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ANGELA; AN HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XA-THE PROPHECY FULFILLED, "Oh, welcome is the thought of thee,

As the fragrance of an Eastern night!"

It was another of those fair Eastern nights towards the end of the month of October, about ten days after the scenes related in our last chap-The blue waves of the Mediterranean gently kissed the sides of a galley which, with swelling sails, was gaily making its way towards the fair island of Malta. Yes, fair it had become beneath the sway of the brave Knights of St. John, though but a bare hundred years before a low rooky sandbank had received the heroic L'Isle Adam, with the poor remains of the deaoted Rhodians, who clung to their beloved sovereign after the loss of their own fair island of roses. Earth had been brought in ship-loads from Sicily; gardens had been formed; a new city built and fortified; and it had gallantly sustained siege after siege, in which the sworn Knights of the Cross had redeemed their vows, and freely and nobly again shed their blood for the defence of Christendom.

And now the lights of the Island of Gozo could almost be seen glimmering in the distance, and the low headlands lay stretching before the bows of the vessel, as she skimmed her way like a sea-bird o'er the dark blue waves.

On the deck of the galley reposed a maiden, her frail form wrapped in a long crimson mantle, which bore the eight-pointed cross embroidered on one side, while by her side reclined a knight, his elbow alone resting on the silken cushions that had been spread all around, and which sup-

ported the fair figure of his companion, 'Wrap it well around thee, Angela,' said the knight; the night-air may chill thee, and then I shall regret having given in to thy caprice of remaining all night on deck.'

'Nay, Ferdinand,' she replied ; 'it were for me to chide thee for not wearing thine own mantle; only I feel as if I were to refuse what is more dear and more sacred to me than an emperor's pall, were I to resign it."

'How so, sister mane?' said the knight play-

Ah. Ferdinand, have I not read, have I not heard, have I not dreamed of the gallant Knights of St. John, till the brightest spot in all my happiness is, that a brother of Angela di Mendoza should wear their habit, take their vows, and be enrolled beneath their banner? One thing further alone remains."

And what is that, Aagela ?' inquired her brother, nothing loth to hear the sweet voice of his sister-sing the praises of the Order he doved more than this very life.

Perhaps, when I am in a very communicative mood, I may tell thee, returned the maiden. 'And why not now ?' persisted the Knight.

Because I want to know what brought you so luckily to Syra, just in time to carry me off, like a very pirate that you are, unknown to any one.

'We had been cruising in search of pirates,' returned the knight; 'you know one great use of our namy is to protect pilgrims by sea on their way to the Holy Sepulchre, since we can no longer do so with our arms in our hands on the fair shores of Palestine. When we first touched when you took me for a saint, Angela, we were on our way thither; and, to tell you true, never did storm make me do a thing more agreeable to my inclinations than forcing me to put into that little harbor at the back of the island.'

'And wherefore?' said the maiden. 'Did cave by the sea side?

'Precisely,' replied the knight; 'and yet I would not go out of my way to find her. I left sweet one?' said her brother. it in the hands of our Lady of Phalermos; for you must acknowledge that, without knowing she replied; other virtues have, and he has obmore than you would voucheste to tell me while tained me grace to be faithful, I hope; but I guiding me to the fountain, it was an adventure have not yet been called upon to confess the more belitting a knight-errant than a follower of look after thee. Hadst thou then told me enough vinced.' to recognize thee—'

'All was rightly arranged,' interrupted Angela, sighing: 'and our Lady of Phalermos

crown? murmured the young Knight. 'Ab, calmness. sister mine, the day may come when thou wilt have to see one more near to thee, even by the Angela; I thought thee full of aspirations more night. Dur gentle mother will read thee other lessons; up hastily at this moment, bearing down to the brother-at-arms, tears streaming in spite of him- Croce.

martyr, when she bound up our father's deathwounds on the plains of Granada, and tried in vain to stanch the flowing life-blood, as she pil- vessel. 'So near Malta! It must be one of lowed his head on her faithful bosom.'

'Thou art right, Ferdinand,' returned the maiden; 'my sighs are womanly weakness, unworthy of her who has so often thought and felt she would have stood on the battlements of ever seen that beautiful island, with its gardens of roses, and its flowing streams, and flowery valleys? Is that crescent-shaped harbor, with its glittering palaces, and its tapering spires, always to be in the hands of the foes of Christ?-Oh, shame on those who suffered the krave detenders of Christendom to battle it out alone against an innumerable host, and never move their fingers to help them! And then, when the deliciously was Angela di Mendoza dreaming! poor, sickly, yet devoted, crowd gathered round their sovereign and their father, and he tenderly bade them follow his footsteps, even though he himself was a homeless wanderer, was there nothing but the barren rock of Malta that could be given as the portion of the Knights of the Cross?"

' Nay, talk not against Malta,' returned the knight; 'though there spoke out the brave blood of Mendoza.'

' Mendoza, Mendoza!!' echoed Angela. 'I have dreamt over the fair land of Italy, till 1 can scarcely brook other blood to be mingled in my veins. You are called Ferdinand.; but Angela is my name, and it speaks of Italy to me .were more belitting me."

'Nay,' replied her brother; ' wait till our mother tells thee as many romances of beautiful Spain, when thou wilt no longer prefer the name of Santa Croce to that of Mendoza.

'Santa: Croce!' murmured Angela. 'Ay, it lifts me up indeed; in religion it shall be mine. Nay, start not, Ferdinand; for this is the one thing further that remains to be accomplished; and I vowed it on that night, when, leaning over I was sadly musing, as my wont used to be, that I was a nameless creature, and that this was the only bar that seemed to make me unwilling to be the Spouse of Christ. And then, Ferdinand, you stood before me, as if in answer to my prayer; our Lady of I heard her sweet voice, and knelt once more for her blessing, the vow must be accomplished.'

"I blame thee not, Angela," returned the pearance. knight; ' happy are they who give their hearts to God, in the first spring of their youth and beauty! Only one thing I ask: wait awhile, and let our mother see her long lost treasure for some time and then bethink thee of an Order that befits thy rank and name.'

John," said the maiden musingly. 'I then thought attention. She took it up and placed in her boof the St. John before me; but he told me that som, determined, if necessary, it should be used. in other lands' the great St. John was to be my guard, my refuge, and my rest!'

Because in his prophetic spirit,' returned the laid them on one side, thinking, as she did so, knight, he foresaw what was to happen to thee; that very soon she might be called upon to beand that verily the great St. John in other lands. at the island, on that beautiful moonlit night and in Malta itself, bath the Nuns as well as the in the Order of St. John. Every weapon that Knights of the Holy Sepulchre.

A flash of joyful surprise beamed from the maiden's dark eyes at the moment.

'Say you so, Ferdinand? Now, then, indeed my path is plain; but there is one thing more he said: a dark cloud of sorrow and trial was com-Angela haunt thy dreams while capturing pirates ing over me; first my name and kindred were to in the Archipelago, as much as she seems to have be restored, and then he made me promise to done while sleeping beneath the shade of the be faithful anto Christ, if needs were, unto armor, the shrieks of the wounded, the shouts arms, Ferdinand di Mendoza?" death !'

'And has not the dark cloud been over thee,

But my faith has not been tried, Ferdinand. faith of Christ even unto death, and none of the Holy Baptist to come again on purpose to his words will fall to the ground, I am con- fearful to her who knelt in that darkened cabin, in vain to raise his bloody brow, - look der.

Brood not over the morrow,' replied the knight; sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, Angela dearest,' he added, seeing her thoughtguided thee in time to protect me, though not to ful brow, and eyes now swimming in tears; for, with all her heroism, Angela could not yet face 'Angela, wouldst thou begrudge him his the thought of her Father with anything like in the bleeding form of her brother.

'The wind has died away,' he continued, 'and I fear me we shall not find ourselves nearer La ties of blood, fall gloriously beneath the sword Valetta till morning. I quite hoped to have eyes. 'Girolamo, haste to thy post. Leave 'Nay, maiden,' he added to Angela, who was

for she is a very St. Sympherosa over her only right. They have the wind on them still, but brother-at-arms, tears streaming in spite of him- Croce. Santa Croce? said the maiden, even in that

Where, Brother Girolamo?' replied the work!' and laying into her arms the now insensiknight, rising, and going towards the bows of the our own cruisers.'

Angela remained alone. Her brother's last words would have taken away all fear had she conceived any at that moment; but her mind had wandered away to her last talk with her mar-Rhodes, and watched the live-long night beside tyred Father, and the mystical words wherewith the saintly form of L'Isle Adam, had she lived he had foreshadowed to her her future fate. - seemed to recognise her. in those days. O Ferdinand! she continued, Calmly she prayed that, if other trials were yet 'Angela, my beloved, t raising berself in a burst of enthusiasm which in store for her, she might have strength to prove she now had found one to appreciate, have you berself really worthy of the name of the martyr's adopted child; and a trusting peace seemed shed over her beart as she looked forward to the approaching meeting with her mother, whose memory still lived on within her after so many years of cruel separation. She almost fancied she was folded within her arms, and felt the maternal-kiss upon her brow as she knelt for her first blessing; the joy of Ferdinand, the tears of all. How

> A busile near her aroused her. Men were burrying to and tro, arms were being prepared, the rowers swarming to their places on the oarbeaches, and at the same instant her brother came up.

> 'Augela, my sister, the night is cold; you had better go below."

> 'Nav, Ferdinand,' she replied, 'Angela will not disgrace the name of Mendoza. There is denger.

He took her hand, and led her below. ' You are right,' said he, as 'he bastily donned his armor; 'a Turkish wessel is bearing down upon us, and another is in the distance. We mey yet escape them by rowing; but the wind What was our mother's name? Mayhap that is in their favor. Be it as at may, stir not, Angela, from here. I charge thee, whatever hap-

> cannon will, ere long, arouse our friends; but meantime we shall have to fight it out alone.' He gazed at her one moment, and she threw

infidels daring to venture so near the port. The

herself into his arms. 'Bemember, loved one, we must be faithful unto death. Now is the moment of trial, he the parapet of the lone churchyard of St. John's, murmured, as he hastily clasped her to his bosom. 'Stay here, and pray for us.'

'Fear not for me, Ferdinand; God and our Blessed Lady be with you. If it be death, even death shall not part us."

He pointed to an image of our Lady of Phaermos which hung in petition; my name and kindred were restored to lamp that burnt dimly before it; gave one look me : and once I have seen my mother's face, and and a smile towards beaven, and burned away. The next moment Angela heard his musical tones on deck, as a shout of welcome greeted his ap-

> 'For God and St. John, brothers! Hoist up the banner, and let you infidel dogs see that they cannot show the crescent unscathed so near where the cross reigns triumphant.'

For a moment Angela looked round, as was her wont in an hour of danger, to realise her po-'I vowed to be His beneath the habit of St. sition. A dagger lying on the table struck her She then collected whatever she could lay her kands on in the shape of bandages and linen, and gin the duties of the life she had vowed to God lay within her reach was taken down and placed in readiness; then, calmly turning to the image of our Lady of Phalermos, she knelt down, and with her face buried in her hands, awaited the name? sounds of the conflict.

She did not wait very long. A tremendous crash of a whole broadside was the first signal of the struggle. Then followed the crashing of and curses of the Turks as they jumped on the deck and were driven back, again and again, by the devoted bravery of that little band of heroes, everything suddenly rushing upon her mind, but above all the din she could hear her brother's musical voice, clear and ringing as as ilver bugle, the floor beside the lifeless body of her broforemost in the attack, first at every post of dan- ther. ger, encouraging his men to die sooner than yield. It was a fearful time; perhaps more knowing nothing of the result, than to those who were engaged in the struggle. At last she heard alive.' no more the knight's voice, though the battle ceased not, and in a few more moments the door hastily opened. She started up, rushed towards it, and perceived the faithful Girolamo bearing tween the blood and the body of the Turk that

'Mother of God!' he exclaimed, 'my master, my master, they have done for him !?

'Away, away?' cried the knight, opening his arms entered.

ble form of the knight, he rushed back to the conflict. Calmly and tearlessly she knelt beside | tears. him, and laid him gently on the floor. She pressed her hands against the pierced side, from whence the blood was flowing in torrents; endeavored to staunch the blood that poured from his gashed and wounded brow, and whispered in his ears the names of 'Jesus' and 'Mary.' He

'Angela, my beloved, there is yet hope; tell my mether I died for the taith of Christ.

He had scarcely uttered the words when the fighting which had seemed to rage more on the other-side of the vessel suddenly ocased, and a shout was raised by the Burks, while at the same moment a turbaned head was seen making its way auto the cabin.

Giaour,' he exclaimed, seizing the arm of the noble maider, who had risen, and placed her slight form between him and the knight, and now stood waiting the blow of his untitted sword, without a shrinking in her frame, or a failing in the bright eye that was fixed upon him; 'renounce thy accursed faith, and I will spare thee for thy beauty; else-

"Finish got thy threat, infidel," she replied holdly, making the holy eign, 'but perform it.— I spure thy false prophet, and a Christian I will

live and die."

Another moment, and with a dell curse the scimitar of the infidel would have descended, when, with an almost superhuman effort of his ebbing strength, the knight raised himself, and with one blow of his sword the infidel's head hung half-severed on his shoulder. With one him to the couch and see to these wounds. deep groan his arm fell motionless by his side, and he lay prestrate upon the apparently lifeless body of Ferdmand di Mendoza. At the same pens, venture not on deck. Succor cannot fail moment retreating footstaps were heard rushing to-come ere long; and indeed I wonder at the from the vessel in confussion; and a leeble should of triumph in Christian accents, which presently was echoed by a peal of artiflery. Succorers had arrived, and the Turks, in the instant of victory, abandoned their prize, which they had only taken when not one of that gallant little crew remained that was not dead or wounded.

When the Christians boarded the vessel and entered the cabin, they found what they at first thought three corpses lying together on the ground; for the form of the maiden who had tallen beside her brother was so covered with the mingled blood that flowed from her intended murderer and her preserver, that every feature to the other of his companions, but could say no her state of insensibility, was quite irrecognis able; but Angela di Mendoza sull lived.

CHAPTER XII .-- THE HOME OF THE KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN.

#### I knew thee when the dog fawned on thee; A mother's eye is quick !"

'Mother of Heaven!' were the first words that saluted the ears of the reviving Angela, what doeth this maiden here?' and she felt herself-lifted from the ground as tenderly as though in her mother's arms, and carried to a couch in a pair of stalwart mailed arms. The first thing that she saw was the benevolent manly face of a bronzed old knight, scarred and seamed with many a wound in defence of the Cross, leaning over her. 'Why, 'tis a mere child; and, by iny troth, as fair a one as my sweet sister Emilia was many a long year ago! Cheer thee, fair maiden,' he continued, as he met the bewildered gaze of returning consciousness; 'thou art in good hands, the hands of the hrave Knights of the Cross, who would not harm a hair of thy head. Whence comest thou? and what is thy

'Angela di Mendoza,' murmured the still only half-conscious girl.

· Di Mendoza! Di Mendoza!' ejaculated the old knight; and where is our brave brother-in-

sprang from the couch and threw berself upon ing here when I came in.

O Ferdinand! my brother, my brother!' she exclaimed. 'Ab, Sir Knight,' she added, trying | could not think of that moment without a shudnot to me; there is yet hope—he may still be

'And is this the good knight, Ferdinand di Mendoza?' said the old knight, who had not perceived the prostrate form of Ferdinand becovered it. 'What, ho! my men, carry bence this senseless carrion, and let us see to the life of this brother,' he shouted, as several men-at- listed her wondering sace, and said,

moment of agony struck by the name; 'you are then his uncle!' and she burst into a passion of

'Yes, yes, poor child,' said the compassionate old knight; 'there, weep on, poor little one, for truly thou needest it. These are no scenes for things so frail and fair as thou;' and all the while he was undoing the young knight's armor, and examining the gashes with the very tenderness and skilfulness of a nurse, while his men-at arms bore off and heaved overboard in a moment the still streaming body of the Saracen, all the while looking curiously on the scene before them. And strange indeed was it; the frail tragile form of the bewildered maiden contrasting with the bronzed manly figure of old Sir Diego, leaning together over the bleeding form and almost boyish beauty of the young Ferdinand.

'Cheer thee, maiden,' he went on, as his practised hand was laid on the heart, from which the coat of mail and doublet had been now withdrown. 'He lives; it is but loss of blood; he will yet do well.'

'My God, I thank Thee,' ejaculated Angela. 'Ah, Sir Knight, our Blessed Lady rewards your charity to an orphan maid.'

'Tut, tut,' said the blunt old knight: 'talk not to Diego di Santa Croce of thanks for tending the wounds of his own nephew, the son of, his sister, when, as the vowed servant of the poor,' every menial has a right to his services,. and every maiden to the defence of his good sword. Would that I had only arrived sooner, to prevent all this mischief. Open your window, to let in the air, for he recovers; we will bear

So saying, he took him up in his arms as easily and tenderly as he had borne Angela a few minutes before, and laid him down again upon the couch.

Slowly and languidly the young knight opened his eyes, roused to consciousness by the vigorous measures employed to stanch the blood. He cast his eyes on the face of his sister, who was leaning over him in tearless sorrow, as she actively handed all the necessary articles to the old knight, to facilitate the binding up of his wounds, now rapidly proceeding; he faintly murmured, 'Deo gratias.'

' And to our Lady of Pharlermos,' ejaculated, the delighted Sir Diego.

· Uncle?' were the next words, 'you came to our rescue! He looked first to one and then

'I understand thee,' said the kind old knight; thou wouldst commend this maiden to my care." Ferdinand looked his assent, and uttered the words, 'Angela de Mendoza-my mother!'

' Hush thee, hush thee, Ferdinand,' broke in the again weeping girl. 'Think not of me; you cannot speak. I know already this is my uncle?' and taking the old keight's hand, she pressed it to her hips, while he, brushing away a tear, exclaimed:

' Rest tranquil, Ferdinand; Angela di Mendoza shall never want for a father's care as long as old Diego di Santa Croce lives; but I assure thee thy woulds are what many a brave knight hath got over before, and thou shalt yet live to defend and guard her thysell. Shake not they head so mournfully; I tell thee thou hast no present need of shrift or priest; thou wilt do all that in our own Malta, whither we are hastening with swelling sails and favoring breeze.' 'Tell him Angela,' faintly whispered the

knight- tell him all ; to him I commit you.'

The old knight held a cordial to his lips, and listened to the fearful account given in a few words by the sorrowing maiden of her early years, her first meeting with the knight, the martyrdom of her protector, and the subsequent flight from the island of Syra.

And it was well done, and like a gallant Sore repented the good knight that rash knight,' said Sir Diego, in vain striving to respeech; for with a wild scream the maiden, press a tear that made its way down his cheek; but who killed you unbeliever whom I foundly-

Angela hid her face in the couch; for though at the moment she acted like a heroine, her woman's nature took the upper hand, and she

'He offered her the Koran or death,' said the wounded knight, his pale features slightly glowing with exultation; 'she refused, and-

Like a true daughter of Mendoza and Santa Croce!' interrupted Sir Diego; 'and' thou hadst strength left to cut him down-was that it?

Ferdinand looked his assent, while Angela ' Say, rather, uncle, as besits a simple Chris-

tian. Could I do otherwise when a Knight of of blood, fall gloriously beneath the sword Valetta till morning. I quite noped to nave eyes. Chromano, making trembling efforts, in vain, to loose his the Cross lay covered with wounds at my feet? and wilt thou weep pover him? Nay, found ourselves anchored there before mid-me here; mind me not. Bid them hold on to making trembling efforts, in vain, to loose his the Cross lay covered with wounds at my feet? I am more accustomed to the showed me then want I did him to the infidely consist and helmet. I am more accustomed to the showed me then want I did him to the infidely consist and helmet. me here; mind me not. Bid them hold on to the last. Succor is at hand, and the infidels consist and helmet, I am more accustomed to the showed me the way, I did but follow; and this gear, and trust me, never could maiden hand; then my head realed; and I fell like a foolish girl this gear, and trust me, never could maiden hand; then my head realed; and I fell like a foolish girl this gear, and trust me, never could maiden hand; then my head realed; and I fell like a foolish girl this gear, and trust me, never could maiden hand; then my head realed; and I fell like a foolish girl this gear, and trust me, never could maiden hand; then my head realed; and I fell like a foolish girl this gear.

The bustle of reaching the harbor interrupted अर्थ एक देश हैं के स्टब्स के प्र

intend the work of causing the disabled galley, in grateful outpouring of her full heart. which they were, to be towed in by his own, in which he had arrived just in time to the rescue, on the first sounds of the cannonade. Angela the eye of the one, and made its way silently sat on a cushion beside her brother's couch, gazing out of the window, as the white battle-ments and forts glided by, tonged by the rising sun into a pale gold-color, the sea lying below them, imagining in its tranquil bosom the very form of the sentinels as they passed on the walls. to enter at, her gallant brother by her side, pointonly some fifty years back, when La Valette cious Ferdinand. was Grand Master, and the Turks retired, after leaving their tens of thousands perishing beneath those ruined walls, unable to subdue the high knights. She turned to look at him; but so and balm to me! pale and wan were his features, as with closed it not for the gentle breathing, and the slight thered from Sir Diego the extent and number of movement of his lips, she might have fancied the her son's wounds, though the old knight persisted and she knelt and prayed beside bim in silence, no vital part had been injured. He acknow-Malta.

water's edge. So early was it, that they passed | first surgeon of the island, who had been sent for almost unnoticed; but in that mansion all were immediately on the galleys touching the shore, aiready on foot.

menials crowded to the door.

'She is, Sir Knight,' was the reply; but is occupied in her oratory.

wounded knight to a chamber, and I will go and made to our Lady of Phalermos; candles and break the news to her myself. Not a word, he lamps lighted at her shrine. Like guardian ancontinued sternly, as the terrified women, recog- | gels, his mother and sister hovered o'er him, and nising their young master, would have broken all that art and nature could afford were exhaustout into lamentations; 'brave knights require ed to procure bim relief. Angela had spoken to not tears when they are wounded in the defence her mother of the protector of her childhood, of the Cross.'

He was obeyed at once. Silently they bore the young knight up the marble staircase, and saintly death of the wonder-working Carga. graced on either side by flowering shrubs and evergreens, into an apartment on the first floor. Sir Diego, having composed with his own hands knight, Angela's head was laid, as was her wont, his nephew in bed, turned to the maiden, whom he had not suffered to be parted one moment earnestly in the now worn and pale features of from his side, and who now stood trembling between expectation and sorrow.

'Now, Angela di Mendoza,' said he, 'it devolves upon me to break this tale to my sister dered from the thin pale features of her son, reand your mother, the lady of this mansion .-Have you any sign by which I can bring you to her recollection !?

Without speaking, Angela took from her neck the steel chain and reliquary, and placed them in his hands. As she did so, the door opened, and A sudden inspiration seemed to cross her feaa lady of majestic and still beautiful appearance | tures. was seen on the threshold, her silver hair alone betokening an age which her unbent figure and a low whisper. lovely features seemed to belie. But still there was an expression of calm and subdued suffering Joinder. if you scanned them more narrowly; and now she glided noiselessly forward, and stood by the bed before Sir Diego had time to prevent her. The maiden's heart beat wildely against her bosom; her whole soul seemed going forth from

Angela di Mendoza had seen her mother.

And silently that mother gazed on the pale sence of the other, so cherished, in the depths of her loving heart, as the last beautiful pledge of the love of her long lost and to her eyes martyred husband. Her tears flowed not, though her lips indeed quivered with a mother's angush; but she met his look of almost of exulation, as she greeted him with words that might have fallen from the mother of the Macchabees.

Ferdinand, my son, now indeed thou art a Knight of the Cross, for thy blood has flowed in its defence; and brighter joy is thy mother's this day than when first she pressed her lips on thine infant-brow, her first-born treasure.'

The young Knight's face lighted up with a smile of radiant sweetness, as he turned his head | consideration of the offer of the Government respectto the other side of the bed, where Angela stood half concealed behind the curtains.

· Said I not, Angela di Mendoza, that our sweet mother was a very St. Sympherosa in her maternal love.

But who can describe the start and thrill that ran through that mother's heart, as at this strange speech wonderingly she raised her eyes and they rested on the form of the shrinking girl? Silently Sir Diego led ber forward, and placed in his sister's hands the chain and rela-

quary he had just received. 'Know you this lady, Angela?' said he, as the tears that flowed not over the wounds of her son streamed rapidly over the long lost well-remembered object, and she gazed into the fea-

tures of the maiden before her. 'My mother! my mother!' burst at last from the lips of the sobbing girl; and in an instant more she was locked in her opened arms. The more she was locked in her opened arms. The by the respective Governments of England, that voice, the features, the sacred reliquary, could scarcely is it struck at in one way until the same not be mistaken, and Emilia di Mendoza recogmised at once her long-lost child.

Long, long they remained in that embrace, the child murmuring mid her tears words of love, that sounded like the cooing of the gentle dove in her lone nest mid the forest-glen, Mother, bly all that are required in the way of positive enactmy own sweet, gentle mother !"

But Emilia di Mendoza spoke not. Her love, torn from her arms more than twelve long years before, and of whose fate she never could gather a trace. The springs from her gushing eyes alone, like a very fount of water, seemed to be

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them, a the old knight went on deck to super- never more to be closed, and betokened the

The two knights contemplated the scene before them till the big tears of sympathy stood in down the cheek of the other amid his smiles.

"And how has this miracle come to pass?" were her first words. 'My God, my God, how have I deserved this at Thy hands?'

"Twas our Lady of Phalermos and the great St. John, sweetest mother, murmured the ea-With what different feelings had she expected tranced Angela, to whom the bliss of that moment was till then unknown, unimagined even, ing out each spot, still fresh with the glories of because unfelt before. They saved our pre-

The mention of his name made the mother turn towards him.

'Nay, sweetest mother,' he murmured, in recourage of a bandful of wounded and worn-out ply to her inquiring looks; this is life and health

But the first transport over, Emilia di Meneyes he lay motionless on the couch, that were doza recovered all her recollection, and soon gaspirit was departed. He was evidently praying, in asserting that it was only loss of blood, and till all was ready for their departure. Four ledged, however, at the same time, that any more brothers-at-arms raised the wounded knight in excitement would be very bad for him, and bring their arms, and placed him in a litter; and in on some fatal consequences. Indeed the now a few minutes they were treading the shores of slightly flushed cheek of the young knight betrayed that the strength he showed was but the They stopped at a palace in a street near the effect of fever; and luckily at that moment the entered the room. This gave Sir Diego an ex-'Is your mistress up ?' said Sir Diego, as the cuse for requesting the mother and daughter to retire, and leave the examination of the knight's wounds to them.

For long he hovered between life and death: 'Then disturb her not,' replied he. Bear this prayers were offered up in the churches ; vows and Emilia's tears had mingled with her daughter's while listening to the self-sacrificing life

> One evening, as they were seated together watching the feverish uneasy slumbers of the upon the lap of her mother, while she looked up her newly found parent. Emilia's hand rested on the glossy hair, which she gently smoothed down almost unconsciously, while her eyes wanduced now almost to a shadow by continued suffering, to the blooming countenance of the beautiful girl, and then at last fixed themselves on the picture of our Lady of Phalermos, which hung in front of the bed within sight of the sufferer .-

'Angela, my child,' said she, after a pause, in

'Yes, sweetest mother?' was the as low re-

'Thou sayest the Martyr-Bishop of Syra

worked miracles in his lifetime. ' Many, mother mine,' returned the maiden ; nay, some I have seen with my own eyes.'

Promise, then, that we will go and visit his its tenement, as her yearning gaze fixed itself on shrine, bearing thither rich gifts when the translation of his relics takes place, if he restore thy brother to health and the service of Christ.'

'Ah, mother dearest, many a time has this features of her one child, unconscious of the pre- promise came across my mind; but I dared not long sought, so fondly think you would consent to such a rash vow, and station by a military force, but were no sooner withput it by as a temptation.'

Let us then take it together, before this image of our Blessed Lady.?

Mother and daughter knelt down in prayer. Earnest and full of faith were their supplications love as his languid eyes opened upon her sweet and beloved face, hanging over him with a smile quest of his adopted child? When they rose almost of exulation, as she greeted him with doza was sleeping the quiet sleep of returning

(To be continued)

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic Prelates of Ireland have assembled in Dublin, where they are engaged, it is said, in the ing the Catholic University.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY AND THE GOVERNMENT .- The annual Orange saturnalia of Ulster has once more come and gone; and if it has passed over with less of the customary turbulence and violence, we owe the unwonted quiet to the presence of a body of military and constabulary sufficiently large to overawe

It is not our intention to enter upon a discussion of the origin, objects, or tendencies of Orangeism. — These are all tolerably familiar to our readers. Our purpose is to show what is the duty of the Government in relation th the Orange Confederacy and the peace and welfare of this country, and of the nation at large. The Orange Association has been very leniently dealt with by the Executive and the Legislature. It is true that the institution has been condemned by almost every Government within the last half century. Whig and Tory-from Sir Robt.
Peel and the Earl of Derby to Earl Russell and Lord
Pa merston-have alike denounced it. Laws have been passed to break it up, and stop its party displays; but so dexterous have been the managers, and so mild has been the course pursued towards it object is attained in another.

The history of the Orange organisation shows the difficulty of meeting the machinations of its leaders by direct legislation. The Party Emplems Act, and the Party Processions Act, in addition to the laws against the administration of secret oaths, are possiment; but we may here remark that an opinion has been expressed that, were the law of Ireland the same as that of England, the Orange Confederacy even her joy, were too deep for words. She could but gaze again and again on the fair head pillow- ever the Parliament might enact, some modern Mr. ed upon her bosom, and again and again kiss the Joseph Napier would no doubt be found to enable open brow, the fair eyes, the dimpled mouth, as the association to evade the law by a dexterous open brow, the fair eyes, the dimpled mouth, as manipulation of its rules. What we would conneil the Government to do, and what we would urge she seemed to forget the fair maiden before her liven Liberals to insist upon their doing, would be to in the remembrance of the lovely child who was declare Orangemen or Orange sympathisers ineli-

ton attempted something of this kind, but Lord Der- Liberal candidate, in the course of which the murder, shows that when the cattle disease abated in viruby shortly afterwards succeeded to power, and Lord. Chancellor Brady's circular to the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties directing them to recommend for the Commission of the Peace no gentieman who would not make a declaration to the effect that he did not belong to any Orange Lodge, and that so long as he continued in the Commission of the Peace he would not have any relations with the Orange Society, was never acted upon .

Since then, we have had the Derrymacash murders. the Belfast riots, the annual processions, and all the yearly displays, and perpetual bickerings which come of the system. However much Orangeism may be repudiated in form by the respectable classes, it is secretly connived at, and used for electioneering and other party purposes, and nothing will ever put an end to the evils of which it is the parent until some thing is done to ostracise its members and sympathisers from the pale of respectable society. The organisation is kept up by those who trade on the passions of the multitude; and it is very well known that the majority of respectable Protestants and Conservatives, throughout Ulster, knowing as they do that Orangeism is antagonistic to real Protestantism and intelligent Conservatism, would rejoice if the Orange Society were dissolved or rendered innocucus in the way we suggest. But the system of terrorism practised by the Orange Lodges, and the exigencies of party leaders, such as the Whitesides, the Napiers, and the Cairnses, prevent the epinions of those moderate men from being heard. It would be a real blessing to them to have the Government dealing with a firm hand with the aiders and abettors of the organisation. Something, we think, we may remind the Government, is due to the Liberal party in Ireland. The recent general election has shown how the Orange leaders have acted throughout Uister, and what little chance the Liberalism of this province has of making itself heard in the councils of the nation in face of the well-laid plans of the Orange Lodges. But, while Ulster is almost well-nigh prostrate at the feet of the ()range Society, other parts of Ireland have nobly sustained the principles of the Liberal party, while throughout Great Britian the majority of Liberals sent to the new Parliament is greater than at any time since the passing of the Reform Bill. The time, therefore, is favorable for the Government dealing with this question. If they allow the opportunity to pass away, they will not be doing their duty to themselves, or to the Irish Liberal party, and their supporters in the new Parlument will not be doing theirs if they do not compel the Government to act upon the policy indicated in Lord Chancellor Brady's letter of 1857. - Belfust Northern Whig.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON IRISH ORANGEISM. - The province of Ulater presents at the present moment a social phenomenon to which the press of England, headed by the Times, is properly calling public attention. It is difficult on this side of the Channel to realise the extent of rancour and hatred which, in the name of a Divine religion, is now disgracing an otherwise prosperous portion of the empire. But the private intelligence we have received during the past week confirms general rumor, and puts aside doubt or indifference on the subject. We boast of our national tranquility, but in no other part of Eu-tope, perhaps, does there rage a social war so bloody and relentless—so unjustifiable and so unchristian so defiant of all law and reputable order as that which so unhappily curses a considerable portion of our Irish fellow-citizens. The recent elections have only brought to the surface the hateful party spirit which for which has more or less affected all classes and creeds; perverts justice; destroys social confidence and neighborhood; and is a scandal and a stigma upon their common Christianity. We have ocsasionally a local riot in England, but for a parallel to the senseless, brutal, milignant, and continually recurring sectarian tumuits of Ulster we must go to the annals of a darker age-to the wild deeds of the savage. The recent cold-blooded murder at Castleblaney may be taken as an index to the general civilisation of Ulster. A peaceful man, named Peter Shevlin, a dealer in poultry, was returning home by an afternoon train from the bove town, on the day of the county election, when for no offence except that of giving his vote to the Liberal candidate, he was brutally attacked by two men with bludgeons on the railway platform, and deliberately shot dead by a third, against whom a verdict of ' wilful murder' has since been returned. The attacking party belonged to a body of riotous Orangemen of the neighboring town of Ballybay, who had been escorted from the polling booth to the in the precincts than they wantonly began the fatal outrage. One of the men charged with being accessory to the death of poor Shevlin, named John Glen, is described as 'grocer and farmer,' and this marks the respectable yeoman class from which the ranks of Orangeism are recruited. It is a mistake to suppose that these men are naked, bungry ruffians, such as infest the back lanes of great cities; there is nothing of the Arab life in their birth or training; many of them are the substantial burghers or freeholders of the locality, and have the countenance of the Protestant clergy and gentry of their vicinage. It is this feature of the case which makes it so extraordinary, but which the notorious events in Belfast have so fully illustrated. Belfast is the commercial and intellectual capital of the province; it is a place of great and rapidly increasing importance; has colleges, schools, churches, and other institutions, with a numerous staff of clergy, editors, teachers, and civil functionaries, who exercise a great influence over the whole northern part of the island. It is well known that the Mayor of Belfast, many of the magistracy and Town Council, and especially the aged Dr. Cooke, are in open sympathy with the Orange faction, and, consequently, impart a prestige and a respectability to the party rioting of the whole province. Unfortunately, the clergy too are as much infected with the local heathenism as their flocks. As a matter of conscience they are party men, and abet what they think the cause of God and country; but, were it otherwise, the evil is too deepseated and widespread to be eradicated by individual exertion, however enlightened and well-intentioned. The misfortune is, that law and legislation perpetuate it. One section of the community is favored by the State: the other section has been cruelly persecuted for centuries; and it is not in human nature -at least, not in the nature of the of the people of Ulster-to be at peace when gross injustice, or even the memory of it, is kept alive in their midst. Religion is by far the most powerful of all human interests; and among a sensitive emotional people, it is only natural that systematic attacks and insults by one party on the faith and feelings of the other should excite the social animosities and brutalities we now mourn. In these we have the unmistakable fruits of Protestant ascendancy. An ecclesiastical policy has been pursued in Ulster which has produced the disgraceful social state of barbarous haired and sectarianism which is a stigma on British civilisation .- London Inquirer.

The case of murder at the late elections for the county Monaghan, came before the Queen's Bench Chamber on Saturday, Judges O'Brien and Fitzgerald presiding, on motion to admit three of the prisoners to bail. The prisoner Edward Gray, a vintuer of the town of Ballybay, is charged by the verdict of a coroner's jury with the wilful murder of Peter Shevelin,at the railway stationhouse in Castleblaney, on the 22ad of July last, the polling day for the county Monaghan election; and Steen and Glen are charged by the same verdict with having aided and abetted Gray in the murder. On the occasion in queztion a number of voters from Ballybay came by train to Castleblaney to vote at the polling-booth

was committed. A great many witnesses made in tormations against the prisoners. Of these, one swore postively that Gray was the man who fired the fatal shot, and another made an indentifiction of his shape and general appearance. The other two prisoners, it appeared, had struck the deceased, but the medical evidence showed that death could not have resulted from the wounds which they inflicted. The present motion was grounded on the affidavits of the prisoner and three other men, residents of Bally bay, two of whom had, together with Gray, been of the party of voters that had come to Castleblaney to vote on the 22nd of July. The affidavit of Gray stated that the fasal occurrence took place in the heat of the riot, when volleys of stones and other missiles were being fired at the persons with whom he was returning home, but that Gray did not fire the shot which killed the deceased, but was sitting in a car-riage of the train when it was fired. The defendant also stated that he was in a delicate state of health, and suffered from acute rheumatism and neuralgio pains, and was unable to stand upright or even to lie in bed without support, and that he had been obliged for several months past to have a person sleeping in the bed with him to assist him to dress and undress and otherwise during the night; and that he believed the effect of his imprisonment being continued till the assizes in March next would be prejudi-cial to his health and dangerous to his life. The aifidavits of the other persons stated that they saw the man who fired the fatal shot, that he was not Gray, but a total stranger, and that they could not recognize his features again. Mr. Barry, Q.O., opposed the motion. There being a conflict of evidence between the informations and the affidavits in support of the motion, and there being no medical certificate as to Gray's health, the Court refused the motion to admit Gray to bail, but on account of the doubtful nature of the evidence of preconcert between Steen and Glen and the person who fired the shot granted it with regard to them, on condition that they gave buil themselves in 100%, and procured two sureties in 50%, each.

The Cork Constitution gives some particulars respecting the spread of Fenianism in the county of Cork, and the increased boldness of its members. If the following statements be correct the authorities are very remiss in allowing matters to rise to so

serious an extent. The Cork paper says :-That the Fenian Brotherhood are daily numerically increasing in this locality is unquestionable; that they are growing more and more careless as to whether their movements are observed or not is also quite apparent. Little attempt is made at concealment or secrecy. They no lenger seek the cover of the night to practice their evolutions or to hold their meetings. In open day they assemble, not on unfrequented mountains or lonely out of the way places but close to the city, and even march along the public roads in military fashion, in closely packed and well ordered ranks. They discuss their plans and avow their intentions almost without reserve. At least such a state of things exists in this part of the country, and to a greater extent than is generally known. During the present summer the members of the organization in each locality have been in the habit of assembling at dusk every evening in some convenient place, previously arranged by the leaders. Here they go through a course of instruction as regularly and attentively as the soldier of the line - are formed into squads and taught sotting-up drill, and when they can hold their heads erect and keep their shoulders square in a soldier-like fashion are marched, in slow and quick time, are then shaped into a company, told off into sub-divisions, fours, &c., in which formation they perform all the evolutions requisite to make the company eligible for its place in a battalion. They are also instructed in the use of the rifle. At certain periods the equads are marched in from the vatious parts where they have been instructed in the elementary drill, are formed into companies, equalized, and work together as a battation does on parade, deploying into line, forming close and quarter distance columns, squares. &c , from the halt and on the line of march, in which movements great particularity is observed with respect to the dressing and time kept by the men as they go through these manœuvres. While the main body is engaged at drill sentries are thrown out along the roads and on the ditches for some distance round, so as to form a complete cordon, and on the approach of any one unconnected with them the signal is passed; in an instant ranks, regular and orderly as military training can make them, collapso and fall into disorder, a tootball is thrown up, or they present the appearance of being what the outposts will tell the inquirer they are, a party of men engaged at a goaling match. Sunday after Sunday during the present summer this has been going on in the suburbs of the city. In the south liberties especially appear to be most of their favorite haunts. Frankfield, Lehena, and places in that locality are frequently visited by them. The roads there are not much frequented on Sunday, and the ground is such as to fafor the moderate degree of secrety the brotherhood seem to consider necessary. They are constantly seen assembling and drilling. Yesterday fortnight a gentleman saw immense crowds of men going from different sides of the country along the roads converging at a point near Frankfield. He inquired where all the people were going to, and was told a goaling match was to be held there. He watched them, and soon saw them assembling in a danse mass in a large field. Some one from among them mounted on an eminence and apparently addressed the others in a speech. When he had concluded he was succeed by another and another, and after several other addresses had been delivered the whole mass of people fell into ranks and were put through a series of misitary movements by several commanders. They then marched out of the field in column of sections, and the gentleman timing them found that two hours elapsed from the time the first rank passed out of the field till the last left it. Yesterday week a body of about 200 young men were seen at Ardarastig at drill. Seeing they were observed by a man whom most of them knew to be a Protestaut, and consequently not very favorable to their views, they first endeavored to induce him to become a member, and, failing in that, they suggested that he would show his wisdom and prudence, and consult his personal safety and welling by keeping his mind to himself on the subject. That locality seems to be a favorite rendezvous with the brethren. They congregate there at dusk almost every evening in parties varying from 40 to 200, and not unfrequently at night people in their beds can hear the trump of large numbers of men marching past their houses. Another of their favorite review fields is at Lehena, where about three weeks ago 300 of them, in training for camp life, bivouacked all night. On the following Sunday about 600 assembled in a field near the same place and spent the day at drill. In the neighborhood of Midleton and Castlemartyr every Sunday large forces muster in the same way and for the same purpose, and occasionally encamp in the open air all night. At the drills the management of the rifle and bayonet is taught by sticks extemporized for arms. It is not to be supposed from this fact that the brotherhood are destitute of firearms, for they boast of the possession of large stores of rifles and ammunition ready for use when the proper time arrives. The drill instructors are stated to be pensioners and militiamen, who are paid for their

THE PLAGUE AND IRELAND. - One visitation is likely to be followed by another. While the cattle plague rages and spreads in England, another pestileuce has already reached Marseilles, killing at the rate of ten per day. The cholers comes up slowly from the south east and advances steadily to the north west.

lence an epidemic followed and committed dreadful ravages among, men, women, and children, though male adults suffered most. The present epidemic broke out four years ago in the north western provinces of India. We knew little of its line of march until in May last it appeared in Egypt. In less than a month Cairo lost 5,000 of its inhabitants. Other eities suffered still more severely. Constantinople received the infection from Asia Minor, and soon after the Egean Islands were attacked. Sicily, Malta, and Italy were next visited. In Ancone one half the cases proved fatal, and some eight thousand people quitted the place. Next Marseilles was reached, and in due course it will extend to our own shores We know little of this mysterious disease, but some points seem to be well established—that it originates in certain atmospheric and climatic influences, and describes, at each appearance, a sort of geographical course, selecting in its progress predisposed subjects in predisposed localities. It appears further, from the experience of medical men, that contact or even proximity to persons suffering from the disease, though not at all necessary to its generation, does, nevertheless, promote it. In pre-disposing localities predisposed individuals will be be attacked, though there may be no one else ill in the same place, but when some one else has brought it they will be likely to have it. In London and Dublin the march and progress of cholera in previous attacks was in the midst of the fever districts .-These districts were as familiar to the medical officers as if they had been traced out on a map. In London, before a single case of cholera occurred in 1857, some medical men named the very spots and houses which would furnish victims, and their information proved correct. Cholera has taken up its permagent abode in Ireland and England since the first great visitation. Cases of diarrhoa with choleraic symptoms are frequent. In the last week of July there were twelve deaths from this cause, which declined to six the week after. The last returns of the Registrar-General report the deaths of two infants from cholera. Every summer some cases occur. These, however, are only sporadic .-The seeds of the true cholera are always present, but the epidemic form does not ensue unless developed under some veculiar condition of the atmosphere. That such a condition now exists in Eurape there can be little doubt, and just as little that its power will be exerted in England where another form of pestilence has preceded it .- Freeman's Jour-

Precautions against the spread of the cattle plague into Ireland are being enforced in Dublin rigorously and zealously. The Lord Lieutenant has power, and intends to exercise it, of forbidding the importation of cattle from foreign countries. He is in doubt as to his powers with regard to cattle shipped from England, and has referred the matter to those who seem to take an unusually long time in such an emergency for their decision. The greatest apprehensions are entertained of the spread of the infection through the cattle shipped f om England to the Curragh, for the victualling of the Camp. On this point, also, the Lord Lieutenant has made pressing representations.

APPREHENDED APPEARANCE OF THE CATTLE DISEASE. -Mountrath, Aug. 16 - I have it on good authority that this disease made its appearance in this county (Queen's), so far back as the commencement of the month of last June, and it is stated that several head of cattle have died of it, but it appears that some, by being properly treated, recovered. I have heard that on one property alone ten cows and some sheep died of the disease, but some of the former which had been attacked with it recovered. I have also heard that in this or some adjoining county a cow died, and was skinned, and the skin having been conveyed for the purpose of sale and thrown crossways on the back of a horse which had some sores on his back, that the horse got infected and died, and what is more strange that some dogs which eat of the dead carcase of the horse, which was but partially buried, died also. From this it would seem that the disease, if the same which has been so destructive in England and the continent, was not confined to kine alone. I have heard also that the epidemic, which I believe it to be, has shown itself in the counties of Tipperary and Cork.

DISEASED MEAT IN MAYO .- We have been informed that several deaths which have occurred amongst the peasantry during the present month bave been traceable to the use of diseased pork, and as an epidemic is raging amongst those animals, large numbers having been carried off, the flesh too frequently being used by the lower order, and, as a consequence, a species of English cholers stracked the partakers of this unwholesome food. Our attention has been called to this matter by an inquest held by Colonel Rutledge and George Maloney, Esq., R M, at Our-ragherow (Kilcommon), on the bodies of John and Martin Sheridan, who it was found by medical testimony had come to their deaths after eating a small quantity of diseased pork, and which was also partaken of by members of the same family, but who fortunately, by medical care, recovered its poisonous effects. The jury very properly, under the direction of the presiding magistrates, appended the following to their verdict :- "We the undersigned jurors, from the evidence we have heard, are of opinion that the said Martin and John Sheridan came by their deaths by eating unwholesome food, and we would earnestly caution the poor people of this neighbourhood to abstain from eating the firsh of diseased animals, as we regret to say that there are persons unprincipled enough to purchase these carcases and dispose of the same to the poorer classes .- Mayo Constitution.

DUBLIN REVISITED .- The International Exhibition was open, a very beautiful and very interesting sight, but comparatively few went to see it. A review in the Phoenix, or a flower show, "drew" far better than all the display of foreign art or native manufacture. The forty something regiment carried the day, as it always did, and the bright-eyed belles of Dublin bestowed their sweetest smiles on those Dundrearies. not one of whom did not believe that he owed his success to his personal captivations instead of to that intensely national tendency which induces everything lrish to do the bonors of Ireland, I sauntered down to the Four Courts, and it did me good to hear au equity pleading in a brogue that sounded like an Molian harp over the bog of Allen. Some of those remembered as jesters were here as judges, not looking so happy at the change as gratitude might have made them. The idlers with the red noses were there still, a shade duskier in garment and a tint resier in probescis, but the same in the tone of slang, jocoseness, and slovenly despair as I had ever seen them. A sort of everlasting decree nisi seemed to hang over them, and unless they could be born again, nothing could make them barristers. Here, however, there was great change. The large incomes that the bar yielded in the days of O'Connell, existed no longer-the leading men not having even half of what the great pleaders realised in those times .-I asked often for the explanation : whether the Irish had grown less litigious or more economical in their litigations? Was property less worth fighting for? or were the men who conducted the battle less estimated as pugilists? None could tell me. Perhaps, after all, the crew never work so vigorously at the pumps where the ship has been making leaks as where the craft has only started a plank and can soon be made staunch again. There was a look of dreary weariness, of tired out attention, over every court I entered : and it was only when the crier bawled out silence, that I knew the court was sitting. and that it was not respectful in the jurymen to yawn so lond .- Cornelius O'Dowd, in Bluckwood's Maga-

We are sorry to hear that the Dublin International Exhibition does not 'pay,' and that it is feared the guaranters will be called upon to make up deficien-

On an average about 4,000 people daily visit the

A horrible case of suicide occurred here yesterday morning, when a gentleman who had been residing for some time past at 15, Kildare street, shot himseif. through the head, death ensuing instantaneously. The deceased, a Mr. Hubert F. Hoare, is from the county of Wexford, with many of the leading fami-lies of which he is connected. Fer some time he had been remarked by his friends to he somewhat moody and taciturn, in consequence, as was supposed, of pecnniary embarrassments, which, it was hoped, would prove temporary. It is also stated that he had been complaining of pains in the head for some time. Yesterday morning Mrs Hoare, his wife, was startled by the report of a firearm which proceeded from the breakfast-room, where she had a few moments before left her husband at the table. On entering the room she was borrified at seeing her husband's body stretched on the floor the head frightfully shattered. The entire roof of the skull was blown off, and scattered about the floor, leaving parts of the brain protruding. It would appear that the pistol had been overcharged, for the barrel was driven off stock by the violence of the explosion. The deceased has left a widow and two children. An inquest will be held .- Times Dubin Correspondent, August

A curious story is told with reference to the recent election for the county Tipperary. The representation was contested by Mr. Moore and Alderman to one central agricultural college; in her Dublin Society, founded as early as 1733, with its spring Dillon, of the National Association, who were sup ported pretty generally by the priests, and Mr. Peter Gill, of Slievenamon celebrity, and an advanced ultramontane patriot. Mr. Gill's Parliamentary prospects were cut short by being arrested for debt the day after he was nominated; but it would appear as if previous to that he had been attempting ' to bleed' the other candidates, or rather make comething profitable on condition that he would save the expense of a contest by retiring. The Nation asserts, in the most emphatic terms

That Mr. Peter Gill, who contested the representation of Tipperary with Alderman Dillon and Mr. Moore, offered to retire from the contest on being daid 1,500%. The precision with which this statement is made is very remarkable, and it appeals to the Rev. Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Power, and Mr Michael Orean as the plenipotentiaries who sat to discuss the price to be paid to Mr. Gill. Power offered to give 1.000%, but the plenipotentiary representing Mr. Gill answered by sa, ing -The unalterable sum is 1,5001. The three gentlemen named are bound to state whether this is a correct version of what took place on the occasion referred to.'-Ib.

During the last few days there was an alarm in the province of Uister that two formidable party demonstrations would take place, the one of Orangemen in Dungannon, and the other, as a counteracting influence, of Fenians in Scarve or Banbridge. Large forces of police were draughted into each town, and them or not neither of the demonstrations took the place. - Ib.

The sanitary condition of Belfast and the scarcity of pure water continue to excite considerable alarm in that town. On Monday an influential meeting was held, the Mayor presiding, to take these matters into consideration, and after a protracted discussion, in the course of which the state of the town in both respects appeared to be very discouraging, the following resolution was passed :-

water supply, and in view of the results to be apprehended from its continuance, the Water Commissioners and such other public bodies as are concerned in the subject, be requested to take such steps to secure an adequate supply of water, and effect the other arrangements necessary for the health of the town.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Robert Lindsay stated that 16 000/. had been spent last year in sanitary arrangements alone, whereas five or six years ago not more than one-third of that sum was spent annually. Various projects for obtaining a better and larger supply of water were suggested, and among others the sinking of Artesian wells, which seemed to find favour. - Ib.

The Court of Criminal Appeal on Tuesday morning gave judgment in the case of Liurence King, convicted at the King's County Assizes of the murder of Lieutenant Clusterbuck, of the 5th Fusiliers. The Court, Mr. Justice Hayes dissenting, held that the conviction should be affirmed, as they were of opinion that the averment laying the locus in quo within 500 yards of the boundary of the county was Court also gave judgment upholding the conviction the extentof land under flax. of the three parties found guilty at the last Commis- The Earliest Inish Census Return.—Mr. W. H sion for the atterance of forged Post Office money orders. In the case of Laurence King, the technical point raised was, perhaps, as unimportant as could well be imagined, and we cannot see that there was any great principle involved. The prisoner was fairly tried by a jury of his countrymen, and convicted of a horrible crime. It would, therefore, have been a terrible wrong to society if, because a certain averment of no consequence as to a boundary not very well defined, was not stated in the indicament, a murderer should go free. We believe the public will receive the decision with general satisfaction .-

IRISH MUSIC.—You remember Sir Robert Peel's contemptuous allusion to Irish Music. I have a nut to crack for the 'right honourable' byronet, whose knowledge of Music is, doubtless, equal to his courage—and The O'Donoghue will tell you there is no doubt about that. Meyerbeer, the great Jew composer, a high authority, differed much from Sir Robert in his opinion of the melodies of Ireland. I have not yet heard that famous composer's last great opera, L'Africaine,' finished only a few days before his death; but the musical critic of the Athenæum calls attention to the fact that one theme of the opera-Eh. bien, sois libre, 'is simply 'The Minstrel Boy!" And this gentleman also mentions the other startling fact, that the bacchanalian song 'Versez' in the same composer's great opera, 'Le Prophete,' is nothing else than the old Irish quick march (or hodic dance tune) popularly known as 'Pady Carey.' But there is nothing new in this. 'The Last Rose of Summer' is the backbone, so to say, of Flotow's Martha,' the melody running everywhere through the opera; and the composer makes his heroine sing an Italian version of the beautiful song itself. Mozart constantly dragged scraps of Irish melody into his works; and, strange to say, the most effective in one of his famous 'glorias' consists of three bars of the Cruiskeen Lawn,' Recently, an accomplished English musician startled and amused me by showing me that a song of the composer Hatton (very pepular a year or two ago) is a most ingenious blending of three several Irish tunes. I cannot recall the name of the song at this moment. I hear nigger melodists singing Irish tunes in London streets every day; it is not long since I was shocked to hear a gang of sorty-faced vagabonds singing some beastly rubbish in nigger English to the exquisite tune of Love's English and Scotch; in Munater, 10 Irish to 1 Eng-Young Dream' The organ-grinders constantly lish; and in Connaught, 10 Irish to 1 English; and come under my window, torturing some Irish favorite of mine, and greatly distressing me; these unwelcome minstrels reside amongst the poor Irish working classes in London, and from them they pick off those beautiful airs, and arrange their pipes or cylinders accordingly. But, indeed, the Melodies of Ireland are a rich vein of gold from which all the great composers of the world might coin a reputation -D. H., in The Irishman.

Remembering how small a fraction of cultivated Britain is really farmed up the measure of its light, how small a proportion of the moist land is yet drained, how poor is the average yield of crops compared with that producible by high management, how wretched is the provision for sheltering live stock and conserving manure throughout broad sections of the country, an English farmer should not be hypercritical when visiting this side of the Channel. | collections. - Dublin Evening Mail.

He does find huge wastes demanding reclamation, callow lands along the river margins waiting to be dried, rich slob lands lying in estuaries to be embanked; but still, Ireland is justly proud of her great works of permanent land improvement. And though the general standard of farm management falls far below what it is in Scotland and England, there are noted districts of good husbandry in all the four provinces of the Emerald Isle, while almost every county has a sufficient leaven of good example to gradually leaven the whole lump. And the said English visitor, with a keen eye for a weedy crop or a slovenly hedgerow, and a notion that Ireland might well exchange her shamrock for a ragwort, should not forget what Irish agriculture might be with the addition of sundry English advantages. Ireland is already ahead of us in matters of agricultural organ. ization, as witnessed in her elaborate collection of statistics, while we are still depending upon rough estimates of acreage and produce; in her adminis tration of roads, and her regulation of acterial drainage, waterpower, and inland navigation, under one great system of hydraulic engineering, while we have only jus; got a commission to clear our rivers for the fish; in her great-scale survey of each fence and wall, and contour-levelling of every hillock within her coast-line of cliffs and sands; in her numerous rural schools with instructional farms correlated to cattle shows and periodical 'Transactions;' and in her multiplied farmers' associations corresponding with each other under the headship of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. - Times Cor.

The following from Saunder's News Letter appears to be a carefully compiled statement of the harvest prospects in this country:-

The barvest in Ireland this year may be considered, on the whole, a very fair average one. The wheat crop is good, and as far as we have heard, free from blight of any kind. Barley, which has been sown rather more largely than in late years, is also likely to produce a very favourable return. The oath crop is said to be not quite up to that of last year, except upon rich soils. The yield is, expected to be good on the whole; but in many parts of the country it will only be an average crop. In all cases the straw will not be so long as that of last year. A scarcity in this article of fodder is, therefore, to be expected. Late sown turnips have failed to a very large extent. The small farmers will suffer much from the almost total failure in many districts of that very valuable root. The potato crop never presented so luxuriant a state, and there is prospect of a pleutiful supply of this most invaluable esculent. The hay harvest is very late in most of the provinces, and consequently very hard to save, from the very variable state of the weather. It is by no means a plentiful crop, and some scarcity is to be whether there had been any real intention of holding apprehended. The corn in almost every part of Ireland is in a ripe state, and if we are favoured with a week or ten days of fine weather the whole could be taken in satisfactorily.

IRISH FLAX LAND. - It appears from a return of agricultural statistics that the extent of land under flax in the province of Ulster was 275,143 acres in 1864, and 233,289 acres in 1865, showing a decrease of 44,854 acres; in the province of Leinster, 7388 acres were under flux in 1864, and in 1865, 5,862 acres, showing a decrease of 1526 acres; in the pro-That, considering the present sanitary condition of the town, mainly arising from the defect of the flax in 1864, and 7,421 acres in 1865, showing a devince of Connaught there were 8 582 acres under crease of 1,161 acres; and in the province of Munster 7,580 acres of land were under flax in 1864, and 4980 acres in 1865, showing a decrease of 2,600 acres. The total acreage under flax in Ire and in 1864 was 301,693 acres, and in 1865 251,252 acres, showing a decrease of 50,141 acres. The total extent of flax grown in Ireland in the three years ending 1853 was in the aggregate 452 123 acres; in the three years 1856 in the aggregate, 354,789 acres; in the three years ending 1859, in the aggregate 325 649 acres; in the three years ending 1862, in the aggregate 426,622 acres; and in the three years ending 1865, in the aggregate 767,344 acres, showing a very considerable increase in the acreage of the past three years. The second three years above mentioned exhibit a decrease of 97,334 acres, as compared with first; the third three years exhibit a decrease of 29 140 acres as compared with the second three years, but fourth aggregate of three years shows an increase of 100,973 acres over the third aggregate of three years; and the fifth aggregate of three years ending '65 shows an increase over the fourth aggregate of three years of 340,722 acres, which is a very hopeful result of the comparative recent exertions net essential to the validity of the verdict. The made by influential persons in Ireland to increase

Hardinge M R I A, has published from the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy the paper read by him to that body recently on the Earliest Census Returns of the people of Ireland. These valuable MSS, were discovered by him in a box, superscribed MSS. of Sir William Petty; Survey of Ireland? and other documents relating to Ireland,' in the library collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lansdowne House, Berkeley square, London; and the care with which he has investigated them, and the able analysis he has made of them in the printed tract before us, show the importance of entrusting manuscript treasures to persons whose literary skill has been established, and whose accurate and judicious treatment of them may be safely calculated upon. The MSS, so well dealt with by Mr. Hardinge are, a Townland Census of Ireland, the date of which he had no difficulty in fixing as 1659. The returns are arranged geographically in counties, baronies, parishes, and townlands, and in cities, parishes, and streets. They supply the names of the principal occupiers of townlands or streets 'under the Anglo-Spanish designation of Titus ladoes.' The proportions of English, Irish, and Scotch are given in the Leinster returns. The returns also supply information with regard to the principal Irish, their names and settlement. Five entire counties are missing-Cavan, Galway, Mayo, Tyrone, and Wicklow. There are also deficiencies in the returns for Cork and Meath. Mr. Hardinge considers the MSS carefully prepared transcripts of original official returns compiled at the close of the Commonwealth period. He found the date 1660 on the concealed side of the parchment slip employed to unite the leaves of the county Leitrim volume. Petty must, he believes, have known of the record. Calculating on the principle of proportion the inhabitants of the counties the returns for which have been lost, Mr. Hardinge takes the figures from the remaining extant returns, and adding both, comes to the conclusion that Leinster had in 1659, 155,534 inhabitants; Ulster 103,923; Munster, 153,282; and Connaught, 87,352 -the total of the kingdom being 500,091. There were in 1659 no Scotch settlers in Munster or Connaught, and but seven in Leinster. Those in Ulster were not distinguished from the English The acter of his career seem to me to require very solemn proportions of races then were-In Leinster, 51 Irish reflection, and to suggest an investigation into some to I English and Scotch; in Ulster, 11 Irish to 2 of the present aspects and condition of life in Lonthe proportions in the entire island were 5 Irish to 1 results of an election, a prize-fight, a swimming English and Scotch. Mr. Thom, in his admirable match, an aquatic contest, or a horse-race, is im-Almanac, gives nine censuses before 1821-the first | mensely on the increase in all circles of society.in 1672, when the entire population is stated as having been 1,320,000. The return was, however compiled originally from imperfect data, being based on the number of hearths registered for taxation purposes. The MSS, now discovered must be me that scores of farm servants apply to him for orconsidered henceforth the real returns for that pe- ders to send to betting men in London, but, said he, riod, and Mr. Hardinge contends that 500,091, upon admitted population increase principles, would have keep betting books. Even young ladies flourish reached the total of 7,000,000 in 1821, whereas them, and will smile and cheat at the same time, for, 1,320,000 in 1659 ought to have become in 1821 far is not all fair in love in war, and betting? The inmore than this. Mr. Hardinge has made an elabo- fluence of the betting book and the billard-table on rate compendium of these valuable MSS., and the Royal Irish Academy have secured complete copies, many who are now ragged outcasts through having May or June next.

GREAT BRITAIN

BIBLE PRESERVATION. - A recent number of the Westminster Review says with the quiet assumption usual to that thoroughly infidel concern, 'Whatever theories may be held concerning a supernatural inspiration of the Biblical writings, it must be universally conceded that no special Providence has watched over their preservation.' Such a position neither is nor must be conceded. On the contrary, the integrity of the sacred writers is matter of wonder to all scholars. That various readings should exist was to be expected, but the unimportance of these is apparent from the fact that if all which make even a fair show of any authority were adopted the doctrinal meaning of the Bible would be unaffected, and the whole creed of any of the Reformed Churches could be established from the text thus made, just as well as from the received text .- Chr. Intel.

THE BITE OF A FLY. - A melancholy feeling has been created at Stamtord in consequence of the death, under distressing circumstances, of Mr. Samuel Fisher, a veterinary surgeon in that town. It appears that a short time ago Mr. Fisher went to examine a horse which had just died, belonging to Mr. Ward, farmer, of Drayton, Northamptonshire. At the time of this inspection the carcase was covered with myriads of flies, which were feeding on the remains. Mr. Fisher, in the course of his examination, saw that two of the insects had settled on one of his arms. He took very little notice of the circumstance, but in a few days two minute lumps presented themselves. He felt no pain until about a week after, when he found it advisable to call in a medical gentleman. The arm continued to swell, and, notwithstanding the greatest attention of the medical man, death occurred on Tuesday. It is said the horse had suffered from a disease similar to that now raging among cattle.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING -Few people are aware how many are the yearly deaths from lightning; nor have we ever seen a return of fatal lightning accidents happening in the British Islands. M. Boudin has drawn out a statement for France, which shows that during the 30 years ending in 1863 2,238 people were struck dead. There were 880 killed ourlog the last decane of the three; of these only 243 were females. When the lightning falls among a crowd is does more mischief to the men than to the women. Animals again are frequently stricken, while the persons in charge of them are spared. The most important point brought out in M. Boudin's report is that the beech is no protection against lightning. The old clasical belief, then, endorsed by our savans at the recent Manchester meeting, is an error .- Pall Mall Guzette.

MURRAIN IN THE GREAT EASTERN - When the Great Eastern steamed from Valentia upon the important business of laying the Atlantic cable, she carried a supply of victual so various, so large, and so choice as to provoke the envy of ordinary seafarers. How many live oxen, sheep, chickens, ducks, geese—what wonderful provision of sweet vegetables, and ice, and wine-was told at the time; but, after all, the voyagers got no beef. Before the vessel had been long at sea murrain appeared among the oxen, and one after another they were killed, and thrown overboard. Nothing was known on board the ship then that the same pestilence was ravaging our herds at home. - Pall-Mull Gazette.

THE HARVSST IN ENGLAND .- In England, in addition to the ravages of the cattle plague, there is said to be great danger of a bad harvest, the weather being decidedly unfavourable to the cutting and saring of the wheat crop. It is feared that, should the weather continue bad, the cattle plague not relax in severity, and the cholera, with which other parts of Europe, especially in the south, is at present being devasted, cross the Channel, something very nearly akin to a great national calamity will be combined in all three to England. Hopes are entertained, however, that imports of foreign grain will more than make up the deficiency, and that the precautions at present being taken will abate, if not avert altogether, further losses from either of the other causes. We sincerely trust our friends at the other side of the Channel will be saved from an infliction of suffering from causes of which Ireland has had already such large experience. - Saunders.

THE ENGLISH ASSIZES. - We, amongst, no doubt, many others, would like to have some information as to what is considered a heavy calendar of offences at an assize in England. In Ireland a comparatively small array of offences is regarded very often as constituting a heavy calendar; but in England it appears to be different. A week or two ago we had Mr. Justice Montague Smith congratulating the Grand Jury, at the Saltord Hundred Assizes of South Lancashire, on the lightness of a really very long list of serious crimes, and stating there was no offence of 'special enormity' amongst them. On a review of his comments to the Grand Jury we ventured to express our dissent from his opinion. His lordsbin's colleague, Baron Bramwell, has, however, an equally heavy duty to perform at the Liverpool Assizes. A correspondent of the North British Daily Mit thus describes the calendar, which speaks for itself:-

'The Royal Commission for holding the Liverpool Assizes was formally opened on Saturday in St. George's Hall by Mr. Justice Montague Smith. The criminal calendar is not a very heavy one, either as respects the number of the prisoners or the crimes with which they are charged, although there are undubtedly a considerable number of very grave offences charged. There are now fifty four prisoners awaiting their trial, of whom two are charged with wilful murder, three with manslaughter, and seventzen with burglary. Three are committed for felonious assault, two on charges of uttering base coin, two on charges of perjury, five are charged with unlawfully wounding, two with forgery; one is for libel; three are accused of bigamy, two of robbery, with violence; two of concealment of childbirth, one of stealing post letters, and seven of miscellaneous offences. The civil causes are said to be numerous, and several of them to involve matters of general mportance.

We would like to know what the correspondent of the Mail would consider a heavy calendar. The united calendars of all the counties in Ireland at the last assizes would hardly form one to his mind .-Baron Bramwell, in addressing the jury on Monday, said 'it was, he believed, a very favorable one; it was small in point of the number of cases, and these, comparatively speaking, were not of a very serious character.' And then the learned judge proceeds to comment rather lightly on the crimes summarised above. - Saunders.

SOME OF THE ASPECTS OF LIFE IN LONDON. - A correspondent writes as follows to the Star :- I have no wish to be a moral alarmist, but the murders committed by Earnest Southey and the general chardon. The practice of betting on public events-such as the laying of the cable by the Great Eastern, the There are now tens of thousands of gamblers in England, Newcastle, York, Manchester, Leeds, Chester, Liverpool, Brighton, and London swarms with them. The keeper of a small rural post-office told they seldom get anything back.' Mere boys now thousands of young men is simply ruinous. I know

born only who are the victims of besting-books and billard tables. Young men of genius, of good family and splendid prospects often sacrifice all that is pure and precious for the sake of those amusements. A distinguished medical man assured me that many young men who come to London to study their profession never return to their friends, but 'plucked,' debauched, and rained, become professional betting men, billiard makers, swindlers, and Hansom cab-men. All this he knew from his own personal know-Employers also inform me that they have great difficulty in obtaining sober and trustworthy young men for their establishments. One of them -a gentleman connected with a business which requires great accuracy and scientific knowledge-had an assistant who plunged into immoral courses, left his employment, became a betting man, failed in business, and went to final ruin. He was succeeded by another young man, whose aged father had spent large sums on his education; but he also began to bet, robbed his employer, and fell at last into the hands of the detective. Indeed, there is probably not an employer at the West end who does not suffer more or less, from the peculations which arise from the cetting-book. Many public amusements also deserve severe censure, and some them ought not to be tolerated. Exploring the west-end of London one night with a well known philanthropist, he expressed a wish for me to witness for myself the infamous character of the amnsements provided for the people. I consented, and entered a large half decorated with mirrors. A man with his face blackened and dressed in woman's clothes performed a denue of the most immodest kind, and as my guide quietly told me 'it would get worse,' I declined to emain any longer, but as the entertainment would last two hours you may judge what would be the m ral condition of the crowd when their smoking, dringing, and foul umusements came to an end.-Yet this hall is a licensed place of public recreation. Now, I know what such places do for the destruction of domestic peace, and the ruit of young men and women. I see it every day. My pecular vocation takes me to hospitals, common longing bouses, asylums, police offices, and prisons, and in all of them I can trace in the miserable history of miserable victims the destruction of virtue and peace wrought by such amusements as I witnessed. Parents I know who will point to popular music halls, and say, 'My son was ruined there.' In one case the proprietor knew that the boy was robbing his father of money to equander at his bagatelle-table, and yet he allowed, and still allows, the boy to come. 'Sir,' said an employer to me this week, 'I can scarcely get a young man fit to trust behind my counter. The casinos are spoiling them all.' This can confirm. In the common lodging-houses of St. Giles's, St. Martin's, Westminster, and Whitechapel there are large numbers of men-ragged, profane, dirty, and reckless - who are good accountants, classical scholars, architects, solicitor's clerks, broken down clergymen, &c., who ascribe their downfall to card playing, drinking parties, the Derby, and gay amusements. I know many of them, and have often by charitable aid prevented them from being entirely hometess and starving in the streets. I know one fine classical scholar who spent twenty pounds in drink, and was then indebted to me for a bed to shelter him during the night from streets drenched with rain. The intermixture of strong drink with public amusements is a great social evil. Songs and dances which would not be tolerated for one moment by a perfectly sober audience are demanded by a mob half stupid with smoking and drinking. Purge public entertainments of the pipe and the pot, and much will be done to make them innocent and good. Mental excitement - sensationalism-is becoming the curse of modern life. A serene mind is a rare spectacle. Our young men are not studious. Our young women worship dress. Family life is becoming less quiet and lovely and We are growing rich, sensuous, fond of external splendour, lovers of much turtle and wine, and emulous of the grand and titled. There is a grandeur we somewhat despise-the grandeur of a

It is calculated that as much as thirty millions a year are raised in London for nominal cuarity. What are the results produced? Disgracefully small.-Hordes of officials eat up the proceeds in many instances, and the poor are robbed of their dole .-The leading religious and missionary societies of the Protestant sects raise more than ten millions. The greater part of that is supposed to be spent in converting Negroes, Kaflirs, Hindoos, and Chinese, to say nothing of Jews, and Italians, and poor Irish peasants. But where are the converts? Echo gives her proverbial answer. Read the reports of their May meetings and you will learn the result of all this enormous expenditure. One missionary made a 'movement'-another has astonished the Brahmins-a third has noticed 'the quickening influence of the Spirit'-and such vague nonsense. -But of converts in the flesh you hear nothing. The money has been got rid of, nevertheless. More than a Hundred Millions have been spent in this way in a few years -squandered right and left - and the fruits are literally nit.-Irishman.

ANGLICAN RELICS .- The following letter was published in good faith in the last number of our Anglican contemporary, the Church Times. The Italics

A ECANDAL.

'Sir, .- Will you allow me the space in your next paper for the following facts?-

'The ancient church of St. Mary Major in Exeter s at present being taken down, in order to be replaced by a larger and more modern edifice. In the demolition of the old church there have been found under the foundation stone and the floor, numerous relies; such as ancient coins, and a watch of Queen Elizabeth's time. Instead of these being preserved, in order to be placed in the new church which would surely the only proper place for them, they are exposed in a shop window in this city for sale. Would that some person, able and willing, might be found to come forward at once and buy these ancient and sucred relics, and restore them to their rightful place : thus preventing them from being scattered in such a way as would have sadly grieved those who with toving hands placed them beneath God's house so many bundred years ago; and also prevent what many of the Exeter people think a great act of sucrilege from being consummated.

'I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

'JONATHAN OLDBUCK.' The Church of England being hard up for Saints, it should not surprise us that it is hard up for relics also, but we had no notion the destitution was so Were the foolish dreams of some Unionists great. ikely to be accomplished by a corporate union of the Church with the Establishment, we might expect to see certain members of the A P.U.C. performing their devotions before a watch, whose only claim to their reverence consisted in its having been made in Queen Elizabeth's time .- Weekly Register.

The several Boards of the companies interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable held meetings yesterday to consider their position under the temporary disappointment which has occurred. Of course, at so short a notice no specific course has been definitely settled, but we are at liberty to state that a spirit of the utmost confidence in the realization of a great success during the spring of next year provailed in every quarter. The necessary overhauling of the Great Eastern's boilers, the construction of new hauling in gear, the manufacture of new rope, and other work would, it is found, occupy too much time to allow of another expedition being sent to sea this vear with a certainty of success, but not the slightest doubt exists as to finding with the greatest precision the position of the broken end by solar observation, or raising and repairing it with proper apparatus in

which are now deposited among their manuscript yielded to their fascinations, and who will probably The several companies are animated by the single no worse than the thousands collections.—Dublin Evening Mail.

die in the workhouse. It is not the rude and low-principle of determination to perfect the telegraphic who have laid down their arms. no worse than the thousands of other Virginians

connexion between Europe and America, and are acting in perfect harmony.

Immediate and energetic action will be taken not only to complete during next spring the laying of the present cable, which has proved to be by recent experience perfectly practicable, but to submerge another by its side, it being the unanimous opinion of the directors of the Construction Company and those of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that economy and permanent efficiency will be most securely attained by preparing immediately to lay a second cable simultaneously with the completion of the first.  $-T_{2}mes.$ 

ENGRATION. -In the second quarter of 1865 ther zent out from ports in the United Kingdom, where are Government Emigration officers, 71,087 emi grants, of whom 62,730 were descined for the United States, 6.643 for British North America, 9,820 for the Australian colonies, and 1,594 for other parts of the world. More than a fourth part of the emigration consisted of persons of English origin; but the number of Irish emigrants was double that of English, and all the former, except a few thousands, went to the United States. The Scotch who left their native country were about 4,600. The emigration to the United States was not quite equal to that of the same quarter in either of the two preceding years; and the numbers who went to other destinations also showed a decrease.

#### UNITED STATES.

FENIANISM CONDEMNED, -The most discouraging feature in the Feniau movement, which is now seriously agitated in some parts of the United States, having for its professed object the forcible liberation of Ireland from the British crown, is the deep line of esparation by which the Cultic population everywhere s divided in reference to this plan. An able writer in one of the Obicago papers, who claims to be an Irishman lately from the green isle,' enters at much length upon a discussion of the subject, representing that at the present moment there is no possibility that the object in view can be attained; that despite assertions to the contrary, there are ' not ten thousand Fenians or Fonian sympathizers' in Ireland; that the organization has received the unanimous condemnation of the priests and bishops of Ireland; that the last eighteen months a social organziation, called the National Association, for the redress of Irish grievances, has been formed in the old country, whose creed ignores and condemus the Fenina Brotherhood. This writer concludes with a few sensible observations, and some good advice, as follows:

I think that I have shown, under the existing circumstances, it would be impossible to land an armed hostile expedition on the shores of Ireland. That even if it were posible, such an expedition would, with England at peace contain within itself nearly every element of defeat, and scarcely one of success. That its defeat would be the climax to all the calamities that ever befell that unfortunate, suffering. oppressed and plundered country. That Fouingism, unless conducted with more than ordinary prudence, is at present weighty for evil, but powerless for good What it may be in coming times and under altered circumstances, let the future say.

In conclusion, I would warn my countrymen against lending their counsel, aid or sympathy to any hostile expedition from this country, whose only possible result can be to rivet still closer the chains of the oppressor, to destroy forever a cause which has the best hopes and wishes of every true frie d of freedom, and to entail lasting misery, degradation and shame upon the suffering land which gave them

Chicago, August 14, 1835. J. B. L. -N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LOOKING FOR A SITUATION UNDER GOVERNMENT. -Petroleum V. Naseby writes that he had an interwith the President lately, which terminated thus :-'I there any little thing I can do for you?' sez be. 'Nothin' particklar. I would accept a small post ords, if it sicoodatid within ezy range of a distilry. My politikle daze is well nigh over. Let me but see the old party wunst moar behold the constitueshun ez it iz, the Uneyun ez it wuz, and the nigger ware he ought 2 be, and I will rap the mantel of private life around me, and go in 2 delirium tremens happy. I her no ambishen. I am in the seer and yallar leaf. These whitin locks, them sunkin' cheeks, warn me that ago and whisky hev dun their puffek work, and I shall soon go heats. Scorn not my words. -I hev sed. Adoo.

Mossy, the Guerilla. - The Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes : - John the famous guerilla chief, was in Richmond yesterday. Somebody has described Mosby us a handsome man in personal appearance, but he is nothing of the sort. Of ordinary height, his build is good enough, but his face is very commonplace, and his light brown hair, worn unkempt, adds no thing to its attractiveness. Mosby's features and expression would impress you as those of a man resolute and cunning, not captionally honest nor viciously cruel, and I suspect that in the stories of his cruelty he has been somewhat belied. When the life of John Singleton Mosby comes to be written it will show a succession of startling personal adventure unsurpassed by those of any partisan chief on record. That Mosby was always hanging on the outskirts of our armies, cutting off our trains, capturing our stragglers, and harassing us in every possible way, the people generally know; but they do not know that he went in and out of our camps at his own pleasure and was never once detected. -It is said (and undoubtedly truly) that while Burnside lay opposite Fredericksburgh, in the winter of 1862, Mosby dined with him in the character of a Union farmer from across the river, and gathered with his shrewd cunning from the general table talk much valuable information, with which he regained the rebel lines without molestation. Burnside that winter was literally badgered by Mosby, and determined to capture the partisan, and to this end sent detachments of cavalry to scour the country thoroughly and bring him in dead or alive. One day one of these detachments, led by a lieutenantcolonel, was going up the Dumfries road, when from a house in sight of the Federal line a man emerged dressed in the uniform of a Federal captain, and attended by one orderly dressed in our cavalry blue. At the gate were two horses marked U.S., and furnished with our regulation saddle and bridle; and mounting the captain rode up and accosted the colonel, who was still marching up the road. The colonel informed his companion that he was in search of this ---- Mosby, and asked if he had heard anything of him. The captain had heard and knew to a certainty that an hour before Mosby was at Jones's, four miles up the road. Visions of promotion and newspaper paragraphs dancing before him; the colonel ord red 'Trot, march,' while the capcain with his orderly, dashed across a field to get some milk, he said, before returning to camp. Arrived at Jones's, the colonel found that Mosby had, indeed been there, but also found that he had departed in the direction of Burnside's camps. Back the colonel beats in has e, making inquiries everywhere, but finding no trace. Arrived again at the house from which the communicative captain had appeared the woman accosted him, and this colloquy ensued :- Woman-Kurnel, who was that ere Yank capting met ye hear as ye was gwine tother way? Colonel - I don't know his name, but he belonged to a Massachussetts regiment. Woman-Yeas; well neow, aint you sold, that ere was John Mosby. Colonel-H-" And he rode back to camp and said nothing whatever about his morning's work, except to report that he had not captured him. Some of his men did, however, and that story floated about the army during the rest of the war. Mosby now is a citizen of the United States, no. better and

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# The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRIETED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 4 No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES.

Q. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The Taus Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

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

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

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. BEPTEMBER-1865.

Friday, 15 - Oct of the Nativity of B V.M. Saturday, 16-SS, Cornelius and Cyprian. E Sanday, 17-Fifteenth after Pentecoat. Of the Seven Dolors.

Monday, 18-St. Joseph, de Cup. C. Tuesday, 19 -S Janvier, &c, M.M. Wednesday, 20 - BMEIS DAY. St. Rustache, M. Thursday, 21 -St. Matthew, Ap. E. The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows :-Saturday, 16—St. Janvier. Monday, 18—St. Joseph, Chambly. Wednesday, 20—St. Cyprien.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No political event of any importance has marked the week. The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have determined to renew the attempt to lay the cable in May next, by which time a new one will be ready; the Great Eastern will also be prepared to pick up and lay the cable which broke this year.

Nothing new from the United States. It is said that the Washington authorities have been forced by public opinion to assign a new, and less unhealthy dungeon to their illustrious captive Jeff. Davis, than that in which he has been bitherto barbarously confined.

The Times calls attention to the fact that as yet the cholera has been confined to the basin of the Mediterranean, and that in no instance has it penetrated inland; from this it derives hope that the plague may yet be avoided, and indeed it at present manifests some tendencies to travel Eastwards rather than Westwards. Meantime the ravages of the disease both at Ancona and Constantmople are terrible. In the last named city the deaths, according to the Times correspondent, have risen to two thousand a day, and the scenes he describes remind one of Defoe's History of the Plague in London. In Ancona matters are nearly as bad, and the ordinary grave | from the Catholic Church, and ceases to have diggers having struck work, the task of burying the dead has been imposed upon the convicts .--One consequence of the pestilence is worthy of its pretences, is made up, exclusively of heretics, note. But a short time ago the Sisters of infidels, and excommunicated apostates. Not Charity were expelled by the Liberal party; today, when death is everywhere, and the bravest are appalled, when Liberals are seeking safety in flight, the Sisters of Charity are flocking back to the infected City, have taken charge of a hospital opened for cholera patients in his own house by the brave French Consul, M. de Casteilane.

The French squadron had arrived at Spithead on a return visit, and had been enthusiastically welcomed. It is to be hoped that these demonstrations may have their consequences, and that the gallant sailors of France and Eugland may never again be arrayed against one another.

AN OPEN BIBLE .- We fear that our friend the British Whig is not well posted up in his Bible, though he is the possessor of two large Bibles-both wanting, however, to his sorrow, in the Apocrypha or deutero-canonical books of the Old Testament. Where, asks our contemporary, is the passage about dead flies making the apothecary's cintment to stink, to be found? and he bazards the conjecture that it occurs in the book of Ecclesiasticus, which the Anglicans reject from the canon. Our contemporary is in error. The passage he alludes to occurs in the Book of Ecclesiastes, c. x, v. 1-a book which the Protestant version of the Bible retains as canonical scripture, and to which we refer him.

THE CROPS.—An important service has been rendered to the community by Mr. Brydges, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. The Company's Stations extend throughout the length of the Province, and from them a report has been obtained of the state of the crops throughout the country, which has been sent to all the journals of the Province. We have not space at our command to publish this document in extenso. Suffice it to say that its contents are most cheering, and establish the fact that the Province has the average.

FENIANS.-No Catholic can be ignorant of the doctrines of the Catholic Church with respect to all secret societies without exception, and if he sins, it is with his eyes open, and with a full knowledge of the penalties which that sin entails. Nevertheless, it is good from to time to insist upon these penalies or consequences, and to point out, to Protestants especially, the harmony that exists upon this point betweet all the Pastors and rulers of the Catholic Church throughout the world. They speak as with one voice : for that voice is the echo of Rome, whence St. Peter still addresses all the nations of the earth, and governs the entire heritage of Christ.

We know how the Prelates of the Catholic Church in this country have denounced Fentanism, warning their several flocks against being led astray by artful and unscrupulous demagogues; we know how in Ireland also the Bishops and clergy have incessantly and emphatically condemned the movement, and vigorously exerted themselves to arrest the progress of the moral pestilence; and in the United States, where the disease has its head-quarters, we still find the most strenuous opposition offered to it by those to whom by right it belongs to put the faithful on their guard. Amongst the latest declarations on the subject of Fenianism, and solemn warnings to the Catbolic lasty against secret and therefore anti-Catholic societics, we find the following from His Grace the Archbishop of St. Louis addressed to, and published in, a local journal, the Republican. The document is addressed to "The Catholics of St. Louis," and runs as fol-

The undersigned has read in the Republican, of this morning, an announcement of a funeral to take place next Sunday from St. Patrick's Church in this city, of a deceased member of the Fenian Brother hood, who died at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 24 inst. The occasion is evidently made for a display, on the part of those in St. Louis, who are members of that association. Hence, the deterred interment and the pageant which is to accompany the burial The connection of St. Patrick's Church, where the religious service is announced as to take place, and where, without any authority from the Pastor of that church, it would appear, an oration, by a gentleman of this city, is to be delivered, imposes on me the coligation of forbiddding-as I have done-the pastor of that church to permit any funeral service, or other religious ceremony, to take place on this occasion. I have furthermore directed the Superintendent of the Calvaray Cemetery not to admit any procession of men or women bearing insignia of Fenianism within the gate of the cometery. I use this occasion to state publicly, what I have uniformly stated in private conversation, that the members of the Fesian Brotherhood, men cr women, are not admissable to the sacraments of the Church as long as they are united with that association, which I have always regarded as immoral in its object-the exciting of rebellion in Ireland; and unlawful and iliegal in its means, a quasi military organization in this country while at peace with England, to be made effective in the event of war with that power.

PETER RICHARD. Archbishop of St. Louis. St. Louis, Aug. 30, 1865.

This is the constant universal language of the Church, to which it would be superfluous, if not impertineut for us to add another word. The Catholic who enrolls himself a member of the Fenian Society thereby becomes an outcast any right to participate in her Sacraments. He joins a society in short, which, no matter what by such men, not by such weapons as they can wield, can the just and holy cause of Catholic Ireland be promoted, or brought to a happy

It is not only with the Fenians and the apostate members of his own Church that the venerable Archbishop of St. Louis is destined to have trouble. The tyrannical action of the government renders a collision betwixt the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities inevitable; and already we are proud to see that the latter have taken a firm and decided stand against the monstrous assumptions of the former. The origin of this collision was in this wise. The all triumphant democratic party in the State has passed a law, which was to have come into effect on the 2nd instant. requiring all clergymen of every denomination as a condition precedent to their exercising their ecclesiastical functions, to swear that they have never sympathized with the Southern or Secession cause. His Grace the Archbishop has thereupon forbidden his Clergy to take any such oath, since though he recognises in the State the right to define or determine the conditions upon which its members shall exercise their civil or political functions, he does not, and indeed no Christian can, recognise in that body any right to determine the conditions upon which any of its citizens shall exercise their ecclesiastical and spiritual functions.

Thus a collision is inevitable, indeed it has already occurred; but with the example of the past before our eyes, we may be assured that it will not be the Church that will yield. A long era of persecution may be, probably is, in store for her in the United States; for the unfortunate and ever to be deplored issue of the contest betwixt North and South has, for the time, left the democratic party masters of the field of battle: and democracy is, always has been, and ever will be, incompatible with religious liberty, and the bitter enemy of the Catholic Chbrch in particubeen blessed with a harvest considerably above lar. Democracy is, if not the anti-Christ itself at all events the precursor of anti-Christ, of that work amongst them, unless a total radical change tisement.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. Louis, AND THE hell-born power which is to oppose and exalt itself above all that is called God or is worshipped. And indeed, as this is the very definition given by the Apostle, of the anti-Christ against which he warned the Thessalonians, so also do we find an nounced and preached to-day in the writings, and in what we may call the symbols of the leaders of the great democratic movement throughout the world, the dethronement of God, in the old theistical sense of the word, and the worship in lieu thereof of the Pantheistic divinity-a people-God -that is to say, the totality of all beings, which also, so closely does error strive to mimic truth, is a triune God, or God in three persons, " I, Thou," and " He"-for thus runs the Pantheistic Trinitarian formula.

This is Pantheism; and in so far as it has any religious tendencies at all, to Pantheism does modern democracy naturally gravitate. It puts "people" in the place of "God"-and the will, not of the latter, but of the former, is with it the supreme law, the basis and the measure of all moral obligations, against which there is no appeal. It already arrogates to itself the right to determine how, and in what manner we shall worship; and if as yet only by the mouths of its most advanced leaders, does it actually proclaim itself to be God, already it assumes to itself some of the exclusive functions or attributes of God. since it pretends, as in the case before us, to determine the conditions upon which alone we shall still be allowed to hold intercourse with the God of the Christians. It was so in France in the 1790; it is so to day in the United States; and as in the first named country the heroic resistance of the non-juring Clergy who refused to defile their souls by taking State-imposed oaths, was not one of the least of the difficulties with which the Revolution had to contend, so also we may predict that the contumacy of the Catholic Clergy, which the monstrous arrogance of the triumphant democratic party has provoked, will prove a fertile cause of embarrassment to the work of reconstruction of the Union. Of two things one: Either the State must be prepared for a stern relentless persecu tion of the refractory Catholic Clergy, a perse cution as ruthless as that waged by Queen Eliza beth and the nursing fathers and the nursing mothers of the Holy Protesting Faith, against Jesuits, and Seminary Priests; or it must submit before the eyes of the world, to have its power and authority set at naught, and its tyrannical edicts trampled under foot. It has committed itself to a most deadly strife, from which for it there is no recoiling. It must either tollow up its first ill-advised blow by a Penal Code, like that which was the disgrace of England and the bane of Ireland; or it must stand convicted before the world of being an impotent braggart fertile to conceive evil indeed, but too feeble, too timid and emasculate, too faint of heart, and too weak of hand, to carry into execution the eviwhich its malicious brain bad devised.

For this is certain—The Catholic Clergy, faithful to their antecedents, faithful to their Church and to their God, will take no such oaths as those which the State seeks to impose upon them; and that beedless of man's law they, except when prevented by brute physical force, will still continue to offer the Daily Sacrifice, to administer the Sacraments, and to reconcile penitent sinners to God, as they bave done for the last eighteen hundred years. Catholics, bowever, will watch with no small interest the progress of the conflict which democratic tyranny has provoked; and if, as we trust, that tyrenny shall have the effect of inspiring them with a deep seated and generous hatred of democracy, no matter in what guise the foul enchantress may present herself to them, then indeed we shall have abundant cause to rejoice over the persecution with which our brethren in the United States are now menaced.

THE "TIMES" AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS to the Sandwich Islands. - It would be difficult to obtain better testimony as to the efficiency of these Missions—vaunted by Protestants themselves as the great triumph of Protestantism — than was given by the Protestant Bishop of Oxford on the occasion of great missionary meeting held in the month of August last. Addressing that meeting, and alluding to the visit to Ecgland of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, His Lordship thus delivered bimself :-

" An allusion has already been made to the Oneen of the Saudwich Islands, now for a little while tarrying among us I think the state of things there is a loud call for us to do something. One of the special motives of the Royal visit to this country is to try and stir up among the English people a resolution to do something at once for the population of those Islands, under the conviction of the Queen, that another 30 years, if they do not see a total moral change wrought in that people, will see their extermination from the earth."-London Times.

This is plan enough. In the opinion of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, the moral condition of her subjects converts to Christianity as propounded by Protestant missionaries, is such that, unless a total change be wrought therein the total race will, in thirty years, be extinct .--Death, the consequence of nameless diseases. the consequences again of the almost inconceivable licentiousness of these Sandwich Island converts, will in another generation have done its

can be effected. And the Sandwich Islands, be it remembered, are the one bright spot on the chart of Protestant missions, the one solutary oasis, where all around is barren and a howling de-

No wonder then that men, intelligent Proestants, mock and gibe at Protestant missionsthat they point the finger of scorn at the evangelical missionary, and with unctuous leer roll their tongues in their cheeks, as they listen to his oft-repeated, never-fulfilled promise of things he is just about to do if he can only get a little more cash, amongst the perishing heathen. There is indeed amongst the Protestant laity, not being members of any particular clique no reticence whatsoever in the matter .-They will admit, frankly, that from first to last their missions have been thorough failures; that they have done nothing, or that if at all they have aught accomplished, their sole positive result has been to make the heathen subject to them, tenfold more the children of the devil than they were before the first black coat and white choker of the missionary, or hoop-petticoats of the missionaress had appeared amongst them. This is so much accepted as a notorious matter of fact, that the London Times in an article meant to be eulogistic, and treating of the missionary meeting whereat the Bishop of Oxford delivered himself as above, only ventures to hope that, if the missionaries will exert themselves, and deny themselves, and do this and do that; and that if England, forgetful of indigo, and indifferent to cotton, do at last "set about the conversion of the heathen world when she finds the proper lead"-then the day will come :--

"when neither in India, nor in British America, nor anywhere else will the English missionary be a by word, raising a smile to the lips of every well-informed hearer,"-London Times,

And that when the millennium of disinterested missionaries, of a Christian instead of a commercial England shall have arrived-then also,a time will come when we shall be no longer told that the work is not done, because they who were to do it are themselves the great impediment."-- Ib.

This implies then, that at present, and pending the advent of the millennium aforesaid, the name of the English Protestant missionary, whether in India, or in British America, or anywhere else is a "byword" raising a smile to the lips of every well informed hearer; that at present the great work of converting the heathen to Christianity is not done, because they who were to do it, i.e. the Protestant Missionaries, are tremselves the great impediment.

As it is, however, the Times admits reluctantly that there are no signs of the dawn, and that the missions to which the Bishop of Oxford and so many others were urging their fellow sinners to suscribe were but a losing investment. Missions were it is true interesting to Englishmen says the Times. " They read voyages and travels, Robinson Crusoe, the lives of missionaries whether they did much, or, like Henry Martun" -(one of the most renowned of Protestant missionaries) " nothing at all, and dreary monoonous journals that tell of conversations under palm trees with the most ignorant and unintelligent of the human race." Englishmen are liberal too, and the sums of money by them raised for converting the heathen are fabulous almost in amount. " No one" says the Tintes,-

unprepared for the question would have the slightest ides of the number of missionaries, stations, and schools, the number of books translated into all languages, the vastness of the organization or the total

But-and here's the rub, what have the Sccieties to shew for all this? for these vast organizations, for this vast expenditure? This is the question; and this question the Times thus an-

"The one comprehensive plea"-for further assistance "at Salisbury, and everywhere else. is, not that a great work has been done, and must be continued or at least secured; not that the neg has enclosed a multitude of fishes and is breaking. or that the boats themselves are sinking, but that very little has been done, and almost everything remains to be done."-Times.

Thus it appears that the argument of Mr. Marshall's famous work on " Christian Missions" is also the very argument or plea of which Protestant missionaries avail themselves to elicit the contributions of their hearers. Mr. Marshall argues that the practical results of Protestant Missions in a religious point of view have been nil; the Protestant missionary himself cries out for additional pecuniary aid, in spite of the existing vast expenditure, because as yet " very little has been done, and almost everything remains to be done" in the work of converting the heathen to Chris-

We would remind our readers of the Lecture to be given on Thursday next, 21st instant. by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, at St. Aon's Hall. The subject will be the " Siege of Inmerick." This will be the first of a Course of Lectures.

We beg to draw the attention of the public to the change in the departure of the Quebec steamers. They leave now at Six P.M. See adver-

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE. - Councillor Devlin, the Chairman of this Committee, together with his colleagues, well deserve the thanks of the community for the efforts they are making to put this City in a proper condition in so far as eleanliness, and therefore health, is concerned. The Report of the Committee, which we subjoin was laid before the City Council on Monday last. To the truth of the statements therein contained we give unlimited assent in every particular, and the recommendations as to the precautions to be adopted must commend themselves to every sane person. Montreal is at present about the filthiest hole in America, perhaps on the habitable earth; to say that it stinks day and night is but feebly to express the truth : and it is monstrous that whilst from want of proper precautions thousands are allowed to perish every year, the funds of the community should be squandered in widening the streets in the wealthiest quarters of the City, and in thus giving additional value to rich men's property, whilst the poor are left to die. It is no doubt good that the streets should be widened; but there are wants of more importance, to wit, that the drains be completed, and that the streets be cleansed from the filth with which they are encumbered. True! the poor are the first and generally the chief sufferers from an epidemic; but the rich and those who live in fine houses, and who have everything handsome and respectable about them, need not expect to escape scot free .--Death and Cholera are no respecters of persons: they knock at the gate of Dives as well as of Lazarus; nor can the sentinel, who stands posted at the palace gates, guard the mightiest of mortals from their encroachments. Business first. pleasure afterwards; and when we shall have thoroughly drained and cleansed our foul smelling City, when we shall have reduced our death rate to a level with the average urban death rate of England, then, but not before, will it be time to devote the public funds to matters of very secondary importance, such as the widening of the streets and embellishment of the City. Of Councillor Devlin and his colleagues of the Health Committee, we can but say, in rustic Hibernian phrase, "more power to them." Here is their Report: -

Councillor Devlin presented a report from the Health Committee, of which the following is the substance :-

Having held several meetings, the Committee appointed eighteen men to inspect the yards, &c., the reports of whose proceedings have already been published. They recommended the immediate removal of all garbage, &c., as adopted in other large cities. They refer to alarming state of certain places in the heart of the city, which are more particularly stated in the sub chief's report, and it would be difficult to find any other city inhabited by a civilized people so sadiy neglected. In addition to these particular spots, the streets generally are in a filthy and disgraceful state. They recommended drainage in preference to the opening up of new streets or the expenditure of money for ornamenting the city, and the expenditure of every available dollar for putting the city in a proper state as regards health, and recommending a special yearly appropriation for this purpose. The ill-advised plan of scraping the mud to the sides of the streets and leaving it there is recommended to be discontinued and the mud at once carted off. The appointment of a health officer is specially recommended as well as the appointment of a health police. The disgraceful state of the old buryng groung in ted upon, and the sad and profane abuse of a place sanctified by religion and watered by the tears of mourning, and held sacred in memory and respect for the dead it contained has excited a feeling of deep and well merited indignation amongst all classes. The Committee trusts that a prosecution of the offenders against public decency and public health may be entered upon it no other means shall be found effectual to stop this work. The Committee recommend the erection of public Slaughter Houses and the removal of Piggeries outside the city limits. Feeling that the public health is paramount to every other, the Committee trust they will be aided in their efforts to establish on a lasting basis a sanitary Code of Laws to which the citizens may look with confidence in time of danger.

The Mayor said he thought that the Report contained exaggerated statements particularly those which referred to the burial groudd. He would not be suspected of being partial to the Fabrique, but he did not think the language used was justified

Councillor Cassidy, why is it not justified? The Mayor, they have an act permitting the removal to the new burying eround. The bones are put into boxes and carefully carted away, and he saw nothing better that could be done with the wood of the coffins than to burn it. The act was being carried out with proper care. In the hot weather it being pointed out that the removal was injurious they have stopped it and would not recommence until the cold weather set in.

Councillor Devlin said the Mayor's statement was not borne out by the facts. He then drew a most revolting picture of the appearance of the cemetery and of the scenes taking place there, exonerating the priests from blame, which rested upon laymen who had no respect for the dead, he questioned if they had for the living. He had met with no man but the Mayor who defended these outrageous proceedings .-He would do all in his power, even at the risk of losing friends to bring the violators of the resting place of the dead to justice.

Coun. Cassidy confirmed the statement to its fullest extent.

A discussion arose to the proper course to be adopted with respect to the report.

Coun. Devlin stated that the time had come when no trifling could be allowed. He said there was not a filthier hole in America than Montreal, and the Health Committee would no longer stand by to have their reports treated with contempt.

Ultimately, the report was allowed to lie on the table till to-night, when the matter will be taken up.

The Ottawa Citizen, the London Prototype, the Montreal Gazette, and other journals advocate afree homestead law as an inducement for immigration and to prevent the exodus of our Canadian youth and strength. Mr. Macpherson's resolutions have done one good in calling the general attention of the people of Cauada to the advisability of th.owing open our public lands. His acheme has been warmly approved in many quarters; more particularly is it favored by the independent journals of both political parties.— The administration we are convinced will have to give its serious attention to plaze of colonization if it would retain the confidence of the country.

"THE SATURDAY READER." - Published by -W. B. Cordier, Union Buildings; \$2 per

This is the last born of our Canadian Literary Journals, and, like many other youngest children, will, we think, become a favorite with the public. It is handsomely printed, its selections are interesting, and its original articles good. On the whole, we think it will approve itself the most successful of the many literary journals which of late years have made their appearance. and, at all events, we sincerely trust that such may be the case.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE .-September, 1865. Dawson Bros. Montreal. There is always a large amount of amusing reading matter in this American periodical, the allustrations are well executed, and it will therefore be a general favorite with the public, in spite of its peculiar political and religious affinities. The contents of the number before us are as usual varied and interesting. We give the list

September Illustrated: a Trip to Bodie Bluff and the Dead Sea of the West, with illustrations; Love in a Hospital; Miss Pink's first Season, with illustrations; Sketches of Social Life in China, with numerous illustrations; Tom Mallory's Revenge; Anæsthesia; The Pond House ; Milfort ; Armadale, by Wilkie At eight o'clock on Sunday morning His Lordship Collins, with an illustration; The Helmsman; Street Education; Margaret Bronson; Hannah Fanthorn's Sweetheart; Our Mutual Friend, by Charles Dickens, with illustrations; Recollections of an Old Fogy; Monthly Record of played in rebuilding their new church, which Current Events; Editor's Easy Chair; and your readers will remember was blown down Editor's Drawer.

#### THE ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

A report is in circulation likely to have an untavorable influence on the efforts of the Ladies engaged in the very laudable work of raising the means of clothing and supporting the orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum, viz: that owing to the large bequest of the late Mr. Fitzpatrick, in favor of that Institution, it no longer stands in Temple in honor of the most High, you are but restorneed of the Annual Bazaar. The Director and Trustees beg to assure the Ladies of Charity and the public at large, that, owing to the provisions of the will, no portion of that bequest, either by principal or interest, has been yet received; that no part of it will be available for Holy Barament, at 3 p.m. His Lordship proceeded to the parish of St. Andrews—about six miles distant some time to come; and that owing to these facts and to the exhausted state of the funds, caused by late improvements, the Asylum requires the aid of the Annual Bazaar at the present time as much as if no bequest had been made in its favor.

EDWARD MURPHY, Secretary, St. P. O. A. Montreal, 28th August, 1865.

## NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN DOWN.

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

Cornwall, 19th June, 1865.

We have been requested to publish the following notice respecting the Acton Vale Convent:--

"The classes of this Convent will re-open on Thursday 7th Saptember. The charges are as fol-

" Boarders \$50.

" Half boarders \$25.

Quarter boarders \$12 " Music and English are taught on a comprehensive scale. Special attention will be paid to manual work, such as knitting, sewing, making up of dresses, &c. The education imparted will be such as is mostly required in a population like ours. "The Sisters of the Presentation by whom the Con-

vent is managed, occupy at present a comfortable house, with ample accommodation for a large number of boarders.

"The admirable progress made by the pupils last year, the brilliant examination which they underwent in the presence of M 1e Grand Vicaire Laffeche, and a large number of the parents of the pupils and friends, of education all tend to foster the belief that the Acton Vale Convent will be well encouraged. Thus already a number of applications have been received from foreigners for admission as boarders.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION. Actor Vale, Aug. 28th, 1865.

A DISTINGUISHED HONOUR.-M. Bossauge, well known in French Canadian literary circles has been created a knight of the Legion of Honour by the

Emperor Napoleon III - Montreal Transcript. DEATH OF AN Ex-M.P.P.-Mr. Ignace Gill, who represented the County of Yamaska from 1854 to 1861, died on Friday, at his residence in the county Montreal Transcript.

To the Edito of the True Wainess.

Cornwall, Sept. 8, 1865. My DEAR SIR, -- There occurred in this Parish on the 1st and 3rd instant, events which will be long treasured in the memories of its Uatholic inhabitants; and, believing that they possess considerable interest, even for your general readers, I have ventured to forward you a record of them for publication in your

On the evening of the 31st ult., His Lordship, the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of this Diocese, reached the Grand Trunk Railroad Depot, at Dickinson's Landing, accompanied by the Rev. T. R Meade, of Morrisburg, and was then met by the Pastor of this Parish, Rev. J. S. O'Connor, and by the Rev. Michael O'Connor, C.C. of St Andrews, with some of the parishioners, and was thence escorted to convenient lodgings at the village of Dickinson's Landing. On the following morning, His Lordship conferred on 24 postulants the sacred rite of Confirmation; and after Mass he solemnly blessed the new cemetery adjoining the church. In his explanatory exhortation to the children after Confirmation, Bis Lordship was extremely happy, and to the point. -More than once have I had the pleasure and the profit of listening to His Lordship on like occasious; but my memory does not now recall another whereon he acquitted himself with greater credit. At the close, His Lordship paid the people of that portion of this parish a graceful compliment on the respectable appearance of their pretty new church, and of all its surroundings; and I was happy to learn, on good authority, that, although there has been expended pon the church and enclosure since the 15th Aug., 1863, some Fifteen hundred dollars, the total of that sum, with the exception of about One hundred and fifty dollars, has been already paid up. After partaking of a repast prepared by the hospitable Mrs. Hanes, who keeps the principal Inn at Dickinson's Landing, His Lordship was conducted to Cornwall by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, and accompanied by the Revds. Messra Meade and O'Connor above mentioned. Here he remained until Sunday afternoon. gave confirmation to ninety six persons, thus raising the entire number confirmed in this Parish on the occasion to one hundred and twenty souls. His Lordship also preached excellent and effective sermons at both Masses; he was particularly happy when congratulating the parishioners on the he roic zeal and Christian fortitude which they disduring the great wind-storm of the 12th April last; and exhorted them to go on courageously with the good work, until such time as they should have got it in such a c ndition as to warrant them in leaving the old Church which is tast crumbling to decay, and thus enjoy the comfort and happiness of assisting at the oblation of the Divine mysteries beneath the roof of their new Church. "To attain this end," continued his Lordship, "you will be obliged, beloved bre-thren, to make fresh sacrifices in behalf of your beautiful new church; but remember, my children, that in thus giving of your means to aid in the erection of a ing a small portion of your earthly substance to Him who gave it you all." Much more to the same purpose did his Lordship urge upon their consideration in or-

chronicling a faithful account. Hoping that you will be able to give this insertion in your next issue, I am, very sincerely yours, Sener.

der to encourage them to carry on the work of the

new church to (at all events partial) completion as

soon as possible. After Vespers and Benediction of the

from Cornwall, in company with the venerable and

much esteemed pastor of that parish - the Very Revd.

Dean Hay, and followed by a train of carriages, fore-

most amongst whi h Inoticed that of the Kevd. Mr. O'Connor of this town. Of His Lordship's sayings

and doings in the neighboring parishes, I shall of course leave to some local scribe the pleasing task of

THE COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS .- His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, accompanied by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Walsh, left this yesterday, to present at the re-opening of the College of Our Lady of Angels, near Suspension Bridge, NY. It will be remembered that this splendid institution, founded by His Lordship Bishop Lynch, was destroyed by fire last year .- Toronto Freeman.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES .- Rev. Father Keave, for some time usefully occupied in the mission of Brock, has been appointed by our esteemed Bishop, to reorby our esteemed Bishop, to reganize a parish on the line of Luke Brie, towards Buffa o. We trust that our friends in Port Colborne and vicinity will give him every assistance in the good work .- Toronto Mirror.

Rev. Mr. Walsh, for some time curate of St. Paul's. is leaving that Parish. He came to Toronto for the good of his health, and now being entirely convalescent, he returns to the diocese of Montreal. Father Rooney is expected home this week. - Ib.

The cry of triumph rising from Orange throats, when the suspension of Capt Prince became known on Friday, was amusingly stopped by the announcement that Sergeant Major Cummings had been appointed Acting Chief.—Ib.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS. - The Province was in an extremely depressed state during the latter part of last winter and the early spring. We took occasion to point out at that time that our troubles arose from four causes: 1st. Bad crops of the last and previous years; 2nd. Over-importations by Moutreal merchants in the fall of 1865; 3rd. The American war; and 4th. The doubts felt in England as to the future of Canada. By the good favour of Providence, every one of these causes of depression has been since removed -a telling rebuke to those who grouned under the burden under which they were temporarily suffering, and who were disposed to seek the most absurd and violent remedies for a passing evil.

Last year the crop was far below the average; but owing to the conclusion of the American war, the prices of all farming produce have been very good during the spring and summer, and our agriculturists have been largely recompensed by the higher rates for the comparatively small quantity which they have had to sell. The returns of the exports of the year ending June 30th, are very large, indicating that however small was the crop of grain, the high prices obtained have in a great measure made up for the duficiency. The new crop is, we believe, considerably above an average one, while in some places special articles have partially failed, there has been no general failure anywhere, and in the greater part of the country, and estecially in the rear counties, there is a superabundance of every product. Immense quantities of grain, but chiefly of barley, are being poured into every lake port and shipped to the American market at high prices. As an illustration of the demand which exists on the other side for coarse grains, we may mention that a number of vessels are to be loaded with barley in Toronto and despatched to Toledo; the ultimate destination of the freight being the breweries of Cincinnati There is no reason to doubt that every bushel of grain which our farmers have raised will be taken up at remunerative rates for shipment to the United States or Great Britain. The demand for cattle, sheep, and hogs, is even more eager than for grain. The cattle disease in England has raised immensely the price of all meats, both saited and fresh, our pork and beef packers may calculate on a rich harvest, although they are prepared to pay unusually high prices to

THE CROPS .- Montreal -There is not a very large quantity of wheat sown upon the Island of Montreal, but this year's crop is above the average both in quantity and quality. Coarse grains, such as barley and oats, are a magnificent crop; in fact, I suppose, the finest that has been known for many years upon the Island. I may say the same also of root crops; flax

the farmer. - Globe.

is not grown largely upon the Island: the yield of hay this year has been very large indeed, and has beer the best hay season within memory. The weather during the harvest time has been very fine indeed, giving the farmers a good opportunity of housing their bay, grain, &c, in good order; but in consequence of dry weather continuing so long, the after grass will be scarce, making poor grazing for cattle.

Lancaster .- The crops in this neighborhood are very good, and farmers generally seem well pleased. The wheat crop is much beteer than it has been for several years, and the coarse grains all promise more than an average yield.

Quinze, Sept. 11, 1865. - It is stated on good authority that Mr. McDougall retires at the close of the session and takes the Collectorship at Montreal, and that Mr MacKenize, of Lambton, is to take Mr. Mcdougall's place.

THE NEW ENDRMO, - A singular disease has made its appearance in Montreal It is called 'Tete numania' or 'weakness in the head.' The remedy is simple-a piece of white cambric or muslin tied round the hat s said to give matant relief—in very severe cases a black crape is added. The malady for some time confined itself to the young men of the city, but of late it is observed that several young ladies have fallen vic-tims to the disorder ... This epidemic, or rather, endemic, for it is peculiar to Canada, first broke out in Kingston where it raged among the bloods and snobs for a full month. These young men soon got well and seemed ashamed of their sickness and is remedy; but the endemie then broke out among little boys and girls, chiefly the children of poor parents, some of whom make a pretext of illness to use up worn out bats, making them look gay with new white muslin. This latter sickness still continues, but we are happy to add that it is gradually getting better, and will undoubtedly disappear when the cold weaher sets in.

#### OBITUARY.

It was our melancholy task to chronicle in our last issue, the demise of another old citizen of Montreal, one who, though long retired from the turmoil of a busy life, still loved to frequent the haunts of former action, and greet the friends of past days.

Peter Devine, Esq., died at his residence, 198 Notre Dame Street, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon the 2nd instant.

Some years past his naturally robust constitution. began to announce symptoms of decline, and sundry temporary attacks of iliness gave warning that nature was gradually giving way. Though death is inevi-table, and a lot feared by all, he seemed to greet it with joy, as the signal of reunion with those he The partner of his sorrows, and sharer of his joys, having departed this life in the month of September 1857, this sudden stroke, for which he was ill-prepared, seemed as it were to paralyze the pleasure of his life. To be reunited to her, was all he henceforth desired, and his daily prayer was that the

envied moment might not long be delayed. His wish has been realized - his request granted, and the portals of eternity in opening to admit a new member, has, we doubt not, reunited before the throne of God, two loving hearts.

He was followed to the grave by a large circle of valued and tried friends, of all countries and denominations, who, in seeing him lowered into the silent tomb, uttered in the secret of their own bosom, the beautiful prayer-Requiescat in pace.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Starnesboro, M. Patinaude, \$3; Weston, F G Kent \$2: Toronto, J P McDonell, \$2; Kintail, Revd A Wassereau, \$2; Port Colborne, P Gibbons, \$2; D McFall, \$1; Fort Brie, Rev E Voissard, \$3; Dunde, D McPherson, \$2; St Raphaels, W McPherson, \$2; Cornwall, D A McDonell, \$2; D Phelan, \$2 Starnesboro, P Brady, \$1; Sillery, J Cantillon, \$2 Quebec, Rev D Matte, \$2; Loughboro, J Lahey, \$2; Cornwall, Rev J S O'Connor, \$1; Portsmouth, UK J Cameron, \$2; Barriefield, J Ryan, \$5. Per P. Parceil, Kingston -T Erly, \$5.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 13, 1865. Flour-Pollards, \$3,25 to \$3,60; Middlings, \$3,85 \$4,05; Fine, \$4,20 to \$4,40; Super., No. 2 \$4,75 to \$4,80; Superfine \$5.25 to \$5,50; Fancy \$5,75 to

\$7,50; Bag Flour, \$2,85 per 112 lbs. Dressed Hogs, per 100 bs. .. \$10,00 to \$11,00 Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$6,50 to \$7,00 ..\$2,00 to \$2.20 Straw, do.

Beef, live, per 100 lbs Sheep, each, Lamb, Calves, each,

6.00 to 7,00 ..\$4.00 to \$6.00 2,50 to 3,50 ..\$4,00 to \$6,00

## Married,

On the 5th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Revd. Mr. O'Dowd, Mr. Frank C. O'Reilly, to Miss Maggie Cecelia Maud, second daughter of Mr. George Monamee, all of this city.

## Died.

In this city, on the 28th August, Rosanna Brady wife of Mr. John James Drew, Moutreal Post Office aged 48 years. Deceased was second daughter of the late Mr. John Brady, Farnham, niece of the late Major William Brady, Drummellas, and the late Mr. Walter Brady, Collector of Excise, Contehill, also of the late Rev Thomas Brady, Parish Priest of Cavan and Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland.



## ST. ANN'S HALL.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

FIRST LECTURE OF THE COURSE To be delivered by

THE REVEREND M. O'FARRELL,

THURSDAY, 21st instant,

SUBJECT: - "THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK."

Lecture to begin precisely at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the Course, \$1; Single Tickets, 25 cts. September 14, 1865.

## THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH

## ACADEMY,

OF MLLE. LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE, No. 32, ST. DENIS STREET,

Near Viger Square.

FOR the convenience of parents, who wish their children to attend the classes of the above Establish. ment, Mrs. H. E. Clarke has taken the adjoining house, where she

## RECEIVES PUPILS, AS BOARDERS.

Children who require more than ordinary attention as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten to their health and comfort, and for whom material new maps now under way. superintendence is desired, would find these advantages fully attainable under the care of Mrs. Clarke. A play-ground is attached to the residence. September 14, 1865.

#### ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the Direction of the Sisters of the

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

#### M'CORD STREET,

Was RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865 The system of Education includes the English and French languages. Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic; Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on practical Sciences, Music, Drawing with plain and ornamental Needle Work.

CONDITIONS: Junior Classes, per Month,.....\$0.75 HOURS OF CLASS.

From ... 9 to 114 o'clock ... A. M.
" 1 to 4 " P. M. I to 4 No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per Month-\$2.50.

#### ST. ANN'S SEWING ROOM.

The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the St. Ann's Schools, on Thurs-

day, September 5 1865. The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dress-making in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public

Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it. Sept. 7, 1865.

#### CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY MONTREAL.

COTE STREET, 31.

MM. U. E ARCHAMBAULT, Principal,

" P. GARNOT, Professor of French,

" J. ARCHAMBAULT, Lo.,
" L. O'RYAN, Professor of English.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes took place on Monday last, the 4th instant. The Programme of Studies will, as usual com-

prise a Commercial and industrial Course in both the rench and English languages. We will also undertake to procure to any family

experienced teachers for private lessons. For any particulars, apply to the undersigned, U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. Sept. 7, 1865.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

HELD BY THE GREY SISTERS,

## CONVENT OF OTTAWA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years SELECT MODEL SCHOOL ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English lan-

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and nonorable testimony constantly rendered, proved the effort

to have been successful. Among many means employed to develope the incellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well re-

gulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies. In the Commercial course a practical emulation is

excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages. It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week,

\$6,25, Extra, \$6,75 to \$7,00; Superior Extra \$7,00 to strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages. Those sho study Music will find everything the

could secure them rapid and brilliant success; fo this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar. Melodeon, Organ, &c. A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Poonah Painting, and the different kinds of drawings, Em-

broidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the use. ful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Ohildren of different denominations,

though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.

Oirculars containing particulars can be obtained

by addressing the Lady Superior.

The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. BLEURY STREET.

THE Collegiate Term will commence on WEDNES-DAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER.

Besides the usual Classical Course there will be an EVENING OLASS both for the Students and the

BOOK-KEEPING and WRITING, by Professor Long. MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES,

by Professors of the College.
DRAWING, by Mr. BOURASSA.

Aug. 24, 1865,

\$10 A DAY to AGENTS-LLOYD'S GREAT TO PUGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTY

MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SUOTLAND and WALES-Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost \$100,000 and four years' time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market places, postoffices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometricle surveys by our own engineers, draughtsman and photographers, sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colered superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling (\$2). No map at \$20 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicagoo Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and, West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices.

Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps

to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map

were subscribed for in England before going to press,

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand, London. MR. WILL AM DALY, from the County Armagin Ireland, will hear of semething to his advantage by applying at the Office of this paper. Sept. 6, 1865.

G. & J. MOURE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

#### CONVENT

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. WILLIAMSTOWN. C. W., NEAR LANGASTER.

THE SISTERS of the CONGREGATION of NOTRE DAME (from Montreal) beg to inferm the public that they intend Opening, on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER, an ACADEMY for Young LADIES,

at the above named place. The system of Education will embrace the English and French Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needla

Scholastic Year -- 10 months. Board and Tuition in the English and French Languages, per Month, ..... \$7 66 Bed and Bedding,.... 0 50 Washing, ..... 1 60 Bed, Bedding, and Washing may be provided for

by the parents. No deduction for Pupils removed before the expiration of the Term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Williamstown, Aug. 15, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

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

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable balf yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Bonember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

MONTREAL

# Nos. 6, 8 d- 10, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH instant, at Nine.

o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above institution at extremely moderate charges. For particulars, Tuition, Fees, &c., apply at the

W. DORAN, Principal.

Aug. 24, 2865.

#### F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS.

WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

## LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Dents Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS-3-in .- 1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-ln.—1st, 2nd, 3ed quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sixes) clear. and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,600. Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 36 St. Denis Street.

1214.

March 24, 1864.

## A. & D. SHANNON. GROCERS. Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 MIGILL STREET,

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

maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. If Country Merchants and Farmers would de: well to give them a call as they will Trade with theme on Liberal Terms.

May 19, 1865. SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps comstantly for sale the following Publications:-

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Cenadian , Comic Month-ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis, Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune. News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Berald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur -The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, John Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions seceived for Newspapers and

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. "Them's at well and the state & A dall & St. Total of the state of the

PARIS, Aug. 19. The Paris papers are full of let ters from Cherbourg, telling of the splendur and cordility of the great international naval festival, of banquets, toasts, and speeches, and of the friendly and magnificant reception given to the English guests by the French Minister of Marine, by a large body of French admirals, generals, and post-captains, and by the whole of the officers and men of the French fleet: There are no better entertainers than the French, whether the place of reception be ashore or afloat, a house or a ship, a tent or a hut. Their hospitality to our fleet, judging from all the letters I have read, has been most sumptious, and in the very best taste. The letters in question are written by Frenchmen, but will assuredly be fully confirmed by the accounts you receive direct and from various English sources. There is no doubt that when the French fleet returns the visit it will be welcomed with equal courtesy, splendonr, and good will.

THE NAVAL FREES AT CHERHOURG. - Cherhourg. Aug. 18. At the banquet given here on the 15th instate to the Lords of the English Admiralty, M. Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Marine, in his speech proposing the toast of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the British Navy, said the time of hostile rivalry between the two countries had passed away. There now only remained emulation in doing everything that could advance the cause of, civilization and liberty. 'The freedom of the seas, pacific contests in labor, and the benificent conquests of commerce were meant by the union of the flags of England and France.

The Duke of Somerset, replying to the toast thanked the Minister for the sentiments he had expressed, and said they accepted the toast as a proof of the cordial friendship of the Emperor and the French nation for the English Queen and the English people. . They also, on their part, entertained the same sentiments of esteem for the Emperor of the French. They trusted His Majesty might long continue to erjoy his present good health. This they desired, not only because it was for the welfare of the two countries, but also because it tended to guarantee the happiness and the pacific progress of Europe In proposing the health of the Emperor he spoke not in the name of the Government or any political party, but in the name of every enlightened English-

A project is now before the Council of State in France for establishing a new electric cable between France and America. The line proposed to be taken is, we believe, via Spain and the coast of Africa, to some point of Brazil. In this way the length of cable to be submerged at one time will be less than that which the Great Eastern has been depositing.

Convensions in France. - The abjuration by dame Durny, the wife of the French Minister of Publie Instruction, of the Protestant faith in favor of Romanism has already been reported. A Paris correspondent, alluding to the fact, observes that the Jesuits are very active just now amongst the families of high and conspicuous personages in France as well as England. Other ladies of the Protestant religiou are spoken of as likely to become Papists, and it is reported that M. Guizot will ere long declare himself a Roman Catholic.—Star.

MAGNATICM.—An extraordinary and unprecedented

case has been tried at the Assize Court of the Var. A young man of 24, named Castellan, presented himself at the house of a respectable farmer named Hughes, and pretending to be deaf and dumb, obtained supper and a night's lodging. In the morning he persuaded the farmer's daughter, a modest girl of 26, to run away with Lim, and an indictment alleged that he obtained an irresistible icfluence over her entirely by means of magnetism. The moment she came to her senses she was filled with remorse, but whenever he magnetised her she was a mere instrument in his hands, and submitted to whatever he told her. Three doctors of Toulon gave their opinion in accordance with that of Dr Tardieu, of Paris, and many other medical men of the highest reputation, that it is possible by means of what is called magnetism to obtain such influence over a young girl as completely to annihilate her will. Castellan boasted of his magnetic power while standing at the bar, and offer to magnetise the presiding judge. He actually tried to magnetise the Procureur Imperial, and frightened him so much that he angrily ordered the prisoner to lower his eyes. Being found guilty by the jury, he was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment with hard labor .- Globe.

to feel a decided proference for this person or that, and anything like flutations between respectable young persons of either sex is almost anknown. Occasionally a little liberty may be allowed to very near relatives, but even this is narrowly watched by elders. On the other hand, almost every marriageable girl in France has a 'dot,' according to her station in life .-Her parents pinch themselves to any extent, most laudably, to be able to make this needful provision both for their sons and daughters, but the daughters are co sidered to have the first need as they are commonly married at 18, and the sons only at 30 -There is no intriguing, no laying snares for young men, little underhand work of any kind. The girl is known to have a cert in marriage portion, and to be sure of inheriting by and by such and such a sum. All brothers and sisters share alike, the girl socially as important as the boy; and owing to the greater force of character, or strength of will, of the Frenchwoman, 'La Française est une personage,' says Michelet, the girl is commonly more important. Even nurses in France admire and value girls more highly than boys: and the highest term of endearment they apply to the latter is to call them 'Ma fille (my daughter). Under such circumstances the father and mother make no mystery of their losses and expectations. Why should they? The French are peculiarly aboveboard in most of their dealings, to our mind sometimes radely so; in fact, the precise con-trary of the English popular notion about the French will be generally found to bit the mark. The father and mother tell their intimate friends that they wish for a son-in-law of such an age, and with such and such means and expectations. Of course, he ought to have about the same fortune as the lady, possibly a little less or more. His family connexions way make up for a small deficiency . Sometimes all is settled. almost before the young p.opla see one another, and there is no choice exercised at all. There is never any knowledge of character, or any attempt to compare tastes or notions. "It has become customary, however, for the young man to pay a visit of cere mony, without any declared intention, in order that the intended couple may see one another, and even converse a little, before the final conclusion is arrived at. - Fortnightly Review. 1 cont. 12 0000144 Ar glimmon clTALY . donn do wall

FLORENCE, Aug 21.-The Italia of to-day says :-The rumor that a financial arrangement exists between the I alian Government and the Holy See for the settlement of the Roman debt is devoid of foundation: ?!

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefect relative to a recent circular of the Minister of War. The Minister of the Interior explains that the object of the last-mentioned circular was to exhort the officers of the army not to allow their eateem and confidence towards their brother officers to be diminished until the accusations brought forward, either publicly or privately, against their comrades had been proved

He also expresses regret that certain members of

to disgust even those journals that are devoted to the revolutionary party. The Gazella del Popolo says. that the police seized 800 photographs, of sur-ven of those among his ambjects, who most disliked passing obscenity, and brought the matter before the his tyrannical domestic policy, would have believed a passing obscenity, and brought the matter before the king's procureur! The court acquitted the defendant; and based its decision. upon the following ground; among others, vizie; ! That: whereas at Florence, a city famous for vits monuments, where naked statues ever. "You were told of the refusal to receive Samwer are to be seen at every step, the sale of the aforesaid

photographs constitutes a commerce, in works of art.' A NEW RAILWAY ROUTE IN EUROPE. According to a Florence letter in the Siecle a project is on foot to establish direct railway communication; between taly, Switzerland, and Germany, by a passage over the Helvetic Ales, and a few days ago a committee, named by the Italian Minister of Public Works, began its sittings. The statistics distributed amongst the members of the committee turn in favor of the St. Gothard as being the best passage in the Alps for establishing more direct communication with Frankfort, Bremen, Lubeck, Prussia, &c. But when this passage is adopted it will be necessary to find the funds necessary to complete so great a work, as more than two hundred million francs would be required It remains to be seen if Switzerland and Italy are tisposed to provide the funds for this great undertaking, as no private company would be able to contribute more than forty million france to work.

PIEDMONT. - The report lately spread of negotiations having recommended between Florence and Rome are completely unfounded.

ROME. - His Holiness will hold a Consistory in the course of September, and it is probable that several foreign bishops will arrive in order to assist at it, and among others the Archbishop of Westminster.

The cholera seems to be sensibly diminishing, and the register of deaths at Ancona lessons daily . Cardinal Archbishop Antonacci shows a noble example to the authorities, who have almost all deserted their posts, and his zeal and charity know no bounds, save those imposed by the Liberal Government. Among other pious ordinances the municipality has forbidden public prayers, lest they should demoralise the people, and have opened the theatres as a proper distraction from lugabrious ideas in a season of public calamity. These wise measures have not, however, prevented above 20,000 persons from leaving Ancons. Up to the 12th of August the officially reported cases amount to 1611, and the deaths to 787; but the number is known to be diminished by at least half. So great is the panic that the dead cannot be buried, and the convicts are pressed into the service, so that the Anconitans instead of the old fashioned confraternities and religious orders who never shrunk from their duty have the consolation of being escorted to their graves by thieves and murderers.

It is difficult to see what 'progress' has done for Italy, save supplying her with a fearful amount of trashy newspapers, and in a moment of public calamity the need of the Christian element is always doubly felt. The French Consul and his lady, and Madame De Castellane, have placed their palace at the disposition of the Sisters of Charity who have volunteered for hospital duty from Turin. Twelve of these heroic women are in charge of the sick, and are ably ecconded by the medical men, to whom every praise is due; eleven have already fallen vic-

tims to the evidemic. The mortality among the employees of Government is very great, 430 have already died, and an immense number are leaving Ancona from dread of a similar fate. The bureaux are shut, the quays deserted, the streets empty, and the poor dying in gar-rets untended, save by the clergy, the nuns, and the few medical men whom the disease has spared. The Cardinal is everywhere; in the hospitals, in private houses, in the churches, encouraging the sick, absolving the dying, seeing the dead buried, as Henri de Belzemice did in the plague of Marseilles, and St. Charles in that of Milan, and the very organs of the Revolution are obliged to acknowledge his eminent virtues. The Societa Vittorio Emmanuele has done literally nothing, and the Turin auxiliary branch has satisfied its philanthropy by contributing a tub of ice to the sufferers, with a very pompous telegram, which received an equally pompous acknowledgment from the municipality of Ancona .- Cor. of the London Tablet.

The Union announces that His Holiness has just MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.—Marriages, it is true, are approved, after a careful examination in detail, the seldom, if ever, made for love in any class. Indeed, plans of M. Costa, a Roman engineer, for the conit is considered improper, almost immodest, for girls struction of Ustin, the ancient port of Rome, which the power of Claudius and the genius of Trajan had made a depot for the commerce of the world. The Pontifical Government is determined to devote all its energies to the achievement of this great design. It is now admitted that the report which alleged that the Pope had taken the first step towards carrying out the articles of the Convention of Sept. 15, by increasing his army, was false. The latest canards of the Revolutionary press are that the Holy Father is about to summon a General Council, in order to enable him to abdicate his Temporal Power, and that he has lately sanctioned an Italian electioneering association, which is to aim at the return of Catholic Deputies to the next Piedmontess Parliament. Signor Vegezzi and his negotiations seem to be already completely forgotten .- Tublet.

The official Giornale di Roma denies the statement which has appeared in several journals, to the effect that an extraordinary recruitment of the Papal arm; is taking place, the fact being that the recruitment is merely for the purpose of filling up the ranks of already existing regiments.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The urban seminary of Naples has been closed and the few remaining students expelled. The Por Clares of Aquila, the Carmelites of Ferrara, and a host of other cloistered communities have been expelled and dispersed among other houses of different and relaxed rules.

A number of new bands have penetrated into the Abruzzi towards Aquila; and thence have dispersed into the Marsica Terra di Lavoro and the Raio di Cinque Millie. It is impossible to ignore the tremendous increase of the movement, or its entirely national character. Not a single foreigner is now in the Regno, and yet the disorder and opposition to the actual government is greater than ever, and the administration more powerless to grapple with the evil. Manzi has disappeared entirely, and with him Mr. Maccis. Nothing has now been heard of the band for more than six weeks, and Mr. Bonham has given up his efforts in despair. So much for the results of annexation. In the time of Ferdinand the Second there was no such thing as brigandage, and travelling was as safe as on the Great North Road in old days. Now, Englishmen are robbed and kidnapped, and there is no redress for them, and it is no great consolation to know that the country has such a thing as an administration, if that administration is powerless to act whenever the occasion especially demands energy. - Correspondent of Tablet

## PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Aug. 22.-Prince Amadeus has sailed for Italy. He is stated to have visited this city in order to act as proxy for King Victor Emmaneul at the baptism of the infant Prince. The Papal Nuncio, how-ever, refuses to accept the King of Italy as godfather at the ceremony. The Government denies the current rumours, although not officially. The day of baptism is not yet fixed. Prince Amadeus is reported to have left Lisbon greatly dissatisfied with the conduct of the Nuncio.

PRUSSIA

THE TRUE WITHINGS AND A PROPERTY OF THE SAISON OF THE SAIS some feeling of shame for the manner in which he has broken his pledges and betrayed. Any vetenburg, whose cause he at one time so warmly upbeld. Few year ago that he was capable of abandoning the support of Prince Frederick's claims." Of the effectual recognition of these there now seems less chance than at Vienna, and we further learn that Dr. Loren zen. who is at Munich on benalf of the Duke can extract nothing but condolence from Herr von der Pfordten. form the RUSSIA AND POLAND

Poland and the western provinces of Russia generally are perpetually in flames. According to an official anouncement, there were 120 conflagrations' in the three provinces of Kiew, Volhynia, and Pedolla, from the 15th of June to the 15th of July. No less than .337; houses (of Continental size) were destroyed by this calamity, which affected 14 towns and 106 villages, inflicting a loss of 300,000 roubles upon the poor inhabitants. Fires of smaller extent are not included in these figures, In the kingdom of Poland proper six towns and 30 villages have been all but urat to the ground within the last fortnight; while, in Lithuania, General Kaufmann issues an ordre du jour expressly thanking the troops for their extraordinary efforts in quenching the fires kindled by the nefarious activity of the Polish revolutionary party. It is however, as yet impossible to form any very confident opinion on the actual cause and origin of these multiplied fires. The Russian will charge the Poles with committing areon against their own countrymen, for the mere purpose of irritating the public mind, and creating an excitement which might be improved for revolutionary purposes. The charge, nowever unintelligible to the member of a civilized commonwealth, has nothing absurd in itself, in a country where the vast majority are wholly illiterate, and, owing to the absence of each and everything that could assist in judging of current events, open to all sorts of rumours and irrational instructions. But the Poles hurl back the reproach to the quarter whence it proceeds. While pointing to the fact that the alleged incendiaries have never in a single instance been caught, they aver that those destructive fires are kindled either by the Russian soldiery. with a view to plunder, or now and then are perhaps the work of some Polish but very unrevolutionary, peasant, who thinks he has not got land enough in the late emancipatory measure, grumbles at being denied the formal and definitive completion of his titledeed. In both cases, they hint, the detection of the guilty would be easy enough were the Russian Government not interested in casting the blame on the middle and higher, or, what is the same, the patriotic classes of Poland. Another way of accounting for the scourge is pretty generally accepted by the Jews, who believe they are singled out for destruction, for bowing to the victor and making their peace with St. Petersburg when Warsaw is laid low; while, as the most sober and commonplace version will have it, the activity of political incendiaries is far surpassed by the criminal eagerness of persons with a bad hose and a high insurance on it to avail themselves of this lucky period for bringing grist to the mill, without exciting suspicion. In ail probability each of these several surmises is right enough as far as it goes, none, in consequence, being absolutely correct. As a daugerous paroxysm will ometimes end in spasms, the fires follow not unnaturally in the wake of insurrection; and as latent defects will become apparent in the violent effort of a feeble and exhausted frame to recover its balance, the fierce and baffled conspirator is seconded in his revenge by the sordid cheat and the savage housepreaker and plunderer. One of the worst consequences of the fiery epidemic is the refusal of the usurance companies to grant fresh policies, at such places as Kowno, Berdytschew and others, which save suffered most and are likely to suffer still more. While the competition of foreign companies is shut out, internal ones should not be allowed to refuse in the hour of need.

The more fully the particulars of the late Polish rebellion come to light, the greater and graver appears the struggle of that unfortunate race. In making up accounts, the Russian Government have now discovered the significant fact that the camber of people who lef: Warsaw to join the insurrectionary bands in 1863 amounted to no less than 8.128, out of a population of 216,000. Of these 83 were children loud laugh).
between 10 and 14 years old, 1,902 were between 20 Sir James and 25, 1,453 between 25 and 30, 869 between 30 and 35, 568 between 35 and 40, 376 between 40 and 45, 207 between 45 and 50 110 between 50 and 55, 62 between 55 and 60, 43 between 65 and 70, 9 between 70 and 75, 4 between 75 and 80, 3 between 80 and 85. These figures have been ascertained by comparing the evidence of the police registers with the number of the missing, and the facts elicited by the courts of inquiry; and, as must be naturally the case under the circumstances, are rather below than above the mark. Among the emigrants, forming actually four per cent. of the population, were 6 447 unmarried men 1,233 busbands, 129 widowers, 181 girls, 83 wives, and 54 widows. Classifying according to their several professions, we find 2,226 artisans and operatives among the number; 1,066 valets and domestic servants (out of a total of 19,000 of both sexes); 197 members of the civil service, 140 public scribes, 173 pupils in the higher educational establishments, when no more than 600 were attending lectures at the time; 82 schoolboys, 42 of their teachers, 185 soldiers on furlough, 27 officers on half-pay, 9 proprietors of landed estates, 7 doctors. 32 priests, 2 rabbis, 3 Jewish teachers; and so on through every rank and condition of life down to 44 frail followers of Venus Vulgivaga. Some professions are even now hard up for hands in consequence of the voluntary and involuntary exodus which attended the rebellion. There is, for instance, such a want of bakers in Warsaw that for this reason only a losf which cost three kopeks in 1863 is now sold at five. The authorities have repeatedly invited Russ. ian trades people to come and settle at Warsaw, but the reply.

bave as yet failed to procure the necessary supply of An lais

hands .- Time Cor. SEA Soundings. - Various sea soundings made by the new telegraph company in England, in preparation for laying the Atlantic aubmarine cable this summer, reveal the following results . The Baltic sea between Germany and Sweden is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic between Venice and Trieste The greatest depth of the channel between 130. France and England does not exceed 300, whilst the southwest of Ireland where the sea is opened, the depth is more than 3,000 feet. The seas to the south; of Furope are much deeper thad those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the Strait of Gibralter, the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of Nantucket (south of Cape Cod) no bottom, was found at 7,-800 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern, ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena, 28,000. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 26 .-000 test and that of the Pacific at 20,000.

A Useful Presgription'-A actress who is a reputed chatterbox the other day sent for her 'doctor with all speed: She declared herself ill, and wanted him to write the requisite certificate. "I do not know if there is anything the matter," was the reply. Let me feel your pulse—just so—a little quiet will which the direction of the Minister of War had given with the condition of the Minister of War had given with the directio A letter from Berlin says that King William of set you to rights very soon. But I assure you doc- from his amanuensis, he took another shot.

make of this word, to inspire contempt for genuine piety, should not mislead us for certainly those who have neither piety nor religion must be very bad judges of virtue: The Monthly.

On the 7th of September, A.D. 375, St., Eunerchus was made Bishop of Orleans, in France. It is said, that while the electors were an their knees praying Heaven to direct them aright in the choice they were about to make, a dove descended on his head. - Ib.

EDUCATION .- As, the dew of heaven falling upon the new born rose draws forth its perfumes; or the soft vernal shower expands the peerless beauty of the lily, so true education unfolds all the generous attributes of the soul. The truly educated man is affable, social and magnanimous; he is 'ready to overlook and forgive much, and will not readily turn a friend into the reverse by unreasonable suspicions of his sincerity .- Ib.

A HAIR: - To the chemist, a hair offers a truly in teresting analysis. Vauquelin discovered that a black hair contains the following constituents: 1st, s considerable quantity of animal matter; 2nd, a small portion of a white, thick oil; 3rd, a greater quantity of a greenish colored oil; 4th, iron; 5th, a few particles of oxide of manganese; 6th, phosphate of lime; 7th, a small quantity of carbonate of lime; 8th, a large quantity of silex, or flint; and 9th, a con siderable portion of sulphur.

Philosophy, in the mind of an atheist, is like a priceless diamond in the nose of a pig. The latter exhibits as much reason as the former, in the use which it makes of its possession. Knowledge, when pro perly applied, carries us to truth; but, when wrongly directed, it bears us with equal force to destruction.

A Maxim - Mark Anthony, after the battle of Actium, challenged Augustus, who replied: ' If Anthony is weary of his life, there are other ways of getting rid of it; I will not be his executioner.

FIERCE ATTACK OF A LION OPON A HYENA .- The Journal de Loiret gives the following account of an incident which has just occured at Saumer, in a menagerie belonging to M. Schmidt: - The tamer was in a large cage with a lion and a hyens. After having made them go through several performances, he gave some meat, as usual, to the two animals, when suddenly the lion animated by the smell of flesh, threw himself on the hyena, overturned him, and bit him in the neck. The savage instincts of the king of the desert manifested themselves immediately: the more the blood flowed the more he seemed to be roused, and his sinister look inspired the most serious fears for Mr. Schmids who did not, however, loose his courage for an instant. The first means which he employed were blows from a whip A revolver was soon handed to him; with this he discharged several shots at the lion, which did not in the least move him, as he still kept his victim between his teeth, and it appeared almost without life. Great concern prevailed in the boxes; the women cried, and perhaps the uproar excited the lion. The employes of the menagerie assembled round the cage. They passed a dragbook to M. Schmidt, who made it penetrate the mouth of the lion whilst some of them gave the animal repeated blows through the bars. The lion then yielded and precipitated himself against the bars. M. Schmidt seized this opportunity to retire, dragging with him the hyens, into the neighboring cage. A door then separated them from the lion. It was time : for, already furious, he was approaching, and, his mouth being covered with blood, dashed at the door. M. Schmidt showed himself to the spectators and received their congratulations, but he was pale and covered with blood. The byens is grievously wounded, but it is hoped that it will re-

When a man with a scolding wife was asked what he did for a living, he said that he kept a hot house. At a trial in the Court of King's Bench (June 1833) between certain publishing Tweedledees, as to an alleged piracy of an arrangement of 'The Old English

Gentleman,' T. Cook was subpensed as a witness .-On cross-examination by Sir James Scarlett, that learned counsel rather flippantly said : 'Now, sir, you say the two melodies are the same. but different. What do you mean, sir ?'

Tom promptly answered: 'I said that the notes in the two copies were alike, but with different accent. Sir James— What is musical accent?

Cooke-'My terms are a guinea a lesson, sir.' (A

Sir James (rather ruffled) - Don't mind your terms here. I ask you what is a musical accent?-Can you see it?

Cooks- No. Sir James-' Can you feel it?'

Cooke—'A musician can' (Great laughter). Eir James—(Very angrily)—'Now, pray sir, don't beat about the bush; but tell his lordship and the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about it, the meaning of what you call accent.'

Cooke-' Accent in music is a stress laid on a peculiar note, as you would lay a stress on any given word, for the purpose of being better understood. if were to say you are an uss it rests on uss, but were to say you are an ass it rest on you, Sir James.' Reiterated shouts of laughter by the whole court, in which the bench joined, tollowed this repartee. Silence being obtained, Lord Denman, the judge, with

· Are you setisfied, Sir James?' Sir James, deep red as he naturally was, had become scerlet in more than name, and in a great huff, said: ' The witness may go down.'

much gravity, accosted the chop-fallen counsel:

WELL ANSWERED -A certain Duke, who invariably refused to play at cards when the stakes were high, was challenged with being 'fond of his money. Whatever I may be, returned the Duke, pointedly. I am not fond of other people's !"

Congenial Lovers .- "I shall be at home next Sunday night," a young lady remarked, as she followed her bear to the door who seemed to be somewhat wavering in his attachment. "So shall I," was

AN IBISHMAN'S DUPLICATE. - An Irishman once wrote a friend's address on both sides of a piece of paper, 'Because,' he said, "if he lost one, he would be sure to have the other."

JACOB SELWYR'S CONSULTATION WITH SQUIRE WY-CHESLY ABOUT HIS WIFE'S EPITAPH .- Her Dame was Sarah-simply Sarah,' said Jacob, as if the fact were a testimony to the modest nature of the departed .-'She was of late years - 68,' he continued, referring at the same time, to an old pocket-book; 'but according to my reckoning we lost three years or so from not keeping a check upon her birthdays. But put her down at 68; she must have known her own age better than any one else.' Mr. Wycherley wrote 'aged 68.' Would you say aged ?' asked Selwyn ;— 'I don't think she would have liked that. Say in her 68th year, if you please.' Mr. Wycherley wrote as he was requested. .. she was an excellent cook, Wycherley, and made hams better I think, than any woman in the country, said Selwyn, with a pardonable feeling of pride. "I don't think we can out that on her enitabh remarked Wyoherley, 'No, perhaps not; but it is a pity. It ought to go down, as it might have stimulated other young women to have as much said of them, said Selwyn, adding after a pause, She was good at figures, and taught me to cypher when we were first married; but that can't go down either, I suppose?' It would be difficult to express it, an-swored Wycherley (Pickling and preserving, she was a great hand at both, said Selwyn, with an inwas a great hand at own, said Gonya, understood and a well-preserved pippin; with the from his amanuensis, he took another shot. "Always uicest set of artificial teath that Doctor Zachary

Bigor .- Whatever may be the etymology of this Well, I think all the good qualities you have enumeratedan Selwyn, must be comprised in She was an excellent wife. stronger than that. She was affectionate, Wycherley. Yes, I'm sure of that. Sometimes rather rather too. affectionate, and showed a little unnecessary anxiety about me. I used to vex her sometimes on purpose to try her temper. '. and how did you find it ?' said Wycherley, slyly. 'Well, it varied—sometimes smooth; edough; at others warm, perhaps very warm; but, as her good qualities can't be set out at, length, I won't have her little infirmities advertised in the church-yard. - Mark Lemon's Loved at Last. Jakar egi ya she X<u>asaka</u>

#### UNITED STATES.

It is not a matter of surprise that the New Eng.

land fanatics, having accomplished, their object so.

far as concerned the social institutions of the South, should now turn their attention to other reforms .-The present crusade is against religion. 'Slavery is dead-now for Rome!' is the new battle cry. The Rev. Mr. Hadfield, a Massachusetts Puritan, transplanted in Chicago, wrote a letter recently, to the editor of the New York Independent (politico-religious organ of the destructives), which was published, in which he says: 'Our woe is past;' slavery is dead in our country..... And now that this enemy to God and man is destroyed, we must prepare ourselves for an inevitable contest with the Church of Rome . . . Hundreds of thousands of Papists in the North have been trained in the belief that their first allegiance is due to Holy Mother Church. Such is their ignorance, and so thorough is their subjugation to their spiritual leaders, that these leaders could lead them into any excess of wickedness in the interests of that church.' This reverend "bloodhound of Zion" is not the first t lift ub his voice. against Catholics. Pestilent New England has been consistent in her batred of Rome, and her divines have ceased not, in the pulpit and on the stump, from venting anathemas upon the Scarlet Woman . These Northern fire-eaters, who preach, in the few hours they spare from politics, the gospel of blood and thunder, have resolved that there shall be no peace in this country until we have a national religion. And that "religion" is to be orthodox Congregationalism. Following the example of their ancestors, who "reselved" that the earth belonged to the saints, and that they were the saints, these disturbers have determined that there is but one Church -the Congregational Church. Episcopacy they pronounce diluted Romanism. The Baptists and Methodists do not come enti ely under the ban; they possess the merit of intolerance. The Presbyterians. are best liked; for the Congregationalists are revolutionised Presbyterians. The peculiarity of Congregationalism is that it is bounded by no obligation or law; it is, in religion, what the United States were in political government. Each congregation regulates its own affairs, appoints and dismis ses its pastors, and acknowledges no ecclesiastical government beyond itself. The Congregationalists have no bishops. Occasionally a few churches, or congregations, meet in what they term a 'synod'although this partakes rather of the character of spontaneity than deliberation. The congregationalists. do not claim to have any pecular tenets other than this: they declare that their religion is perfectly free, and hence- this is the inevitable deductionespecially adapted to a republic. They draw no line between politics and religion; they preach abolitonism teetotalism, and war, even more frequently than they preach the Gospel. These facts are so glaring that no special mention need be made of them. The war sermons of Henry Ward Beecher, among others, have a world-wide notcriety; while his political speeches, delivered in the pulpit during the late Presidential contest, were copied and circulated by the Republicans as telling campaign documents. The attempt to establish what these people blasphemously term a 'national' religion, is in itself unlawful. That once honoured code of laws, known as the constitution of the United States, declares in. the amendments (Article I.) - Congress shall makeno law respecting an establishment of religion, prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' Of course, the 'reformers' care nothing for the constitution; and I refer to it merely to show that the founders of the Government considered the word 'freedom' to mean liberty'-liberty in all things not hostile to the order and well being of society .- from the N. Y. Correspondent of the London Standard.

OLD AGE IN THE UNITED STATES. - The drollest. thing 18, that when the American lady comes to be about fifty years old, she gets over her leauness and ner pleinness and auddenly The population of Broadway seems to be composed (apart from the middle-aged ladies, who are as a rule heart-rending in appearance) of pretty young ladies of sixteen, and pretty joung ladies of sixty.— No, sir, I have not tripped in my speech: I repeat, young ladies of sixty. A juvenile grandmother is anything but a rarity here; gushing young things of threescore are not uncommon; and I have ventured to cast more than one humbly tender glance at a damsel of seventy. You very seldom meet with an old man in society. The men work, fret, smoke, speculate, chew, or drink themselves to death at a comparatively early age. Nor are old men very popular in the States; they are passed by as 'playedout.' I have heard more than one lawgiver and statesman called a 'worn-out cuss.' It was an unfailing topic of sarcasm against the Hon. Edward Everett that he was so very old; and George Bancroft, the illustrious historian of the United States - a writer who combines the accuracy of an Alison with the research of a Pinnock, the copiousness of a Grimshaw with the vivacity of a Peter Parley—is usually spoken of by the irreverent young men of Gotham as old Fuss and Feathers.' The truth is that American men have little reverence for age among their own sex. Strong, active, energetic, unscrupulous, noisy, pushing men, they admire and almost deify; but age generally brings with it wisdom, experience, calmness, judgment, deprecation of wild enthusiasm. dislike to rash innovation. These qualities are not to the taste of Young America. They are not goahead. They do not go far towards making up the beau-ideal of transatlantic humanity: 'A real live man, Sir, — l' I have heard of venerable partners in mercantile firms being superseded and pushed off their stools, as obsolete and incompetent, by their juniors; and an American-mind, an American, not an English-friend once told me that he saw over a store-front in Jersey City this announcement, 'Tomp-kins and Father.' There lay a mine of philosophy. Tomokios the elder was evidently 'played-out;' he was a 'cuss,' and of 'no account,' and 'very small potatoes.' He was permitted, just for charity's sake, to continue in the business, mind the shop, dust the counter, and see the shutters put up by the black porter: but the real live man in the concern was young Tompkins, who, despising and disparaging his antiquated progenitor, was making rapid strider, no doubt, towards running for Congress, taking the presidency of a petroleum company, and putting himself in nomination for the highest offices in the State-say the secretaryship of the treasury, the postmastership of Communipaw, or the lighthousekeeperahip at Cape Knob.

An old American gentleman, when you do meet him, which is but rarely, is generally a most delightful companion - very benignant, very tolerant, very free from prejudice, and usually a strong friend to England. The old American lady, whom, fortunutely, you very often meet, is the most charming person it is possible to conceive. See her in Broadway; handsomely, but warmly and sensibly clad; smiling and nodding and joking; with her wrinkled but rosy little face ; in guise something between a

Read what the Hon. Jacob Broom says: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

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

JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

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

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

Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. September, 1865.



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

SINCE THE

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

the Price of his entire STOCK FIFTEEN PER CENT. THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends A and Unatomers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOOK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and espegially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JUSEPH STREET, second door from M'GILL STREET. I call on any party in Cadada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time .--If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of. 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows: - Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents,

Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The usual line o discount will be alllowed to the trade my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock.
My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first fleor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to\$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60 to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chesnut, with walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites in all the differnt imitations of wood and ed Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and

thers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Sea Gress and other common Mattrasses, from \$2,50 to \$6 each 30 hour and eight day Olocks, from \$2 to \$15 each ; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glasses, from \$1 to \$25 each, with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Vineers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Ourled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every article in the trace, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for firstclass furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the

ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops,

varying in price from \$16 , to \$75; Hair Mattrasses,

from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Fea-

the year. To those in want of furniture I would say don't take my word, but call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice

entirely unnecessary.

There - Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper. Please call at

OWEN McGARVEYS,

Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse thereway Nos. 7, 19, and II, and & Just

ST. JOSEPH STREET, Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from McGill Street.

May 25. 3m RECALLED TO LIFE.

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the Firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street:

Montreal, C.E., May 9, 1864. Dr. Picault: .,

Dear Sir-Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife, who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though he followed the prescriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure.

JOSEPH BELLANGER, No. 30 Ayimer Street. I do remember having been called for the above case, and not hearing of anything since that time,

thought she was surely dead long ago. P. E. Ploault, M.D. Agents for Montreal, Devines 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-

PLISSFUL IGNORANCE .- According to the late Sir Astley Cooper, no man ought to know, from any physical sensation, that he has a stomach. Let those who are daily reminded of the existence of the organ, by pain, and all the concomitants of dyspepsia - whose stomache digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictious of the rebellious member-try, merely try, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-GOATED PILLS. As surely as they do so, their living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for asse. changed for ease. They will forget that they have stomachs, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic reminds them that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating, pain in the right side, nightmate, or constipation. The cures effected by this pure and incomparable vegetable alterative are complete and radical. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 410

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlamen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will fied that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving - smarting and tenderness of the abraded chin. names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. 🎫 184

Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & 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

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

And Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PURTS of THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BER-THIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOM-TIO , and other Intermediate Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 11th Sept., and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RICHELIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective

Wharves as follows: and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1,15, formerly \$1,30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 and control of the contro Friday, at SIX o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in stock would be useless, but will give an outline of time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge.

The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J B Labelle, will LEAVE for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SIX o'clock P.M, precisely, stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three

Rivers and Batiscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Cart. Joseph Duval, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P M, stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskiconge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock P M,

The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Charles Daveluy, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P M: stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Landraie, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR

o'clock A M. The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux. will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at SIX o'clock PM; stopping going and returning, at Vercheres, Contercœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Eilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M.,

and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE Captain L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Whart for Terrebonne motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of the year. To those in want of furniture I would say returning at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de l'Isle & Lachenaie; and will leave Terreborne every Mon-day at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8

A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M. The Steamer L'ETOILE Captain P. C. Malhiot, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday and Saturday at 4 P M, Taesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at St. Paul L'Hermite; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 A.M.; Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.
This Company will not be accountable for specie

or valuables, unless Bills of Leading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
To For further information, apply at the Richelieu
Company's Office, 29 Commissioners Street,
1000 1000 1000 J. B. LAMERE General Manager: 

THE GOLD FIELDS. - When gold becomes as plentifui as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. ... There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. Every Bottle is worth 25 cents, regardless of the price of god or silver. Good for c ughs and colds. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St

September, 1865.

AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfort-These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimu-late the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not re-lieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and erangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Comploints, Indigestion, Derongement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of missmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chilis and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect what ever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west,

try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East.

August, 1865.

MALARIA!-DIRTY YARDS!!-Bird's Deodorizing and Disinfecting Powder. - The property of this Powder is to destroy instantly all unpleasant smells connected with Sewers, Water Closets, Dirt Heaps, &c. In a sanitary point of view, such a simple, inexpensive and harmless deodorant should be used in every bouse.

For Sale in 1 lb, 2 lb, and 7 lb. bags. HENRY R. GRAY. Chemist.

JUST ARRIVED—A complete assortment of pure DRUGS and OHEMICALS; including best English Camomiles, Alexandrian Senna, Egyptian Poppies, Chloride of Lime, Sulphate of Iron, &c.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist,

144 St. Lawrence Main Street. [Established 1859.]

## GLASGOW DRUG HALL

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

BUGS! BUGS! BUGS!

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

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

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

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

J. A. HARTE. DRUGGIST.

May 11.



COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Accommodation Train for Kingston } 6.45 A.M. and intermediate Stations, at .... 5 Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich 9.10 A.M. Buffilo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at

Night do do do .... 9.00 P M. Accommodation Train for Brockville 5.15 P.M. and intermediate Stations, at .... 5 EASTERN DISTRICT.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond \$ 9.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations,...... Express Train for Quebec and Portland, 2.00 P.M. Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec 20.10 P.M. River du Loup and Portland, at....

Express Train to Burlington, connecting with Lake Champlain Steamers for 5.45 A.M. New York.....

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

The case of Manager 18 and THE WOLLD SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE Aug. 1, 1865.

ESTABLISHED 1861. ADDRESS

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

Gentlemen, — `

I beg to thank you for the great amount of suppor and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, &c. All goods I warrant will not shrink, and are made up in the most finished style and best workmanship. prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I have always in stock in an immense variety of firstclass materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$3 00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the coming week.

I remain your obedient servant. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR. 42 St. Lawrence Main Street. May 11. 12m

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-

aproved and substantial manuer with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

E. A & G. R. MENEELY. West Troy, N. Y.

The New York Tribune says, 'the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced," &c.

The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things. . . . I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

. . Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

". . . I have been a great sufferer from Dys. pepsis and had to abandon preaching. . . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N.Y."

"... Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily

increasing with the guests of our house. SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

Preprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C. "... I have given the Plantation Bitters to

hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astorishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS.

Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati O.

". . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O." ". . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary or-

gans that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. Dear Sir :- I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.—Respectfully,

JUDITH RUSSEL."

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq. of 159 West 14th Street, N.Y. says, he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, azd has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constinution, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck. Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has

not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P.H. DRAKE & CO. New York. SEOTELL TORS John F Henry & Co, 303 St. Paul Street (new No. 1815) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada 2114 U

Ayer's Cathartic Pills: Hoursel Jan. 20 1844.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

Confesion or torage ... Burn the Lugtings wire

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