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VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

No. 40

ROSE TYRRELL.

A TALE OF FRUSTRATED REVENGE.

Written for the Metropolitan Record.

CHAPTER IV.

In our last chapter we broke the thread of the story with a short episode. Our reader will find. however, that it will serve him materially in understanding the desperate malignity in the subsequent conduct of Jonas. That villain when he left the garden gate of the Tyrrel Cottage, left to any of the rest of the villagers who had never | ing for. shown him a courtesy.

The scene which had passed between him and Rose in the little arbor, rankled like poison in curse at his continued ill luck. his bosom, and all along the way to the lighthouse, he kept muttering to himself the menacing words with which he had left the maiden. Ah! I will take care of that.

He now stood at a loophole in the tower looking out over the dark mass of waters, that raged and beat against the base of his rocky mansion, as if it would sweep it from its foundations. His prediction about the weather had been verified, for his sailor's craft had perceived the threatenings of the storm in the summer sky, long before the simple villagers had any intimation of it .-Had a less intelligent mind than Rose's heard it, Jonas might have received the credit of raising the infernal clangor that now raged, for his own evil purpose, certainly it served his design as well as if he had possessed the power of doing so. A loud laugh broke from his lips as be turned away his head from the little window. It was a hideous sound, something between a hiss and a hoarse croak.

'Ha! ha! ha! he chuckled, 'how the little doll face will be disappointed. I wonder how she will like my joke. Ha! ha! ha! it is so good to think of it, may be the little minx is dreaming of 'my Walter,' now, while I am waiting up to receive him. Ha! ha! ha! to see it one would say I thought more of him than she does. Ha! if she could see the meeting I am preparing for them she would wish she had never joked with Jonas.'

As the recollection of his contemptuous refusal recurred to him, the balf satirical look disappeared, and the face settled into one of the bitterest hatred. He went back to his post at the window, and with shaded eye, gazed once more long and eagerly out in the darkness. He could see to a long distance by the reflection of the beacon above him upon the water, and this night it burned with unusual brilliancy. His anxiety, however, was not rewarded by what he wished for. Not a speck could be seen upon the waves as far as the eye could pierce; and looking at the sea lashed into fury, one would have deemed it almost madness to trust the strongest bark on its bosom. But Jonas seemed to have a premonition like that of the weather that what he was looking for was sure to arrive. Going to a closet in one corner he took out of it a telescope, richly mounted, but the mountings of which had been tarnished in many parts, as if from want of care. Certainly it was no suitable appurtenance for the chamber in which it was found, and wherever Jonas got possession of it, we may fairly presume it was no part of the lighthouse equipment when the situation there changed hands. Opening it carefully, he sat down on a stool, and screwing off the glasses, commenced rubbing them with his coat sleeve.

'A very pretty piece,' he solloquised, 'and one I've no doubt that the owner prized highly till I made prize of it along with the other valuables in the yacht. I remember that was a rich baul. We had to throw the poor gentleman overboard, it was so hard to get him to part with them.'

'Ha! what was that,' said he, starting from his seat, and involuntarily thrusting the glass behind him. 'I thought I heard a foot on the stairs. It must have been the wind. Ha! ha! Jonas, said he, trying to laugh off the very uncomfortable feeling the noise, whatever it was, had caused him, 'and one would think you had never been from shore, to let a gust of wind unsettle you that way,' and he went over and put a black bottle to his lips-two or three minutes elapsing before he withdrew it.

all trace of his recent emotion disappeared, and his face resumed its old look of malignity.-Hastily screwing the glasses on the tube, he put it back in its place, and took down another in an old leather casing from a shelf.

'Ah, that fits handler,' he said," and his rough fingers seemed evidently to feel themselves more at home on the leathern than they did on the costly curving. I must put that other thing

the rich revenge I am going to have.'

Whatever had changed his whim with regard to the telescope, it was apparent he had not changed his malicious intention. That gleamed out as fiendishly as ever from his ugly countenance. Again he went to the window and looked out, but still with the same disappointed anxious air. Placing the telescope to his eye, he swept it round several times in the direction it with a heart as bitterly hostile to the family as in which he seemed to expect what he was look-

> Several times he repeated this action, each time dropping the glass with a half muttered

> 'What if he should not be coming after all, said he, the thought seeming to strike him for the first time. 'By Jove,' he cried, walking across the floor rapidly as the irritating notion took deeper hold 'I would give fifty pounds to have him under my eye now.

'But the fellow will come,' he ejaculated again after a pause, in which he seemed to have been mentally arguing the question with himself. He has been always punctual to the day, fellows in his state never break their promises, the addlepated fools. Aye, he may as well come, for if I have waited and watched in vain this night, it will be only to meet him somewhere else, and make the thing surer.' -

It was strange, almost unaccountable, the sudden desperate hatred excited in his heart against Walter M'Evoy. Could it be that he had ever received any offence at the hands of the man, or that he classed him in the category of the rest of the villagers between whom and himself there was a social gulf that had never been passed by either. But Walter had been away most of the time, and knew nothing more of the village likes and dislikes than what he heard of them. It was not certain even that he shared the resentment which his father naturally felt against the man who had come in between him and his daily bread,' to use the old man's expression. Nothing but Rose's conduct then could account for this sudden resolve of his to take the life of one who had never offended him. He felt that the loss of Walter would be a keener agony to her than any personal revenge he might take on herself.

A flash of lightning gleamed through the window. It seemed to have revealed something to the villam, short as it was, for he waited eagerly for another flash in an attitude of the most intense expectation. It came in a few minutes, and what he saw by it appeared to satisfy him, for the dark scowl disappeared from his brow, and a look of gratified malice succeeded.

'Coming at last,' he said. 'I would know that craft in a thousand. It's a good sailor that holds the helm there, but his skill will avail him nothing to-night,' and he looked up at the beacon. 'But I must be making ready.'

Taking down an old can, he proceeded to replenish the lamp with oil although it had received a fresh supply on that evening. He then raised up the wick with the point of an old scissors, trimming it with the same instrument .-The same leaped up with increased brilliancy at this, and cast a still brighter reflection out over the water. This was evidently what he wanted, for taking his old telescope in hand, Jonas drew over a stool to the window, and prepared for the look-out. The vessel that he got a glimpse of by the aid of the lightning could now be seen pretty distinctly with the glass about three miles distant hugging the tocky shore with almost dangerous familiarity, and riding the waves like an inhabitant of the deep.

The coast as it came near the village was full of small indentations that looked like an entrance to a harbor, and the deception was only apparent when the vessel came abreast of the supposed passage. It was then seen that the water entered but a few rods within, and it could be seen if fighting for an outlet.

Had a small vessel entered any of these unconsciously on this night a few minutes would have sufficed to dash it to pieces. The real harbor had much the same appearance as the rest, only it was a little larger, but this was its only This seemed to restore him, for in a second advantage, for the passage within was a most perilous one. It was on this account that the lighthouse had been stationed at it, as much to distinguish the genuine harbor from the mock ones as to enable the vessel to take its way safely through the intricate channel.

As the little coaster referred to came more directly under the rays of the beacon two figures on its deck became perceptible. The one who judge by his hair, which is long and white, but had hold of the helm, and who took the duty it not more than half that if we only take his light, away, he continued. It may tell tales on me seemed of guiding the vessel, was a man about springing step and good-humored face as an in-yet. And yet who comes up here but my forty, stout, and weather beaten about the face. dex. He carries a cane more for dignity's sake He was evidently the captain and crew in one than any actual need of it, and at present he has

therce look, and then seeing nothing to justify his under a thick bearskin cap, though not so much fears, went on. 'It must be worth a hundred but one could perceive that he had a manly pounds, and it was because it was so valuable I handsome countenance. Although not clad in was going to use it, for it would match well with the garb of a sailor, neither the stormy elements overhead nor the raging waves around him seemed to produce in him any timidity. Whatever Tell me all about it here till I get a breath or dead. concern he showed could be easily accounted for as he was rapidly nearing the spot where all he the way," and the little man pulled out his handheld dear on earth were gathered. Of course it kerchief and commenced mopping his face vigorwas no one else but Walter. Occasionally he ously. threw out a few questions to the man at the helm, but his thoughts seemed to be intent upon one object, and after a few words of interrogatory and answer, he always returned to silence. In fact, there was not much room for a long conversation, for they were now approaching the inlet, and the helmsman began to put on a deeper look of solicitude at the coming danger.

All this time Jonas was watching the coaster through the glass, and even his unuatural malice could not repress nautical exclamations of delight at the way the vessel was managed.

' By the Bay of Biscay, but she rides it well ! There! she mounted that wave like a feather. I thought it would have swept her deck. By - I wish it had, it would have saved some trouble. That's the young chap, I suppose, at the gunwale. He faces it bravely, but I reckon he'll have worse than that to face in a few minutes.'

They were now at the edge of the inlet. The entrance was clearly and distinctly defined from the lighthouse. Two or three masses of white foam were also perceptible further in the passage. These were the hidden shoals through which the vessel had to warily pass before it reached the securer channel within.

Jonas watched it breathlessly as the little craft flew round into the rocky opening. Each moment seemed an hour to him till it should reach the belt of hidden rocks, for that was the point he designated as most suitable for his murderous purpose. The agitation of his mind was perceptible in every feature, in every fibre of his frame. He had thrown away the glass, and now stood gazing out at his doomed victims with the naked eye, which seemed to gloat over the wreck of the unfortunate craft, as if it had been already made. The perspiration stood upon his brow in large drops, and trickled down his seamed face unnoticed. There was a sort of devilish phrenzy in his eyes that showed the fiery working of the soul within, and as the moment at it calmly.' of his revenge drew near, the villain fairly trembled with excitement.

Two minutes more and the vessel would be treading its devious path through the hidden rocks. Jonas could see Walter draw closer to his companion, and see the old man tighten his grip on the wheel; could see the ship quiver as it touched the boiling eddy, and then springing forward to where the lamp was looking with a beaming, benign eye upon the voyagers, he extinguished the light in an instant.

A loud shriek broke through the chamber at the same moment, and as Jonas turned round, terror stricken at the sound, a figure in white stood before him with both arms outstretched, with one hand pointing at the lamp and at him with the other.

At this appiration the guilty wretch seemed to be transfixed with horror. Happening, as it did, when his mind was almost beyond the control of reason, it is no wonder if it should have sent that faculty flying from its seat. With the vell of a demon he rushed to the door, and down the stairs, and far out into the dismal night, till the eye could no longer discern him-a raging

### CHAPTER V.

The morning broke with a more beautiful and innocent aspect, as if entirely unconscious of the terrible tragedy that had been going on the night before. A perfect calm was spread over the whole scene where lately such a riotous tumult raged; and the air fell upon the cheek with as balmy a breath as if it had not been bellowing through the night like all bedlam. The chafing and foaming against the rugged walls as sea, too, had the same assumed look of innocence and patted the rocks gently with its waves, as if to soothe their fretted nature at being lashed so unmercifully during the tempest.

Only in one place was there any commotionthat was the village; there all was excitement, hurry, and confusion. People hurrying to and fro from house to house, proclaimed the occurrence of something extraordinary, and the anxious faces at door and window everywhere one passed told that it was something in which all took no little interest.

Two persons are approaching each other on the principal road of the village. The one is a dapper little fellow of fifty years, perhaps, if we Something seemed to startle him again, for he person. His companion was a young man of it stuck under arm, as if it was an incumbrance stopped and glowered round the room with a about twenty years, with his face half concealed to carry it in the ordinary way.

it is plain that he partakes of the general feeling, for anxiety is written in every feature.

'Why, what's this I hear?' said the little man as the two men met, 'Rose not to be found! on the shore, where she thought that he was two, for I've been walking as if for a wager all

'Well, I don't know what to think of it, your Reverence. You see, the girl was in the greatest trouble all last night about Walter coming home, and we all sat up long after bedtime watching for him. This morning when her mother went up to her room to see how she was, there was nothing to be seen of her. The lamp was burning in her little oratory, as if she had lelt before daylight, and her cloak was gone.

But what on earth could have brought her out on such a night?' said the little man, who was no other than old Father Hanlon.

'I can't say, indeed,' replied Rose's father, 'except that the poor girl's mind was turned with the terrible night, and thinking of the lad's being exposed to it.'

'Oh, tut!' said the clergyman, 'I could hardly believe that. I know Rose as well as I know myself, and that she would never give way to so weak a feeling. It must be something

'What! you don't think she could be taken away by any one, do you?" said Mr. Tyrrell, eagerly.

'No, no,' said the other; 'but there's something queer about it you'll find, depend upon it. But where are you going ?

'I was just going up to your Reverence's to tell you about it and get your advice.'

'Well, you see, I am informed before hand, and now my advice is that you go home as fast different from what it would have been had one as you can, and ten to one you'll find her there of their own class uttered it. Mr. Tyrrell himbefore you.'

' Well but Father, we looked'-

'There was no occasion for looking at all,' said the Priest, interrupting him. 'Rose took a notion in her head to go out this morning before he knew there was nothing more likely to keep the rest of you were up. Probably she went as soon as the storm stopped, and that was long before daylight. She has finished her walk by this time, and that's the whole mystery. I see nothing extraordinary about it now that I look

'Indeed, I hope that your reverence's words may be true, for I've had more uneasiness this morning than I ever had before in my life.'

'Well, come along and rou'll see what a prophet I am.

As they drew near the Tyrrell Cottage, there seemed to be considerable stir going on within and neighbors going in and out, or stopping to The exposure of that dreadful night had brought talk hurriedly at the door, proving that the on a slow fever, from which it was several weeks priest's prophecy was either true, or that something was the matter beyond the event of the to bring the blush back to her cheek, and to morning.

As they entered the bouse the first thing that met their eyes was a man wrapped up in blan- the village just as fresh and as rosy, and lively, kets, and with his head bound in flannel, sitting, as if she never had a days' sickness in her life. or rather reclining in a large arm chair before the fire. His feet were in a bath of hot water, and as Mr. Tyrrell and the priest entered, some one was just holding a hot stimulant of a stronger nature to the lips of the invalid, for such he appeared.

What's all this ?' said Mr. Tyrrell. Where's Rose?' asked the priest.

The woman that was holding the glass nodded to Mr. Tyrrell, and making a bow to the clergyman, pointed up stairs in answer to the latter's

' Why, Walter, poor fellow, what's the matter with you? What has happened?' said Mr. Tyrrell, going over to the figure in flannel, and putting his hand on his forehead, over which there strayed a few damp locks of chestnut

A smile struggled to the face of the youth, and he made an ineffectual effort to speak, but it was evident he was not able.

Mr. Tyrrell then looked at the woman inquir-

'The poor fellow has had a narrow escape for his life, said she, in answer to the ocular question. 'They found him down on the shore among the rocks, where the vessel, I suppose, was shipwrecked. It's a wonder to me he ever came to at all for there wasn't a spark of life in the poor lad when they found him, and, dear knows, what do you think, with poor Miss Rose hanging over him as if he was a corpse.

At these words, the thought of his daughter that had been banished for a moment by the sight of her affianced in such a condition recurred to him forcibly, and he made a step forward toward the stairs, when just then the priest appeared at

How is she?' said he anxiously. 'Is she sit-

Well, no,' said the little man, 'I think she has been up long enough by what I hear to keep they had not noticed the change in the atmos-

The other individual is old Mr. Tyrrell, and her lying for a fortnight. Did you hear where

' Yes, this good woman has just been telling me that they found her kneeling beside Walter

'Ah! is that all?' said the priest. 'Well, you'll hear the rest when Rose is able to tell you, or the old woman will give you an outline of it when you go up. And now let us look at the shipwrecked passenger.'

The woman retired from her charge as the priest advanced, and took the hand of the young

'Why, this is not the hand of a dead man, said he, looking round jocosely. ' Who told me there was a corpse in the kitchen. It will be a queer wake you'll be having over this same corpse in a couple of weeks, when no one will be allowed to kiss it but one.'

'What do think, Walter? What will it be? A wake or a wedding; and he gave a quizzical look at the youth, and rattled his snuff-box.

A faint color suffused the face of the reclining figure, and a smile of pleasure loitered upon his features at the words. Another would not have ventured to say them, either for fear of taking the freedom, or from a notion that a long face and a doleful phraseology should always be the attributes of a sick reom. But the priest understood human nature better than this, and being a privileged character, whatever he said was always taken as proper. Besides, he knew from experience that there was nothing like keeping up one's spirits, no matter what happens.

What he had said, little as it was, had changed the whole aspect of everything. The neighbors who hud gathered in to hear the gossip, or give their assistance, laughed at the good little man's joke, but their mirth was quiet and respectful, of their own class uttered it. Mr. Tyrrell himself, smiled at the priest's odd way of comforting, and a more agreeable and healthy air seemed to pervade the room generally. This was the effect the good man intended to produce, for the young man from recovering as to have gloomy and compassionate looks about him.

As he said himself, laughing was a complaint no one ever died with yet, but he couldn't say as much for the opposite.

The very next day, as if in honor to his method of treatment, the invalid was out of blankets, and though still pale and weak from the recent accident, able to go about the garden, where he was every moment drawing in fresh strength and health from the sea air and the old familiar surrounding be saw about him.

Poor Rose was not so easily convalescent. before she recovered. Then it took a few more chase the duliness of disease from her eyes, by which time Rose Tyrrell was able to appear in We will not say what hand Walter had in restoring her so soon. At all events, the greater part of the day while she was unable to be up, was spent by him near her bedside. His stories of what he had seen in distant lands kept her mind from brooding on the late painful events in her own life, and often his picture of their own prospects for the future, kept her in a delicious state of dreamy expectancy that did more than medicine to bring her back to health.

She, too, had told him all she had suffered on his account that night, and while he learned to look on her as a heroine, many were his threats against the villain Jonas, should he ever have an opportunity of meeting him.

That unfortunate man had never been seen since the night of the shipwreck, and although he had been searched for in every direction, no trace of him was visible. The news of his diabolical crime, from Rose's narration, had spread quickly over the village, and far beyond it, and while the simple people shuddered at the tale, they mingled their horror with a little pride at having been right in their suspicions of the wretch. Mr. Tyrrell, the only champion Jonas ever had, was silent about it for many a day, perhaps for the very reason that the rest of his neighbors could find nothing else to talk about.

One evening Rose and Walter went out for a walk as was their regular custom now since both were getting better. As it was still some time before supper hour, they bent their steps towards the sea shore. This time, however, they took a different route from any other. Their path lay through a wild and rugged dell through which a pure spring of water trickled along to the sea: The descent into it was leasy, and as their steps moved mechanically together, their thoughts seemed to be in just as perfect unison! So engrossed were they, in fact, with themselves, that

phere, which now gave visible signs of an approaching storm. A sharp wind had commenced mate value. to rise, and the sky was being rapidly overcast; a low, rumbling peal of thunder was the first intimation they seemed to have of the change.

They had now reached the bottom of the sloping descent, which here diverged out into a bold and rocky headland. They could see the sea beginning already to chafe under the spur of the breeze, and see the gulls sweeping in long low flights over the surface of the water.

be useless to attempt to reach the house before most heartily, telling her humorously, that she this storm breaks. I know a place down here had made him 'as much master of the purse as for many a dictiveness. where we can get shelter till it passes over. It it he had taken the first drink at St. Catherine's will only be a short one any way."

Taking her hand and lifting her occasionally over some rough crag to save her from scrambling, he soon reached the spot he had spoken of.

It was a large natural cave in the side of a rock, wide at the entrance, but not very deep. for the purpose.

'Ah!' said Walter, as he entered the place first, ' some one appears to have taken up their lodgings here. They must have a romantic taste

if they are able to pay for better.'
Rose, as she heard his exclamation, looked around, and through the dim light perceived a rough 'shake-down' of straw in one corner of the cavern.

Oh, Walter, let us leave this!' she uttered. How do we know to whom or what this den belongs. I should rather stand out in the storm than stay in here.'

'Calm your fears, my dear. There is no grounds for them I assure you. If I thought there was, do you think I would have let you enter. You see there is no other sign of human habitation about the place than that rude couch, and that may have been placed there by some fisherman or schoolboy who resorts here. I know you are not so silly as to think there are any wild beasts around here.'

Rose seemed to be pacified by these assurances, and Walter having rolled in a large stone for her to sit upon, he threw himself on the straw by her feet. There they talked away on many a theme, while the thunder rolled above them, and they could hear the waves dashing against the rocks. It was evident, however, from the heat that the storm would not last long, and the atmosphere was so close within the cavera that Rose was forced to take off her bonnet and cloak and throw them aside.

'See,' said she, as she released herself from these incumbrances, and pointing out to the distant horizon, where the sun was trying to break through its murky envelope-'see, Walter, it is almost all over now.'

As she stood thus, clad in a white summer robe, and with her arm outstretched in the direction of the cavern door, a form all of a sudden darkened the entrance, but scarcely glanced within when it uttered an unearthly howl, and bounded off over the rocks. The two young people recognised it at the same instant.

'Jonas Hull !' said Rose, trembling all over at the apparition, and sinking to the ground with a sudden faintness.

But Walter was already out of the cave and after the figure over the rocks where he saw it running with the agility of a goat. Following it as quickly as he was able, Walter soon found himself out on the furthest point of the headland alone with the maniac, and almost beside him.-It was then that the thought of his indiscretion turning back, when the maniac flying towards and, notwithstanding all negotiations which were made an effort to grapple with him. Walter managed to beat off his attempt a few times, but this only seemed to enrage the madman more, and make him more desperate, for giving a sudden bound, he wound his arms round the young man's body, and began pulling him towards the edge of the rock, far below which the waves could be heard in noisy dispute with the wind. It was evidently the intention of the maniac to jump off with Walter into the sea, for they were both tightly clasped to each other, the one struggling for release, the other for mutual destruction.

'Ha! ha! ha!' laughed the maniac. 'So you have come back from the bottom of the ocean for Jonas, did you? It was a good revenge though, wasn't it?' he said, glaring into the now despairing face of the youth. 'Killed her, too, he continued in a whisper, for I saw her ghost-saw it twice; once in the lighthouse on the night I sent you to Davy Jones' locker, and now again in the cave. She follows me everywhere. Come, let us go where she won't find us,' and he endeavored again to pull the youth towards the end of the rock.

Just then a wild shriek broke on both their ears close by. The maniac heard the sound with a look of terror, and looking round yelled

'There it is again. It is after me every-

where.' In his terror his hold had loosened from the youth, who took advantage of it to spring away from his grasp. But the maniac seemed to have no more consciousness of his presence. His eyes were rivetted upon the figure of Rose a few yards distant. She took a step or two towards Waltar, but had scarcely made them when the maniac shrieked out-

· She is coming again. She thinks she will keep me here with her white finger pointed at me for what I did. But I will escape her .--Ha! ha! ha! wasn't it a good joke,' and rushing to the end of the rock plunged headlong into the toaming billows below.

It was about a month after this occurrence that the village was all in holiday trim for an event for which we suppose some of our readers have been waiting with suspense. The day was as beautiful as one could have wished, and so was the bride too for the matter of that, as even the crabbedest old batchelor out of bedlam would have confessed had be seen her. Her dress was a perfect marvel of mantua-making, and no wondera for it had been the result of seventeen secret sessions of as many young ladies and costnone of the young ladies could tell what it really | Leabella, v. iii., p. 268.

goods edited by decide to barries in the

cost, but I refer you to Walter for its approxi-

He was as happy a youth on that day as the gayest prince in Europe, and no doubt, if asked, he would have told you he would not have bartered his little heroine of a wife for a throne.

Old Father Hanlon never performed a similar ceremony with greater pleasure, and when it was all over in the church, he took the party into his own house, and put something into the hand of the bride, which she handed over at once to her Come, Rose, said her companion, 'it would husband, at which action the good priest laughed well.

As if not to mar the pleasure of the scene by any unhappy guest, Walter's father who was present at his son's marriage, had been some time previously reappointed to his old post in the lighthouse, and the occurrence seemed to have However, it was as good as a grander apartment | put new life into him, for none-no one-was merrier that night at the supper-table, or more sprightly in the dance.

We think we have raked all the characters together, and settled them for better or worse before closing the story. If any one we have introduced has not been disposed of in either of these ways, it is very probable that he still remain just as we found him.

THE END.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Inish Warrior Prelates and Priests .- We make these interesting extracts from " The Irish Hierarchy in the 17th Century" in Duffy's Hibernian Magazine of this month. The writer states that Bishop O' Brian fixed his residence in Limerick, "just as Ireton was marching on that devoted city."

As the history of the siege is too well known to need repetition here, our notices must be limited to such passages as have special reference to the Bishop of Emly, and, indeed, it is almost superfluous to state that his conduct, during that six months' memorable struggle, was honorable and heroic to the last. In the midst of the pestilence which carried off five thousand citizens, he proved himself a man of zeal and charity, and in the council chamber, where a clique of craven traitors from time to time insisted on the necessity of capitulating, he protested energetically against all accomodation with Ireton. It has been said that the latter offered him a large sum of money, with freedom to go where he liked, provided he exerted himself to induce the garrison to surrender, but although such assertions may be gratuitous, there are instances enough to show that he was as true as he was uncompromising. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, and Walsh, Archbishop of Cashel, were within the walls during the siege, but neither of them acted the brave and manly part which earned for O'Brien the inexorable hosility of Ireton. The two former dignitaries, indeed, labored unsparingly in the pest-house for the spiritual comfort of the plague-stricken, and in the hospitals, which were crowded by soldiers mortally wounded; but O'Brien, instead of confining himself to hospital or post-house, made the ramparts the scene of his charity, and there, like Cardinal Ximenes, \* and other fighting prelates, with whose history his Spanish studies made him acquainted, he filled the double role of priest and soldier, encouraging the fainthearted, and absolving the moribund as they

It must also be recorded to his honor, that he sternly opposed Ireton's proposals from first to last, and did his utmost to convince the council of war that the city had abundant resources to sustain a more protracted siege; and finally, that approaching winter, dearth, and spread of infection, must compel the parliamentarian general to break up his camp, and retire from before the walls. The divisions, however, that grew rife in the town, and, above all, the treason of Fennell, whom Msjor-General O'Neill so unwisely spared at Clonmel, marred all his patriotic efforts, and gave Limerick to Ireton. occurred to him, and he was on the point of The latter, as might be expected, could not but reattempted in his behalf, nothing could induce Ireton to include him in the list of those who were "received to pardon."

Knowing the fate that was in reserve for him, when the city surrendered. O'Brien retired to the pest-house, not, indeed, for the purpose of secreting himself, as has been commonly thought, but rather that he might devote the last moments of his life to the benefit of his suffering fellow-citizens, and prepare himself for death. The officers who were charged with his arrest found him thus employed. and they instantly conducted him to the head-quarters of Ireton, who told him that he was to be tried by a court martial, and imprisoned till the sentence was found. O'Brien heard this without moving a muscle; and when Ireton demanded did he want counsel, he calmly replied, that all he required was his confessor. This boon was granted, and Father Hanrahan, a member of his own order, was suffered to pass the whole day and night of the 30th October with him in his prison cell. On the following evening the finding of the court was announced to him. as he lay half stripped on a pallet, and the officer who was commissioned with this lugubrious duty gave him to understand that the sentence was to be carried out on the instant. On hearing this he got up to dress himself, but before he had time to do so, the provest-marshal's guard pinion d his arms, and thrust him out of the cell almost in a state of nudity. It was only natural that his fine sense of delicacy should resent this cruel insult, but finding that ail remonstrances were lost on the posse who surrounded him, he paused an instant, as if to collect himself and said, in a solemn tone, that "the time was not distant when Ireton should stand before God's tribunal to account for his bloody deeds." Surely they

must have jeered him as a prophet of evil! It was a long way from the prison to the place of execution, and as the cortege proceeded it was encountered at every step by sights more appalling than that of a man going to the gallows. For two days previously Ireton's troops had been allowed to pillage and slay as they liked, and there was hardly a house that did not bear witness to their fierce licentiousness. Windows shattered, doors wrenched from the hinges, corses of men and women lying stark in the kennels, wares of every sort scattered and trodden under toot, showed that destructiveness had revelled to satisty. No living thing appeared along the route of that sad procession, and the universal stillness would have been unbroken were it not for the heavy tread of the doomed man's escort and the ringing of their weapons as they clinked on the pavement. O'Brien, however, conducted himself with his accustomed firmness, and though dis-tressed at being obliged to parade the deserted thoroughfares on that, winter's evening in a state little short of absolute nakedness, his step was as steady and his bearing erect as either could have been on that memorable day when he followed the trophies of Benburb to St. Mary's Cathedral. Arrived, at the foot of the gibbet, he knelt and

In 1509 he commanded the expedition that was sent to take Oran, and when the Spanish troops disembarked, he rode along the lines with a sword at his side, and made an animated speech to the soldiers, declaring that he had come to peril his own life in the cause of the Cross, as his predecessors had done before him .- See Prescoti's Ferdinand and

prayed till he was commanded to arise and mount the ladder. He obeyed, seized the rungs with a vigorous graso, and turned round, as if anxious to ascertain whether any of the citizens had ventured abroad to witness his death-scene. Having satisfied himself that some few of them were present, and within reach of his voice, he exhorted them to continue true to the faith of their fathers, and hope for hetter days, when God would turn in mercy on unbappy Ireland A few moments more, and his soul was with the just. Thus did Terence Albert O'Brien pass out of this life, on All Saints' Eve, 1651. As soon as life was extinct, the executioner lowered the body to the ground, and after the soldiers had discharged their muskets at it, he backed off the head, and impaled it on the tower of St John's gate, where it remained for many a day a ghastly evidence of Ireton's vin

O'Brien's execution was speedily followed by that of many priests of the Dominican orders, among the most distinguished of whom were Fathers Wolf and Collins. The one belonged to an ancient Limerick family, which had already given a hostage to the Ohurch in the person of the celebrated legate of the same name; and as for Collins, it is hardly neces-sary to remind the reader that it was he who led the storming party at Bunratty. Both were sentenced by a court-martial, and both died as became them, with Christian courage and Christian hope. Ircton, indeed, dealt unsparingly with the Dominicans, for he knew that they were the Nunzio's most faithful and uncompromising adherents, and that every member of the order, with one solitary exception, advocated his policy, not only while he was in Ireland, but when he was far away in his principality of Fermo. Persistently heroic during the siege, they exhibited the same undaunted composure on the scaffold, and their conduct in the latter instance contrasted strongly with that of the temporizing Major-General Purcell, who swooned at sight of the halter, and had to be assisted by two musketeers while mounting the ladder.

It was on the 10th of November, when all this cold-blooded butchery was done, that Ireton was seized with the epidemic (dysentry) which had been ravaging the whole island for nearly an entire year. Betaking himself to the tall, old gabled house,‡ close by the Tholsel, he grew gradually worse and more faint, and at length inflammatory fever supervened. 'In his delirium,' says Sir P. Warwick, "he shouted repeatedly! Blood! blood! I must have more blood!" and, if we may believe other writers who had similar opportunities for informing themselves concerning the last moments of this cruel man, the Bishop of Emly was so palpably before him, that he had to turn his face to the well to avoid the horrid sight. In the wild outbursts of his frenzy be over and over again repeated that he was guiltless of the bishop's death, that he had no hand in it, and that the court-martial alone was responsible for the sentence and execution. These however, were nothing more than echoes of a guilty conscience, unsoftened by a single expression of regret or repentance-unavailing protestations and arguments thrown away on the bloody sceptre that never quit his bedside till God, called him to judgment, after sixteen days of unmitigated suffering. Need we say that O'Brien's prophecy was fulfilled, and may we not suppose that he confronted his murderer at God's tribunal!

' EMANCIPATION' IN SLIGO. - We have it on the au thority of the Census Commissioners, that the religious denominations stand as follows :-IN SLIGO COUNTY.

> Catholics .. Protestant .. 11,832 100,994 Majority for Catholics IN SLIGO BOROUGH. Catholics Established Church, &c. 2,465 Catholic Majority ...

It will be seen from this, that Sligo County and Borough are, as we have heretofore stated, essentially Catholic the population belonging to that church being nearly ten to one of all other religious denominations. Starting from these premises, let us see the 'Religious Equality' vouchsafed to the Catholic people, thirty four years after the passing of the Emarcipation Act :-

Sugo County .- In the Magistracy, the Protestants are ten to one Catholic. The Parliamentary Representatives are both Protestant, owing to the tenants being at the mercy of their landlords. The Board of Superintendence of the County Jail is com-posed exclusively of Protestants. The County Surveyor is a Protestant, the Clerk of the Crown is a Protestant, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputy are Protestants; the Secretary of the Grand Jury is a Protestant, the Court Keeper is a Protestant, and nearly all the Petty Sessions Clerks are Protestant

Sligo Borough,-The 'Member' is a Protestant (having been converted some years ago); the magistrates count nine Protestants (including the Mayor) to four Catholics; the Mayor is a Protestant, the Town Clerk is a Protestant, the street inspector is a Protestant, the head of the night watch is a Protestant. It would be an oversight to omit recording that this is the fifth year in which a Protestant has been elected Mayor of this Catholic Borough, owing to the Tories having managed to be in the majority in the Town Council, and we need not add that it would never occur to those 'friends of civil and religious ' that it would be only fair to allow a Catholic to be Chief Magistrate of the Borough even one year out of five! Besides the Corporation, we have a body called the 'Town and Harbour Commissioners,' numbering twenty-four members, who are elected for life! Out of the entire number there are just two Catholics! The secretary of this body is also a Protestant, and his deputy is also a Protestant.

The 'friends of Italy' in London have given Garibaldi an ovation, as the 'champion of civil and religious liberty all over the world '-what would the hero of Aspromonte think of such religious liberty for Italy as that to which Catholics are subjected in We have instanced the County and Borough of Sligo, but the same exclusive system obtains throughout the entire of Catholic Ireland -at least in every county, city, and town where the power of the Church as established by law can be brought to bear upon the people: To that Church

we owe the exclusive dealing of which we complain. THE TAXATION MOVEMENT .- We understand that Colonel Dunne, M.P., and Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P., both of whom have heart and soul, taken up the subject of taxation of Ireland, have, during the recess, had interviews with those gentlemen who are most conversant with the important, though rather abstruce subject, and that they are now only waiting government, having issued the returns which were asked for in order to commence the sittings of the committee. There is a growing feeling in England in favor of some remission, and we believe in the present temper of the British people there is more probability of redress than might at one time have been expected. - Waterford Mail.

\* Three days after this bloody transaction, Ireton wrote to Speaker Lenthal thus :- "It hath pleased God since the surrender to discover and deliver into our hands two persons of principal activity and influence in the obstinate holding out, the Bishop of Emly and Major General Purcell, whom we presently hanged, and have set up their heads on the gates."

† The author of the "Aphorismical Discovery," speaking of Purcell, says, with less reverence than sarcasm, that he was always a prime factionist, and in his last moments he became the good thief at the right side of the Saviour's cross.'

‡ It is still standing, and for the knowledge of this fact, the writer returns his thanks to the Rev. Michael Malone, St. Mary's, Limerick—the most dis-tinguished literary ecclesiastic in that diocese. 6 He died Nov. 26, 1651.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORE. The Cork Examiner of 19th ult. announces that the Triannial Visitation was held at the Queen's College that, day. The visitors present were - the Lord Ohnneellor, the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Killaloe; the President of the College of Physicians, and the President of the College of Surgeons. As it was known that the Kane and Bullen controversy would come on for consideration before the Visitation, the Examination Hall was densely crowded with the students and the public, and the great interest was taken in the proceedings.

The Lord Chancellor said the Visitation had nothing to do with the criminal aspect of the affair, but would simply inquire into the matter as involving a breach of discipline of the College.

Mr. Barry, Q C., who appeared as counsel for Sir Robert Kane, then rose and said that he was happy to say that the painful investigation would have a result that would be satisfactory to all parties who had the interest of the College at heart. He held in his hand a letter from Dr. Bulleu, which reflected much credit on that gentleman and his advisers. Mr. Barry then read the letter. In it Dr. Bullen stated that the two memorandums sent by him to the Lord Lieutenant, and purporting to represent conversations held between him and Sir R. Kane, were not committed to writing for a considerable interval after they were held, and he believed that the lapse of time had effaced from his mind an accurate recollection of them, and that he had substituted erroneous expressions for what had passed. He was now satisfied that Sir R. Kane was perfectly justified in his denial of the statements attributed to him, which he (Dr. Bullen) now entirely withdrew. The letter went on to say that the charges he (Dr. Bullen) has since made against Sir R. Kane owing to excitement were entirely unfounded, and he begged to retract them in the most unqualified manner. The letter concluded by tendering the writer's most ample apology for any annoyance the transactions may have occasioned Sir R. Kane. The Lord Chancellor said he would forward the letter to Government, who would deal with the case. The proceedings then terminated.

CORK HARBOUR. - A Sketch. - The Exodus. - A person having a few leisure hours at his disposal might not devote them to better use than in scanning the busy scene which this fine harbor presents at the present moment. It is the grand focus of emigration for the three provinces, since the cessation of the Galway line, and the placing on of the third competing line. The steerage passage has risen to £7 7s, and is likely soon to attain to £8 8s, if the present mania should continue. Thus, in his final exit from the land in which the Celt was not permitted to live, the heartless English speculator must have his pound of flesh. The transition now taking place here is wonderful in the extreme. It is not merely the innumerable crowds actually passing away, but the irresistible determination that has taken possession of the greater portion of the entire population to effect their departure with the least possible delay. It seems quite incomprehensiblea mysterious change, as if ordained by the will of Divine Providence for the accomplishment of some great end. The tribes of Judah yearned not with more longing for the promised land than our poor fellowmen look forward to the great West for their deliverance from Saxon bondage. So eager are they throughout the country, that they seek to leave as if in anticipation of some stupendous events, of which this devoted land was to become the theatre. I have been informed that the only business transacted in country towns is purely what intending emigrants do, in the purchase of sea-stores, clothes, &c. As I write, the crowds on the quays move about with some bustle and animation. A shot is heard in the distance, soon a second, and the City of Glasgow appears. A third shot, to which a loud cheer responds, and a scene ensues which is utterly indescribable. The crush and bustle, the hurry and anxious precipitation of the immense crowd, with trunks, boxes, and parcels brought into incessant collision, presented a scene of interminable confusion. The struggle is not as to who may be first, but who will not be last. Soon, however, by the arrangements of the agents, the full quantum are on board; the human freight looks pleased at the fortucate transfer; a signal gun presages her departure; another lusty cheer, and the frail craft with her cargo of virtuous young men and women are hurried out of sight to diffuse their faith and morals amongst the war-scourged denizens of the great but weakened Republic. 'Tis a sad picture this, and evokes

painful reflections. EVICTIONS IN MEATH. - Ardee, March 28. destroying angels of the law are not idle in Royal Meath, the stronghold of bullockdom. On last Saturday there were ten familes, numbering some fortythree inhabitants, unhoused by the sheriff's officer. on the townland of Drumgill, in the barony of Lower Slane. The ejection was for non-payment of rent, the landlord being Mr. Thomas Willet Donaldson, of Dancescourt, Athboy, a gentleman long known to be most indulgent and considerate to his tenantry. The fact, however, of the property being advertised for sale in the Landed Estates Court may serve to explan the necessity for the sad proceedings, the 'state of the law' requiring that the shortcomings of one shall occasion the infliction of the greatest amount ruin and punishment on the many. On the lands of Newstone, adjoining the above, there will be other clearances after the Kells Quarter Sessions this week, the landlady, Mrs. Forbes, of. Collon, having served the necessary legal documents. Singular to state, two Scotchmen, introduced, it would seem, into this locality on the 'model' principle, have recently succumbed to 'hard times,' and experienced the tender mercies of the bailiffs. Whatever their agricultural excellence may have been, punctuality in rent paying was not among them, as their land. lords soon found to their cost. So much for Scottish enterprise in connection with Irish land laws! - Communicated.

An extra Inman steamer, City of Limerick, called at Queenstown on Saturday, and embarked about 480 passengers for New York. The Glasgow of the same line will sail to-day, taking a similar number, thus making three vessels of the one line within a week, taking about 1,200 passengers from this port, and the latter almost exclusively of the agricultural class. - Cork Herald.

Emigration seems to be no way on the decline in this locality. On the contrary, America is the rage. Every week at the railway station numbers of young men and women may be seen with their luggage ready to depart, many of them leaving, in agonising tears, the grey headed parent whom they fondly cherished. On last Wednesday no less than sixty left by the seven o'clock train for Cork, thence to sail for America. To-morrow, I am informed, a similar number are about to leave, and the appearance of the country for miles around here is a dreary waste, apparently uncared for and devoid of culti vation. No nessant seems at present to take an interest in his native place, and, I believe, no inducement that could be held out to his class would make them contented. Sooner would they face the land of fratricidal warfars and embark on a new scheme of life, than cultivate at home the soil which I dread must soon go to waste, or become the property of strangers. The natural owners, the unfortunate strangers. The natural owners, the unfortunate Irish, will be dispersed throughout America both North and South, grieving, perhaps many of them for the once peaceful, and comfortable homes and holdings which they had to part. —Munster News.

The diminution in the population, occasioned by the emigration, is already observable in the thinness of the attendance at fairs, and even at some of the country chapels. Every day may be seen crowds of emigrants hurrying towards the various railway sta-tions, en route to America. The ordinary lines of passenger vessels, though the fares have been raised, are unable to carry the emigrants as fast they apply, and large numbers at almost every port are obliged to wait for the succeeding vessels .- Western Star.

EMIGRATION .- A correspondent writing from Westport; says: I am a resident of this town for the last. fitty years, and such a depression in trade I never witnessed; and no wonder, as not a day passes that there are no less than twenty individuals leaving this town and vicinity, all for America. I do not exaggerate when I state that over 500 have left this town and neighbourhood since Christmas last, all young and well-to-do people.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA. - The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship Virginia, called at Queenstown from Liverpool, and embarked 420 pagsengers, principally steerage, for New York .- Cork

AMERICAN AGENTS .-- It is extensively rumored here that for some time past a 'gentleman,' representing himself to be an agent to a railway company in America, has been inducing young men in the neighborhood of Caherciveen to go to the States, on the promise of paying their passage, and on their arrival at the other side giving them immediate employment on a railway at a high rate of wages. He has thus succeeded in getting five young fellows, who are to be placed board a transatlantic vessel without delay, and borne to a land to realise the horrors of war. It is likewise broadly hinted that the 'stranger' is a Federal agent, and that the object of his visit is to entrap unsuspecting young men by the inducement of a free passage to America and high wages. As to the accuracy of the statement I cannot, in any way, hold myself responsible, as it is only a report, which I have heard rather freely and confidently circulated .- Tralee Letter.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS, - While evidence of the prostrated condition of the country is presented on all sides of us, while every interest suffers, except those which receive an unhealthy development by assisting emigration-while the wholesale flight of the people-in itself the surest sign of a decaying state-is telling visibly on the trade of the towns, Drogheda may well congratulate herseif on her brightening prospects. The cry throughout the country is for manufacturing industry to be created, But where are the men to come from with the energy, ability, and means - the will and the way to do it? Here we have already got them. Our Iron Works Company, as we lately noticed, are making extensive additions to their business, our flax mills are at full work, and to crown all, Mr. Whitworth will soon actively come upon the scene to introduce a new and most extensive branch of industry-that of cotton weaving. He will solve a problem not only important to Drogbeda, but to Ireland—that cotton can be woven here as cheaply as at the other side of the Channel. Mr. Whitworth's engineer, Mr. Cleyton, has been here this week making the necessary preparations for commencing the building of the weaving sheds. The site on which it was first intended to erect them has been disapproved of, and Mr. Whitworth has obtained possession of a more eligible one at Greenbills, adjoining Mr. Ternan's residence. The looms are already in progress of manufacture, and the cost of the manufactory which will be erected on the chosen site is estimated at £100,000. This is of course, exclusive of the sum that will be expended in erecting suitable trim cottages for the artisans. It is proposed to lay the foundation stone on the same day that the first stone of the Whitworth Hall will be laid. The twin events will be celebrated early in the ensuing month. Well may Drogheda congratulate herself on having found such a friend as Mr. Whitworth promises to be. Well were we justified in writing some short time since-'A Whitworth to every town in Ireland would be a God-send, indeed.'-Drogheda Argus.

IRISH SCENERY .- After a sufficiently long sojourn

in the east of Kerry, I left Kenmare for Killarney. In leaving the town you ascend for some time the course of a 'Blackwater,' which rushes bluffly down from the neighboring heights over a calcareous and creviced hed. It is a long and noisy stream, of sinuous and capricious windings, which delays and disports itself in the valley before it is lost in the sea. The road ascends continuously for, at least, an hour and a half, and passes through a country barren and naked of verdure, but not of grandeur; it is furrowed by streams which change into torrents in the rainy season. A little gallery hollowed in the rock, at the place where the mountains unite to form an enormous crescent, announces, at length, the end of the ascent and the beginning of another valley, which descends to the Lakes of Killarney.— If Irish imagination strove its utmost to vaunt the splendors of the spectacle offered to traveller's vision from this gallery to the Lakes, I defy it to exaggerate anything, or even to find terms grand enough, expressive enough, worthily to describe the beauties, surpassing imagination, of those valleys, and those peaked and crested mountains, dove-tailed into each other like a labyrinth embellished by the genii of an unknown world. Lakes, rivers, streams, isles, woods and hills appear to be the work of fairy artists, so replete are they with grace, seductive charms, and poetry. These isles and woods are distributed with natural art, most tastefully and harmoniously, which renders this celebrated part of Erion one of the most ravishing paradises of our planet. Unfortunately most tourists only speak of the Lakes, which you go by rail to see, and are silent concerning the surroundings; while to me it seems that the frame is more beautiful than the picture, and that without it, the picture would not merit the hyberbolical figures with which it has been decorated. Besides, all this country is enchanted and fairy in the extreme, each rock, sach tree, each water-course reveals a legend and conceals a fay; if Killarney were not eminently the elfin land, it should be so.— The upper lake, of a thousand changing aspects, like an image of the changeableness of life, is the first you see com ng from Kenmare; it is small, narrow, winding, enshrined in very lofty and steep mountains; but it is, above all, remarkable for the wild magnificence of its banks. When I saw it for the first time I looked down upon it from a height of many hundred yards; a thick mist was then spread over all nature; above the lake the rain formed moving, slender and brown columns, whose feet touched the water, whilst their summits were lost in the cloudy vault, composed of Gothic pendants, joined by intended arches, which gave the valley a surprising resemblance to some antediluvian temple in grey marble veined with black. The road branches in two when you pass Mayberry Cottage; the way to the right is the old Kenmare road, that to the left plunges into plantations of oaks, and on to the foot of Torc, which seems to bar the passage. Having come close to this mountain, I crossed a pretty, picturesque torrent, which loudly rushes down thro a ravine formed by Torc and Mangerton. In one place it falls in a cascade eighty feet high, admirably framed in magnificent woods. The trees are very rich in thick foliage, as you approach the middle lake, and have the effect of a virgin forest .-The state of the atmosphere not allowing me to stop on the way, I descended rapidly towards Torc lake, passing almost continually under an arch of foliage formed by the oaks, birches, lindens, and ash-trees, whose feeet were concealed among vast plumes of fern. Olougheen village, situated in the clain, I passed through at a gallop, cast a look at the lower lake, and went to Killarney to rest. Indeed, the clouds forced me to this momentary repose, for, having contented themselves till then with discharging their superfluous moisture, in the form of a fine, drizzling rain, they began to make a demonstration in earnest, and completely hindered me from seeing any object ten paces before me. If Moore

has said, in speaking of his country: 'Erinn, the tear and the smile in thine eye,' it is frightful how the clouds weep over Killarney, to which one might apply the Breton proverb. When it rains every day, it's too much; every second day, it's not enough? - Abbe Domenech's Tour through

Ireland.

Eugene Downing, Esq., of Prospect House, Skibbereen, has been appointed to the commission of the Ireland: peace for the county Cork, prawed the same

A copper mine has been lately discovered in the reference to Italy and other countries, is entirely be- of loose talk about Jesuitical pructices and new ag- rage and endurance and the fertility of resource, the Elmira, N. Y. Advertiser, illustrates what is the gressions of the rere of the yond the province of the Reform Club, as such, to gressions of the Church of Rome. First came the which, perhaps, have been the chief causes of his general tone of gaiety throughout the North: immediate vicinity of Dungarvan, to the rere of the youd the province of the Reform Club, as such, to Protestant church, by Mr. Edward Allen, Watchmake; Main street. Several samples of the ore has been shown by him, and it is considered superior in quality to that raised in Bonmahon Mine. Several miners from that place have come to examine the quality of the ore, and inspect the locality : they have pronounced it to be of the best description.

THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICE'S AND THE IRISE CHURCH Missions.-We have the satisfaction of announcing that the Dean of St. Patrick's has refused the pulpit of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, for the sermon hitherto annually preached in that Cathedral on account of the funds of the Irish Church Mission Society .- Cork Reporter . . .

CAPTURE OF A SHIP BOUND FOR CORE. - The German ship Margaretta, with a valuable cargo, for account of Messrs. Pollock and Co., of this city, was seized on her passage from Revel to this port, by a Danish frigate, and taken as a prize to Copenhagen. -Cork Herald.

(C. has sent us a specimen of the latest product of English civilisation-an abominable newspaper devoted exclusively to publishing all the moral filth of England, and boldly called The Divorce Court and Breach of Promise Register. What is to be thought of the state of society in which such a bell imagined publication can find readers and supporters? it is from the midst of that society, from the heart of the Sodom in which that journal is published, that 'Missionaries come over here to 'convert' to English habits, and English religion, the pure-minded peasantry of Ireland | Truly it is not wonderful that these missionaries of corruption invariably select for their first point of attack the veneration of our people for the ever pure Virgin Mary, Mother of God .-

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Express says that the Alexandra has been handed over to her owners by the Government.

GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO LONDON .- People whose opinion we highly value have said that the enthusiasm of the London mob makes them feel ashamed to be Englishmen. For ourselves what we think truly contemptible is the conduct of the Dake of Sutherland, Lord Shaftesbury, and the others who have prostituted in this wretched affair the high titles and exalted positions which the laws of England gave them, not for their mere personal enjoyment, but for the public good. They at least ought to have known better. If it were not a serious evil, it would be simply ridiculous to see men whose sole claim to any weight or influence is derived from those social institutions which the revolution is striving to level identifying themselves and their influence with the cause of a revolutionary leveller. The silly man who calls himself Earl of Shaftesbury would never have been heard of if there had been a revolution in England a century ago. He might have wished to lecture against Popery but he would have found no one to listen to him. If there should be a revolution now, and if the Duke of Sutherland escaped the guillotine, as he probably might on the ground of his having no head to cut off, he would be lucky if he found a crossing to sweep. Men of more sense and more energy than he would probably have got them all before him. Unfortunately history tells us that the most mischievous men in every country have been those who, inheriting great names, have supported revolutions from which they could have nothing to gain except notoriety. Not that we fear anything from these men. Great as may be the influence of their positions, they are perconally too weak to be able to do any harm beyond that of disgraceing themselves .- Weekly Register.

MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S COMMITTEE .- A special meeting of the Working Men's Reception Committee was held last night at the Whittington Club, Mr. R. Grey, mason, in the chair, to consider the final decision of General Garibaldi as to leaving England. About 100 delegates were present, and Messrs. Plimsoll, Nicholay, Shaen, Morris, and Taylor | more apparent its insufficiency for the purpose to attended as a deputation from the City Committee. Mr. Taylor, a member of the deputation, reported the reply of Garibaldi to the deputation as fol-

'Prince's gate, Kensington, April 21. Dear Friends,-Pray accept my heartfelt thanks for your sympathy and affection. I shall be happy to see you again on a better occasion, when it will be possible for me to enjoy at leasure the hospitality that the state of the general's health is really the only feel ashamed, of your noble country. For the present I feel obliged reason for cutting short his visit. There may be to leave England. Again, and again my gratitude

to you all. Mr. J. Richardson.' G. GARIBALDI. He stated that a strong resolution of indignation had been adopted by the City Committee on the receipt of that letter, considering that the word used in the letter, 'obliged,' was a convincing proof that undue pressure had been used on the General to hurry his departure. The City Committee were prepared to co-operate with the Working Men's Committee in any action they might take upon the matter.

After considerable discussion, in the course of which much indignation was expressed at the course taken by some person or persons in causing the Genetal to leave England, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

Proposed by Mr. Potter, seconded by Mr. Grossmith -

That this committee has ascertained that General Garibaldi is in very good health, and that the cause of his intended departure is not illness, but pressure exercised on him by members and adherents of the Government, and especially by Mr. Gladstone.' Proposed by Mr. Trimlett, and seconded by Mr. Petheridge,-

'That this committee looks on this attempt of the governing classes to expel an ilustrious guest of the nation as a scandal to this country and a violation of all the principles of freedom; and it repudiates any such culpable subservience to Royal dictation, at home or abroad.

Proposed by Mr. Wienss, seconded by Mr. Mildred :-

'That this committee resolves on organising a series of public demonstrations to express the indignation of the working men of London at this insult offered to their great representative.' Proposed by Mr. Potter, and seconded by Mr.

Trimlett :--That the first public meeting be held on Primrose hill on Saturday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.'
Proposed by Mr. Gremer, and seconded by Mr.

That this committee put itself into communication with all the working men's societies in this me-

tropolis and in the provinces.' A deputation was then appointed to carry a copy of the resolutions to Mr. Gladstone at the House of Commons, and copies were sent off to Mr. Seely, M.

and to General Garibaldi. The meeting then adjourned. The following protest was signed on Wednesday

y between 40 and 50 members of the Reform Club, and published in the Sun :--

ETERTAINMENT TO GENERAL GARIBALDI. The undersigned beg respectfully to protest against

the entertainment to be given to General Garibaldi at the Reform Olub, for the following reasons. as a guest at any political club must, in the nature e case, be a public demonstration of approval of his principles as a public man, and as a citizen of

his own state and country. 2. That the objects of the Reform Club, as origi-

3. That waiving all technical questions of the rules by which the Administrative Committee are bound, the undersigned are of opinion that the committee, knowing that the contemplated testimonial would give offence to a large minority of the club, feeling in refusing to lend the name of the club to tunately fell under the influence of the late Mr. such a demonstration as is intended.

4. That in a society comprising amongst its members many Catholics, any public testimonial render- Catholic Priest. Having joined the community of ed to General Garibaldi is an offence to their feelings St. Philip Neri, he fell a victim, as Mr. Newdegate of religious honour and fidelity.

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH GARDALDI. - An address

from 7,000 "Irish friends of Italy;" headed by the Earl of Roden, was presented to General Garibald; at Stafford House on Tuesday. It eulogises his extions for the the freedom of Italy, and gives expression to strong aspirations for his future success -The Young Irelanders-the Brotherhood of Saint Patrick and the Fenians-are rather pleased with him. They say they would do exactly as he did if they were Italians, and many of them, not having the fear of the Catholic clergy in their eyes, express hopes of yet seeing an 'Irish Garibaldi.' Tae address from the Irish friends of Italy was beautifully got up, being illuminated on the finest vellum, enclosed in an Irish bog-onk case, mounted in massive gold, and lined with crimson Irish velvet. The design of the case was a field marshal's baton, and is composed of oak artistically joined together. In the centre, on a plate of solid gold, are engraved the names of the several battles in which the General distinguished himself in Italy, with a wreath sur-rounded by the shamrock. In the left corner of the address is a very beautiful work of art, by a lady, representing the peculiar symbols of Ireland-the round toner, spireless church, and the Irish wolfdog, semi-couchant-the whole gracefully surrounded by shamrocks, other insignia, and the rose of England. The General, on receiving the address said, 'I shall reply to this by-and-by. I am very glad of this; I am grateful for it; very grateful.'-Sunday Times (London).

In reference to the above a Landon correspondent Truth,' says :- 'I do not believe that the Irish sympathise with Garibaldi, 7,000 is a poor number to show the feelings of the Irish race. But the Brotherhood of St. Patrick (to which I am happy to say I belong) is brought into the question, though I am positive they have not anything to do with Garibaldi or his party. It is true the propriety of joining in the procession of Garibaldi into London was proposed by one or two, and delegates met from each branch, but the entire body had instructed their delegates to meet the proposition with a refusal, and not one branch of this Society took any part in sympathising with Garibaldi. It is only just to inform your readers that the gentleman who first mooted the proposition is believed to be no Irishman at all. With reference to the fear we have of the priest, I say it is a deliberate falsehood. We are are not afraid of the priests; neither does the priests wish us to be afraid of them; we love, honor, and respect our clergy as a body, and I for one will always look to my priest for advice and counsel.'

The surprising announcement is made that Garibaldi will leave England for Caprera on Friday next The ground alleged is 'ill health.' But the only evidence on this point hitherto produced is a letter from Mr. Ferguson, of King's College, in which he says :- ' From all I can see, I fear that the general is undertaking much .nore than is conducive to his health and comfort, and more than a man under his circumstances could stand.' We believe every word of this. Our people have had no mercy on the general. But surely there never was a poorer excuse for spiriting away a popular hero than Mr. Ferguson's letter. It is one that might be written concerning hundreds who will be in the city to day, and who would not be induced by it to withdraw hemselves a day from business. If we could suppose that the opinion it expresses had been obtained by solicitation, that circumstances would only make which it has been turned. Mr. Ferguson does not eay that Garibaldi must go home, nor anything like it. What the general wants is a week's repose .-After a proper interval of quiet he might be allowed to visit a selected few of the municipal towns of the north; he would not then go back feeling that one of the principal objects of his visit remained unfulfilled. All this, of course, is said on the assumption more serious reasons with which we are unacquainted, 'importing Denmark's health and England's too,' and we must be prudent. We have friends to manage and difficulties to avoid. It is said that some great persons have condescended to be jeulous of the husbandman of Caprera. Moreover, cool heads among us think that the Garibaldi fever has gone far enough. Nobody can tell what may come of a popular excitement so intense as that we now see. One of the most staid of our Whig contemporaries has said of it in an unguarded moment, that it is 'a turning point in our time.' But who wants the time to turn? Evidently the General is de trop. Then to Caprera with Garibaldi .- London News, April 19.

HINTS OF FRENCH INTERFERENCE. - The story was n every mouth, and it would be idle to affect any reticence on the subject. People asserted that a pressure had been brought to bear by the French Government, and that the English ministry, desirous to remove all cause of ill-feeling from the mind of an ally, had made a direct and personal appeal to Guribaldi to induce him to cut short his visit and leave the country. Any one who has time or inclination to read through the Paris correspondences of some foreign journals will find it often assorted of late that during Lord Clarendon's mission to Paris certain concessions were asked of the English government, in the name of good feeling and cordial alliance. The rumor pervading London yesterday asserted that one of these concessions was to be made by inducing Garibaldi to cut short his visit, and leave Eugland. We have heard the statement vouched for as wellfounded by those whose authority removes any report sanctioned by them quite out of the range of the common every day canard. On the other hand, it is only fair to state that we have received assurances from some whose authority is likewise entitled to credit, that Garibaldi has not been influenced in any way by the British government. Deeply as it would grieve all Englishmen to hear that Garibaldi felt compelled by the concition of his health to shorten his stay among us, it would grieve them still more to know that one of the most welcome and honored guests England ever received had been virtually compelled to withdraw from us at the bidding of a foreign government .- London Star, April 19.

THE DEBATE ON THE ORATORY.— The Times comments in its own way on Mr. Newdegate's parliamentary display last week as follows :-- It is scarcely creditable to the legislative wisdom of the House of Commons that they should have tolerated such a waste of time on Mr. Newdegate's motion. For the purpose of representing public opinion on foreign affairs, it is sometimes well that Parliament should resolve itself by tacit consent a debating society, and allow the ulmost latitude of discussion on an issue to be followed by no practical derision. It is otherwise in respect of domestic politics. There delibe-I. That the public reception of General Garibaldi ration ought to be preparatory to action, and, except in cases affecting the personal honor of an individual, long statements ending, and intended to end, in nothing should be steadily discouraged. No one who beard or who reads Mr. Newdersite's anti-Romanist harangue on Friday night, could sanpose bally constituted, were political only in reference to the constitution of this kingdom; and that the ap-

the Roman Catholic publishing societies.' From says, to asceticism and religious excitement, and died, leaving such property as he had to Mr. Faber in trust for the Order. It is not however, upon his relies for the justification of a Parliamentary inquiry. He was interred in that private burial ground, as it was called, but which deserved the name of a secret burial-ground ' 'That private burial-ground, it must now be explained, is a cometery at Sydenham, belonging to the Oratory at Brompton, and lately licensed by the Home Secretary. The reason why Mr. Newdegate calls it 'secret' is that according to him, the proper formalities were not observed at its inauguration. It is true that another of his complaints is that Mr. Hutchison's obsequies were performed with obtrusive pomp and publicity; but this trifling inconsistency, so far from breaking the thread of his discourse, supplies him with a fresh starting-point. The Duchess of Norfolk was therea sure proof that the Howards were at the bottom of the whole plot. There was a mystery, too, about the tombstone, for on scrutinising it Mr. Smee found the ominous name 'Anthony' inserted between the baptismal name 'William' and the surname 'Hutchison. This opens up to Mr. Newdegate's mind an awful vista of possible frauds and crimes that might be covered by the falsification of tombstones. He borrows all the arguments for a registration of deaths, and applies them to a registration of burials, and be treats the offence of 'tampering' with a name on a gravestone as akin to the felony of altering regisgers. He then compliments Mr. Smee on the spirit of his letter to the Duchess of Nortolk, only regretting that it was addressed to the wrong person. This topic led bim by an easy transition to comments on the short-lived existence of Nuns 'on the authority of Mr. 'Hobart Seymour,' a lament over the increase of convents in England, and a general review of their legal position in foreign countries. There is something almost grotesque in basing a motion so important in its nature and so comprehensive in its scope on a grievance so flimsy as that of Mr. Smee. It really comes to no more than this, that a gentleman who had gone over to the Church of Rome could not be induced to return, but, after spending most of his lifetime in acts of charity, left the remainder to the fraternity among whom he had lived for eighteen years, and was buried in their cemetery. Sir G. Grey positively declares that there was nothing unusual in the means whereby the Government licence was obtained. Application was duly made for it, and could not have been properly refused, except for sanitary reasons. No such reasons were found to exist by the inspector, and the burial-ground was granted, 'as in several other cases,' for the exclusive use of the Oratory. No evidence was adduced to show that any undue influence had been brought to bear on Mr. Hutchison's mind, or that any legal obligation whatever had been violated. If such evidence was forthcoming, a court of law, and not the House of Commons, was the proper tribunal for investigating it. Now, it actually appeared that the validity of this very will was under the consideration of the Court of Probate. On every ground, therefore, the intervention of Parliament was out of the question, and except as a peg upon which to hang a tirade against conventual establishments, the pelition of Mr. Smee was quite irrelevant. It was inevitable that, in answering the allegations contained in this document and in the letter to the Duchess of Norfolk, Lord E. Howard and Mr. O'Hagan should wander into personal matters still more remote from the subject before the House than the impressions of Mr. Newdegate's informants and his own College reminiscences. It is out of such recriminations as these that the scenes which sometimes disgrace the councils of foreign Legislatures are wont to arise, and we cannot but think that they are beneath the dignity of our own. The fact that eighty members could be found to countenance a demonstration so silly and futile is one of which we can

We (Dublin Irishman) invite the particular atten-tion of Judge Keogh, James Whiteside, and the Times newspaper to the following : -

Capital Convictions-1863 - England and Wales from 1859 to 1863, 208; Ireland, 21; Scotland, 11.-Executions - from 1859 to 1863 - England, 74; Ireland, 11; Scotland, 2. Of the 208 capital convictions in England, 118 were for murder, 21 for at-tempts to murder, 41 for an unmentionable crimecrimen inter Christianos non nominandum--16 for burglary with violence to persons, 9 for robbery attended with wounds, and 3 for arson of dwellingbouses, persons being within. Of the 21 capital convictions in Ireland, 15 were for murder, 2 for infanticide, 2 for shooting at, with intent to murder, 1 for inciting to murder, and I for arson. Of the il capital convictions in Scotland, all were for murder

In England infanticide is so general that, in order to obtain a correct return of the victims, half the ponds and reservoirs of that moral country should be drained. In Ireland the crime is all but unknown. In England, during the five years 1859 63, there were no less than 208 capital convictions. In Ireland during the same period, no single capital capital conviction occurred in the following jurisdictions, containing 4,000,000 inhabitants-namely, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Fermanagh, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Londonderry, Louth, Meath, Monaghan, Roscommon, Tipperary (North Riding), Waterford, and West-meath counties; nor in the cities of Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, or Waterford; nor in the towns of Galway or Drogheda. The facts we have given ought to be sufficient, were English writers not wholly insensible to shame to silence for ever the professional slander. ers of the Irish people. The motive for reviving the subject just now in the House of Commons is to cover the guilt which attaches to all parties in that House for the misgovernment of Ireland. There is crime in the land, indeed, but who are the criminals? Not the people, but the framers and administrators of the laws beneath which the people perish. Who are the criminals? Not the young men who took a holiday walk from Ballincollig to Blarney, but the Attorney General who prosecuted, and the unjust indge who sentenced them to a year's imprisonment. Who are the criminals? The poor tenants who fly the land, or the landlord, and those who sustain them, who make it impossible for them to live upon their native soil? Oh! there is crime in the land, indeed, but no portion of the blame of it can with truth be laid at the door of the people, save that of too patient submission to intolerable wrong. - Irish-

DR. BEKE ON THE SOURCES OF THE NILE. - "The quarrels of authors,' which furnished the elder Disraeli with materials for four amusing volumes, have become silent in our day, or at least they are waged with so much decorum as to have lost the piquancy which formerly attracted public interest. The quarrels of 'travellers"-an almost equally irritable genus--seem to be taking their place. An explorer of unknown regions now a days, after returning in safety from the multitudinous perils of fiood and field, has scarcely time to receive the congretulations of his friends and admirers before he is called on to Dens a wide field for difference of opinion; and that the application of these principles to foreign countries character and number of monastic institutions in of his projects and the accuracy of his conclusions, by consequence, the conduct of General Garibald in the real object being to discharge a certain amount dislectic skill do not correspond to the physical conface a host of assailants who dispute the originality

old story of poor Mr. Turnbull, whose death was at- success. Our latest African travellers, whose extributed to difficulties caused by his connexion with ploits have reflected so much glory on their country, this Mr. Newdegate passed to the immediate occasion an interest in these subjects are aware that the claim of his motion, the perversion of Mr. Hutchison and of Captain Speke and Captain Grant to have solved looms never flourished in such numbers and with the wrongs of Mr. Smee. The former, being an in- the geographical mystery of ages has been warmly such pecuniary success; the proprietors of these, in would have shown more consideration and right timate friend and brother-in-law of the latter, unfor- challenged, and among the first to deny that they Faber. He left the Church of England, and after Beke, himself a Nile explorer of long date and concity are allowed to literally run wild, specimens of visits to Birmingham and Rome became a Roman siderable experience. Last night the learned doctor whom can be found waiting upon and obtaining en-Catholic Priest. Having joined the community of explained his views at length in a lecture delivered france at our theatres night after night; by their London Institution. Mr. T. Baring, M.P., the President of the institution, was in the chair, and among those present were the hon. secretary, Mr. death, or even upon the dispositions of his will, but Tite, M.P., Mr. Gassiot, F.R.S., Dr. A. Smee, and upon the manner of his burial that Mr. Newdegate the Rev. T. Binney. Dr. Beck at the outset emphatically asserted that Captain Speke and his companions had not bit upon the true head of the Nile, and while allowing them a certain amount of success in tracing the course of the river northwards, claimed to have pointed out many years ago the region in which the river takes its rise. As most people are aware, Captain Speke's theory is that the Nile flows from the northern end of the Victoria Nyanza, but Dr. Beke will no more admit this than that the river Rhone has its source in the Lake of Geneva, because it happens to flow through it. The true Niliuci fontes, Dr. Beke maintains, are to be found in the Mountains of the Moon, which, basing himself on the celebrated passage of Ptolemy, he contends form a meridional, and not an equatorial, range. Eighteen years ago Dr. Beke said he had communicated to the Royal Geographical Society a paper on the Nile and its tributaries, in which he had developed this theory: but unfortunately the expedition sent out to verify it by actual observation bad failed, from causes which had never been adequately explained. These Mountains of the Moon Dr. Beke, in the map which he exhibited in the room, makes to run from north to south, parallel, but at the same distance from the eastern coast; and the mountains laid down ir Captain Speke's map at the north end of Lake Taganyika he declared have no existence whatever, except on paper. By the removal of this range the learned doctor would include Lake Taganyika within the limits of the basin of the Nile, and even allow it to contribute to its streams. Without the aid of maps it is impossible to explain fully the doctor's hypothesis; but if those exhibited last night were correctly drawn, the basin of the Nile as he imagined and drew it in 1849 corresponds very closely with the limits defined by the expedition of Burton and Speke in 1859. After tracing briefly the results of former expeditions, Dr. Beke came to that of Speke and Grant, and while allowing that in following the course of the river from 5 deg. south latitude to 3 deg. north latitude, where they were met by Consul Petherick's party -n distance of 500 geographical miles-they had done quite enough to render their names famous, he contended that they had left some things undone which were essential to the full success of their expedition. They had not followed the river from its exit from Nyanza along its whole course, but had left at least 200 miles of it unexplored. In this unexplored portion there was a full of upwards of 1,000 feet in the level of the river, which had yet to be explained. Dr. Beke also remarked on the phenomenon recorded by Captain Speke, that in travelling from the Kuruma Falls to Madi they had 'beaten the stream;' and though he did not expressly dissent from the explanation that thy set of men I never saw.' This is indeed humiliatthe Lake Luta Nzigi acts as a great back-water to the river, he believed it to be a point which required still further investigation. While agreeing with Captain Speke that the southern extremity of Lake Nyanza is the 'top-head' of the Nile, Dr. Beke reiterated his denial that the lake was the source of the river, and expressed a strong conviction that in the snewy range of Alps on the east side of the lake would before long be found the true fountains of the Nile, or at least such of them as form the principal stream which runs into and through Nyanza. side of the lake, he pointed out, had been left totally unexplored by Captain Speke. In conclusion, Dr. Beke announced that so dissatisfied was he with the results of the last two expeditions, and so certain was be of the truth of his own theory, that he intended to undertake an expedition in person which should set the question at rest for ever, and a public subscription would be opened for this purpose. To Signor Miani, Mr. Baker, Baron von Henglin, and Madame Tinne might safely be left the task of exploring the river north of the equator, and he should, therefore, confine his labors entirely to the regions one result of his success would be to throw open to British commerce the largest and most important district of Eastern Africa .- Times.

# UNITED STATES.

Speculation of Old Abe.-It appears that the President is laying something by for a rainy day, and in the pursuit of that laudable undertaking is is vouched for as true. It will be semembered that Pacific Railroad in favor of Council Binffs and Omaha city. It now turns cut that he is quite largely interested in land speculations in the latter place, being the owner of a considerable amount of land, which the location of the road will, of course, very much enhance, and should one-half of the expectations of the other land holders of the place be reallized, will in the end net him a much larger amount than he will derive from his four years' salary. Honest Old Abe ! - Dubuque Herald.

THE LATEST DODGE. - The Erie Observer is respoosible for the following: -" Buffalo is a very patriotic city, if the newspapers tell the truth. The other day (so one of our exchanges says) a very tall, coarse-looking awkward girl was noticed in Main sreet drawing a little wagon containing a child. 'Hallo, my girl!' says a chap in search of recruits, 'you'd make a first rate soldier, if you only had a pair of breeches? 'You'd better not talk to me, you impudent feller; if you do I'll call the police? exclaimed the awkward nurse. 'Hoity, toity, my dear! don't be afraid of me-I shan't carry you off!' says the chap after recruits; 'but I say you really would make a good soldier; and I'm in earnest.' The tall gal did call the police, and accused that recruiting feller with insulting her. The officer, after looking pretty sharply at the tall girl, concluded to take her into custody instead of the man who insulted her. She was found to be a tall boy in disguise, who, to escape the draft, had turned female and hired himself out as a nurse. At the Police Court he got so frightened at what the people said to him that he did actually enlist, and is now on his way to Washington."

Let me mention, to the great honor of the officers as well as the soldiers of the Federal army, that they are accustomed to speak of their opponents with a commendable avoidance of bitterness or personal illfeeling. If you wish to hear invective calumny, passionate spite, malignant disparagement—silly threats uttered, fiendish aspirations for the extermination of the South indulged in, the word rebel made use of at every breath-you must go to Washington, to New York, or to Boston, and listen to the pietists or the Wall street brokers, to the men of religion or the men of Mammon. Here, where the real work is going on, where the real life-blood is shed, the Northern soldiers are calm and temperate in alluding to the brave men arrayed against them. They know them to be formen worthy of their steel. They speak of them as 'the enemy,' and rarely as the rebels.'- Cor. of London Telegraph.

MORALS IN AMERICAN TOWNS. - It is notorious that

Brazen and licentious women never flocked in our streets, all times of day and night more than at the are no exception to the general lot. All who take present time. Female purity and modesty is everywhere shocked by their presence. Our liquor samany instances, counting their yearly gains by the had discovered the true source of the Nile was Dr. thousands. The growing and tender youth of our before a crowded audience in the the theatre of the lawless condition receiving the fruitful seeds that in

> There are, it appears, some things which are too bad even for General Butler. Under his command in the new district to which he has been appointed is a certain Brigadier-General Wild, who two months ago distinguished himself at the head of a negro regiment in a raid which he undertook to make through a defenceless portion of the State of North Carolina. Wild, envious perhaps of the great reputation of his chief, not acquired in the battle field, but in the persecution of women and non-combatants, looked around for a victim on whom he could practice in a similar manner. He found one in the person of the Rev. S. H. Wingfield, of Portsmouth, an Episcopalian clergyman, who was reported to be a Secessionist and a 'disseminator of traitorous dogmas.' Without giving Mr. Wingfield warning of his danger, or any opportunity to defend himself against a charge which might have been grossly exaggerated or altogether unfounded, the origadier issued a special order (No. 44) to meet the case. In this he declared his belief that 'a wholesome example was necessary for the benefit of Mr. Wingfield in particular, and the class of the community which he represents in general, to teach men of education and ability that they could not be allowed to use the talents God had given them for the purpose of stirring up strife against the Government of the United States. He therefore ordered the arrest of this gentleman of education and ability,' and turned him over to a provost-marshal to be kept to hard labor for three months in cleaning the streets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, 'thus,' as he graciously added, 'employing his time for the benefit of the Government he has abused, and atoning in a small way for his disloyalty and treason. But the bolts of Jove must not be seized by inferior hands, and the novice in demonology must not be allowed to use the magic books of the master, lest evil should come of his temerity. General Butler, if not scandalized, was offended at the act of his subordinate, and, in a highly characteristic order dated five days subsequently to the arrest of Mr. Wingfield, released that gentleman from the degrading portion of General Wild's sentence, and remitted him to military confinement, - not, said the awful and implacable Butler, 'because the punishment is unjust, but because its nature may be supposed to reflect upon the Christian Church, which, by his connexion with it, has already been too much disgraced.'- Times Cor.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of April 28, writes as follows:—An English officer now here on a visit, yesterday asked an American friend, if the cavairy ing, and the want of discipline which prevails among the troops quartered in Washington is a subject of constant remark. The only place where there seems to be any show of order or tidiness is about the private residence of General Halleck on the Heights of Georgetown.

SWEAR! SWEAR! - General Rosecrans has issued a general order requiring all persons attending religious conventions held in his department, to take the most stringent oath of allegiance. Any viola-tion of this order will subject the assembly to dispersion by any provost marshal.

YANKEE POLITICS. - Whiskey has more than once played an important part in American politics. In the infancy of the Republic there was a whiskey insurrection' which it somewhat troubled the great Washington to suppress. Mr. Lincoln has also a whisky trouble on his hands, which threatens to bring him into personal difficulty with some of his most cordial friends and supporters. It was known to the world before the assembling of Congress that Mr. Chase would be compelled by the necessities of south of the equator; and he felt convinced that his financial position to make an effort, more or less statesmanlike, to raise a larger revenue from taxation than be had yet succeeded in drawing into the Treasury. It was known, however, to none but a very select few that he would propose a considerable increase of the whiskey duties. These tew formed themselves into what is called a 'ring,' and bought up cautiously at low prices the whole stock of whisky and other spiritous liquors in the country, with the exception of the comparatively small quantity in using the advantages of his official position. An in- the hands of the retail dealers. The quantity thus stance of this has lately come to our knowledge that | purchased was equal, it is reported, to no less than two years' consumption. When the Bill increasing a few weeks ago he located the central route of the the duty to 60c. per gallon was introduced into Congress Mr. Fernando Wood moved an amendment to the prospective clause. He argued that, as the object of the Government in imposing the duty was to raise a revenue, that object would be defeated if the stock of whisky on hand were not subjected to the impost; that the people would be made to pay a price during two years enhanced by the whole amount of the duty; and that not a cent of advantage would accrue to the public Treasury. He therefore moved to tax the stocks in hand, and the smendment was carried in a thin House. The whisky interest took the alarm, but soon recovered its lost equanimity .--

> STRIKE AT THE SOURCE, NOT AT THE STAPTOMS .-Remember that symptoms are the evidence of nature's conflict with disease. They tell us that the animal powers are fighting the concealed poison. Aid and reinforce them with that genial and mighty restorative, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and the result canno: be doubtful. No disorder, not organic, can resist such an alliance. The enemy is in the veins. There this great detergent will find it and thence expel it. That done, the cough that indicates consumption, the sores that denote the presence of scrofula, the terrible suffering of body and mind which accompany a diseased stomach, and an unnatural condition of the bowels disappear. This pure and potentsvegetable and antiseptic tonic and alterative cleanses, regulates, and invigorates the whole internal organization, and the cure is com-

> Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &

MURHAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - There is a healthful exhilirating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologue, it is perhaps more lasting, and the odor never changes as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a . perfume for the sick chamber, it is, eminently re-freshing. We refer solely to 'Murray & Lanman's, Florida Water. The imitations are worthless. 185

Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

# The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 13.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

It is to be feared that the fall of Duppel will still further complicate the Danish question, and increase the difficulties with which the Conference has to contend, since it will have the effect of making the Prussians more exhorbitant in their demands, and of inducing them to insist upon the humiliation of Denmark. Hopes however of a pacific solution are entertained upon the basis of the autonomy and indivisibility of the Duchies. There seems to have been no fighting since our last, but by the latest dates the armistice question was still unsettled.

The British news is uninteresting. The Alexandra had at last been given up to her owners. Garibaldi, in obedience to the pressing hints conveyed to him from high quarters had left England. The report that the Prince of Wales had called upon him when in London is we believe without foundation in fact: whilst on the other hand we read in the Weekly Register that Her Majesty had very significantly expressed her feelings on the subject; and that to this it was owing that a distinguished lady of her household " felt it her duty to keep aloof from the Garibaldian orgies, though her husband lest his Stafford House."

It is impossible to make out any connected story from the telegrams which reach us from the seat of war. What is certain is this; that having crossed the Rapidan with his whole force, General Grant has had some hard battles with General Lee, in which the former claims to have been victor, and admits a loss of about 12,000 men. Lee is said to be falling back, disputing every inch of ground, but there is nothing certain as to the actual position or prospects of his army. It was reported that Butler had taken Fort Darling, thus menacing Richmond, but this is not confirmed.

" Not this man, but Barabbas."-St. John xx. 40.

Betwixt the scenes that of late have been enacted in the British metropolis, and that dread scene of which some eighteen hundred years ago Jerusalem was the theatre, there are many points of resemblance, if we do but consider the meaning of the ovations lately given in London to Garibalds, not only by the rabble, but by a section of the aristocracy, and by the political chief priests and rulers of the people. These ovations have excited the surprise, and the contempt of Europe. The surprise-because people cannot understand how Englishmen, who are reputed conservative, and English noblemen who have so much to lose by a revolution, should nevertheless have received with acclamation the very incarnation of the Revolution; the contempt of Europe-because of the vileness of the idol to whom these evations were offered, and the abject flunkeyism of his worshippers. Surely the people who could fall down and worship such an uncouth fetisch must indeed be lost to all sense of dignity.

Hero-worship is good: but if the hero have lost his savor, or emit only a fetid and most unsavory odor, wherewith in such a case shall we sweeten him? Not all the processions, not all the fulsome addresses, not all the most sweet voices of the London mob, nor all the perfumes of the salons can impart the veritable odor of heroism to an assassin or the friend of assassins, to a Mazzini or a Garibaldi, to an Orsini or a Greco. It is not because Garibaldi has brought forth heroic fruits, or done deeds worthy of a hero, that he was, worshipped by the people of England-for England, with all her faults, has reared in her own bosom many a worthier son, to whom no such honors have been, or would be tendered. That Garibaldi possesses pluck, or animal courage in a high degree, no one denies : but pluck is not so rare a quality amongst Englishmen, that they should thus marvel at it in another. Garibaldi possesses doubtless many of the qualifications of a partisan leader; but England can point to many an abler and more illustrious captain than Garibaldi; to many a brave soldier and sailor, whose exploits on shore and sea it would be to depreciate, were we to compare them with those of the Italian fillibuster. Would Lee, one of the most skilful Generals, and one of the purest patriots of modern times, welcome given to the bosom friend of one who who so long with his inferior numbers has kept like Mazzini had just been legally convicted of the enemy at bay, and so gallantly asserted the another conspiracy against his, the French Emliberties of his native land—be received, were he peror's life. This report was however strenuto visit England, with such shouts and acclamations as those which greeted Garibaldi? We trow not; and we conclude therefore that it was not the brave soldier, not the able captain, not the pure-minded patriot and the gallant defender of his country's liberties, that Englishmen honored in the person of Garibaldi.

though secretly supported by the Piedmontese Government, he took charge of an experimental piratical expedition which the latter fitted out against a Power with which it professed to be on terms of amity. With the assistance of the British fleet, ingloriously engaged in carrying out a similar piece of treachery, Gartbaldi landed in Sicily, excited insurrection, and crossing the Straits of Messina over to the mainland, was met and defeated on the Volturno. Then the Government of Piedmont, without declaration of war, without warning, without one single cause of complaint against that of Naples, advanced its armies, and saved the fillibuster from a certain defeat, and the probable gallows. The result was the conquest of the Two Sicilies by the Piedmontese, and the subjection of the Neapolitans to an alien yoke which for the last four years they have been gallantly but ineffectually struggling to throw off. The part played by Garibaldi in this affair was certainly not a very brilliant one; it was simply that which the pilotfish plays as towards the shark; and but for the treacherous co-operation of the British fleet, and the overwhelming force with which the King of Predmont backed it when on the point of being ignominiously routed, it would have ended in disaster and disgrace to all engaged therein. As a successful piece of rascality and treachery it is however honored by who reserve their homage card for Mazzini's avowed friend and pupil at for the successful; and for co-operating in the subjection of the Neapolitans to the bayonets of a hated and alien race, Garibaldi is dignified by Liberals with the title of hero, liberator and same titles to the Sovereigns who in the last century took part in the partition of Poland; or condition of subjects to Russia.

Thus it was not because of his pluck, his skill as a captain, or his services in the cause of liberty, that Garibaldi was honored in England. Neither was it altogether as the incarnation of the Revolution that he received the homage both of Liberal Dukes and Duchesses, and of the London proletariat. The latter indeed may have delighted in him as the man of the revolution, as democracy personified, but in the eyes of the aristocracy these were no recommendations .-What then was it which made Garibaldi popular in both sections of society? what principle did he represent which commended itself alike to the wealthy Peer, and to the half-starved artisan, jealous of the wealth and prestige of an aristocracy?

Garibaldi is not only the sword, or rather the dagger—(for the dagger is its favorite reapon) of the Revolution in the social and political orders, but he represents, or rather is the incarnation of, the anti-Papal and anti-Catholic principle. It was as the enemy of the Pope, of the Church and her liberties, that he was received with acclamations by the Protestants of England of all degrees; that he was worshipped as an idol by the Church hating populace, and feted in the gilded salons of England's Liberal aristocracy. His reception, if we look to it closely, partook even more of the character of an anti-Catholie, than of a political demonstration; and in that the great end of his life is to pull down the Pone, the fellow-countrymen of Titus Oates, of all degrees, went into raptures at his coming .-As he had subjected the Neapolitans to the Piedmontese, so it was hoped that he should yet subject the Pope to Victor Emmanuel, the Church to the State, and the Kingdom of God to the ambition of men. So they made the welkin ring with their shouts of applause; of which the interpretation is-" Away with the Pope and up with Garibaldi. Not this man but Barabbas." Now as the Scriptures expressly tell us. Barabbas was a robber-Erat autem Barabbas latro;" and so the Jews preferred him to the Lord of life, even as at the present day, all uncircumcised Jews prefer a Garıbaldi, or a Victor Emmanuel, to Pius IX., Christ's holy Vicar on earth.

The meaning of the enthusiastic reception given to Garibaldi is we say plain enough; the causes that led to his abrupt and premature departure, or rather unceremonious dismissal, from England, are still wrapt in obscurity. On the one hand it is pretended that a certain gentle pressure was brought to bear upon the Palmerston Cabinet by our good ally Louis Napoleon, who was somewhat startled at the warmth of ously contradicted by the Ministry and their partisans, and is very likely false, since Louis Napoleon could have had no great objection to seeing his English friends making fools of, and degrading, themselves in the eyes of the civilised world. More probable is the report that the Ministry themselves, and for their own sakes, For in a military, or political, or patriotic endeavored to get rid of Garibaldi, who is a

Neapolitan expedition; and to what does this in particular, and Italian revolutionists in general, by the contributions of the charitable. expedition, when stripped of the bombast and have received from the British Government .fustian in which his admirers delight to envelope Thus in reply to one of the Addresses presented it, amount? At the instigation of, and actively to him, Garibaldi blurted out some facts which carnot be pleasant to any Englishman who has the honor of his country at heart, and would fain see her rulers respected for their integrity, and love of truth. He told his audience that "the English people helped us in our war with Southern Italy"-a country with which the English had no cause of quarrel, and towards which trey were therefore as much bound to observe the laws of neutrality, as they are to observe those same laws as towards the Federal Government of North America, Garibaldi added :-

"If it had not been for the English Government I should never have been permitted to pass the Straits of Messina; if it had not been for this country we should still have been under the yoke of the Bourbons at Naples."-Times.

-and much more in a similar strain.

So it appears, and from Garibaldi's indiscreet confessions, that our Liberal English Government, whilst professing peace towards that of Naples, was treacherously engaged in a conspiracy for its overthrow; aiding and abetting its enemies in their designs; and giving the aid of its nave, without which Garibaldi would never have been able to cross the Straits of Messina. That Liberals do such things we know, for there is neither truth nor honesty in them; but then they do not like to have their evil deeds snoken of, and their acts of lying and treachery, their violations of the laws of honor, and the code of nations, thus blazened to the world; and so lest this imprudent tongue of Garibaldi should disclose further proofs of their duplicity as towards the King of Naples, they thought it best to get rid of the man as quickly as possible .-patriot. It would be as reasonable to apply the They delicately conveyed to him a bint that his health was being injuriously affected by the excitement to which in England he was exto the Empress who reduced the Poles to the posed; that his projected English tour, with its visits and receptions, might seriously endanger a life so precious to the enemies of the Church; and that in consequence the best thing he could do would be to pack himself off for his island home as speedily as possible. Garibaldi took the hint, and much to the indignation of his triends, bade farewell to British shores on the

> The visit being at an end, we may well ask, will it have any permanent political consequences? That it should have such consequences was no doubt the design of its projectors, nor will they be altogether disappointed. By the reception given to Garibaldi, Great Britain will, in the eyes of Continental Europe, stand fully committed to the cause of the Revolution, and the anti-Catholic movement in which Garibaldi and Mazzini are the chief actors. As in the end of the eighteenth, and the beginning of the present century the Conservative attitude of Great Britain, her uncompromising hostility to Jacobinism and the Revolution, encouraged the friends of order to prolong the struggle, and contributed in no small degree to their final triumph; so Great Britain to-day by openly siding with the revolutionary party, by countenancing Mazzini, and welcoming Garibaldi to her shores, will encourage and incite to action all the democrats and Jacohins of Europe who are but waiting for the signal to commence the attack. Garibaldi when presented with a sword in London boasted of his intent to bear it to Venice and to Rome; that he will, if not cut short in his career, endeavor to carry these threats into execution, we firmly believe; and when it shall be told in Italy, how warmly the people of England sympathised with the man who avowed these designs; and when it is remembered what effective service was rendered a few years ago to the cause of Revolution by the British Government, and the British squadron in the Mediterranean, we may naturally expect that the long looked for appeal to arms, and attack upon the Sovereign Pontiff, will no longer be delayed. The moral effect of the Garibaldi reception will we fear, be very great throughout Italy, and this was the end which its instigators proposed to themselves.

> IRISH EMIGRATION. - The Transcript of Saturday last very properly censures the conduct of certain gentlemen, in making statements before the Belfast Poor Law Guardians with reference to the actual condition of Irish emigrants in Canada, which certainly are not founded on fact; and which if accepted as true by the people of Ireland, are calculated to inflict much evil, moral as well as physical, upon the dupes of these unauthorised Emigration Agents.

We have no desire to depreciate Canada, but truth compels us to say that it is not the  $E \ell$ Dorado, that its imprudent friends represent it to be. It is not true that there is no pauperism in Canada, for there is much pauperism. It is not true that there is a constant demand for unskilled labor, or that the emigrant is certain to find remunerative employment when he lands upon our shores. It happens, unfortunately too frequently, that the man, able and willing to work, cannot countrymen and co-religionists to emigrate either find any kind of employment during our long and to Canada or the U. States in the actual cir-

known, and for which he is most admired is his | tions as to the dishonorable assistance which he | have to be supported during the next five months

And it the condition of the men be often bad, that of the poor Irish girls tempted by glowing and mendacious accounts of the prosperity that awaits them in Canada, to abandon the land of their birth, is far worse - often, as our Police Reports testify, fearful to contemplate. On the passage these poor creatures are exposed to all kinds of temptations; their eyes, their ears are assailed with sights and sounds of impurity; and robust indeed must be the virtue which can pass through such an ordeal unscathed. Landed on American soil, they are often seized upon by villains who make it their trade to lure souls to the devil; and homeless, friendless, penniless as are so many of these poor simple girls, is it to be wondered at that, strangers in a strange country, with cone to stretch forth the hand to succor, none to whisper the word of warning, so many of them fall a prey to the diabolical artifices of the purveyors to the dens of infamy!

Instead of saying or doing anything to eucourage emigration from Ireland, the friends of that country, and the Catholic journalist both on this Continent and in the Old World, should make it their duty to discourage it, and to persuade the people to remain at home. Emigration to America is, we say it advisedly, at best an evil, and in the case of the Irish emigrant, is often fatal to his soul, as well as to his body .-The truth in this matter should be told, no matter what scheming adventurers may say to the contrary. We would warn then the Irish Catholic against those who make it their business to induce him to emigrate either to Canada or to the United States. We would assure him that one half of the truth is invariably suppressed, respecting the lot that awaits him on this Continent; and that of the wonderful stories of the prosperity of Irish emigrants told to him, twothirds are altogether false. From want of suitable schools, from want of churches, and from want of a sufficient number of priests, thousands and tens of thousands of immortal souls from amongst the Irish emigrants, are lost to God and to His Church; and Protestants point with fiendish glee to the sad records of criminality in America, as a proof that Catholicity is fast dying out amongst the Trish race.

We know-so vigorous is the moral constitution of the Catholic Irish-that in spite of all those deleterious influences to which they are exposed in America, numbers do resist them, do remain faithful, and that even on this Continent as in Ireland and Great Britain, the women of Ireland are conspicuous for their purity. This is no idle boast. We find the fact so honorable to the Irish, so full of consolation to the Church, and so conclusive as to the moral efficacy of the Confessional and the Sacraments, asserted by Protestants themselves, who know not to what to attribute those virtues of which no other class on this Continent offers any example. Even in the columns of the Montreal Witness-the last place we should think of looking for it -we find evidence of this fact: and testimony from such a quarter should not be overlooked, and cannot be impugned.

Our contemporary in a recent number quotes at some length from a Protestant work-Dr. Nichols' " Forty Years of American Life" and the following is the testimony which that writer gives of the Irish race. Of the men he says that "they are always liberal and open handed, especially for anything connected with their religion;" that they " have been a source of wealth and strength:" and that though the cheapness of intoxicating liquors has been against them, "their bishops and clergy have done much to keep them in habits of temperance." Of the Irish women the same writer says, that " millions of dollars have been sent by poor servant girls in America to the land of their birth:" and though he is no admirer of the Irish; though he says that "as servants in families they are not in all respects the best," he is forced to admit that even the poor Irish servant girls "have their virtues:" that "they are reasonably honest, and almost invariably chaste." Glorious testimony this, both to the purity of the daughters of Ireland even under the most unfavorable circumstances, and to the efficacy of that holy religion which they profess, and in whose Sacraments they find grace and strength to keep themselves unspotted from the world.

But this is the sunny side of the picture. It has unfortunately its shady side as well; for alas so many are the temptations to evil which beset the poor Irish stranger's path, so many are the obstacles to the practice of his religion which present themselves-that numbers yield, abandon their faith, and lose alrogether those virtues which are the most characteristic of the Irish Catholic. God only knows what these poor creatures have to contend with, and it is not for man to judge them harshly. But, we repeat it, he who knowing what these temptations are, how great and how many, and how many do succumb to them, says one word to encourage his fellow-His greatest exploit, that by which he is best continually making the most unpleasant revelation and an enemy of the Catholic Church. Newcastle was passed."—St. Johns Freeman.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - The Houses have been in session since the 3rd instant, with the usual amount of talking, recriminations, and personalities. The most contradictory opinions prevail as to the relative strength of parties; but the more generally received is, that M. Cartier is not strong enough to carry on the government of the country with the Assembly as at present constituted. As yet there has been no impor-

A NICE COUNTRY TO LIVE IN. - The Legislature of the State of Maine does some curious things. In a late issue we cited an Act by it just passed, expressly excluding all Irish immigrants from the benefits of the bounty by it awarded to strangers of any other nationality who make the United States their home. The following which stands clause 20 of an " Act to amend an Act relating to Sabbath Observances," is worthy of a place in the far famed "Blue Laws" of Connecticu:. Thus it runs :--

" Sec. 20. Whoseever on the Lord's Day keeps open his shop, work house, warehouse, or place of business; travels, or does any work, labor or business on that day, except works of necessity and charity; uses any sport, game, or recreation; or is present at any dancing, public diversion, show or entertainment, encouraging the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars."

The Lord's Day is by the same Act declared to consist of the interval betwixt midnight of Saturday and midnight of the next day: but no definition is given, or even attempted, of the words "sport, game, or recreation," so that, if any poor creature, having undergone the due penal course of evangelical sermons on the Sunday forencon, should in the afternoon of the same day, seek relief for his lacerated feelings, his aching head, and jaded spirits, in a quiet country walk, he would be hable to the penalty. as guilty of indulging in "recreation;" which, as defined in Worcester's Dictionary of the English language, consists in any kind of "relief or refreshment after toil or pain."

On the absurdities of such legislation we need not insist, nor its inevitable tendency to bring Christianity into disrepute, and to make all religious observances odious to the people. But we should like to know how Protestants reconcile it with their theories of religious liberty, and their favorite axiom that betwixt the State and the Church there should be no semblance even of connection. Only the other day we were greatly edified by the fierce invectives of an evangelical contemporary against the law which in Canada makes public blasphemy an offence punishable by the civil magistrate. Such legislation was denounced by our contemporary aforesaid as dangerous to the liberties of the subject, and as dealing with an offence not properly justiciable by the civil magistrate. What then shall we say of the Sabbath Legislation of the State of Maine, which our contemporary quotes approvingly, and as worthy of unitation in Canada? By what right does the Maine Legislature determine that, from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday is the Lord's Dayseeing that whether it really is so, is purely a religious question, to be determined only by revelation, and by some duly commissioned authority in the supernatural order ? Some sects contend that the Christian Sabbath commences at sunset of Saturday and closes with sunset of Sunday; whence does the Maine Legislature deduce its authority to decide betwixt these rival claims?

Trivial as is the act itself, it is noteworthy as showing what Protestants mean by "religious liberty;" and how prompt they are, when in power, to enforce by the sword of the civil magistrate their own grovelling superstitions uponthe entire community. The actual amount of the penalty imposed by the State of Maine Blue Laws upon those who take any "recreation" on the Lord's Day is of no consequence; for if it has the right to punish with a fine of ten dollars those who infringe its code, it has an equal right to punish with a fine of a hundred or of a thousand dollars, with the confiscation of the entire property of the delinquent, with imprisonment, and loss of life itself. Be it noted also that the evangelical journal which in Canada protests against the infliction of civil penalties upon the open and public blasphemer, whose offence is an offence against natural as well as against positive law, and is an outrage upon morality, approves heartily of a law inflicting similar penalties upon him who in his own house, and amongst his private triends, sits down to a quiet game of whist or chess on a Sunday; or who seeks relief from the drudgery of his week day life, in a drive or walk by the river's side of a Sunday afternoon. From Protestant Ascendency and Evangelical Legislation - Good Lord Deliver

THE LOWER PROVINCES .- We find in our exchanges the following report of the proceedings in the P. E. Island Legislature. These Protestants of the Lower Provinces certainly seem to be a nice set of people for us of Catholic Lower Canada to ally ourselves with :-

"In the Prince Edward's Island Legislature the Government party, in order to put the defeat of their efforts to settle the land question out of view as much as possible, got up a debate on the refusal of the Queen to approve of the Bill to incorporate the Orange Association. The sainted Secretary, W. H. Pope, abused the Oatholics and their Pope in the vi-

TORTURE IN THE NORTHERN STATES. The Federal Government must benceforward share with that of Piedmont the infamy of having revived in the middle of the XIX. century the use of Torture to extort confessions from persons suspected of political and military offences. The authorities at Turin in dealing with their unhappy Neapolitan subjects have resource chiefly to the lash: the authorities of Washington evince a partiality to that ancient and well known instrument of torture the "thumb-screw." In due course of time, and as democratic principles extend-we may expect to hear of the "rack" and the "boots" as amongst the instruments by which the liberties of the North are upheld.

That we are not romancing, the following extracts which we reproduce from the Evening Telegraph, which in its turn copies from the New York News, will abundantly prove :-

" From the New York News:-"The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday last has

the following: —

"Johnson, the deserter, after the thumb screws had been put to him at the Barracks, owned up yes-

"On Monday that sheet repeated the statement of the prisoner being put to the torture, as follows: "OWNED UP .- Johnson, the deserter, who at" tempted to hide his uniform last week in an outhuuse on the hill and then rigged himself up in citizens' clothes, was made to own up. After the thumbscrews had been applied, he said that his name was James Hunt, gave the name and number of the regi-ment to which he belonged, and where he enlisted.

"The thumb-screw is an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb, compressing it slowly so as to give the most intense and sickening pain, until, if continued it reduces bone and flesh to a mass." New York News.

Hail Columbia, happy land!

MARSHALL'S "CHRISTIAN MISSIONS."-In the N. Y. Christian Inquirer, one of the most bonest, as it is decidedly one of the ablest of the Protestant religious papers published in America, we find the subjoined notice of the work whose tille stands at the head of these remarks:-

"The defenders and advocates of Protestant Missions have got, we think, a hard nut to crack in these two weighty volumes; fortified as they seem to be on every page, almost exclusively by the evidence of Protestant witnesses of all classes and creeds. English and American, German and French, Swedish and Dutch; historians and naturalists, civil road speed towards our destination. The night was and military officials, tourists and merchants, chap-clear, the air fresh and bracing, and the moon rose and military officials, tourists and merchants, chaplains and missionaries.

A rery " hard nut" indeed, and one which hitherto no Protestant has ventured to risk his and anon the granite cliffs, of Pointe Claire, appear on the left, glittering in the mooclight. Halt! cries teeth upon.

Montreal.

We have here a capital number, though we miss our old acquaintance the "Chronicles of ry, and fired by the genius of poetic fancy, he burst Carlingford," whose place is but feebly supplied by a long and somewhat prosy tale, "Annie and her Master." Cornelius O'Dowd is however excellent in his way, and the tale of Tony Butler progresses tavorably. Besides these, we have an amusing paper under the title of " Mr. | St. Ann's rendered famous by the poetry of Moore. Knight's Reminiscences," an article upon "Our Neutrality," one upon Troubles in lovely in nature. Herat and Affghanistan, and a second letter from Schleswig Holstein.

Is PROFANITY ON THE INCREASE?-This is the caption of a paragraph which we clip from lofty branches, free respiration and repose. Well the Belleville Intelligencer, and which we give below. That "profanity" is on the increase is a nuspices of the St. Patrick's Society of this city, and fact that cannot be denied; for if in Flanders our | conducted with all the success and decorum characarmies swore horribly, in the streets and in the market places, our boys and striplings of the present coming summer, give the citizens of Montreal an opday swear far worse. We have heard soldiers portunity of again spending a few happy hours beswear, sailors swear, convict bullock-drivers in the Ottawa, and we are confident that the gentle-Australia swear, and we have heard even Yankees swear. All these could swear a good stick; all and the Society. each had the organ of blasphemy highly developed, and cultivated it constantly and assiduously. But for good strong downright profanity, commend farther. us to the rising generation in the United States and in Canada, and those who have graduated in the Common Schools. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings these glorious institutions of refreshments cried the conductor; amen, said we, our country have brought forth or perfected and into the railroad restaurant we popped, fully de-

It will be seen that the writer of the subjoined paragraph attributes the profanity of which he complains, and which is so characteristic of the chops, sausages, and other kindred strengtheners of youth of the present day, to deficient religious education, and bad example. But it is the boast of our education system builders that their systems are godless; that they are " non-sectarian," and that from them all distinctive religious elements have been carefully eliminated. Why then should we, who have adopted this godless system, marvel at its inevitable results, or pretend to hold up our hands in horror at the pro- where we were to remain over night for the morning fanity which it has generated? So long as we train to Ottawa. maintain the system, it is in vain to ask-" How is it," that profamity is so rife amongst the young? Here is the paragraph in which the evil is indicated, and which has suggested these in triumph, but had we known that our old acquainremarks:--

"A man said to me, not long since, after he had emerged from a group of swearing boys—'How is it? Either the ministers do not preach enough against profamity, or else some of us do not set a good example. Much of this belching forth of good example.' oaths is found among boys and young men. The boys seem to regard it as a mark of independence.

Mr. W. Dalton is appointed Agent in this vicinity for the Ecclesiastical Year, advertised in another column. Nos. 1 and 2 are now ready.

THE VENALITY OF UPPER CANADA. - Every contested Election tells more and more, how deep is the venality of the Constituencies of Upper Canada. In cities men will vote for the love of the candidate expects to get paid for his vote in some way or other. tunately to both.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The semi-Annual Meeting of the above Corporation was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Nordheimer's Buildings, Thursday, May 5th, at which the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing six months: President-Myles Murphy, re-elected.

1st Vice do-Thomas Brennan. 2nd "-Alexander Woods Secretary-James O'Farrell, re-elected. Assist. do-John Quinn, Treasurer-T. J Donovan. Collecting do-John Walsh. Assist. Col. do - Michael Wilkinson. Grand Marshal-Thomas Bowes, re-elected.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY St. Anne's Ward-John Rodgers, re-elected.
" " -James Noonau. St. Antoine Ward-Jeremiah Carroll. " " - John Foley.
St. Lawrence Ward - William Russell.
" - James Murphy. East Ward - John Curran. " -Peter Coffey. St. Louis Ward-Patrick Dillon.

" -J. C. O'Leary, re-elected. West Ward-Luke Molfatt. - Maurice Murphy. Centre Ward - Felix Mclver. " -John Enwright. { re-elected. St. James Ward - Daniel Harvey.
" - Michael Clune, re-elected.

St. Mary's Ward-Denis Murney. The Treasurer also submitted the following Re-In Bank Nov. 5.....\$454.00 Total Receipts to May 5...... 494.86

\$948.86 Paid to sick Members......\$159.00 Widows and Orphans.... 50.00 

On hand..... 9.39 \$574.76

JAMES O'FARRELL

Secretary.

TRIP TO OTTAWA.

MONTREAL, May 9, 1864. Reader, have you ever been to Ottawa, the Queen City of the West—that is to be, the prospective sent of Provincial wisdom assembled. If you have not, I pity you, and would advise that you lose not a moment, but adopt the course of friend W. (of Notre Dame Street) and myself, and visit the future

capital of Canada. We left the Bonaventure Street Depot at 6.30 P.M., on the 19th ultimo, and were whirled along at railin an unclouded sky. Onward we sped, and soon the shrili whistle of the locomotive gave warning that we were approaching the first stopping place, the engineer, and the snorting horse comes to a stand. We discharge, take on, and off we go again, "BLACKWOOD"—April, 1864. Dawson Ero's., and soon the waters of the Ottawa are heard rumbling at St. Anns, and the lines of Moore, written more than half a century ago, recur to our memory, when struck by the beauty of the surrounding scene-

> forth in the following stanzas: -Faintly as tolls the evening chime, Our voices keep tune, and our oars keep time. Soon as the woods on shore look dim, We'll sing at St. Ann's our parting hymn; Row brothers row, the stream runs fast, The rapids are near and the daylight's past.

may thy picturesque solitude be undisturbed by the innovations of man, save in the pursuit of all that is

Isle Perrot was traversed, and another branch of the Ottawa, and the elm trees of the pic-nic grove at vailed. Vaudrenil are seen in all their leafless majesty, Vaudrenil are seen in an tuen remised water, throwing their dark shadow on the crystal water, their were nakedness the half stifled denizens of the crowded city to seek beneath their teristic of the efforts of that Association. We sinnenth the shady class of Vaudreuil, on the banks of manly proprietor (Mr. Harwood, M.P.P.) will be but too happy to place the grounds at the disposal of

But, reader, we are digressing, you will pardon us, we hope, and bearing in mind that memory brings back many a happy feeling, accompany us a little

Coteau Landing, west of Coteau, famous for its rapids and dillapidated forts, and other places of minor importance, were passed in rapid succession, and at last we reach Cornwall; fifteen minutes for termined to make the best of the time allotted, There, sure enough, was a sight sufficient to gladden the hearts of hungry travellers; two tables the length of the room covered with a profusion of beef steaks, the human system, made us for a time forget the othereal ecstacies of spiritual meditation, and fortify the inner man.

steed that leaves a trail of fire behind him, until we reach Prescott Junction. There we had to wait a full hour for the passengers by the boat from Ogdensburgh who were going west. It being past midnight, we grumbled at the delay, but it was no use, we must either wait or walk one mile to Prescott,

St. Lawrence Hall and Campbell's Hotel, &c., &c., greeted our ears on our arrival at Prescott; and ere we had time to reflect, the liveried messenger of the first named house seized our luggage and bore us off tance Campbell of Ottawa had removed to Prescott,

we certainly would have chosen his hospitality. The trip from Prescott to Ottawa (54 miles) is through a country of unprepossessing appearance.
Although there are several stopping places, with the exception of Kemptville there is no place (visible) of any note; there are, I believe, several thriving vil- into the United States under the prospective high lages back from the stations. Un nearing Ottawa the country assumes a more fertile appearance, and from the platform of the cars we see, on Barrick Hill. the massive proportions of the Parliament Buildings with their gothic towers, not completed, and surmounted with many flags fluttering in the breeze.

For a moment friend W. and myself are puzzled to know the cause of this unusual display of the colors of the rainbow, but only for a moment; for we remember that the veteran Colonel, the Premier of Canada, has preceeded us on a visit to the future capital to inspect the buildings and push on the they prefer; but in the counties nearly every man | works as rapidly as possible, in order that the collective wisdom of the Province may at an early day

arrival to manifest their confidence in his purpose.

Arrived at the Russell House, all is life and bustle. M.P.P.'s, municipal councillors, politicians, in and out of office; Government contractors and employees, with many others of no particular occupa-tion, are in groups assembled; some in loud and others in whispering tones, discussing and specula-

ting on the momentons questions of the time. Friend W. and myself, while lost is silent contemplation of the scene around us, are suddenly startled by the entrance of --- not an apparition, dear reader-no, but the full-grown figure in the flesh of our mutual friend and universal favorite, the gallant Captain McN. of Montreal. 'Now, wont we have a rime?' cries W., as he seizes the Captain by both hands, and, in the exuterance of his joy, bounded at least a foot from the floor—a joy in which I fully par-ticipated, though perhaps less demonstratively. 'We shall,' returned the Captain, 'and let us begin by immediately after dinner going to Aylmer.' 'I second that proposition, says my friend G. of Ottawa, who entered at the moment, with his honest features beaming with delight, and in true Ottawanian style welcomed the visitors, suggesting at the same time that we should take 'a smile,' and then adjourn till 2 o'clock p m. We did so; and at the hour appointed we beheld from the door of the Russell House a pair of prancing bays capering up from the bridge which spans the Rideau, and friend G. handling them with the grace and skill of a Hiram Woodruft. I embarked with G., while the Captain and W. sesecured a pair of black ponies, and off we started for Aylmer-first stopping place Mother Grant's, where the Captain, being here (as he is everywhere else) a great favorite, introduced the company to the hostess, and some of the real 'otard' at the same time. From here we crossed the bride to Hull, on the Lower Canada side, amid the spray of the waters of the Ottawa, as they rush impetuously down the Chaudiere. What a terrible, yet magnificent sight to contemplate! this mighty torrent foaming amidst the rocks, irresistable in its course, unchangeable :n its destiny, fills us with a holy awe, and we tremble in the knowledge of the insignificance of man, with all his works and pomps, when weighed in the bal-Being, omnipotent and eternal.

The road from Hull to Aylmer is Macadamized, and no doubt must be a favorite drive for the people of Ottawa. At the princely mansion of Mr. Conroy, of Aylmer, we were entertained most hospitably, and we shall ever remember, with pleasure, this genuine, warm-hearted gentleman. May he live long to enjoy the wealth won by honest industry and energy, and stimulate, by his example, many of his countrymen, to follow in the same course. From the beautiful residence of Mr. Conroy, surrounded as it is by grounds of the most fertile nature, abounding, in season, with choice fruits of many kinds, including grapes, the land takes a gradual slope for about half a mile, down to the bay of the Ottawa. The view is almost sublime, even at this season of the year, when nature is but awaking from a sleep of many months, casting off the white mantle that enshrouded her preparatory to tripping forth in the genial habiliments of her summer garb. We shall certainly avail ourselves of the invitation extended to us by Mr. C., to visit Aylmer during the summer, and we shall not

be sparing of his choice fruits either. We arrived back in Ottawa by the same road, passing the monument erected over the late Mr. Sparks, who died a millionaire of fortune, enriched by the force of circumstances in the progress of events around him. But reader, as I have already prolonged this communication far beyond my first intention, I will now be brief. We spent that evening, till coming on the small hours, with our friend Mr. G., of Ottawa who entertained us most sumptuously. There we had the honor of meeting several distinguished gentlemen; M.P.P.'s, in whose hands the interests of Canada are placed, and whose public responsibilities are, I am sure, in their every act, a primary consideration. And others, of the mercantile community, whose energy and comprehensive capacity for business will, I am sure, place the fair city of Ottawa (enjoying, as it does, so many natural advantages) high on the list of the mercantile emporiums of the West.

Next day, before our departure, we had the honor of being present at a lunch given in the Russell House, by the most prominent citizens of Ottawa to the venerable Premier of Canada, Sir Etienne Tuche. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed and responded to, and the greatest harmony pre-Every person parted in good humor, and political differences of long standing were forgotter, never to be remembered again. It must have been gratifying to the Premier to look upon the spirit of unity reigning supreme in this assemblage composed of the representatives of Ottawa and vicidity, and it augurs well for the stability of the government

over which be presides. Adien Ottawa! for awhile adieu!

BRUIN.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS. - Last winter, a farm servant, named John Davis in the employ of Mr. William Crawford, of Valcartier, was suddenly missed from that place, and not the slightest clue to his whereabouts could be discovered. Strong suspicion existed that he had been the victim of foul play, and the Government offered a reward for any information that would lead to the apprehension of the murderer. A body which was indentified as that of John Davis, was found on Sunday last in the woods back of Valcartier, and though in an advanced state of decomposition, still bearing evident traces of violence. The back of the skull is opened as if by the blow of an ase, and the appearance of the remains would seem to indicate a violent death. The Coroner left for Valcartier on Monday to hold an inquest.

PROSPECT OF SMUGGLING. - The Cabinet at Washington appears to perceive that the intended-to-be probibitive tariff now imposed on importation into the Federal ports will lead to extensive smuggling along the long frontier of Canada: They have, in fact, taken a step to prevent it by asking Congress to authorize the appointment of numerous Consuls in Canada. A list of places at which it is proposed All aboard, and off we go, following the snorting to have them has already been published in our commercial column. But it is as well to repeat here that Mr. Seward has written a letter to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, in which their attention is called to amendments in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, designed to secure the efficient working of the Soderal Consular system and protect the revenue tro . auggling hrough Canada 🗕

" Authority is requested to appoint Consuls at Clifton, Coaticook, Erie, Goderich, Kingston, Fort Sarnia, Preston, St. Lambert, Longueil, Toronto, and Windsor, at salaries of fifteen hundred dollars

each.' Mr. Seward further states-

'That he has reliable information from Canada, France, Switzerland, and even China, that arrangements are in progress for shipping large quantities of teas, silks, velvets and other rich goods to Canada, with the intention of attempting to smuggle them tariff.'

Mr. Seward may probably get his Consuls, but it may be doubted if the Federal Government have in this matter discovered any secret before unknown to the world, any more than they did in finance. Just as surely as the issue of irredeemable paper in large quanties means inflation and depreciation of the value of the currency, so do a prohibitive tariffa tariff meant to be probibitive—and a long frontier, imply smuggling, and Consuls cannot prevent | and at moderate charges.

These circumstances will be likely to make Mr. Galt's task more easy, for he will have increased revenue from increased importations into Canada; and This venality is not confined to one pary, but unforhave a permanent habitation and a home, and these this, with the adjustment of the excise duties which
tunately to both.

levied in the adjoining States, will probably put our financial troubles out of their misery. We hope so. 'It is an ill wind that blows no good.'

We learn that an official communication has reached the Government, adverting to a scheme concocted to entice Canadians to the United States. It is believed that there are agents in this Province codeavouring to hire men to work at a patent brick factory, but the real design is to entrap Canadians over the line, and then force them to enlist in the Federal army. Hundreds are wanted, and if these are secured, thousands more will be required for some other bogus speculations. We assume the Government will take prompt action, so far as possible, to checkmate these speculators in humanity. The pretence of wanting only 300 men is too flimsy, not to be penetrated. If there were a score of agents in the Province, each would require that number. We caution the credulous against any who come here offering high wages for laborers or artisans in the United States. Cannot these men prevail on any of the 100,000 Irish who are without employment in New York, to accept high wages. Besides, the moment a Canadian is seduced by false pretences to set his foot on American soil, he is plied with drugged liquor, if he take it, till he becomes stupified, and when consciousness returns, he wakes up in the uniform of the Federal army. If the man be sober and will not drink, he is refused employment, till want forces him to enlist. Starvation or Lincoln's uniform are the alternatives. To such an extent has the abominable practice of drugging men and then kidnapping them, prevailed in the States, particularly in the City of New York, that one of the oflicers, on enquiry among his recruits, has found them to be the victims of this heilish system, and actually returned some of them to their homes. There is no want of labor in Canada for those who are disposed to work. Indeed there is some apprehension among the agriculturists, that farm servants will be hard to procure. We strongly caution the public against those agents of President Lincoln, whether they ofter high wages to engage for a patent brick factory, for a railroad, or any other bogus enterprise. nudians are wanted to fight, bleed, die; that is the ance with the least of the creations of that Supreme object for which they procure men. The genuine Yankee will subscribe his money, but he abhors the sight of warfare. Hence Ireland and Canada are scoured up to obtain recruits, under the lying pretence of high wages and permanent employment .-Quebec Daily News.

FEDERAL EMISSARIES IN HALIFAX. - It is pretty well understood that there are at present in our city, and in other parts of the Province, numerous agents of the Federal Government, engaged in endeavoring to decoy young men to the United States by the allurement of employment at high wages when they reach there; when in fact the primary object in view is the prospect of their enlistment in the army, in which design they too often succeed. On Tuesday the Provincial Secretary laid on the table of the Assembly a despatch from Lord Lyons, stating that the Brititish Consul in Boston had apprised him that a project was on foot in that city to obtain recruits from the Province under a pretext of of engaging them to work in a patent brick manufactory . - Halifax Sun.

THE GOLD LANDS. - In a special telegram, published on Friday morning, it was intimated that the Gold Mining Regulations would probably be withdrawn, so strong was public opinion against them; and on Saturday we learned from our Correspondent, at Quebec, that that the Gold Land Sales have been suspended. One or two large tracts are said to have be sold however. Mr. Eric Dorion has given notice of an address on the subject, and Mr. McDougall of resolutions setting the regulations in Australia and elsewhere, granting gold lands, in small allotments, and affirming that the same rule should apply here.

The Sarnia Observer is informed that the appearance of the wheat fields in that neighborhood is really encouraging; so much so as to greatly revive the hopes of the farmers in that region.

Birth.

In this city, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Patrick Mullin, of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on the 4th inst., Mr. Patrick Cox. of H. M. Customs, aged 55 years.

In this city, on Sunday evening, the Sth instant, Martha Rosanna, roungest daughter of John Cutler, aged 3 years and 3 months.

At Alexandria, U. W., on Saturday, the 30th alt. Alexander MacDonell, Esq., Merchant and Post-master, aged 45 years. He leaves a widow and large circle of relatives. - Requiescut in pace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 10, 1864.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,50 to \$3,00; Middlings, \$3,00 \$3,25; Fine, \$3,50 to \$3,65; Super., No. 2 \$3,85 to \$3,90; Superline \$4.00 to \$4,10; Fancy \$4,40 Extra, \$4,70 to \$4,80; Superior Extra \$5,25 to \$5,50 Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,27h.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,90 to \$5,00: Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U.

C. Winter, 90c.
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,70 to \$5,72h; Inferior Pots, \$5,95 to \$6,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,17h to \$6,22½.

Butter-Tuere is a good demand, for New at 18c to 22c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 20c to 22c.

Eggs per doz, 11hc.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 8hc to 9c. Tallow per 1b, 8c to 81c.

Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12hc Bacon, 5c to 6hc.

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$18,00 to \$18,00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00.—Mont

real Witness. MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-May 10. First Quality Cattle, \$7,50 to \$8,00; Second and

third, \$6,00 to \$5,00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra \$30 to 35.—Sheep, \$5,00 to \$6,00; Lambs, \$2,50 to \$4,00. Hogs, \$5,75 to \$6, live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5,50 Pelus,\$1,75 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough 50 to 5hc .- Montreal Witness.

JUST RECEIVED,

TORONTO MARKETS-May 10.

Fall wheat 90c to 95c. per bushel. Spring wheat

75c to 80c per bush. Barley, 75c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel. Oats 23c to 47c. Pork

\$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs. - Globe.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, IN PACKETS, 9d. EACH,

With full directions for use on each packet. - ALSO. --

A large Supply of FEEDING BOTTLES, INDIA RUBBER TEATS, & VIOLET POWDER boxes.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded, under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, with the purest Drugs and Chemicals; HENRY R. GRAY,

94 St. Lawrence Main Street, (ESTABLISHED 1859.) Montreal, May 12.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

						10.	
		9.			8,		
Flour, country, per qtl		12			12		
Oatmeal, do	]				14		
Indian Meal		00					
Peas per min		3			3		
Beaus, small white per min,					5		
Honey, per 1b		0	7	to			
Potatoes, per bag		З,	0	to	3	3	
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.							
Hay, per 100 bundles		ŞI	0,00	:0	\$1	3,50	
Straw,		\$4	Ó٥	to	\$	6,00	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		0	6/	to	0		
Butter, fresh per lb.		1	2	to	1	3	
Do salt, do		0	10	to	1	0	
Lard, do.		0	7	to	0	8	
Barley, do , for seed per 50 lbs.		3	ť	to	3	9	
Buckwheat		2	3	to	2	6	
Flax Seed, do.		0	0	to	0	0	
Timothy do		0	0	to	0	0	
Oats, do,		2	3	to	2	6	
Turkeys, per couple, (old)		14	0	to	15	0	
Fowls, do		2	6	to	3	6	
Geese, do		0	0	to	0	0	
Ducks, do		3	9	to	4		
Maple Sugar,		Ō		to			
Maple Syrup, per gallon		6	-	to			
		-					

JUST FUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE,

A. J. BOUCHER'S

NEW MUSIC STORE, 176 Notre Dame Street,

(Second Door from the Congregation Numbery) most charming SONG, written on Archbishop HUGHES' LAST WORDS, and entitled,

"O Bury me in the Sunshine." PRICE 30 CENTS.

-- A LSO,---

"Souvenir de Sabatier," (PRICE 50 CENTS,)

beautifully illustrated with a Photographed Portrait of the distinguished composer; being a series of elegant Waltzes, arranged from the favorite melodies introduced in Sabatier's celebrated

Prince of Wales' Cantata. Montreal, May 5, 1864.

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

lN accordance with previous notice, I have this day opened an Office at No. 34 Great St James Street, and am now prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Goods from Stores to any part of the City or Country, either by the parcel or by the job at the lowest rates.

Persons removing will do well to give me a call having a number of New Spring and Covered Wag-gons suitable for the purpose. I am also able to undertake the removal of Pianos and all other fragile goods on the most moderate terms, having secured the services of most careful men.

Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and

CHS. LARIN. May 6, 1864.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES CADDEN, son of Patrick Cadden, and Mary Mihan, of Drumewell, within two miles of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland. He emigrated to this country about 27 years ago; and when last heard from he was in the employment of James M'Coy, Pembroke, C.W. As he has been left heir to a considerable amount, any information of his whereabouts, whether dead or living, will be thankfully received by his brother-in-law and sister,

JOHN AND MARGARET M'GUIRE Percy Landing, Moyersburgh, Township of Seymour, Canada West.

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

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

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

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

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

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

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's

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

JAMES MORISON & CO.

288 Notre Dame Street

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books 201 Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps or sale at DALTONS News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Dispensary and Family Chemist, Jan, 17, 1863.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, April 17. - The convention between France and Mexico has been published to-day. It states that the French troops are to be reduced as soon as possible to 25,000 men, including the foreign legion. The French troops will gradually evacuate Mexico, as the organisation of the Mexican troops proceeds. The foreign legion, composed of 8,000 men, will remain in Mexico six years after the recall of all other

Wherever the garrison of a place may not be exclusively Mexican the commandant will be a Frenchman.

The French commanders will not be able to intervene in the Mexican administration. The Buenos Ayres. Returning to Europe, where his expense of the French expedition until July, self into the Italian movement: he was at Rome 1864, is fixed at 270,000,000f. After July, when the object was to overthrow the Pope; there 1864, Mexico will pay an annual indemnity of he laboured under the orders of Mazzini, the apostle 1,000f. for each French soldier.

The Mexican Government will pay annually 25,000,000f. in cash, in liquidation of the sums due to France.

The convention further states that a committee will examine the claims of French subjects and the indemnities due to them.

Paris, April 19. - La France of to-day states :- We believe we are enabled to assert that the French army of occupation will be gradually withdrawn from Mexico.

Paris, April 20.—The Moniteur contradicts the assertion in some of the papers that Garibaldi's English visit was to be out short at the instigation of the French Government.

The Constitutionnel of to-day says that, while France intends to maintain the Treaty of 1852, the French Government would not feel entitled to dispose of the Duchies before the populations had been consulted, though, as regards the principle of universal suffrage, the usages of a country must be taken as a guide.

Lord Clarendon left Paris on Monday mo ning. His visit will have done good in more ways than one. If by chance there are persons possessed of great influence at the Imperial Court, but, unfortunately, often employing it to probably have heard from him the evil consequences which such indiscretion—for it is only indiscretion-might lead to. No one could be better qualified to give such advice, and it is to hoped the advice will not be forgotten.

The reported restoration of the entente cordiale between the Government of France and England is said to have been brought about this wise: - The Emperor Napoleon wished it, and represented that the fulfilment of the promise of a visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales would be an appropriate demonstration to the world of renewed amity. Lord Palmerston made no difficulties, but said that the first thing to speak of tea in the evening. They will buy his was to secure the peace of Europe by settling the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. Then the Emperor told Lord Cowley that he quite agreed Emperor told Lord Cowley that he quite agreed is the first, the greatest, the most illustrious of all but that to make the thing complete it would be men (the English, of course, excepted), and they will necessary for the French Plenipotentiary at the Conference to lay on the table some proposals concerning Italy and the Danubian Principalities ust as at the Congress in 1856, which was called to settle the Russian and Turkish frontier questions, other matters were allowed to be brought alorward. Perceiving that the Emperor wished to make through the Schleswig-Holstein Conference a road to the Congress which he had probe true, the two Governments have been able to come to some understanding that is satisfactory

To have closed the period of anarchy and robbery in Mexico, to have introduced law and order, and to have established a regular Government with the full consent of the nation, with the blessing of the Pope, is a great achievement, the whole credit of which belongs to Napoleon III. and to France. Even the Times admits that the Mexican expedition has been a success—a triumph to France and a benefit to the world .-Luckily for mankind, the matter has been arranged without the interposition, and contrary to the tastes, of the British Liberal Government .-The wretched rule which governs our foreign policy at present is, that whatever party in any State is willing to rob the Church, to suppress Religious Orders, and to banish and imprison Priests and Bishops, ought to have the support and countenance of the British Empire. Tablet.

We have received the following letter from Paris:

—As I chance to be in Paris and have opportunity to gather opinions on the Garibaldi mania, I can assure you that amongst our neighbors the consequences will be lasting. They recognise in the com-bined movements of the English people, high and low, Whig and Tory, a national demonstration in favor of a Revolution, and of Revolutiou meant to operate against the Holy Father and the Catholic Religion in the first development, and ultimately here and everywhere. The Arch-anarchist himself proclaimed to you that he was indebted to English influences in winning his way through Messina to Naples, and you accepted the impeachment. Lord Clarendon has come over with a very perplexing commission if he undertake to explain. We hear, and on good authority that he represented the Ministry and the upper classes as heading the movement, in order to anticipate and take the merit out of the Radical or Democratic demonstrations. To hand Garibaldi over to them would have been sufficient to ferment a home-revolution, and so you offer to Europe the spectacle of a whole nation prostrate in worship before this clay-creature from Caprera .-The other matter of delicacy entrusted to the British Envoy Extraordinary relates to the affairs of Denmark and the proposed Conference. The Emperor proposed that the question of dominancy be tested by suffrage. Austria shrunk from this, as Venice and Hungary might equally claim this modern privilege of appeal to the passing passions of the people, and Lord Clarenden in consequence urges that the French idea be surrendered. This is agreed to, provided the Conference enlarge itself into the form of a Congress, and after disposing of Denmark, proceed to discuss the Papal and then the Polish question. Should there be truth in this, you will soon find the plan laid on the table at your side of the water for public discussion. Here such things are cushioned for a while. I can give you good grounds for crediting this, however, et vous verions.—London

We read in the Monde :--

following reflections: If there is a thing which is calculated to humiliate Europe and to show what a loss of strength and stability it has sustained under the prevalence of so-called Liberal ideas, it is the honors which have been lavished upon Garibaldi in England, and the attention which every stop, every word, even the slightest gestures of this adventurer command. In short, what is the worth of these ovations, of this importance, to Garibaldil Born at Nice, in Provence, as the country was called before the year 1759, he claims to owe France a grudge, because she has annexed this provincial town; and this great patriot, under the pretence of fighting for his native land, upsets the King of Naples, wishes to drive the Austrians out of Venetia, and cries 'Rome or death!" As for his exploits they are well known. He commenced by conspiring against Charles-Albert in 1834: then he fought for 8 years for the Republic of Rio Grande against Brazil; then for 4 years he joined the Montevideans against the Republic of of the dagger, and it was only by imbruing his hands in the blood of the French, as he boasted of doing, that he began to acquire a certain notoriety. With the restoration of order, Garibaldi sinks into insignificance; but when troubles recommence, he becomes again a personage of importance. In 1859 we find him at the head of a troop of volunteers, whose meagre exploits are puffed in the columns of revolutiouary journals; the grateful Italians attribute to

him the whole success of the campaign, he becomes the sword and the instrument of Cavour and of Palmerston. Hardly had some little order been established again to all appearance by the treaty of Zurich, when Garibaldi, starting off with his 'thousand' (a band destined at a later period to recruit the ranks of assassins), and assisted by English vessels, arrives in Sicily and plants the standard of revolution in her soil. So well had it been prepared by English and Piedmontese intrigues, that he succeeds in everything without striking a blow, and the 'brave man' reaches Naples without being compelled to draw his sword; treason and gold were his best soldiers. On two occasions only did he encounter a serious resistance; first on the banks of the Volturno when he would have been lost had not the Piedmontese army come up and crushed the Pontifical volun-

teers, invading the States of the Church in violation of the law of nations; secondly, on the heights of Aspromonte, when an officer not higher in rank than a colonel was able to give an account of him. We must not be over fastidious if we are to discover in all this anything like a brilliant career; one must have, in fact, peculiar ideas of liberty to see in such stir up a bad feeling against England, they will an adventurer a champion of the freedom of peoples and of national independence. He protects independence, while at the same time he imposes the roke of Piedmont upon the Neapolitans: be protects liberty while he destroys all law, while he shares in the dictatorship of Muzzini, while he supports the dictatorship of Piedmont. No, Garibaldi is not the champion of liberty; he is only the champion of re-

volution. M. Assolant gives in the Courrier du Dimanche an account of the proceedings in England on the occa-

sion of Garibaldi's visit. The English receive Garibaldi with enthusiasm, for enthusiasm is the cheapest mode of flattering Italy They did not give a man or a shilling for the cam-paign of 1859; but they will with pleasure give the hero plum-pudding and sandwiches for 15 days, not photographic portraits; shout for him as he passes along in procession; drink thousands of gallous of beer to his health; write in their newspapers that he pay him enormous compliments, in order that he may in turn tell them that they are the pick and choice of the human species—the chosen people of God, destined to teach all other people how they are to eat, drink, sleep, shout, think, and digest.

It is said that the Government is fully determined to resist the introduction of the Roman Liturgy in the Archeiocese of Lyons, in place of the Gallican, with which the Clergy have been so long familiar. Orders have been sent to the Prefect to seize the Papal Bulls to that effect, and to maintain the Concorsposed in November, Lord Palmerston despatch- dat at all hazards. Efforts have been made to get ed Lord Clarendon to Paris, and if all accounts up a popular manifestation on the occasion of Cardinal de Bonald's return to Lyons, but, according to private letters, without much effect.'imes Cor pondent.

The references above to the Concordat, charge implicity on the Pope Pope and the Clergy of Lyons, the breach of a formal agreement between the Holy See and the French Government. Now for the truth of the matter: First. The Concordat does nst contain a word on the subject of the publication recognition of the chief members of the great of Papal documents in France; the conventions alfamily of European Sovereigns, and with the luded to by the Independance exist only in the writer's own imagination. Secondly: The Brief of His Holiness addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese of Lyons, does not substitute the Roman Liturgy for the Gallican. Lastly: It does not abolish the ancient Liturgy of the Church of Lyons; on the contrary, it authorises the use of that Missal and Brieviary, simply abolishing certain innovations that had been introduced into them; and this in fact is the object of the Brief. - Weekly Register.

Upwards of a hundred pastors from the various consistories of the departments have come to Paris for the purpose of holding an assembly, in which a declaration of principle is to be proposed and adopted. This step has been rendered necessary by the schism which has taken place among the French Protestants, in consequence of certain doctrines propounded by M. Coquerel, the younger, and which show a leaning towards those of M. Renan, as expressed in

his work La Vie de Jesus. The impression produced by M. Ernest Renan's work La Vic de Jesus, the notice taken of it by the Emperor in a letter to one of the French prelates, the censure passed upon it by the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen in the very first speech he delivered in the Senate on his promotion to that dignity, and the censure pronounced by the Bishops of France, all imparted an extraordinary interest to the annual meeting of the Protestant Bible Society, which was held last week in the Church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honore. A book which is the subject of extravagant praise from those who aspire to the name of free-thinker, often with no more qualification than what is acquired from the study of the philosophical dictionary, or a few of Bayle's witticisms, and, on the other, of absolute reprobation, could not be otherwise than largely sought after and read. Probably those who are most satisfied with it are the author and publishers, to whom the eulogies and attacks were the most profitable of advertisements.

### BELGIUM.

We read in the Bien Public: 'One of our Correspondents at Alost informed us yesterday that the police of that town had attempted to put a stop to the illumination with which, on the evening of the 8th instant, the acquittal of the Reverend Father Huygens was hailed. This incredible intelligence has been confirmed by another Correspondent. The news from Alost, of the 9th of April, is as follows: -Yesterday evening we prepared to celebrate the acquittal of the Reverend Jesuit Father by a general illumination. Several enemies of the Clergy had repaired to Dendermond, in the hope of witnessing a conviction, and of being the bearers of the joyful tidings to the brethren and friends of the Voltarian coterie. They were sold: they returned like the fox who had lost his tail: their lengthened visages betrayed how cruelly they had been taken in. In their wrath they swore to repress the burst of enthusiasm which the sentence of Dendermond had excited in The scandalous evation with which a low adventinhabitants intended to illuminate their houses, and denounce it publicly and in writing, the better. Parts of the country. There is one marked difference States; a liberal discount given. the town. As soon as ever it was known that the

turerer has been greeted in England, suggests the agents of police were despatched in all directions following reflections: If there is a thing which is with instructions to check the manifestation by uttering threats against such as might be so unadvised as to venture to take part in the public rejoicings. The Head Commissary was very near making one of the party himself and extinguishing with his mighty breath the lights which were driving the coterie to despair. This expedient, to which the uniform of the police-agents imparted a colour of legality sucting party on the Piazza del Popolo would be no bad ceeded with some of the working men, but those of the middle class, who were aware of their rights, politely showed these humbugs the door, and the lamps continued to burn brightly in all directions. We are only surprised that the hapless crusade against the Venetian lamps was not directed from early morning against the flags which floated in the air on the summit of every house. We are constrained to believe that they were afraid to act with rigor in the light of day, and that they counted upon the darkness to make their enterprise succeed, for, according to this novel police-jurisprudence, it should be just as illegal to display banners as to illuminate the windows of houses.

'A Catholic Congress,' says the 'Salut Public' of Lyons, 'will be again held this year at Malines, in Belgium, which will last from the 29th August to the 3rd September. An exhibition of religious objects of art will take place at the same time.'

ITALY. PIEDMONT. - The following is a specimen of the quiet which Italy enjoys under the sceptre of Piedmont. The sub-present of Imola has just been assassinated and has sunk under his wounds. Oneand twenty persons who were arrested on the occasion have been removed to Bologna. The Gazette des Romagnes states as an on dit that cries of ' Viva Muzzini!' ' Viva la Republica!' were heard from some of these prisoners on their leaving Imola. The Opinione states on authority that in this town of Imola, whose population does not exceed 11,000 souls, more than 100 persons have been assassinated in the course of a year. - Bien Public.

At Bologna the envoys of Piedmont have been particularly unlucky. Grasselli and Fumagalli were mardered, Tassi shot himself, and Prima went mad. There is something in the air of the Legation which seems to disagree with the annexionist constitution. It is the old story, 'Laissons passer la justice de

Rome. - The Monde publishes news from Rome of the 6th inst.—"The Pope, his looks beaming with health, had on Monday, the day for celebrating the Feast of the Annunciation at Rome, a triumph, of which our Correspondent declines to send us a description, so far short, he says, would it fall short of the reality One uninterrupted cry of affection and enthusiasm accompanied the Holy Father during the long passage from the Vatican to the Minerva and from the Minerva to the Vatican. At entering and leaving the Church of the Minerva the had to cross the Convent, the greater part of whice is turned into barracks. Our soldiers cheered him lustily and saluted him with the shout of "Long live the Pope-King !"

In a row which occurred at Civita Vecchia between two Pontifical sailors belonging to the frigate the 'Immaculate Conception,' and some French infantry, one of the latter was mortally stabbed and died next day. The sailors have been arrested.

The affair of the three Dragoons is at an end. They have been tried by a French court-martial, and sentenced, one to two months', the other to eight days' imprisonment, while the third has been acquit-

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico had an audience of the Pope yesterday. They have visited the Basilica of the Vatican, the King of Naples, the Neapolitan Royal family, and Cardinal Antonelli.

ROME, April 13.-If Rome ever presented a festal and joyous appearance on one occasion more than another, the illuminations of last night may be cited as a case in point.

The Ave Maria had scarcely ceased ringing, when the entire city became one mass of light. The King of Naples erected a colossal statue of the Pope in the Piazza Farnese magnificently illuminated, and there was scarcely a palace or street that did not do honor to the occasion. The most conspicuous of all honors, both for beauty and costliness was the illumination of the Piazza of the Minerva. The entire square was surrounded by a border of Gothic design executed with colored lamps arranged on a golden ground to represent gems, and this, which was the centre of attraction, was also the scene of one of the most destardly and the most characteristic crimes the agents and clients of the guests of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland ever planned or executed. about two o'clock, when the Piazza was most crowded and the band of the French Chasseurs playing, a large iron bomb suddenly exploded, wounding several persons most severely, among them a French soldier, and blowing almost to pieces the leg of the man who was charged with throwing it. The gens d'armes at first, on hastening to the spot, took him for an innocent victim, but on seeing him most anxious to empty his pockets of something, their suspi-cions were excited, and a search was made, which produced a paper signed on behalf of the Roman National Committee—the Committee, be it remembered, in daily relation with Mazzini and Garibaldi, by the Advocate Manasses, being a formal receipt for twenty-six scudi, paid for throwing a bomb such a night and at such a place. Your readers will be incredulous as to the extreme folly of a man signing such a paper, but the very characteristic sequel may throw a little light on the mystery. On the arrest of Manasses and his nephew, which was instantly effected, for the pious patriots were watching the success of their humane and civilised efforts in the cause of United Italy from the window of their lodging over Bianchi's silk warehouse in the Via Palumbella. Further disclosures were made by which it appeared that the person employed to throw the bomb, a returned convict, distrusted his employers of the Fabius Maximus lodge, and demanded a written document which would put them in his power in case of their refusing payment. Manasses, forced to accede to their terms, signed the paper in behalf of the Committee, but resolved to provide against the possibility of its being used by ensuring the death of his wretched tool. He therefore shortened the fuse attached to the bomb, so that the explosion took place unexpectedly and prematurely, and had it been effectual the man must have been killed on the spot. As it was, his leg was shattered, and it is not considered probable that he will survive the amputation which was performed at once. As the French as well as the Pontifical authorities are interested in bringing the criminals to condign nunishment, it is to be hoped a severe example may be had of Manasses and his accomplices. Nothing short of it will arrest the cowardly system of murder carried out in the most wanton and cold-blooded manner by the Committee, whose heads are now the petted guests of the English peerage, whom peets delight to honor and Duchesses to lionise. In this case the crime is one for which no sort of palliation can be offered, no excuse of passion, or revenge, or provocation made. There is nothing so repugnant to all humane and civilised feeling as the attempt to scatter wholesale destruction through a crowd of the rejoicing spectators of a loyal celebration in honor of their own Sovereign, and of whom an immense proportion were women and young people. The effect, however, has been to cause a perfect storm of fury and execuation against the Sect in every class of the population, and happening at this particular crisis, the occurrence is a most fortunate illustration of what Lord Palmerston's proteges are capable of. Let Englishmen reflect seriously on what they are encouraging. There is not one of the crew of bravos and assassins they are now feteing that is not pledged to similar

acts, doctrines, and practices. Garibaldi and Maz-

zini and Saffi are, all and each, responsible for the

by several French and Pontifical officers, and is ascertained to have been made in Turin; and now that a public enquiry and trial for murder will set the matter beyond dispute, it may be hoped that some answer to the majority who voted his entire innocence of political assassination among which it was a deplorable fact to note several Ontholic names one little expected to see there on so vital a question as what even the Times very aptly called 'a vote of confidence in Mazzini.' KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The petition to the French

Senate on the deplorable state of the Neapolitan provinces has been very viciously commented on by the Italian press, which is perfectly aware that Naples is the 'raw' of United Italy while France will one day undertake to cure, though not without a fee. Letters from Marseilles received yesterday speak of the great probability of an expedition being shortly sent to Southern Italy: 'Ici on la tient si probable que c'es presque certaine 'says the writer; i surtout en les cercies militaires on en parle partout.' That matters cannot be long continued at their present tension is certain, and if the unity of Italy is hopelessly broken up by a French occupation of Naples, the inhumanity and bad government of Victor Emmanuel will be the responsible causes. Naples might have been gained to a great extent but for the fusillations, the chain gangs, and the insults to religion. It is now too late, and the change, come from whatever quarter it may, will be welcome, nor will England have any right to protest against it however ruinous to her own interests it may be. - Tublet. GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Augustenburg, April 19.-Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Dybbol was lost by the Danes. The tete-de-pont was gallantly defended, but was abandoned in the afternoon. The bridges were destroyed. One general, six colonels, several officers, and above

,000 men are dead, wounded, and missing. The greater portion of the 1st Brigade is missing, and scarcely one half of the 8th fell back in safety. The retreat of the right wing was, in comparison, effected more favorably, but also with great loss.

The force occupying the tele-de-pont held it, even after our batteries had been dismantled, until the army had reached the island of Alsen.

Berlin, April 20. - As the British Cabinet has fixed the 20th instant as the date of the meeting of the Conference without the consent of the great German Powers, and without considering that Baron von Beust cannot arrive in London for a few days, the Prussian representatives in London have re ceived instructions not to be present at the opening of the Conference as fixed by England.
It is asserted that the Austrian representatives

have received similar instructions.

The Nord publishes the text of the despatch from M. Bismark to the Prussian Ministers at the several Courts of Germany on the line of policy Prussia will pursue in the Conference of London. M. Bismark

We do not think it compatible with our duties to our own country or Germany to re-establish a state of things which has proved untenable, and may at any time require to maintain it the same or greater sacrifices, without any compensation whatever. The peace of Europe itself demands that this untenable state of things, to which we were formerly bound, but from which Denmark has now released us, should be superseded by another, more tenable, and in conformity with the actual state of affairs-such a condition as shall contain within itself the guarantees of its durability. To find the way to a political system of this kind, and thus to establish a lasting peace, such is the only object of the Conference proposed by England, and it is only with this purpose and these views that the Conference has been ac-

cepted by Prussia.'
SPEECH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.-Rendsburg. April 22.- The King of Prussia, on his reception at the railway station, said :-

"The cause of the Duchies is sacred to me. The work which we have commenced with such earnestness shall be completed in like manner. The people may be assured that the blood of my children has not been shed in vain."

The revolutionists are rather busy on the Danu bian frontiers of the Austrian Empire, but no mischief is apprehended from their machinations. The Government are, however, strengthening their position in Venetia, upon which the revolutionists are editatin POLAND.

A Warsaw letter says :- A terrible but authentic piece of news has just come to hand. In the western portion of the Government of Warsaw are three villages almost exclusively inhabited by Russian peasants, only a few families of Poles remaining there. An official report states that all these latter have been massacred without exception by the Russian neasants, who also set fire to the houses of their victims. The Cure of the Catholic Church, the only one remaining in the three villages, shared the fate of his parishioners, having been thrown into the flames by the Russians.

It is asserted that the Russian Government is mak.

ing preparations for the secularisation of the convents, and intends taking measures against the Catholic clergy.

RUSSIA. The terms on which France and Russia stand together just at present are not very cordial, and the Emperor of Russia has just offended Napoleon III. by a solemn commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of March 30, the date of the Capitulation of Paris.-He entertained the veterans of that period in the Marshalls' Gallery, which is adorned with the por-tiaits of the three Sovereigns, Francis I., William Frederick III., and Alexander I.; and on March 31, a grand parade was held before the statue of Alex-A great manifestation of Russian nation ality on the part of troops and people ensued, and may be in part ascribed to the supposed sympathies of Napoleon III, for the Polish Insurrection. INDIA.

A STORM BREWING .- By the arrival of the Bombay Mail we have received advices from Bombay to March 14, and from Calcutta to March 5.

The Bombay Guzette says it seems to be now certain that the recent war on the north-west frontier was not the isolated enterprise of some hardy mountuineers, but 'was undertaken in concert with, and as the first act of a widespread Mussulman conspiracy against the English domination in India. Numerous arrests have been made by government in Umballah, Patna, and even Calcutta, and it is expected that at the trials which are about to come off the whole history of the plot will be disclosed.

The Bombay Gazette adds:--

It is of course true that the government has not in present circumstances, much to fear from the outbreak of Mohammedan disaffection in India: but this ceaseless plotting, which is discouraged by no failures, but becomes more bitter instead of losing its force as the years roll on, ought to warn those who rule the destinies of India of the folly of ever allowing the Mussulmans to find them off their guard. There is some talk at present of reducing the European garrison of India in order to send home regiments for the expected continental war. This only bears out what has often been alleged, that, were England involved in an European war, the vastness of her possessions would be her chief weakness, inasmuch as her resources in men, if not in money, are probably not unequal to the work of maintaining the English garrisons in India and fifty colonies, and at the same time putting the strength of the English people into a conflict for life or death with either of the great military powers of action of the Roman National Committee, and if they the Continent. The reduction of the English army disapprove such a course the sconer they stigmatise in India would be the signal for insurrections in all-

The truth is they dare not. The bomb was examined | between the attitude of the people towards their rulers now and before the crisis of 1857. There is quiet now as there was then; but then it was the quiet of content, now it is the quiet of expectation. The great convulsion which shook all India thoroughly awakened the natives to a sense of their political condition, and gave them what they had previously been satisfied to forego, the hope, of which even the result of the mutinies has deprived them, of some day regaining their national inde-pendence. Thousands of intelligent men amongst them watch with keen anxiety every turn of politieal affairs, are quite ready to take advantage of any unpreparedness on our part in order to renew a contest, in which, though they were vanquished in the field, they cannot be said to have been wholly worsted:

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand statistics for 1862 have just been published. On the 31st of December of that year the population was 125,812 persons, the production of gold in the year was 410,862 oz., the imports for the year are valued at £4,626,082, and the exports £2,422,734, and the Customs' revenue reached £399. 007. It is estimated that the present European population amounts to about 160,000 and the Maori population to about 50,000.



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huve been much pleased with it.'

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you by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Albany. St. Vincent's Abbey-Rt. Rev. Abbot B. WIMMER: I would wish to see it in every family of the English speaking Catholics of this country.'

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A YOUNG CATHOLIC desires a Situation as ORGANIST in or near the City. Address, Haydn, at this Office. March 31, 1864.

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Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

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FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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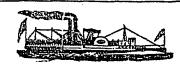
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Montreal, Feb. 25, 1864.



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MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers,

MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND

OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS. ON and after TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and un-

til further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as fallows :— STEAMER MONTREAL,

Capt. P. E. Corre,

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

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

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Capt. ROBT. NELSON,

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

STEAMER VICTORIA,

Capt. Chs. DAVELNY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Monday and Thursday, at Four o'clock, A.M.

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. Frs. LAMOUREUX,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock, P.M. stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belæil, St Hilarie, and St Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M, for St Denis, leaving St Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P M, and

Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock, Noon. STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Roy,

Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assumption. as follows :- On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P M; Itushay and Friday at IRREB o'clock, P M, stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, St Paul, L'Ermite, and leav-ing L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A M, Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE,

Captain P. E. MALHOIT,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for Terrebonne, at follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at using the Liniment, the FOUR o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE pain was gone in a few o'clock, P M; stopping, going and returning, at Bout de L'Isle and Lachinaie; returning will leave Terrebonne for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Satur-day at SIX o'clock, A.M.

J. B. LAMERE,

General Manager.

Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, 26th April, 1864.

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February 1, 1864.

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WORTH A MILLION. An Old Physician's Teslimony.

> READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858.

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

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

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# V E R M O N LINIMENT.

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These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860

Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing may well suppose I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.

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

minutes. Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON.

**E** Montreal,

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Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it benefi-cial. I have frequently LINIMENT used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhœa summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character I a ti bauol oela evad never failing specific for COLDS, and for affections of the head .--I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without

it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN. Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's

Vermont Liniment, &

have found great re-

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A Single Teaspoon-ful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhaa, Cholic and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space

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ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 9th instant, the TRAINS on the Eastern District will leave

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Accommodation Train for Island Pond, 8.40 A.M. and Intermediate Stations..... 

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Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the Incipient Consumption 7.45 A.M and all diseases of the

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C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director

May 9, 1864.

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WILD CHERRY

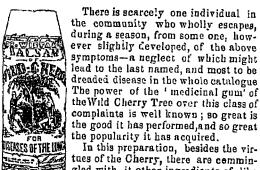
Has been used for nearly HALF A CENTURY,

With the most astonishing success in Curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing,

Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Including even

## CONSUMPTION.



SLASES OF THE LIM In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe

other medicine yet discovered. CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the

Minerve:-Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen, Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased slarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was com-pletely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in

preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-ledged as the remedy par excellence.

Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE. CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

my family and administered it to my children with the

happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as

use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co,-Gentlemen-Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Baleam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balof its remedial proper- sam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and ties and magical effin no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

> You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it .- Yours, P. GUITTE.

> > Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen-Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own peason and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy ' par excellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such .- Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W.

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughe and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed 'I: BUTTS on the SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston,

Dec. 24, 1863.

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COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do. J A HARTE, Druggist.

Montreal, April 21.

NOTICE.

THE FABRIQUE of the Parish of Montreal intends commencing the exhumation of the remainder of the corpses in the Old Catholic Cemetery in the St. Antoine Suburbs, on the Second day of MAY next. Proprietors of Lots in the above Cemetery are requested to remove the mortal remains of their friends and relatives; and to transport them to the Lots in the New Cemetery of Notre Dume des Neiges, which, on application to the said Fubrique, will be assigned to them in exchange for those which they now hold in the Old Cemetery.

The process of exhumation must be brought to a close in the course of the month of October next. Montreal, 8th April, 1864.

E. A. DUBOIS, Agent.

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It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentrifice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

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### DYSPEPSIA,

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

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## GERMAN BITTERS,

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Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

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Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing

Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in

the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression
of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. IF READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:-

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-I have been frequently

requested to connect my name with commendations different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the use-fulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others .--Yours truly,

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your Ger-

man Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully, J H. TURNER.

No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches. New Rochelle, N.Y.

Dr. O. M. Jackson--Dear Sir--I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsis, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that torment ing disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that

cannot be surpassed.

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

T 3eware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature
'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Battle.

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

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

men.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in the United States and Canada, &c., at 25 cts. a box.

Feb. 5, 1864.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.

Jac. 14, 1864. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTER TAILOR

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers,

C3-No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman'.)

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

> CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office-No. 125 Notre Dame Street,

(Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL

> J. J. CURRAN. ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

Montreal, March 29, 1864. IN consequence of having (this day) taken into Partnership Mr. JAMES SKELLY, the Business of my Establishment will henceforward be conducted under the name and Firm of T. TIFFIN & CO.

Returning my sincere acknowledgments for the proofs of confidence with which I have beretofore peen favored, I trust that the same will be continued

THOMAS TIFFIN.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE,

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es-

tablishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. March 31, 1864.

TO LET,

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED

### VARENNES WATERS.

THESE WATERS, as a Curative agent in a great number of diseases, are highly efficacious, and are recommended by the most skilful Medical practitioners. As a summer drink, they are most pleasant

salubrious, and refreshing. A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot for the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities of the Province, will be granted on liberal conditions, and for any time that may be desired, to commence on the First of May next.

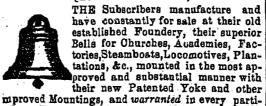
Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors, the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lajemmerais at March 31, 1864.

### CAUTION.

I, the undersigned, Cultivator, of St. Denis, and County of Kamouraska, notify all persons in business, and the public generally, that I will be in no manner responsible for any debts that may be contracted in my name, without the production of a written order signed by myself, in the presence of two witnesses, and recognised as authentic by a Justice of the Peace.

HYACINTHE GAGNON. St. Denis, Co. of Kamouraska, 24th March, 1864.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.7



cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

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

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN, MARY and ELIZA KELLY, formerly of the Parish of Brimlin, County Roscommon, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the year 1845 or '46. They sailed from Liverpool in the ship Virgin, bound to Quebec. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, Patrick Kelly, New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio, U.S .-Canada papera please copy.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS.

ZING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

MONTREAL,

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Hydrants, Water Closets, Lift&Force Pumps | Water Coolers, | Sinks, all sizes

F Jobbing punctually attended to. 🗐

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec, wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or Schoolmaster. Can furnish good references, if required.

Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal.

April 28, 1864.

BRISTOL'S



# (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the

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

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

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION,

HEADACHE,

PILES. For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combi-nation of rare medicinal properties is such that in

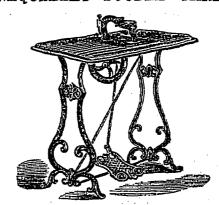
dicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

long standing and difficult diseases, where other me-

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Sreet, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

### C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



# FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required.

Manufactory on PRINCE STREET: Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-

Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and C. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT.

CARPENTER & JOINER, 54 St. Antoine Street. De Jobbing punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

Oct. 9.

J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL,

BEG to inform their customers and the public in general that, notwithstanding the damage sustained by them in their Stock, on the 15th instant, they are prepared to meet the demands which may be made to them for Wines of every description—Brandies, Ornamental Glass, &c.

The whole of the Stock damaged by fire, smoke or water will be disposed of in a SALE by public AUCTION during the course of next week, and will not form any part of the new Stock which Messrs. Fournier & Co. possess, and which at present are deposited in the cellars of Messrs. Freer & Boyd, No. 16 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Messrs. Fournier & Co. also beg to inform the public that a choice collection of Wines, Brandies, Ornamental Glass, Zinc Ware, &c., is expected by them from Europe.

The Sale of the damaged goods will be advertised beforehand, so as to afford parties living in the country full time to repair to it.

The Stock about to be disposed of will consist of Gin, Whiskey, Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Sherry, Cognac Brandy, French and Spanish Wines, together with Port and Burgundy Port, which are very little damaged by the late fire. TERMS LIBERAL:

Parties desirous of tasting the Wines may do so any day before the Sale, from 8 o'clock in the morning to c in the evening. Purchases may also be made in Bond, if required.

J. FOURNIER & CO. TFOrders, however extensive, promptly executed. March 24.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend

it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



The Great Purifier of the Blood, Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleaness every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,

Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

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

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

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devices & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Gourt House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.— Also, seld at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co.,

Montreal. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough

& Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &