, v. 11; Kings, ix. 10, ct seq)

The Tyrians, at an early period, displayed the greatest commercial activity, founded everywhere colonies, and thereby acquired immense riches, as may be clearly seen in in the 28th chapter of Ezekiel In the sequel, the inhabitants of Tyre built on the neighboring island, and called the city likewise Tyre. Historians have since distinguished between the old and the new Tyre. - (Diod. Sic. lib. xvii. c. 40; Plin. lib v c. 17.)

The prophets of Jebovah announced to the rich and voluptuous mistress of the ocean the desolation mpending over her. 'Therefore, thus saith the Lord God, Behold I am against thee, O Tyrus, and I will Plums.—Make a syrup, using about half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil the plums in this sea causeth, his waves to come up. And they shall syrup until the fruit is tender; then fill the jars and destroy the walls of Tyrus, and break down her towers; I will also scrape the dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. It shall be a place for the spreading of nets in the midat of the sea, for I have spoken it, saith the Lord God, and it shall become a spoil to the nations.'-(Ezekiel, xxvi, 3, 5;

> and afterwards by Alexander the Great, who brought up a dike against the insular city, and destroyed it. After Alexander's death, Tyre, which flourished anew, passed under the dominion of the Sleucidos. and on the overthrow of the latter, fell under the Roman swav.

> Ezekiel's prophecy against Tyre has been literally fulfilled; for the modern traveller can now witness the fisher's net outspread upon the naked rock, whereon she once atood.
>
> The present name of Tyre is Sur, which nearly

> resembles the old Hebrew one of Zor. It now is-more like a village than a city; and the island is now nearly covered over with the sands of the sea. Its present inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

THE AFRICAN RHINGCEROS. - The black thinoceros resembles in general appearance an immense hog, twelve feet and a half long, six feet and a half high, girth eight and a half feet and of the weight af half a dozen bullocks; its body is smooth, and there is no hair to be seen except at the the tips of the ears and the extremity of the tail. The horns of conc. eted hair, the foremost curved like a sabre, and the second resembling a flattened cone, stand on the nose and above the eyes; in the young animals the foremost born is the longest, whilst in the old ones they are of equal length, namely, a foot and a half or more; though the older the rhipoceros the shorter are his aoras, as they wear them by sharpening them against the trees, and by rooting up the ground with them when in a passion. When the rhinoceros. is quietly pursuing his way through his favorite glades of Mimosa bushes, (which his hooked upper lip enables him readily to seize, and his powerful grinders to mast cate,) his horns, fixed loosely in his skin, making a clapping noise by striking one against the other; but on the approach of danger, if his quick ear or keen scent makes him awars of the vicinity of a hunter, the head is quickly raised, and the horns attempt, on the contrary, a long instructive reply to stand still and ready for combat on his terrible front. every casual question. Seek rather to deepen their The rhinoceros is often accompanied by a sentinel to stand still and ready for combat on his terrible front. give him warning, a beautiful green-backed and blue winged bird, about the size of a jay, which sits on one of its horns.

GIGANTIC BIRDS' NESTS .- Mr. Gould describes the Wattled Talegalla, or Bush Turkey, of Australia, as adopting a most extraordinary process of nidificathe young man who failed in his attack upon Count glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so tion. The birds collects together an immense heap Bismark, has written the following letter to the witt thou send forth a philosopher, and not a silly of decaying vegetable matter as a depository for the eggs, and trusts to the heat engendered by decomposition for the developement of the young. The heap employed for this purpose is collected by the him who has been his mother's pride and delight, and | young spirit for cultivation. Irritated into strong h, | birds during several weeks previous to the period of and hardened into habits, they will haunt the whole laying. It varies in size from two to four cartloads, of life like fiends of despair, and make the little ones and is of a perfectly pyramidal form. Several birds carse the day they were born; but corrected kindly work at its construction, not by using their bills, and patiently, they become elements of happiness but by grasping the materials with their feet and spare to his Fatherland the miseries of a wicked war. and usefulness. Passions are but fires, that they may throwing them back to one common centre. In either scorch us with their uncontrolled fury, or may this heap the birds bury the eggs perfectly upright, with the large end upwards; they are covered up as

the Program is the Burgon of

when the young birds are clothed with feathers, anot with down, as is usually the case. It is not unusual for the natizes to obtain nearly, a bushel of eggs at one time, from a single heap; and as they are delicions eating they are as eagerly sought af er as the flesb. The bilds are very stupid, and easily fall a victim to the sportsman, and will sit aloft and allow a succession of shots to be fired at them until they are brought down.

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25 P. 18 3. 1

A man in Rochester who has suffered from dune, makes the following proposition: That in order to save time and unnecessary trouble, he will stand one hour every day for a week at a certain corner of the town, where all who feel anxious to harass his quiet by asking impertment questions, may have the opportunity of a hearing, always providing that the remainder of each day shall not be disturbed by applications of any kind. This plan is excellent.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedally and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be at once had to Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 4 common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected. soon attacks the Lungs. Brown's Bronchial Tioches, or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 25 cents a box. Мау, 1866.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syaup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it: there is no mistake about it: There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. May, 1866.

A PERFUME AND A COSMETIC .- The surpassing aromatic excellence of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has caused its qualities, as a cosmetic, to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refressing and delightful perfumes, out as a superficial application for the removal of blemishes on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In tropical climates, where the excessive heat causes annoying eruptions, and every sunbeam carries freckles, tan, and sunburn in its train, this soothing toilet-water is found exceedingly useful for cosmetic purposes. Its delicious fragrance is also a complete antidote to neryous heads the and faintness.

Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each

bottle. Without this none is genuine. 528
Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

THE RESPONSIBLE ORGAN. -The stomach is responsible for more evils than were contained in Pandora's Box. Atonic, dyspepsia, or simple indigestion, is the first indication, of more than half the diseases enumerated in medical books. Meet it at once with BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the most genial tonic and corrective which the botanic kingdom has yet yielded to chemical science. Invigorate the stumach and gently stimulate its gastric action with this famous restorative. Remember that the digestive District of Montreal. }
apparatus is the primary source of vitality from In the Matter of Benjamin Shafton Curry, and which the whole body draws its supplies, and that BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is a specific for the disorders that affect it. In all diseases affecting the liver, atomach, or bowels, BRISTUL'S VEGETA-BLE PILLS should be used at same time with the

Saraaparilla. Agents for Montreal , Devins& Bolton , Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

TRIUMPHS OF THE GREAT CATHABTIC. - From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says; They are breaking up intermittent fearr in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have.' No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are extelled with peculiar emphasis. They are rapidly superseding the old fashioned drastic purgatives; and the fact that they do not deteriorate by

They re put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggra-vated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-LA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

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