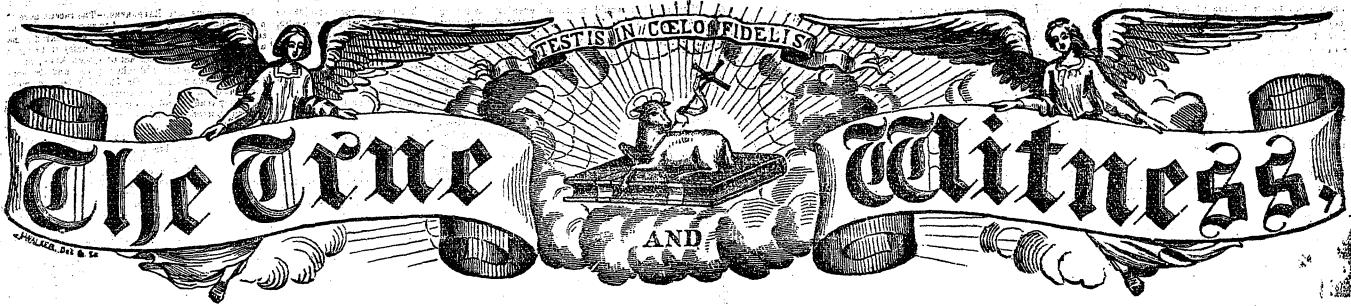
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		



#### ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865.

No. 43.

THE TRIALS OF ST. EUSTACE.

When Trajan was Emperor of Rome, Sir Placidus, a knight of great prowess, and a most skiltul commander, was chief of the armies of the Empire. Like his Imperial master, he was merciful, just and charitable, but a worshipper of idols, and a despiser of the Christian faith. His wife was worthy of his virtues, and was of one accord with him in his religion. Two sons had be, educated in all the magnificence that besitted their father's station; but, as was to be expected, the faith of the parents was the faith of their children, they were idolators.

It was a fair soft day, the southerly wind blew lightly over the meadows, and the fleecy clouds ever anon obscuring the sun, proclaimed the hunter's day. Sir Placidus rode to the chase .-His triends and retainers were with him, and a right gallant company they were. A herd of deer was soon found, the dogs were loosed from their leashes, the whole party started in full and eager pursuit. One stag of lofty stature and many branching antiered head, separated itself from the rest of the herd, and made for the depths of the neighboring forest. The company followed the herd, but Sir Placedus gave his attention to the noble animal, and tracked it through the mazes of the wood.

Swift and long was the chase. Sir Placidus rode after the stag, ever gaining just near enough to the noble animal to inspire him with hopes of its ultimate capture, yet never so near as to strike it with his hunting spear. On, on they went with untiring speed. The wood and its thickets were passed, and a hill rose to the view. He pressed the stag up its sides, and gained rapidly in the chase. In a moment the stag turned and faced the knight; he prepared to strike, but his hand was stayed as he saw between the horns of the creature a cross encircled with a ring of glorious light. Whilst he mused on this wonder, a voice addressed him. The stag seemed to speak thus to the knight:-

Why persecutest thou me, Placidus? For thy sake have I assumed this shape; I am the the God whom thou ignorantly worshippest; I am Christ. Thine alins and thy prayers have gone up besore me, and therefore am I now dome. As thou dost hunt this stag, even so will I bunt thee."

Placidus swooned at these words, and fell from is horse. How long he lay on the ground he knew not. When his senses returned, he cried io auguish:-

'Tell me thy will, O Lord, that I may believe

in thee, and perform it.'

Then replied the voice, 'I am Christ the Son of the living God. I created heaven and earth, caused the light to arise, and divided it from the darkness. I appointed days, and seasons, and years. I formed man out of the dust of the earth, and for his sake took upon me his form. Crucified, and buried, and the third day I rose again.'

'Ali this I believe, Lord,' replied Placidus : gea, and that thou art He who bringest back the wandering sunner.'

Then said the voice, 'if thou believest, go into the city and be baptised.' Shall I reveal this unto my wife and children

Lord, that they also may believe?" 'Yea,' replied the voice, 'return here on

thy future life.

Placidus returned to his wife and told her all that had happened unto him: then did they believe, and were baptised, and their children with them. The knight was called Eustace, his wife Theosbyta, whilst to his sons the names of Theosbytus and Agapetus were given in their baptism. On the morrow the knight returned to the place where he had seen the

I implore thee, O Lord, to manifest thyself according to thy word, prayed the knight.

Then the voice was heard, saying, Blessed art thou, Eustace, in that thou hast been washed two men drew near, and after observing him for with the laver of my grace, and thereby overcome the devil. Now has thou trodden him to costed the knight. dust who beguiled thee. Now will thy fidelity be shown; for he whom thou hast forsaken will rage continually against thee. Many things and his two sons? must thou undergo for my sake. Thou must become another Job; fear not: persevere; my grace is sufficient for thee. In the end thou recalled his previous bonors in the world, and he experience thy trials in thine old age, or forthwith.'

Even as thou willest, O Lord; yet, if it may be so, try me now, and help me in my trial.' Be bold, Eustace,my grace can support you.' With these words the voice died away, and was no more heard; and Eustace, after prayer and

to his own house. But a few days, had elapsed, ere the trules of aught of him. Job came upon Eustace and his family; pestilence carried off his flocks and his herds, and his not, rejoined Eustace. servants fled away, or died with their charges .--Robbers plundered his palace, driving away the we must go onwards.' knight, his wife, and his sons, in poverty and Nay, sirs, come to my poor abode: what I raising his belief as he spoke.

nakedness. It was in vain that the Emperor | have is at your service.' sought everywhere for the knight, for not the slightest trace of him could be found.

At length the unhappy fugitives, covered with such rags as they could obtain, reached the sea shore, and besought a passage across the waters. The captain of the vessel was captivated with the beauty of Theosbyta, and consented to carry them over. No sooner were they on the other side, than he demanded money of them for their

Very well,' replied the captain, ' thy wife will do as well; I will take her as my slave, she will sell for the passage money.'

'Good master,' said Eustace, 'I am poor and destitute, and have no money.'

'With my life only will I part with her,' exclaimed the knight, as his wife clung to him in her distress.

'As you please, master; ho, men, seize the woman, and take her to my cabin; as for the man and his brats, heave them overboard."

Leave me, leave me, Eustace, murmured Theosbyta; 'save thyself and our children, I

can die but once.' With many a hard struggle Eustace consentled them from the ship.

'Ab, my poor children,' he cried, 'your poor mother is lost; in a strange land and in the power of a strange lord, must she lament her

A few hours' travelling brought Eustace and his children to the bank of a broad and sapid river, the waters of which ran so deep that he was afraid to cross its stream with both his boys at one time; placing one therefore on the bank. under the shade of a bush, he clasped the eldest in his arms, and plunged into the river. The stream ran swiftly, and the bottom was treacherous; but at length he reached the further side and placed Theosbytus on the bank. Again he plunged into the river. The middle of the stream was out fairly gained, when he saw a wolf creep from the wood close to which his younger son in vain that he shouted, and strove to reach the father; he turned and saw a lion carry away his reached within a few miles of the coast whereon eldest son.

Alas, alas! exclaimed Eustage, as soon as he bad reached the further bank of the river, once I was flourishing like a luxuriant tree, but now I am altogether blighted. Military ensigns were around me, and bands of armed mea. My wife and my children are taken from me; the thou didst warn me that I must endure the trials of Job, are not these worse than that holy man's? In his greatest misery he had a couch whereon to rest his wearred limbs, and friends to compassionate him in his mistortunes. His wife, too, remained to him-mine is gore from me; place a bridle on my lips, lest I utter foolishness and stand up against thee, O my God.'

His heart relieved by these passionate expressions, the knight continued his travel; after many days of want and latigue he reached a far off village, where he took up his abode with one of the villagers, as his bired servant. For fifteen the morrow's dawn, that thou mayest know of years he served his master faithfully, and at his death he succeeded to his cottage and his

> Trajan still lived, but his fortunes did not prosper; his enemies became daily stronger and stronger, for Placidus no longer directed the movements of the Imperial army, or urged on the soldiers, by his example, to deeds of valor against the enemy. Often and often did the Emperor thick of his lost commander, and ceaseless were his endeavors to find out the place of his concealment.

Eustace was working in his fields about this time, little thinking of Trajan, or of Rome, when some time, and communing with each other, ac-

know in these parts a knight named Placidus, to her own country.

The heart of Eustace was sore tried, when he saw the emissaries of Trajan. The sight of them shalt conquer; choose then, whether thou wilt still felt a lingering wish to retrace his steps .-'Nay,' he thought, ' were I not alone, it were crossed in a shipman's boat, but when we arrivwell to return: but for a solitary, this place is ed on this side, he demanded money of my hus- out fear. best.' Then said be to the two men.

'There is no one about here, good sirs, of the give bim, he seized on me and carried me into

praise to. God, rose from his knees and returned fear,' said the man; 'we have travelled far and sought to do me evil, for God preserved me from near after our old General, but no one knows his devices. At length my master died, and I

The emissaries of Trajan gladly acceeded to the request of Eustace. The homely repast was soon placed on the board, and the men sat down byta, we shall see no more on earth; a too and to refresh themselves, whilst Eustace waited a wolf carried them off before mine eyes, as we upon them. Again the thought of his old home were crossing a river not many leagues from came thickly upon him; and he could not re- kence.' strain his tears. He left the room where his guests were, bathed his face with water, and re- youths, as they knelt before the General. turned to wait on the two men.

'I have a strange presentiment,' remarked one of the men during Eustace's absence, 'that our good host is even he whom we search after .--Marked you not how he hesitated when we first | wolf.' addressed bim.'

'Aye, and even now he has left us with his eyes red with suppressed tears.'

'Let us try the last test, the saure mark on

As soon as Eustace returned the soldiers exammed his head, and finding the wished for mark which he received during the rassage of the his joy, and that day they fought for the Danube, embraced their old General; the their Emperor, and their commander. neighbors, too, came in, and the exploits of ed; he clasped his two boys by their hands, and | Eustace were soon in the mouths of the vil-

> For fifteen days they journeyed towards Rome, Eustace and his two guides; as they neared the Imperial capital, the Emperor came out to meet us old commander. Eustace would have fallen at his master's feet, but Trajan forbade him; and side by side, amidst the congratulations and in the banquet bail. applause of the people, the Emperor and his long lost servant entered Rome.

The return of Eustace inspired the people with confidence; thousands burried from every village to volunteer as soldiers, and his only difficulty was to select who should be rejected. One conlingent from a far off village arrested his attention; it was headed by two youths of wonderful likeness the one to the other, and apparently within a year of the same age. They were tall in stature, of commanding features, and was placed, and approach the child. It was all their selection, as leaders, by their comrades, did justice to their attainments, and the superiority shore; the wolf seized the child and bore it off of their manners. Pleased with the youths, before his father's eyes. At that moment a loud | Eustace placed them in the van of his army, and roar from the other bank startled the bereaved began his march against the invaders, who had be had disembarked from the ship of the barbarous cantain.

Pitching his camp within sight of that of the enemy, he billeted the best of his troops in a small village that formed the rear of his position. A widow lady, of but few years, but sadly worn with grief, received the two youths within her one to slavery, the others to death. O Lord, house. About the mid-day meal, the youths conversed one with the other of their early

Oi what I was when a child,' said the elder, I know only this, that my father carried me over a broad river, and laid me under a bush, while he returned to fetch my brother; but while he was gone, a lion came, seized me by the clothes, and bore me into a wood hard by. My mother was lost on our journey nigh to a great sea, where she remained with a cruel captain who had seized her for his slave. As I was carried away by the lion, methought a wolf seized on my brother, whom my father had left on the opposite bank. The hon soon dropped me, for men with loud cries and stones pursued him and hou's first bound. The crowd grew impatientdrove him from me. Then they conveyed me to a sudden silence; a sound as of revolving hinges, night. the village where we have lived together so

'My brother, O my brother!' exclaimed the other youth, hardly able to restrain his emotion during the recital; 'I am he whom the wolf carried off; but I was saved from his jaws by the shepherds, as thou wast from the jaws of the lion.

The widow had listened to the wonderful story of the two young men. She marvelled much at their preservation; on the morrow she sought | will test his powers against the heat of fire; prethe commander of the Imperial forces; she pare the brazen ox. found him in his tent, his officers were around him, and the two young men stood within the 'Friend,' said one of the men, 'dost thou circle. The widow craved permission to return

'Sir,' she said, 'I am a stranger in these parts; filteen years have passed since I left Rome with my husband, once high in power, and rich, but then poor and in misery; we reached younder sea; our two sons were with as, we band for our passage, and when he had it not to name you ask after. slavery. I lived for years beneath his roof in It is but a fool's errand we are on, master, I sorrow and in pain; but it was in vain that he became free; since then I have labored honestly It is years since he left Rome, friends, is it and would now return to Rome, if, perchance I may find my husband and my chil-

"Fifteen years and more; but come, comrade dren."

Theosbyta, said the General in a low voice,

'Eustace! my busband!'

The General raised his fainting wife, and kissed her gently on the forehead. Our sons, Theos-

'Father! our dear father!' said the two

'Nay, doubt not, Eustace,' said his wife, last night I overheard the tale of their adventures; this is he whom the lion took; this one did the shepherds rescue from the jaws of the

The tale was soon re-told; and Eustace was convinced that he had recovered in one day his wife and his sons. Then loud blew the trumpet through the camp, and cheers rang from the his head, which he received during the passage good soldiers, when their General came from his of the Danube, when he struck down the North-ern champion.' tent, leading his long lost wife, and supported on either side by his sons. The enthusiasm aided them in obtaining the victory over the enemy.— Every one loved their General and rejoiced in his joy, and that day they fought for their homes

> The Emperor Trajan did not live to welcome home his honored General; his successor, however, spared no expense in order to receive Eustace with the honors which his achievements deserved. The banquet hall was gorgeous with ornaments; and the hanquet replete with delicacies and curiosities. On the Emperor's right sat Eustace, and his sens occupied no mean place

'To-morrow,' said the Emperor, 'we will sathanks for this thy victory.2

'As my lord pleases,' said Eustace; 'one thing I pray, that my lord will not regard my were present, and after waiting for nearly an absence from the temple as an intentional slight hour, the auctioneer remarked,to his royal person.'

'Absence, sir!' exclaimed the Emperor, 'I command your attendance; see that you and yours are before the altar of Mars, at noon tomorrow; thou shalt offer sacrifice with thy own

"I will cut off the hand that so offends," replied Eustace.

'Ah!-a Christian-be it so-sacrifice or die.' Death then, my lord: I worship Christ, not

idols.' iim save thee from the mouths of the lions,' exclaimed the impious Emperor. ' Ho, guards, this Christian and his sons to the wild beasts' den; come, my guests, to the arena."

' And me too, my lord,' said Theosbyta, ad-

vancing from the lower part of the hall. "As thou wilt; coine, sirs; our itous will be

well fed.? The party soon arrived at the amphitheatre, which was crowded with spectors. Rumor had rapidly spread abroad the tidings that the triumphant General was to die by the lion's mouth, for his Christianity. Some pitted him for what they called his folly: ' What die rather than throw a little incense on the fire!' Others cloried in his expected death, for they hated the new faith. A few in secret prayed to God to give their brother strength to undergo his fearful martyrdom, for they were Christians.

Eastace stood in the arena; his wife knelt by his side, and his sons stood before him to meet the and then a sullen roar, as with a bound the lion sprang into the centre of the amphitheatre. He cast one took upon the youths, and then he bowed his head, crept to their feet and licked them : another and another was let loose; but the old lion kept guard over the family, and fought with the other lions, and drove them back to their longed to some friend of yours?" dens.

'It is enough,' said the Emperor, 'be has a

A fire was lighted beneath the animal, a vast hollow frame that represented an ox, and into the belly of which the victims were introduced through a door in the right side. As soon as it was heated to its utmost heat, the executioners hastened to throw their victims in; Eustace forbade them, and then clasping his wife in his arms, and followed by his sons, he moved slowly up the ladder that led to the horrid cell, and entered the belly of the brazen ox calmly and with-

For three days the fire was kept burning beneath the creature. On the third evening the beast was opened; within lay Eustace, his wife, and his sons, as it were in a deep and placid sleep. Not a hair of their heads was singed, nor was the smell of fire upon their persous.

So died they all: the husband, the wife, and the children .... The people buried them with honor, and remembered with sorrow the martyrdom of the Christian General.

THE OLD BUREAU. CHAPTER 1.

As we were passing down Exchange street, several years ago, we stopped in front of an auction room to examine the various articles that were exposed to be sold under the hammer. We had been there but a few moments when we heard a female roice inquiring, 'Is this bureau to be sold to-day?' On looking up we perceived that the question had been addressed to us by a young lady, whose sad but pleasant countenance struck us at once. We replied that all the articles spread upon the sidewalk would be disposed of to the highest hidder.

'I should like bureau if it goes low enough,' she said, pointing to an old fashioned article that was standing among the other furniture; 'but I never bought anything at auction in my life, and I see no woman here. I do not know if it would be proper for me to bid.'

'It would be perfectly proper,' we remarked; but if you wish it, I will bid off the bureau.'
If you will, sir, I will be greatly obliged to

"How high are you willing to go?"

'I do not know exactly how much it is worth, but if it sells for three or four dollars you may buv it.

Shall I speak to a hand carlman to leave it at your house?"

No, sir, I will call at noon, and settle for it, and take it away. I am very much obliged to you for your kindness.'

So saying the lady went away, leaving us to wonder who she was, and of what use the old crifice to the great God of War, and offer our bureau could be to her. We examined it, took out the drawers, but saw nothing about it. At eleven o'clock when the auction commenced, we

We will now sell the bureau. What will

you give me, gentlemen ?"

One man offered two dollars, another three, and we bid a hall dollar more. Four dollars were bid-four and a half and five dollars. We were astonished that the old thing should bring such a price. What could we do-see it sold and disappoint the lady. The thought struck me that it might have belonged to some friend, and she wished to purchase it on that account, and rather than disappoint her, we resolved to bid again. The bureau ran up to ten dollars, and we nurchased it for half a dollar more. Certainly we should not have given four dollars for it to use ourself. However, we bought it, and bad it sent to our room, telling the auctioneer that if a lady called for it, to inform her where it might be found. We examined it again, and began to regret the purchase, feeling almost certain that the young lady would not thank us for what we had done; but we never mourn over a bad bargain. Our philosophy will not permit us to do so.

A little after dusk, as we were sitting in our sauctum, the young lady came to with an apology for intruding, and remarked, 'You bought me that bureau, so the auctioneer informs me.' .

'Yes, I bought it at an extravagant price, I can assure you." 'What did you give?'

'Ten dollars and a half.'

'You astonish me. What can I do? I had no idea that it would bring over three or four

dollars, and I am not prepared to pay for it to-I suppose it was foolish in me to give so much for it, but I presumed you wanted it very much.' 'I did, sir, and would not value paying double

that amount for the bureau, if I were able, rather than not have it." 'So I apprehended. Perhaps it may have be-

'Yes, sir; that bureau was once my mother's,' and I noticed a tear come in her eye, which she. charm against the teeth of the wild beasts; we endeavored to conceai- but she is dead now. and I want to keep it in remembrance of her.

Thinking that the lady might be poor, we told her that she might take the bureau that night. if she wished, and pay us when she found it convenient.

'I am greatly obliged to you for your kindness, but would rather you should keep it, until it is paid for.

We urged her to take it, but she refused, saying-I will see what I can do, and call in a day or two, and see you; and budding us good

evening, she left. There is something very mysterious about this woman, thought we. It may be that she is poor, and perhaps in very destitute circumstauces. But she shows an excellent heart and the warmest attachment to a deceased mother. Her education must have been good, and she has evidently seen better days. And we thought that the next time she called upon us we would ascertain something more of her character and circumstances

-perhaps of her name—which we felt very anxious to learn.

In a day or two the young lady called upon us,

and with tears in her eyes, remarked, 'I do not

know what you will think of me, but all the money I baye in the world is five dollars; this I have brought you towards the bureau you were lars. We have had to purchase a great many so kind as to purchase for me. So saying she farming utensils, or we should have made a payplaced the money before me in silver.

Azshall not take the money at present, we replied, 'I can do without it. You may take the bureau if you want it; and when you are able, at some future time, you may pay for it.'

She expressed a great deal of gratitude, and said, 'I would rather you would take what I have;' to take the money again.

'You appear to have seen some affliction,' we remarked, as we saw the tears in her eyes.

Not much, sir; I must confess that I have not always been as poor as I am at present; for I have seen better days. When my parents note in our possession. were hving, I never knew what it was to want anything; now I cannot say so.

· How long have your parents been dead?' 'About six years since my father died; and it was four years ago last Saturday when my mo-

ther died. At the mention of her mother's name, the tears came to her eyes—a tender chord was touched-we saw it, and made no more inquiries,

when she took her leave. It was nearly six weeks before we saw the young lady again. She then called upon us with the remainder of the money that we had paid for the bureau.

We protested against receiving it at that time, thinking it might have been inconvenient for her

to pay it. I am under great obligations to you for your kindness,' she said. ' Had it not been for you I should not have had the bureau—the only relic of my mother; for it was then impossible for me to raise the money you so generously paid. I shall never forget your kindness.

'Do you wish to take the bureau away?' 'I have spoken to a cartman who will call here in a short time, and have it removed out of your way, for I suppose you will be glad to get rid of it.

'Not at all. I am pleased that I was able to render a little service to you, and if you ever need assistance, I shall always be ready to render it.?

'I thank you, sir, with all my heart.' At this moment the man came for the bureau. and bidding us good morning, the young lady left

the room.

Going, going-will you give but two dollars for this excellent bureau?' exclaimed Mr. Barley, the auctioneer, a year or two since, as we were passing down Exchange street. 'Here, Mr. C-, he said, turning to us, 'buy this bureau; it is cheap enough; it is worth more for kindling wood than what it is going for .-Just look at it-going-going-say quick or you lose it.'

We bid two dollars and fifty cents, as we saw it was the very same bureau that we had bought several years before for ten and a half dollars, and it was knocked off to us.?

'This is singular enough,' thought we, as we had the articles carried to our room. Where ments for her to receive her just dues from her was the young woman who formerly owned it? unworthy uncle.

Who was she ! We made several inquiries, but could not ascertain who she was, or what had become of her. | phan girl no longer, he paid the note with inter-The bureau had been carried to the auction room by an individual whom Mr. Barley never saw before, and all our inquiries to ascertain what had become of the young lady seemed fruit-

Several months passed by, and still we heard nothing of the young lady, when one day, not knowing but what we might get some clue to the former owner, we took out all the drawers separately, and examined them. We saw no writing whatever. In the back of the under drawer we noticed that a small piece of pine had been inserted. It looked as if it had been put there to stop a defect. Prying it with a knife it came out, when to our astonishment we found several gold pieces to the value of about fifty dollars. besides a note for twenty-five hundred dollars. with interest made payable to Sarah —, when she should become of age. It was a witnessed note, and had been running for about ten years, signed by a wealthy man, whose reputation for . honesty was not exceedingly good. Without mentioning to a single individual what we had discovered, we immediately resumed our efforts to ascertain who Sarah —— was, and where she could be found. We learned that a girl of this name lived with Captain ---, and did the work of the kitchen. Of him we could obtain but little information. His wife recollected the girl, and spoke of her in the highest terms. She believed that she had married a mechanic, and retired from the city, but his name she could not recollect. By repeated inquiries we ascertained that Sarah ---, with her husband, lived on a small farm on the road that leads to Saco. Taking an early opportunity, we started for the residence of the young woman. After severel This is important, and its importance is certainly in inquiries on the road, we were directed to the

It was a pleasant situation, a little from the road, while everything looked nest about the dwelling. As we drew up to the cottage, who should come to the door but the very woman we had so long been anxious to find. She recognized us at once.

Why, Mr. C-, how glad I am to see you. Where in the world did you come from? Walk in and take a seat.

Her husband was present—an intelligent looking man-to whom she introduced me.

I have often thought of you, she remarked, and when in Portland have been tempted to call and see you; but though I have not called, be assured I have not forgotten your kindness, and

I never shall torget it.' But you seem happier than when I last saw

in and your two the young lady communication, and appending and with thousand overs, removabed, will do not

'What does the owner value it at?'

He values it at about fifteen hundred dol- awful difference in teetotalogical statistics. ment toward it."

But what has become of your old bureau? 'I fear I shall never see it again,' she replied; and, after a pause, said - I believe I have never told you how I have been situated?

'You never did.'

When my mother died, it was thought she and nothing that we could say would induce ber left some property in the hands of an uncle of mine, that would come to me when I was of age; but he said it was not the case. I resided with him for a short time.

Was your uncle's name Mr. - ? asked we, mentioning the individual who had signed the

'Yes, sir-that was his name. He was very unkind to me-made me work so hard, and was so cross to me, that I was obliged to leave him, and earn my living by doing the work of a kitchen girl. One day I learned that he was about to pose to the end, as useful and as pleasant to look at dispose of what little property mother had left to as the monument beneath whose shadow he seemed pay an old debt of hers. As soon as I found that the report was correct, I immediately went to the auction. You know about the bureau, the only article of my mother's property that I could purchase—and had it not been for your kindness it would have gone with the rest. The money I paid was earned in the kitchen. As I found it inconvenient to carry it about with me, I asked my aunt's permission to put it in the garret, which permission she granted. On calling for it when I was married, I learned that uncle had disposed of it together with some other things at auction. I would rather have lost a hundred dollars; not that the piece possessed any great value, but it belonged to my dear beloved mother-(a tear came into the poor woman's eye) -and on that account I did not wish to part

what concerned me.? Suppose that I should tell you that I have the bureau in my office.

with it. But it was useless to speak to uncle

about it-he was entirely indifferent to me and

'Is it possible! You astonish me Mr. C-.

Have you indeed the old bureau? 'I have, and what is better, I have something here for you,' said I, taking out my pocket book,

and placing the note and gold upon the table, ' these are yours.' 'Why, sir, you astonish me more and more.'

'They are yours. After I become the owner of this bureau, I found this gold and this note concealed in one of the drawers. There are nearly fifty dollars, and the note is against your uncle for nearly three thousand dollars, every cent of which you can recover.

The astonished lady could not speak for some time; but when she recovered from her surprise she could only express her gratitude in tears; nay, more, she offered us half the amount; but we merely told her that it pleased us to have justice done her, and to be instrumental in adding to the happiness of those we considered so worthy as herself and husband.

When we left we promised to call on her soon again, and in the meantime to make arrange-

The old man demurred a little at first; but when he found that he could wrong a poor orest-begging us not to expose him.

he resided, stocking it well, and is now an independent farmer. Two happier souls it is difficult to find than Sarah and her husband. May prosperity attend them to the close of life.

We often call at the farm house of our friends, and spend there many a happy hour. It was but a week or two since we saw them, and they seem as cheerful and contented as it is possible for mortals to be.

#### SUNDAY RAMBLERS ON THE GREEN OF GLASGOW.

## BY HORATIO NELSON.

Sunday last, like the two preceding 'Sawbaths,' was religiously observed upon the Green. Thousands upon thousands were spread over the wide area of the People's Park in all directions, while the local parliaments' were attended by numbers, in some instances considerably larger than those which attended at the British Parliament.

The preachers were scarcely so numerous as on previous Sundays, in consequence, I suppose, of a usual in the Circus, which looked something fresher than usual, the frontentrance being newly placarded with announcements of the new Spanish circo. Standing near my own monument when the lights were appearing in the circus windows, a young wag cried out, 'Yonder is the rising of the new lights of the gospel.' Shocking youth!

I promised in my last to give an outline of the teetotal orator who occupies the corner of the railing around my monument, and has done so for a long time past.

The orator tells us he was once 'a callant wha did nothing but rin a' day through the streets o' Giasca'. man at the monument' said it. The orator is very wrathful against publicans, and easily traces all the sins of the world to their doors. Next to his evident animus against the sioning publicans comes that class of public functionaries valgarly known as 'bobbies.' These he designated as the 'publicans' leevery servants.' His description of the bobbies, publicans, and drunkards are often highly amusing, the old man seemingly being aware of the fact that to cause a good laugh amongst the audience is the surest means of detaining them until he has finished his singularly rambling oration, a confused mixture of statistics, 'ha, ha's,' 'd'ye hear me now,' and 'that's it fer yous.'

Here is a slight sketch of what a bystander uncharitably styled an offensive nuisance.

A little old man, with thin locks of hair, wearing spectacles, over which he is constantly peering, with book in one hand, the other outstretched, the mouth open even when not speaking, sometimes half choked for want of a word, and bawling for hours at a time, evidently sincere in the self imposed task, and as evidently vain as he is doubtless sincere.

you. Be assured, sir, I am. My husband has hired this little farm, where we have resided for than what fall by the sword. Ah, ha, Dr. Trotter, the last two years, and" we have a comfortable but ye mann has a stout heart tae tell us sic a story.

.com Zaro

Of course, this would make an

'Then, again my friends, just look at the puir fellow wha has been spendin his bawbees at the publican's. The moment he comes oot o' that hell ne generally fa's on the pavement, and oot steps the publican's leevery servant and lifts him tenderly, ye ken. If the chap canna walk, he is decently laid on a barrow, and strappit tae, for fear o' his fa'in' off. Then he is ta'en tae the 'Office,' whaur he gets a bed o' doon ta lie on for the nicht, and in the mornin' he s brocht before the bailies, wha only charge him five shillings for his nicht's lodgings. The publican never ca's at the office to pay the lodgin' money. Oh, no, be hasna sic an amount o' respect for the puir devil who left him every penny he had the day previous. Well, what happens? The puir unfortunate canna pay for his ae nicht's lodgin, and so he gets a ride in a beautiful omnibus, with another leevery servant behind to keep the callants off, an' all at the Queen's expense, all the way to Duke Street Temperance Hotel (the jail) and there to remain under the careful supervision of Mr. Stirling, at the expense of the kintra and the whole o' us.' On he went for an hour, two hours, three hours, &c., repeating the same thing, waving his hand in the same way, shouting ha, ha' in the same style; and on he will go, I sup to derive his inspiration. Sometimes the 'bobbies' mix with the crowd which stands ganing at the auld man at the monument.' Whenever he perceives them he is sure to get eloquent on the ' leevery servants,' and he certainly seems to enjoy a sort of triumph when by very pointed remarks and pointing of the finger at them, they slip away to look after their easy business on a Sunday aftercoon npon the Green.

Come let us move on also. Where shall we go first? There are a great many debating clubs at work this evening. Here we'll stop at the small one, we can hear and see what is going on, a thing of not easy performance at the whole of them.

Listen to the speaker. 'I maintain there's no a particle o' difference be tween a shebeen and hell.

This beats the 'auld man' hollow.

'But what mak's jou maintain sic a thing.' Jist because I do. There's evil specits in the ane,

and evil speeches in the tither.' But the comparison duena hand guid in a' re

'Yes, in every essential respect.' ' I can't see it.'

' Nae matter what you canna' see or what you can see: what I maintain is true.'

I don't think it.' 'Weel, just prove that I'm wrang, will you?' 'Yes, I'll try.'

'Go on, then, an' if you dinna find an exact similarity in every respect, I'll give in. There's sin in a shebeen, there's sin in hell—there's cursin' and blasphemy in the one, the same in the other; there's-'Just hawd a wee; 'it's my time, ye ken.'

'Well, I'm listenin'. 'Oot o' hell there's nae redemption, an' oot o' a

shebeen there is. An explosion of laughter shook the ring in pieces. The disciple of the 'auld man at the monument, moved slowly away rather chopfallen, it must be confessed, and muttering to himself, by way of consolation for the laugh raised at his expense, 'There's nae use arguin' wi' a body wha canna treat a subject wi' common sense.

There appears to be better attraction further on. Come, we'll follow the crowd; there is some fun and

stir on the slope of the brae there. Here was a large and respectable crowd. In the middle stands a respectable gentleman, a Morisonian minister, I am told, and his opponent, a regular old brick of an Irishman, who, failing in or having used all his argumentative points, sticks at nothing, and belabours his silly drawling antagonist with a power akin to that possessed by the famous Biddy Moriarty in her exciting interview with O'Connell, and who fairly killed Biddy with pollysyllabic mathematical

terms. The minister had nettled Pat about ordination of elders and deacons, and gave him a home trust of speaking of his own respectability, and his place of abode being somewhere in Parliamentary Road. This had formed the principal part of his concluding Sarah's husband purchased the farm on which remarks a minute or so after our arrival. Pat rose with great dignity, stretched out his arms, and exhibited a strange contrast in his Sunday habiliments compared with those of the minister, Listen my friends,' said Pat. 'He talks to us about ordination. Now I should like to know who ordained him. If he says the Presbytery, then I'll ax him who ordained the Presbytery? From ordination he walks quietly over to dacency, and the respectability of the place he lives in. What on airth has his black coat or his house or his servants (he didn't tell us if he had any tho'-loud laughter) to do with the question? He tells me I have the same faith as the devil, wilfully parvartin my points; but as the devil believes and trembles, and this gentleman does neither the one nor the other, why, then, I say the devil is a better ——' The rest of the sentence was lost amid the laughter of the crowd.

The minister evidently felt himself warm, but whether from the line of argument followed by Pat or his previous exertions I cannot say: but he soon found comfortin the peeling and eating of un orange, which he sucked, and seemed to relish much better

than Pat's attacks.

Pat continues:—' He axes me what I am. Well, I'm a Catholic, although only a poor one; but he wants me to become a Protestant. Well, troth boys, I'd make a mortial bad one, although I know they'd the day. 'Religious services' were conducted as be glad to catch me, ould as I am, bad as I am, and poor as I am. But I must reply to his arguments. He lives in Parliamentary Road, he says-(loud laughter). Now, how is every ordinary man to face that as an argument against ordination? But I tell him in return, and let him take a note of it, as I see the orange is gone-(roars of laughter)-that I care not on what road he lives, he is on the wrong road at any rate, the broad road that it's little wonder, seeing that an ordained minister answers my genuine arguments by talking of his own respectability and then flying off to his decent creased by the further announcement that the anid residence in Parliamentary Road. The man can't man at the monument' said it. The orator is very argue, that's evident; isn't it, boys? (Hear, hear, and roars of laughter, the minister standing like a bewildered stoic all the time). But he's ordained, he says. Well, if he is, he can work miracles. Now, this is the best test point of all. Let him work a miracle on me this moment, and then we'll all, every one of us, believe him.'

Here the multitude swayed to and fro with excessive mirth. Pat's earnest solicitation to the minister to have a miracle wrought upon him by his opponent was irresistible, but the blank dismay of the minister at the roars of laughter which fell upon his ears, and the immoveable position of the man in presence of the tatterdemalion Pat, was enough to destroy the equilibrium of the most sensible.

But I'll tell yez what it is,' said Pat. 'Time's up, time's up,' was cried from all parts of the circle.

Well, if time's up, I'm down, said Pat; and down he plumped smidst the portion of the sudience who formed the inner ring equatted on the Green. The minister arose slowly, and sadly, his face much paler than when he had stopped speaking This arose from one of two things, either a reaction in the lungs after his previous efforts, tending to abate the fever,

evening was giving forth its warnings; and just as I was about to retire from that strangerarens no, Arcadia I should call it-two men; behind me wore holding a little discussion by themselves softe noce: 'How would you prove it?' said one.

By the bible, of course, said the other. What Bible, pray?

'Why, the Douay Bible, to be sure.'

And how would you prove the authenticity of the Douay Bible? Y From the Greek.' 'The Greek be hanged!' And off the fellow

the estimation in which he was held by-himself. The shadow of my monument was lengthening on the ground, the crowd were dispersing rapidly from about the minister of Morisonianism, the auld man at the base of my stone and mortar pile had vanished; I took a glance around to see that no one was near, and then, with the swiftness of a bird i flew up my own lightening rod, and won't come down till Sunday next. - Giasgow Free Press.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS .- The citizens of Cork, under

the presidency of their worthy Mayor, have just engaged in a contempt of British law as high and as open as it is possible to conceive. There exists in the city a society of misdemeanants, punishable, according to law, if their offence were capable of legal proof, with transportation for life, or with perpetual banishment at the very least. Their offence is the practice of self-denial towards themselves, and of mercy towards others; the two-fold ministry of preaching by life and by word; the laborious service of a crowded Church, and the passionate attachment of a people purified, moralized and encoled by their ministrations. These misdemanants are well known to Ireland, and to Irish history, as the Friar preachers of the Order of St. Dominic. The peculiar malice of their offence is the distinguished part they have borne for the last three hundred years in the preservation of Irish Catholicity identical with Irish nationality; that the rule of Cromwell was too short for their extermination; and that the rule of his succcessor in the same mission, although long enough, was equally unavailing. It is no more than logical in the law which makes a man a criminal, to make those who abet him, or sustain him, or comfort him, criminals as well. The law of England, with the peculiar sagacity which has ever inspired the Government of the land we live in, has made the whole people of Ireland accomplices in the crime of the religious orders, which no law of England can hinder that people from reverencing—and, what is more, sustaining, as history can attest. The people of Cork, as of other places we might name, have built for themselves a church and priory of the order of Preachers in their city, and support, as do other places, through the willing offerings of rich and poor, a community in the priory for the service of the Charch; but the law which makes the religious orders illegal in Ireland because the Irish people honor them and declares penal, not the ministrations only, but the existence of any man who lives by it, declares also, and consistently, that men deemed criminals shall not be capable of holding property in furtherance of criminal intents, and in this spirit annulled recently—through the interposition of a Court called sometimes not unpleasantly, of Equity; but compelled often-ss its highest judges testify-to administer injustice in the name of law-the bequest of a citizen of Cork to members of the Order of St. Dominic, for purposes, as it afterwards appeared, applicable in part of Cork exclusively, and in part of Cork exclusively, and in part to Ireland at large. Against this dealing of the law the citizens of Cork have justly protested in public meeting; a laudable but singularly innocent proceeding if it stood alone. The citizens of Cork, however, have done more than this. They have made known to the law, that although what they endow, the law may try to disendow and seize occasionally by surprise, they will contemn defeat, and set under foot the policy itself and spirit of the law, by renewing the endowment with interest and security, and that the more the law shall labor to disbonor those whom the Irish people choose to honor, the more broadly and practically will the latter mark their sentiments in opposition to the law. The Citizens of Cork have emphasied their protest, by taking upon them to make good to the Dominican Fathers of Cork that portion of the pounds of the amount were applicable to the building of Blackwood's Magazine will be found interesting :and support of the Order near the metropolis, at Tailaght, in the benefit of which as a noviciate - the not too much to expect that the whole of Ireland will do its duty in the matter: a duty not heavier, pecuniarily, than that which the people of Cork have share of the endowment. To our own knowledge, the costs also of the recent litigation are being pressed for and exacted to the uttermost. We are already accused of acquiescence in the Church Establishment-let us not expose ourselves to the not less false and almost more dishonoring imputation of acquiescence in the plunder of our religious work in this pleasant month of April it has been to sneer at things sacred amongst Catholics, and whose more arduous duty, to call up solemn looks in presence of the April meetings—allege the precedent of Catholic countries in favor of this British treatment of religious orders. The countries in which the re-religious orders have been thus treated, are just as answerable for it, as are the people of Ireland for the decision in Simms v. Quinlan. It is no affair of ours if they are governed by revolutionary juntas or irresponsible despots who oppress to plunder rather than plunder to oppress, and are set in motion, we care not whether by the lust of rapine or the approach of bankruptcy. We are presumed to live under regular institutions, and to govern ourselves. We cannot be free in our country if our religion be not free within it, according to our unchallenged discretion, without privilege or end wment, but without disability or confication.—Dublin Evening Post. A correspondent of a Waterford paper says-'I

notice that through Tipperary county there are considerably more women than men working in the fields at agricultural labor. I asked the cause of this, when I was told that the men had gone to America, and that good, strong laborers were now very difficult to be got.'

The Dublin Freeman of 6th ult., says :- ' We regret to state that Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C., the venerable Father of the Irish Bar, and the only surviver of the Irish Parliament, is lying dangerously of a favourable result.

The Dundalk Democrat of May 6th says, with regard to the weather and crops :- 'The rain which fell during the week has done vast service to the young crops, and to the grass and the meadow lands. The country looks well, and the prospects of an abundant harvest are already visible.

There was a numerously-attended town meeting yesterday, at Galway, to express sympathy with the American people on the assassination of the President. Mr. Perase, J.P., presided. Resolutions similar to those adopted in other places were moved by assisted by succelent fruit, or the effect of the with the Reverend Peter Daly, Professor Moffatt, and ering eloquence of his opponent. He commenced in others. A meeting of the same kind was summoned

IRISH TORIES AND RAPPAREES. - The recent case of a man's having been sentenced to seven-years penal servitude for begging in this country, created some astonishment, and induced Mr. Hennessy to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act of Queen Anne, under which the conviction had taken place and the sentence had been passed. On Thursday last in moving that the house go into committee on his bill. Mr. Hennessy read the following from the diary of Mr. Thomas Burton, member in the parliaments of Oliver and Richard Cromwell :-

Wednesday, June 10, 1657 .- On the motion of Mr. Downing for a three years' assessment on Ireland. walked with a toss of his head, plainly indicative of Major Morgan said - We have three beasts to destroy in Ireland—first a public Tory, on whose head we lay £200, and £40 on a private Tory's. Your army cannot catch them. The second beast is a priest, on whose head we lay £10; if he be eminent, more. The third peast is the wolf, on whom we lay £5 a head.

Mr. Hennessy then gave the derivation of the word Tory, and showed reason why the Act of Anne should be repealed. Mr. Whalley then put in his word, saying there could be no doubt that under Oliver Cromwell's rule the 'condition of Ireland problem had been to a great degree solved, and that the prosperity of Ireland had attained a wonderful development. He hoped, therefore, that it was not without consideration that the Government had consented to the repeal of this act, which was an ancient relic of that system.

Colonel Dunne, who loves to come down heavily on Englishmen whom he finds talking at once ignorantly and impudently, as so many of them do, on the affairs of Ireland, followed Mr. Whalley immediately with the following point blank contradic-tion: - Since the world began there never had been a more hideous or cruel government than Oliver Cromwell's in Ireland. It was an unmitigated evil to the country.'

After a few words from Mr. Blake the bill passed through committee.

PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND .- His Grace the new Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, no later than last year, declined to associate himself with the Irish Church Endowment Society. At the time of his refusal he was a green twig in the Hibe nian vineyard, ang naturally declined to be taken in and done for until he he should have seen and felt his way. This year his Grace takes courage and goes in heart and for the salvation of the ignorant Papists amongst whom he resides . Especially interested in the success of the proselytising crusade in Connemara, Dr. Trench's adhesion to the most impudent swindle of our time has exposed him to a well merited castigation at the hands of Father MacManus, the parish priest of Clifden. In order to expose the false pretences upon which the rev. prosely tisers contrive to extort money from their dupes, Father MacManus compares two of their reports, one drawn up in 1853 by the Rev. Hyacinth Darcy, of Clifden, the other in 1865, by Mr. W. C. Piunket, nephew of the zealous and bellic ose bishop of that name. The latter gentleman contends that the missions have made extrordinary progress, and that nothing but more money is required to complete the work of the Reformation on every square mile of Connaught. Facts, we are bound to add, fail to bear out this cheerful assurance. In 1853, according to Mr. Darcy, ther were during one particular week, 11,024 children, exclusive of parentr an dadults attending the Protestant schools of Clifden. In 1865, according to Mr. Plunker, there were in a particular week, and in the same district, including persons of all ages 858 souls belonging to the Protestant community. The falling off in converts for the twelve years from 1853 to 1865 is upwards of 10,000. What has become of them? and how can Mr. Planket have the impudence to speak of progress? We fear these statistics require severe revision, and that he who reads them had better make up his mind at the start to believe nothing until be has checked off the account by an actual enumeration of the converts mentioned therein. Eather MacManus's letter appears in the Connaught Patriot.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH -THE ACT OF UNION .-Mr. Whiteside has been lecturing before 'The Dublin Young Men's Christian Association' on 'The Church, and showing, in his own way, and, no doubt, to the satisfaction of his hearers, how fiagitions a thing it would be to deprive her of her ' property' i. c., the plunder wrested from the Catholic Church. One of his arguments is that a disendowment of the Established Church would be a violation of the Act of Union; and he threatens that if such Simms endowments (£500), which was intended for disendowment shall ever take place the Protestants St. Mary's Church. This is well done by the citizons of Ireland will consider whether the remaining terms of Cork; but they are not the only portion of the of the Act of Union willbe worth preserving. In this Irish people who have a duty to discharge in relation | connection the following extract from an article on to the failure of the Simms bequest. Five hundred Mr. Gladstone and his policy in the current number

When the Established Church falls there is absolutely nothing left, the value set upon which can innursery of generations, it is to be hoped, of Irish duce any Irishman, be his creed and place in Society Dominicans—the whole of Ireland partakes. It is what it may, to contend for a continuance of the Union. Considered in the abstract, Ireland loses more than she gains by the fusion of her Legislature into that of Great Britain. Her nobility and gentry taken upon themselves alone, in respect of their are drawn away by that incident-some by their duties, others by their pleasures. from the capital of their own country. And say what we will a Parlia-ment purely Irish is more likely to pass measures suitable to the wants and wishes of Ireland then one which is composed of four-fifths English and Scotch, and only one-fifth 1rish members.

Pass an act abolishing the Established Church, and, orders. Some of our contemporories, whose light as Irish landowners will have no further excuse for setting themselves in opposition to the majority of their countrymen, they will all become repealerssome, through indignation at the outrage put upon their principles, and others because it is pleasanter to live in amity, than its opposite, with their neighbors.

One of our exchanges contains the following, concernining some remarkable discoveries lately made in the Kings County: - In the course of some repairs now being carried on at the Seven Churches of Clonmacnoise, by the Kilkenny and flouth East of Ireland Archeological Society, under the derection of the Rev. Charles Vignoles, rector of the parish, and the Rev. James Graves, Honorary Secretary of the Society, some excavations were made at the west end of the Church of the nuns, a remarkable builderected by the celebrated Devorgoil, in the year 1180. Traces of a western entrance to this church have been always apparent, but its form and character were concealed by a large mound of debris. When this obstruction had been carefully removed, notonly were there revealed the jambs and side mouldings of a magnificent doorway of four orders, but it was found that almost, if not all, the richly carved vussoirs of the arch, also of four orders, lay where they fell, long before the memory of the present generation, and had been covered by the green-sward both from the ege archeologist and the hand of the destroyer. It is confidently hoped that every stone may be recovered, and that in a few days this magand, it is feared, hopelessly ill. The latest inquiries | nificent specimen of Irish art will rise from its place have been responded to in a tone to give little hope of burial nearly as perfect as when it came from the cunning bands of Queen Devorgoil's master masons. It is also proposed to rebuild the grand choir arch of this church, which was standing in the memory of the present generation, and the richly carved stones of which have nearly all been preserved. This good work is being effected by a special subscription, to which his Excellency the Lord Lieaterant, the Marquis of Kildare, the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Duaraven, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sis Arthur Magenuis, K.C. B.; the Bishop of Meath, the Very Rev. Dean Vignoles, and several other members of the Kilkenny Archeological Society have contributed.'

We see by an account in the Limerick Southern

ក្រុម ក្រុម ប្រជាជាក្រុម មេខាស្រាស់ ស្រាស់ ស្រាស់ សាស្រាស់ ស្រាស់ ស្រែង ម៉ែង**អាម៉ាល់ ម៉ា អាយុ ស្រាស់ ស្រែ អា**រ៉ាប់ **នៅក្រុម** នេះ

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION .- The National Association has amended its programme. By a change in post of honor, and adopted independent opposition

There is no doubt that this change makes matters wear a more honest appearance. Unnder the former rule the force of the Association was not represented by its members, because they had liberty to differ:

It remains to be seen how it will work. If constithe guarantee against their doing so again?

Independence; and, inasmuch as the Reform of the Laws of Landlord and Tenant is a question of involving confidence in the ministry in opposition to any government which will not adopt, and make a cabinet question, a measure effectually securing compensation to the occupier of the soil for all improvements by which the annual letting value of his holding is increased - the Association will not support any candidate who will not pledge himself to adopt that course.

"IV. The acceptance of place, or the soliciting of favours from government is incompatible with an independent attitude towards the ministry, and therefore it shall be a recommendation from this association to all Irish constituencies to bind their representatives to accept no place, and to solicit no favour from any government which, by the foregoing rule, they shall be bound to oppose; and to bind their re-presentatives further to take council with the party in the House of Commons, who hold the principles advocated by this association, and to act in accordance with the decision of the majority."

THE PRISH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION .- Dublin, May 9 .- A person coming from London to Dublin finds many contrasts between the two capitals, the most striking of which, perhaps is the quietness of our streets as compared with the crowded, noisy, and bustling life of the great metropolis. Yesterday, however, no such contrast exhibited itself. On the contrary, an English visitor might almost fancy that he was in the Strand or Cheapside when driving through Sackville-street, Westmoreland-street, Grafton street, or Great Brunswick-street. Splendid private carriages, omnibuses, cab;, and 'outside cara' were thronging in every direction, and in some places blocking up the way, while pedestrians were crowding and pressing forward, as if intent on some important business that would not brook delay. The great attraction which roused the population from its wonted languer and brought so many strangers to the city was, I need not say the International Exhibition, which will be opened to-day. Yesterday the weather was all that could be desired. clear and worm, with an exhibitating breeze from the scuth-east.

The building looked to the greatest advantage in the bright sunshine, with the flags of all civilized countries flying over it and announcing its interna-tional character, us well as the good will and fraternity which it tends to promote. The Union Jack, and the Tricolour, the Stars and Stripes and the Keys of St. Peter, the Gross and the Grescent, all floated together peacefully under the blue sky as if history had never recorded anything of the wars and strifes between the nations and systems which they represent. During the last week there had been prodigious activity in preparing for this day, and it seemed almost a physical impossibility that the arrangements could be completed in time for the inauguration, But it is wonderful what men of energy can accomplish when the thing must be done. The committees, the secretaries, the exhibitors, with their respective staffs and gangs, have been busy in the night as well as in the day, and they really have accomplished marvels in the time. When I visited the building yesterday I found a great number of persons engaged with carts clearing off everything in the way of scaf-folding, packing cases, and rubbish from the premi-Within a few days roads had to be made, footwas much to be done during the day and lust night by the exhibitors in fisishing and furnishing their stalls, and in placing the pictures in the galleries. But enough had been already done to fill the mind of the visitor with surprise and delight. The sculpture, placed along the central hall, forms a splendid collection, and I believe that statues have never been placed to greater advantage with respect to light. At night the effect is wonderfully enhanced by the happy disposition of the gas. With regard to the picture galleries, it may be truly said that they contain many paintings the sight of which would of itself repay a visit to Dublin. The decoration and stocking of the exhibitors' stalls also had so far advanced yesterday as to give one some idea of the brilliant effect of the whole when it is opened today, and an assurance that there will be little left undone to mar that effect, although several shipleads

of articles for exhibition are still on their way.
On the whole, therefore, those who have felt the keenest anxiety about the arrangements were free from all apprehension regarding the result when the telegraph announced that the Prince of Wales had arrived at Chester just one minute past noon, and again that the Victoria and Albert had started from Holy head at 2 20 p.m. with his Royal Highness on board. The Leigster, bearing Her Majesty's mails, started 12 minutes later, and it was a beautiful sight to witness the two noble vessels coming into Kingstown Har-bour, with about the same distance between them. Immense crowds had assembled along the piers and on the high grounds overlooking the harbour to witness the landing and to welcome the Prince.

During the afternoon long trains ran from Dublin every quarter of an hour, and yet they could scarcely accommodate the numbers going out to see his Royal Highness. Great numbers went down also in the Dublin and Kingstown steamers. After waiting a considerable time the people were gratified by the sight of the Royal yacht, followed at a respectable distance by the mail steamer Lemster and three other steamers crowded with excursionists. The Royal George was manned to the top of her highest mast, and presented a beautiful picture, with the lighthouse and the crowded pier for the background. When the Victoria and Albert neared the mouth of the harbour the Black Prince, the Liverpool, and the Royal George simultaneously thundered forth the Royal salute, which was reverberated from the shore. She steamed very clowly through the harbour, coming alongside at five minutes to six.

When the Prince was recognized, standing on the bridge of the vessel with Sir R. Peel, an enthusiastic cheer broke forth, first from the crew of the Royal George and then from the spectators who crowded Carlisle Pier. The Prince acknowledged the compliment, waving his hat and smiling joyonsly, evidently delighted with his reception, which was most cordial. When he landed a Royal saints was fired by the artillery stationed at the monument of George IV. The Prince was received by his Excellency Lord Wodehouse, Sir George Brown, commander of the forces in Ireland; Geograf Sir Thomas Larcom, the Chancellor and several judges, the Hon., George Hangock, and several of the railway directors. He was accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, Lord Dufferin, Sir.R., Peel, Lord Spencer, General Knollys, Colonel Tessdale, and Colonel Curzon. A special train was in waiting on the pier to convey the Royalparty into Dubling of At Westland-row Terminus, large numbers of people were waiting in the adjoining streets for the arrival of the train. Numerous flags were suspended from the houses in Westlandrow, Lincoln place, Nassau-street, Great Brunswick-

Viceregal Lodge, where a large party had been in-

A number of houses were illuminated last night

Resolved.—That the third rule of the National Association of Ireland be expunged, and the two following Rules substituted:—"III. The Association pledges itself to the policy of complete Policy of complet pledges itself to the policy of complete Parliamentary sons. Als Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord and Lady Wodehouse, the Duke of Cambridge, a brilliant staff, and an escort of the 11th Hussars (the pressing emergency, and can only be accomplished Prince's Own), passed through the city in a close by its advocats in Parliament voting on all questions carriage, greatly to the disappointment of the thousands upon thousands of persons, principally ladies, that crowded the wirdows along the route from the Viceregal Lodge. He was received at the Exhibition Palace by the Exhibition Committee, including his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Mr. G. Sanders, the Mayor, and members of the Corporation in their robes, together with the judges and several of the leading members of the bar. On the arrival of the Prince the National Anthem and other music selected for the occasion was performed by the splendid orchestrs, composed of nearly 1,000 performers, after which the Prince formally declared the Exhibition opened. He returned to the Viceregal Lodge at 4 oclock. In the evening His Royal Highness was everywhere received with the utmost demostration of welcome. The Prince was entertained at a bail in the Marsion-house, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to which a large number of the nobility and gentry were invited to meet his Royal Highness. The city is again illuminated to-night.

The Ulster Observer, of the 6th ult, extracts the following concerning the weather, from another journal, and says they are very applicable to the state of affairs in its locality:—' If the farmers of the country were given; the choice of selecting what wea-ther they deemed best for agriculture, they could not, it is said, have selected any more beneficial to them than that with which we have been blessed for the last few weeks. The result is delightfully apparent to any one who walks out into the country and sees the rich, healthy verdure of the fields, and the signs of a prolific vegetation around. Should the weather for the future be as propitious as that which has passed, a plentiful harvest will be the result."

A soldier, named Brien, from the neighborhood of Dublin, who was discharged from the army for bad conduct, and who has been suffering imprisonment county Jail here for the last thirty days, upon being set at liberty on Wednesday, May 3, repaired to a public house on the Cost quay, and is said to have there stated, in his cups, that it was he who hanged Michanel Lynch, the convict executed last week .-He was immediately hooted and set upon by a mob, from whose wrath he had to take refuge in the Tuckey street guard-house. He has been in active service at Deini, Cawapore, Lucknow, &c., and took part in the tragedy of blowing the Seapoys from the months of cannon in India, after the late mu iny in that country. He is rather a young man of about five feet eight, or five feet nine inches in height, and apparently strong and active. As the bangman's face was concealed by the customary black mask, on this occasion of the execution of Lynch, it is difficult for those who witnessed the shocking spectacle, to get rid of the impression created by the tout ensemble of this man, that his boast was not without foundation .- Cork Reporter.

On the motion of Mr. Vance a return has been cit distillation in Ireland, from 1st April, 1864, to 31st March, 1865.' The average number of detectious' during the months of April, May, and June, 1864, was 250; but this average has awollen to 450 for the months of December, 1864, and January and | citizen who creeps his weary way to his late dinner ways had to be figged, and all the approaches to February, 1865. In Donegal, for 68 detections there by that Stephen's green (which the selfishness and the palace renewed and put into something like are only 18 convictions. In Mayo there are 8 con- folly of what are called the 'better classes' still robs the palace renewed and put into something like are only 18 convictions. In Mayo there are 8 con- folly of what are called the 'better classes' still robs keeping with the building. Within the palace there victions for 88 detections. In Sligo for 400 detec- the people of finds a refreshing odour of nature's prevails to an enormous extent in Mayo. The co. bright enclosure through whose iron armour he dare Donegal ranks next to Mayo; Galway and Silgo next. not penetrate. A long winter, a brief spring, a detections or convictions in the return. The counties of an abundant harvest. of Dublia and Wicklow are not recorded in the list.

> MORE DREADECT ORANGE RIOTING IN BELFAST .-Yesterday evening the peace and tranquility which have existed in Beifast for some months were disturbed by some disgractful proceedings arising out of the wretched party feeling which, as Baron Deasy remarked at ias. Assizes, slumbers in the breast of a considerable portion of the inhabitants, and 'which may be roused into destructive elements on the slightest occasion.' We were beginning to think that the mobs of Belfast had given up their occupation, having witnessed the terrible results of their last work, and that the dread of like consequences would deter them in future from again raising the war cry, and assaulting each other. Last night. however, the streets of the well-known disturbed districts presented their usual appearance at times of riot-armed police marching up and down, stationed in bodies at corners of streets, and between the Protestant and Roman Catholic districts - mounted men riding here and there - and the usual congregations of men and women in the streets.

> The origin of all this, so far as we can ascertain. is that two mobs-one of the Sandy Row party, and the other from the Pound District-had assembled in the Bog Meadows, near the Lunatic Asylum wall, for what purpose it is hard to say. It may have been, but it is scarcely probable, that, being May eve, they had gone there for the purpose of gathering yarrow, which grows in great quantity in the It seems that on Saturday evening some persons had collected in that locality, and some party expressions were made use of; but, between six and seven o'clock resterday evening, about fifty or sixty real fighting men belonging to the two great parties in town assembled—the Pound boys aking the side of the River Blackstaff next the Asylum wail, the lads from Sandy-row taking up their position on the opposite bank. As a prologue to the proceedings, one party vigorously denounced the Pope and Popery, whilst the other mob as loudly spoke in bitter terms of King William - the pet and simple phrases one so often bears or reads being supplemented by much grander epithets.

> After this slight introduction, the mob on each side of the river, who were evidently prepared for an encounter, as they were well provided with amounttion, fired several volleys of stones at one another, each body retreating alternately. Several engagements of this sort took place, when Head Constable Rankin, of the Albert Crescent Barracks, who had heard of the occurrence, proceeded to the Meadows in company with Constable Gilligan and Sub Constables Rooney and Kelly, and having caught the fellows in the very act, brought away five prisoners on a charge of stone-throwing, and lodged them in the barracks. There were three persons belonging to the Sandy-row party, whose names are - Thomas Murdock, Stanley street (brother of the boy who was fatally wounded in the August riots); Jonn Orneal, Wiley street; and Archinald Peden, Shankhill-road. The other two were connected with the Roman Catholicaparty, and their names are James Neary, Hercules-Street; and Samuel Kearey, Graham's-enttry. They will all be brought before the magistrates

> Having secured the prisoners in the station, Headconstable Rankin took out a party of the constabu-

this morning a target believe to good!

its rules it has promoted the Tenant question to the post of honor, and adopted independent opposition recive the Prince. The Lord-Lieutenent's carriage men over the railway bridge at the Blackstaff Loan- found scattered in different libraries. Neither of of earthquake. Articles of furniture, such as crockwas in waiting to convey his Royal Highness to the ing, in the direction of Sandy-Row, where he saw a them lived to finish the work, and it was taken up ery, were dashed against each other. The shock arge crowd assembled. As soon as the police made their appearance in this notorious district, a mob of O'Mahony, Professor of Irish in the Dublin UniverAt Kingstown the 78th Highlanders were present several hundreds commenced to pelt them with sity. The first volume has now been published by on the pier as a guard of honour to the Prince, and stones, which they continued to do as far as the Mr. Thom. This volume of the Brehon law is called their appearance in this notorious district, a mob of under the present rules they are bound to something at Westland-row the 60th Rifles. The 11th Hassars Boyne Bridge, and injured the head-constable and definite, and are made a united body.

Some of his men pretty severely. On coming up to the Boyne Bridge the mob became so very violent tuencies returned pledge-breakers before, where is in bonor of the Prince's visit. The principal streets that the police, with drawn swords, made a charge upon them, and succeeded in arresting three other persons, who were also afterwards taken to the bar-The ruffianly attack on the police continued the whole way down the street. The names of the prisoners arrested are - James Campbell, Tea-lane; Margaret Gailagher, Tea-lane; and Sarah Allison, Sandy row.

Several assaults were committed upon individuals who unfortunately found their way beyond their own territory. At the corner of Quadrant-street four Roman Catholic boys were attacked and badly beat- | terials for the history of Ireland which the Commisen by a lot of fellows standing there. When the attack was made on the police in Sandy-row, a poor girl who happened to be on the street received a fearfel wound on the eye by the blow of a stone so colonized Scotland as to give their name and a chairman, Mr. G. Wood Maunsell, Mr. Bagot, the which was aimed at the constabulary. She was line of kings to that country, and who sent in the secretary, Mr. Martinson, the Right Hon. the Lord taken to the nearest surgeon, by whom the wound sixth and seventh centuries such zealous missionaries which was aimed at the constabulary. She was line of kings to that country, and who sent in the was dressed.

We have scarcely ever, even at the briskest period of the last riots, seen so many people assembled in day are nearly as numerous in Great Britain as in the disturbed districts As soon as County Inspector Williams arrived, he ordered the mounted police to the great nations which are arising in America and disperse the mobs, which, for a short time, was no easy matter-the persons composing such gatherings always finding convenient biding places until the horsemen pass.

By ten or eleven o'clock the streets were comparatively clear, and the excitement had subsided. The police were kept patrolling the streets till a very late hour .- Northern Whig.

At the Belfast Police Court, on the 18th ult., a number of persons were convicted and fined 40s. each, or imprisonment, for making use of party expressions. Among them were James Walker and Fanny Stewart, who were shouting 'To Hell with the Pope.

troops in Phonix Hark, Dublin. The Dake of Cambridge commanded the troops. The Prince was and second from the Church of England some years warmly welcomed by the immense crowds. Prince had a narrow escape en route on the Dublin and Hollyhead Railway. Two carriages in his train were smashed by the breaking of their axles. No one was injured.

The Leinster Express speaks most favorably of the appearance of the crops in the Queen's County this season. It says:- 'We need hardly tell our readers of the beneficial effects derived from the weather of the past week, especially on pasture lands. Pota- says:toes have been extensively planted, and farm work 'The of every kind is much in advance of the season, as compared with former years.'

The French have a wise old proverb-'a dry May makes a bad harvest.' Of course the converse holds (restrictedly) true , that a wet May is a good indication of a coming plentiful autumn. Our May of 1865 is not unpleasantly dry : it has been blest with plenteons showers, softening the rich earth, and pouring san and vigour into the green and beautiful things that have their roots therein. In Ireland there has always been a belief, founded on a long traditional experience, that a hard winter, like that of the long and dreary winter of 1864 5, always heralds in a short spring, a hot summer, and an early and plenteous harvest. Well, this time-after years of disappointment and misery-we have had the long winter followed by the infinitesimal spring; and now we have the May so warm and moist that (if you live where song of bird and chorus of farm yard awaken you in the morning) you doubt the individuality of issued of the detections of and convictions for illi- the leafy tree or blossoming shrub which meets your eye-you cannot well conceive it to be the dry and sickly thing you pitied in the arid heat of yesterday. The loveliness of rejuvenescent nature is spreading widely everywhere; and even the poor smoke-dried tions there are but 12 convictions. Illicit distillation | sew birth stealing round him, as he passes by the The county of Tyrone exhibits the smallest number of rainy month of May, give promise for Ireland, then,

> We see by the Waterford papers that the fermers prospects in that county never looked brighter than they do at present.

> The Munster News states that the eldest son of William Smith O'Brien is about to offer bimself a candidate for Ennis at the coming elect-

> The following are the figures which show the emigration from Queenstown for the week; the Erin. of the National line, took away on Wednesday 850 persons, the luman steamer of yesterday took away 450; and over 300 were left behind, who could not be accommodated. The 850 taken by the Erin included 500 left here recently by the Louisiana These are the figures; the mere material aspect of the emigration remains the same as that we described at some length a few days ago-that is, it is the young and able bodied of the population who are, for the most part, going from the land, and there is no sign of aught but comfort, good outfit and cheerful spirits amongst them .- Cork Examiner, May 5.

THE POLICE IN IRRLAND .- The Earl of Leitrim, in moving for certain returns relative to the police in Ireland, said that when the late Sir R. Peel was moving the repeal of the corn laws he undertook, by way of compensation to the Irish agricultural interest, that certain charges relating to the police should be placed upon the Consolidated Fund, and that Ireland should money was provided to pay the workmen, nor even police of the agricultural counties, in order that this number might be given to the town of Belfast. This would be a double wrong. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots recommended that there should be a Police Commissioner appointed in Belfast. It would be much better that Pelfast should be made a county of a city, so that the inhabitants might have the control of their own police. The plan proposed would cause much dissatisfaction, would give the Government increased trouble, and would not answer the purpose that was designed. He trusted that the Government would recousider this matter.- Earl Granville said there would be no objection to the returns being granted, except in regard to that portion included in a motion already made by a noble earl (Donoughmora).

The Rev. Maguire Brady, D.D., a rector of the Church of Ireland, has published a statistical digest of the diocess of Meath, which embraces nearly all the counties of Meath and Westmeath, half the King's County, and parts of Cavan, Longford, and Kildare. From this document it appears that the diocess contains 105 benefices, composed of 204 paper. parishes, 107 churches, 105 incumbents, and 27 licanned ourates. Its endowments yield the net amount of £24.504; not including the see, which is worth £3,664 net, and other Church property. The whole of the revenues of Meath are £37,187. The Church population is 15,869—giving 150 souls to each incumbent, and the care of each soul costs £1. for each Protestant benefice.

screet, and along the line of route to the park. The lary, merely with their side arms, for the purpose of Ireland, for which purpose they employed two emi-Lord Mayor, with some members of the Corporation clearing away the mobs, who soon fied. The officer nent Irish scholars, Dr. O'Donovan and Professor by Dr. Neilson Hancock, assisted by the Rev. T. O'Mahony, Professor of Irish in the Dublin Univerthe 'Senachus Mor,' of which Dr. Hancock gives the following account in his preface :-

'The law preserved in the Senachus Mor, originating in the judgments of pagan Brehons, cotemporaneous, with or prior to the Christian era, revised Christianity, and recognized throughout the greater which prevailed in Ireland for upwards of 1,500 years. The publication of the Senachus Mor with other places east from Comrie. such a translation as will lead to its being studied, appreciated, and understood, forms, therefore, a fitting commencement of the contributions to the masion under whose directions it has been prepared was intended to secure. It is a contribution to the history of the Irish or Scotic race, who in early times and learned teachers to advance Christianity and civilization throughout Europe-who in our own Ireland, and have contributed so large an element to Australia.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW CATHOLIC ARCHEISHOP OF WESTMINSTER. - We are informed that the Rev. Dr. Manning has been appointed by the Pope the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, in the place of the late Carninal Wiseman. The Bull for the appointment was re-ceived in London on Nonday. It is said that in making this appointment the Pope has altogether passed over the nominations of the Catholic Chapter of Westminister. That body named Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Cliffon; Dr. Grant, Bishop of Southwark; he Pope. and Dr. Errington, late coadjutor Arcobishop to Cardinal Wiseman. Dr. Manning it, will be rememand seceded from the Church of England some years ago. Since he was ordained priest in the Catholic Church he has had charge of a church at Bayswater dedicated to St. Mary of the Angels. He was also chief of an order called the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. The members of it are, for the most part priests who were formerly clergymen of the Church of England .- Morning Star.

The Times has had a loader on the appointment of the new Archbishop, of Westminister, and

4 The Pope has seliom given a clearer proof of his fallibility—at least, in matters which are not of faith-than in the nomination of Dr. Manning to the vacant seat of Cardinal Wiseman.

Dr Manning is, we have no doubt, one of the most valuable converts from our Church to Romanism. But, then, he is a convert, and this very circomstance will assurd; place him at a great disadvantage emong English Catholics

So far the Converts have given a new impulse if not a new direction, to the Catholic spirit, but they have never gained the full confidence of those families which, through evil report and good report, have austained the Catholic cause in England, or even of the Catholic body in general. A Clifford would be welcomed by thoroughbred Catholics as a legitimate and bereditary leader; a Manning is no more than an aspiring refugee from the hostile camp. Cardinal Wiseman never, we believe, was deluded by the dream of reconciling England to Rome, and we can hardly imagine that Dr. Manning himself entertains the slightest bope of it. The truth is that the alleged progress of Catholicism will not bear a cluser inspection. The new Archbishop brings high personal qualities to the task of reclaiming us, but it is a task on which the missionary devotion of St. Augustin and the eloqueuce of St. Bernard would be utterly thrown away.'

This article is complimentary to the new Archbishop, for it reads as if the jaunty swagger of the opening announcements of failure, miate sequences to Catholics themselves had passed into a rather rueful contemplation of the influence likely to be exerted upon Anglicanism by the new Archbishop. But by this contemplation, the writer seems to have become so excited as to end with a declarstion that resumbles the reckless obstinacy of a despairing sinner who shats his eyes and ears, and yows that neither Moses, nor the Prophets, nor the Christ Himself shall save him .- Tablet.

whose names were returned by the Roman Catholic Chapter to fill the office vacated by the death of Cardinal Wiseman, sent to Rome such a sincere and strong nolo episcopuri, or rather nolo archiepiscopuri, that neither of them could be appointed. Thus there remained but one name, that of Dr. Errington, and so the Pope was deprived of any power of selection. Therefore all three were set aside, and Dr. Manning was chosen as being one of the most accomplished and distinguished men among the Roman Catholic clergy. We are informed that this is the true reason why Dr. Grant and Dr. Clifford were We are informed that this is nassed over.

A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM. - The Suez Canal is not yet by any means finished .- The two ends of the canai, that is to say, the works required for the entry from the two seas, remain yet to be built, and it is exactly these which the English engineers declared to be the most important and impracticable part of one's mind that the ditch through the level sands of Egypt could be dug from one end to the other, if the the Consolidated Fund, and that Ireland should money was provided to pay the workmen, nor even be exempt from the operation of the incomethat water enough could be found to supply it; this, tax. The quots of police allotted to the agricultural in fact, has been accomplished, and it is only to see districts had been diminished, and he now understood this central ditch, with three or four feet of water in this central ditch, with three or four feet of water in there was to be a further diminution of 150 men in | it, that M. de Lessop has invited delegates from all parts of the world. The ends in the two seas are vet to be built, and the practibility of their serving as entries is yet to be proven.

The vicissitudes of a sailor's life are painfully exhibited in the recent returns to the English Board of Trade. Of forty-seven thousand seamen, whose names are recorded during the four years ending 1865, no less than twenty thousand died from drowning and more than two thousand from accidents of various kinds.

How Volcanous Work .- The scientific world is speaking of M. Gorini's wonderful liquid. He drops some of it, which emits a aniphurous smell, into a basin of zinc, when forthwith ministure mountains, volcanoes, emits lava, detonations take place over the encrusted surface, which increases and gradually solidifies, representing to a miniature way what these savans believe must have been the character of the formation of the earth's crust. How would the savans have relished such a sulphurous zinc globe to live in if they are not diabolically inclined? - English

London, May 13 -The Daily News denies the remains as Mr. Lincoln left it.

The Owl states that the Archbishop of Canterbury will shortly move for a Royal Commission to revise 18s. 8d. gross. £1 10s. 10d. net. The Roman Ca- the Lectionary of the Prayer, Book, end that Liorn tholic population is 221,553, giving 2,110 persons Lyttelton is to move for a Commission to inquire into the general working and efficiency of the Judi- moral weapons, and offset the Hibernian wote with; for each Protestant benefice: 1945 1945 1945 into the general working and emissioners are moral weapons, and outsor the same remains of the Privy Council as a Court of negro suffage. We must bury the Panacy deep a publication of the ancient laws and institutes of Final appeal to Ecclesiastical Causes.

EARTHQUAKE AT COMRIE. - On Sunday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, the village of Comrie as usual, apparently came from the south west, and proceeded to the north-east, and was accompanied by a noise resembling a heavy peal of thun-der or the discharge of cannon. The day throughout was fair and one of the most beautiful of the season; and the shock taking place on a Sunday, night, when all was quiet, alarmed the villagers to a great extent, and they rushed in great numbers to the street, though accustomed to such phenomena by St. Patrick on the conversion of the Irish to At an early hour yesterday morning raid feel in torrents, and before daylight several slight succks of part of Ireland till the reign of King James I., con- earthquake again occurred. The shock of Sunday stitutes an important portion of the ancient laws night was the most severe since that of the 23.d of October, 1819, and was felt at Ochtertyre, Urief, and

A VERY NOVEL DISCOVERY .- There has recently been deposited in the museum of the Shakespearehouse an original play, purporting to have been written by Shakespeare, with marginal notes, additions, and corrections in his own handwriting .-There is an abundance and variety of evidence to support its authority, which, if once proved, would render this the most important literary discovery that has been made during the last 250 years.

A return was recently moved for and ordered by the House of Commons showing, among other things the calling of every person who has received relief from the poor-rates in the Bradford and Keighley Unions in the last sixteen years. The Keighley guardians state that the books for the period are upwards of five yards thick The clerk to the Bradford guardians declares that the order requires an examination of unwards of 100,000 cases, entered in about 150 books of 200 pages each; and, as he understands the order, he must refer to another 150 books and calculate in relation to every indoor pauper in the 16 years his cost per diem, to be multiplied by the number of days he was in the work-house. The clerks to the guardians declare it to be practically impossible to finish the returns .- London

#### UNITED STATES.

YANKER LIBERTY .- The war is over. It has been the occasion for Government to assert an original, inherent and independent power, both over the Constitution that created the government, and over the people that created the Constitution! This 'divine right' power of a special administration has been asserted and exercised. Well, the war is over. Why, the 'war-powers' ceased with the war? Why, it is after the war is ended, that our ears are greeted with the sound of a new and secret tribugal unbeard of in our laws, and openly in conflict with all Statute, as well as Common law. 'The Bureau of Military Justice' now, on the restoration of peace, begins to falminate in Washington. It is the Secretary of War, in cracular telegrams, that informs the country of its existence. Who are the members that compose it? There is no information! What are its laws and limits? It seems to have none! What causes does it try? Those that are fully provided for by law, in the civil courts, that have not been interrupted for one hour, in Washington, in New York, in Ohio, or in Indianat What persons does it deal with? With critizens, who have never been in the military service of the United States. Is there anything in the annals of British conduct towards Englishmen, to exceed in all that has been called despotism and usurpation, the 'Court of High Commission, tried to be run by the profligate Stuarts? In what do our 'Military Commissions full short of the claims and doings of the English 'Court of High Commission? Are they not identical in their origin -identical in their objects of jurisdiction? Englishmen knew who composed the court of the secret Star Chamber.' In this respect, Americans are less fortunate, in regard to the members of the Bureau of Military Justice!' And this is beginning at the the very period when the war is over. - New York Freeman.

A ceremony of some significance has been performed in the Greyfrians Prerbyterian Church has been inaugurated in the presence of the minister Dr. Robert Lee, the congregation, and members of various Scottish sects. Considering, that church organs have so long been looked upon in Presbyterian Scotland as ' Romish abominations,' the introduction of such an instrument for the first time in an Edinburgh church is an event worth noting. Dr. Robert Lee is a daring innovator, and has already given some offence to the more orthodox members of his church, by reading prayers from a book, a practice not in accordance with Presbyterian traditions.

We have not had enough inborers for the seed-time -but we shall have too many for the harvest. Next THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPRIC - We are informed that both Dr. Grant and Dr. Clifford, suffering and discontent North and South, which will continue until another harvest, by which time we may reasonably hope that the immense masses of men turned out of emplowment by the stoppage of . the war will have secured remunerative work. - New York World .

Money and Money's Worth .- Tarr, one of the ignorant Pennsylvania farmers who have suddenly grown rich, is the praprietor of some of the richest oil land in Verhago county. One year ago this Tarr was not the possessor of \$5,000; to-day he is worth a million and a balf. - He has not only sold portions of his land at fabulous prices, but he has also an interest in all wells on his property. Tare has one daughter, a buxom Pennsylvania damsel, whose ideas of social eujoyment never before rose above a country apple ' paring bee,' and whose education was confined to the care of cattle and the cooking of a farmers's dinner. When Tarr grew rich, he determined to 'give his dahter an eddication.' widges' he didn't care much about, but 'moosic,' he thought, would embrace all things. So Tare fille was sent to Wheeling, West Virginia, to receive a musi-cal education. The services of an accomplished professor were secured. But it was in vain, and the father was sent for to take her home again. He was exasperated beyond measure, insisted on knowing what was wanting and interrogated the teacher sharply enough - What do you want, Sir?' Mr. Tarr, I am sorry to say that your daughter lacks capacity.' 'Uspassity—capassity! why' [and here the old gentleman used a very expressive word,) "why don't yer buy her one? I've got money enuff!-American Paper.

The following is the report of a speech as it appears in a New York paper, which was delivered at a religious anniversary meeting in that city. We consider it noticeable as another manifestation of the desire to play off the negro against the Irishman, which of late has repeatedly found went in the

United States :-Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., followed with an address Providence is now writing the history of our couetry. We have buried slavery under the grave of Abraham Lincoln, so deep that it will never ise again. The vocation of this country is, to give civil and religious liberty to all nations. Republicanism is now triumphent. Our republic still lives. We are now a living athlete-stripped and prepared, for the conflict, and there is no competition. The speaker deprecated all idea of war with England, although a great deal of meanness toward, us, had statement that President Johnson's has caused fresh been bred in the little Island of Great Britain. representations to be made for claims connected with Moral ideas are superior to physical agencies. He the pirate Alabama depredations. It says the case | conridered that the next great battle must be fought with Romanism. We must aid Mexico. Our go-vernment must give Maximilian notice to quit, and tell Napoleon that not French troosters; small tovered crow in the presence of the American eagle. We must fight the Papacy with political as well as down in the grave with slavery."

# True Witness.

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

Q. E. CLERK, Editor.

TREMS TEABLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE-1885.

Friday, 2-Of the Feria. Saturday. 3 - Fast. Vigil of Pentecost. Sunday, 4 - PENTECOST. Monday, 5-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 6 - Of the Uctave. Wednesday, 7-EMBER DAY. Fast. Thursday, 8-Of the Octave.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows :-Friday, 2 - Congregation de Notre Dame. Sunday, 4 - St. Paul, Ermite. Tuesday, 6-St. Patrick, Sherrington. Thursday, S-St. Norbert.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

Though the European press continues to discuss the late negotiations betwixt the Holy Father, and Signor Vegezzi as representing the on the matter. This, however, seems probable : That, whilst the Holy Father undertook these negotiations purely from religious motives, and in order to put an end to the ecclesiastical disorders occasioned by the absence of so many of the Italian Bishops from their respective Sees, Victor Emmanuel's design was to impart to them a political complexion, and to obtain through them, a quasi or indirect recognition of his sovereignty over the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and his other usurped dominions. In this he has signally failed.

It will be seen that the Sovereign Pontist has been pleased to designate the Right Reverend Monsignore Manning, D. D., as successor to the lamented Cardinal. Dr. Manning is therefore to be Archbishop of Westminster and Primate of England, and his talent and virtues will, we hope, long illustrate and adora the exalted post which the head of Christ's Church upon earth has been pleased to assign him. The new Primate is one, as we suppose most of our readers will remember, of that noble band of converts to Catholicity whose secession from the Establishment caused so much flutter a few years ago ter testimony; but the facts of the matter are in the ranks of Anglicanism. His Grace, it is said, will receive Consecration from the hands of the Holy Father in person.

May, and of which some details will be found in Court, not one particle of evidence against Jeff. another column, must be counted the opening by Davis or his co-accused have the Washington His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, of the authorities, in spite of the convenient and capaci-International Exhibition at Dublin. Everything ous pockets of the deceased Booth by them passed off most brilliantly; and the presence of the Prince was hailed by enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection from the assembled thousands. The Canadian Deputation was represented by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, who had the honor of receiving his Royal Highness in the Canadian Department of the building. The Dublin Evening Mail gives the following par-

ticulars:-On reaching the Canadian department, the Prince was received by Dr Adamson, one of the commissioners from Canada, who, on being addressed by his Royal Highness, welcomed him 'once more to Canada.' when the Prince smiled, and asked him whether it was his intention to return after the Exhibition. Dr. Adamson answered that his parliamentary duties required his presence again in the colony, and slinded to his having travelled through a grea part of the province with his Royal Highness, and his having officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. His Royal Highness replied that he remembered the occasion .-The conversation then turned on the peculiarities of the Canadian Exhibition, with its minerals and precious metals, and the elaborate maps displaying the localities of each. Dr. Adamson took the opportunity of strongly expressing the feelings of affection towards the Royal family, and of devoted desire for the continuance of British connection which pervaded every portion of the province. To which the Prince replied that 'he had not a doubt of it.' His Royal Highness took leave of the department and of Dr. Adamson with the utmost cordiality.

It is characteristic of a certain class of men to delight in heaping insults, and outrage upon a fallen and disarmed enemy; so our readers will not be surprised to hear of the outrages and wanton insults inflicted upon President Jesterson Davis by those against whom for four long years he had nobly and skilfully contended. They have cast him into a solitary cell, where he is confined in irons, badly fed, treated in every re- of a case against him, is about the meanest, most spect like the vilest felons, worse indeed than in England the untried burglar or garotter would be treated, and he is not allowed to hold communication with any one, not even with his ्रिकारी (देश के संबंधित) का एको बार के उस कि है। राष्ट्र के अब्रेड को प्रमान स्थापन की कि के के साम की

putians":--

"They tied him down these little men did, And having valiantly ascended Upon the mighty man's protuberance They did so strut, upon my soul! It must have been extremely droll To see their pigmy pride's exuberance."

But then there was this to be urged for the Lilliputians—That they had reason to dread the prisoner whom fortune had delivered into their hands. But from Jefferson Davis, the North has no longer aught to fear! He is a man broken, cast down, and shorn of all his greatness; and to find a real counterpart for the behavior of the Yankees to their fallen foe, we must look, not to Lilliput, but to Russia, whose brutal conduct as towards Poland, the Yankees not only emulate, but surpass in their tyranny towards the conquered Confederate States.

As to the " Conspiracy Trial" it has turned out, as we anticipated, a solemn farce, the most grotesque mockery of justice that the world has ever witnessed. But for the tragedy which will no doubt follow, it would but furnish matter for laughter and ridicule to the friends of the South, as it furnishes abundant matter for shame and confusion to the friends of Liberalism and Northern democracy. Even the Montreal Herald, the unflinching advocate of Northern tyranny, stands aghast at the display of imbecility and mendacity afforded by the illegal tribunal at Washington, and by Andy Johnson's lying Proclamation; composed, we hope in all charity, when the man was in a state of beastly intoxication, as when he delivered his never to be forgotten inaugural address, as Vice-President, and King of Sardinia, no fresh light has been thrown gave the world the instructive spectacle of a low drunken boor called upon by popular suffrage to preside over the Senate of a powerful nation .-Says the Herald, after having perused the whole of the evidence against the accused, and before one word in their defence has been uttered :-

> We have no disposition to ridicule anything which authorities, charged with the administration of public justice, have felt themselves called upon to do, in the presence of an atrocious crime, and in circumstances which, while they are fortunately without precedent to guide the judgment, are of a nature to render the judgment less firm and wise than usual. But if the government at Washington had not this ground for excuse, they would be fairly open to the ridicule which attends upon large and startling announcements, followed by trifling results. If this be all the evidence which the Federal government have to place before the Court and the world, the latter must certainly pronounce a verdict of acquittal in favor of all the parties who were too rashly accused in the President's proclamation of participation In the crime of Booth.

Yes. Even the warmest friends of the North admit that their case as against the persons accused by Proclamation of complicity in the cowardly murder of President Lincoln, has utterly broken down. It is not that that case has been refuted, or that the evidence against the accused has been successfully rebutted by counthese: That although evidence of the most unfair character-hearsay evidence, unauthenticaticated reports of idle tittle-tattle, rumors, gossip, Among the memorable events of the month of and vague invendoes, have been admitted by the rummaged, been able to adduce. They knew. therefore, when they launched their Proclamation, that they were proclaiming a deliberate untruth; they stand therefore before the world, in consequence of their now proven inability to ad duce any reason or particle of evidence in sunport of the allegations of that Proclamation, in the odious light of self convicted libellers and slanderers of a brave though unfortunate and discomfitted enemy. Had their evidence been rebutted, they might have pleaded that at least there was some excuse for their baste in accusing Jeff Davis and the Southern refugees in Canada with one of the most revolting of crimes; but their witnesses have not been rejuted, but their evidence has not been rebutted; simply because in support of their libels they had not a single witness, not a particle of evidence to produce. This is the conclusive and damning fact against the authors and signers of that Proclamation. When they launched it they must have known that its allegations were unfounded and therefore a he; because they must have had then, only the evidence or hearsay which they have now for believing it to be true; and after all that evidence, all those reasons have been made pubnc, and before any attempt even has been made to refute them, even the Montreal Herald is obliged to admit that:-

> "Against the parties accused by proclamation there is no valid case."—Herald. 29th ult.

But the man, no matter what his position, who publicly accuses his brother of an infamous crime, having no case whatever, or even shadow contemptible scoundrel on the face of the earth.

Foiled in their attempt to implicate Jeff Davis with the murder, the Northerners have now trumped up a charge of treason against him: guard. Many of our readers will remember a which, seeing that whilst he had arms in his any other person, than are those of the Editor of pleasure of this world has no attractions. To heart, we pray that our contemporary may do his certain poetical address to Sir Hudson Lowe on hands, and had the lives of Northern prisoners at the Echo himself; and though of course we re- the sensual, to the groveling materialist, to the best to merit those honorable titles. ခြေမျိုးရေးများသည်။ ရောင်လုပ်သည်။ သို့သို့သည်။ သို့သို့သည် သို့သောက အကြောင်းရှိနောင်း ကောင်းများသည်။ သည်။ သည်။ သူကရားမည်း ဥနေနေတိုင်း သည်ဆိုသည်။ ရေသန္တာသည်လို့ နည်းရေးကြောင်းသည်။ မေသာ သန်းရေး မြော်မြေသာများသည်။ ကောင်လုပ်န

The lines of this ode are present to our memory ent"-is a proceeding quite in keeping with the as we read how the Confederate States' Presi- lying Proclamation, and the other indignities supervision over a Convent, as it has to legislate dent is treated by the Yankees, even as Gulliver | which they heap upon their conquered opponent. was treated, "when prisoner 'mongst the Lilli- General Lee, it is also said, is to be arraigned its other subjects, and to exercise supervision soon cause a reaction in favor of the South.

> Dr. Blackburg's case for attempting to introduce Yellow Fever by means of infected clothes. has been heard at Toronto; and though no judgment has been pronounced thereon, the evidence is very strong against him. Southerners should disclaim all connection with the man; their cause needs not the support of such vile means, as Dr. Blackburn was disposed to have | ject of the Queen is entitled. resource to.

M. Cartier was expected to start for Canada about, the end of last month.

The Echo is an evangelical paper of this city, emulous of the reputation of the Witness, and conducted much in the same spirit, though professedly belonging to the Anglican denomination, to which it does certainly no credit, since in spite of what we deem their theological errors, we can generally respect Auglican clergymen as scholars and gentlemen. The editor of the Echo however is neither one nor the other; he is a low foul-mouthed canter, of the Stiggins stamp; and though we can rarely condescend to notice the fellow's sanctimonious drivellings, yet when he becomes mendacious and scurrilous towards ladies, as well as silly, we must apply the lash to his shoulders.

In his issue of the 25th ult., our evangelical scribbler has an article upon the subject of some late receptions of Sisters at the Congregation of Notre Dame, under the caption of "Immolation," in the course of which he indulges in the following remarks:-

" We call it an 'immolation,' and we can only compare it to the heart-rending sacrifice of heathen children to Moloch. These young persons are delud ed at a tender age into taking vows contrary to the Word of God, and which are irrevocable, under the auspices of a system which knows how to hold fast its unwilling victims. How can parents & so simple as to stand by and see their children thus sacrificed?
To go forth themselves to the enjoyment of social life and liberty, and cruelly and hopelessly to doom the fruit of their own body to this worse than Egyptian bondage? Why is it that the Legislature does not interfere to prevent the infringement of civil liberty constantly practiced in these convents?"

Perhaps Catholic parents are perfectly competent to manage their own domestic affairs, and to rule their households without the advice of the ill-bred fellow who quotes "Word of God" in the Echo; but by what right does he tax those parents with want of duty, with want of affection towards the fruit of their own body? and on what authority does he insmurte against them the practice of falsebood and decent towards their own children? But conscious that his ravings will be treated with contempt by Catholics, the Convents in general. Listen to the fellow:-

"Why is it that the Legislature does not interfere to prevent the infringement of civil liberty constantly practiced in these convents?"

We know that there is a large class of Protestants who deem themselves at liberty to assert and to insinuate against ladies, inmates of Catholic Convents, anything that their own prurient imaginations, or perhaps their own filthy practises may suggest; and who forget that the Convent is as much the private home of the Catholic ladies against whom they squirt the venom of their spite, as is that in which they come out in language like this:-

terfere to prevent the cruelty towards the female members of his family, and the indecent criminal conduct which is constantly practised in his, the Editor of the Echo's, house?

For we have quite as good reason to suspect. and as much right to accuse that Editor of brutality, and indecency towards the female members of his household, as he has to accuse the ladies of our Convents of constant infringement of the civil liberties of the inmates of their houses. Were the Editor of the Echo a gentleman, or could be by any possibility be suspected of having the feelings of a gentleman, we would point out to him that he, who without proof positive, insinuates a public charge against another is a vile cowardly slanderer; and that the offence is doubly rank, when the persons so slandered are ladies, who because of their sex are unable to vindicate themselves. Yet even Nuns have brothers, and so we would advise the editor of the Echo to be a little more cautious.

It is indeed time this error should be dissipated. The ladies inmates of our Convents have the same right to demand that their domestic privacy

his behaviour towards the captive of St. Helena. his mercy, they recognised him as a belliger- cognise that the State has the same, but no impure minded, to men in short, like the editors of more, right to legislate for Nuns, and to exercise concerning the private or family arrangements of for treason with the latter; these things will over their domestic affairs, their kitchens, their hours of rising and of lying down, the number and quality of their repasts, &c., still we are not prepared to recognise in the Editor of the Echo any right to accuse the Nuns of criminal conduct; and to invoke legislative action against them as if they were guilty, and to be treated as guilty without even that formality of trial before the regular tribunals to which the humblest sub-

A Catholic lady-and upon this point, simple as it is, it seems that amongst Protestants of a certain class, there is a great misunderstanding -forfeits nothing of her social or her legal position by jembracing the Religious life. She is still entitled to all the courtesies which gentlemen ever render to the other sex; courtesies which we are happy to say, are in the majority of cases cheerfully and gracefully rendered by most of our Protestant fellow-citizen of Montreal to the Religious, to the Sisters of Charity with whom they may happen to come in contact. The Catholic lady forfeits none of her legal privileges by becoming a Nun, and she therefore still retains the privilege of being reputed innocent til found guilty; she still retains the right of exemption from domiciliary visits, and intrusion of the Police, except in due course of that law to which she, in common with all her other fellowcitizens, is subject : and as from the State she receives with the veil and the religious habit, no especial privilege, no advantage of any kind over others, so also in no community where the principles of eternal justice prevail, will she be subsected to any disabilities from which others are exempt, because, following the evangelical counsels she has renounced all things, home, and father and mother, and worldly honors, and worldy riches, to follow Christ, and to be like Him, in spirit crucified daily.

For we fully admit it. The Echo rightly calls the embracing of the Religious life an act of "Immolation," or sacrifice. Yes, it is so, and so is every acceptable action of the Christian's life, who if he desire to walk worthy of his high profession must walk in the tootsteps of Him Who was emphatically the man of sorrow; who, of he desire to reign with Christ in glory, must be content also to suffer with Him upon earth, and to take up the cross daily. Not to the rich, not to the satiated with worldly goods, and worldly honors, not to those who are surrounded with troops of friends, and have everything bandsome and comfortable about them, is heaven promised; but to the poor and needy, but to those who weep, to those whose life is one incessant same writer proceeds to invoke the interference act of self-denial and self-sacrifice, one continof the Legislature; and in so doing, he makes a | uous perfect act of immolation as the Echo has most serious charge against the Sisters of the it. And it is this, not the false tongues of loving Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame parents, that impels so many young and generous of no such path to Our Master's Kingdom; our road leads up the steep lagged heights of Calwhich pierce our feet, and it is a road in which we must put forth all our strength, and all our courage if we hope to attain the summit, where themselves and their own families dwell. Now alone toil shall cease, and never ending rest beeditor of the Echo-were a Catholic journalist to heaven as we do, they would no longer marvel at the fair maiden's preference of the austerities of "Why is it that the Legislature does not in- the closter, to all the meretricious attractions of the world and its society.

> daughters as truly and as deeply as if cursed the to what we commit our loved ones when we for to the Herald we shall look for with interest. the last time press their to our bosoms, and yet cheerfully offer them to that God from Whom we received them in trust. Talk not of Catholics be spouses of Jesus: but think rather of the amongst yourselves: think of the young and innocent hearts, often for pecuniary motives sacrificed to the libertine husband: think of the wretched homes, of the broken vows, of the adulteries and the scandals of your precious Divorce Courts which thence follow, before with too keen eyes you presume to criticise the religious

the Witness and the Echo, the Conventual lafe may appear most dreary, and the choice which dictates its adoption, little short of folly. Nevertheless it has its charms for others differently constituted, even in this life; and the day shall come when they who held them in derision as fools, and their end as without honor, shall gnash their teeth as they see those silly ones as they esteemed them upon earth, numbered among the children of God, and their lot cast for all eternity with the lot of the saints.

CHANGED AT NURSE.—The Montreal Herald of the 25th ult. tells a strange story concerning a trick said to have been played upon the Treaty' agreed to, and signed by all the Quebec Delegates, as the basis of the Union betwirt the several B. N. A. Provinces which they, respectively, represented. Of course we do not youch for the accuracy of the Herald's statements, but we give them for what they are worth: the reader will judge of the amount of credit to be attached to them.

According to the Herald then, Sir A. Gordon of New Brunswick has officially, and in the name of his Province, addressed to Lord Monck, a remonstrance against a most important change introduced into the 24th clause of the Union Resolutions, by the Canadian Ministry, without the knowledge or assent of the Delegates of the Lower Provinces, and in the interval betwink the signature of the document in question, and its being laid before the Canadian Parliament According to this remonstrance the 24th clause of the Resolutions which all the Delegates conjointly signed, pledging their adherence thereuntowas couched in the following terms :-

"The local Legislature of each Province may from time to time alter the Electoral Districts for the purpose of Representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled in any manner such Legislature may think fit."

This clause as it stands above, was eminently favorable to the principle of State Rights, or local autonomy, since it guaranteed to the several Provinces the right of distributing their representatives to the central legislature as they pleased. But betwixt the time when by their signatures they ratified the proceedings of the Quebec Conference, and the time when they laid the result of their joint deliberation before the Canadian Parliament, our Canadian Ministers: according to the remonstrance presented by the Province of New Brunswick, made a most material change in this same 24th clause: for aucording to the Report before us it reads thus:--

"The Local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the Electoral Districts for the purpose of Representation in such Local Legislature, and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled [in such Local Legislature] in any manner such Legislature may see fi:.'

Thus whereas by the 24th clause of the Treaty mutually agreed upon, the right of determining the Electoral Districts and of distributing the Representatives for the Central Legislature was expressly reserved to the Local Legislain particular, and against all our other Canadian hearts to embrace the austere life of the Reli- tures of the several Provinces; by the same gious, because to suffer with Christ and for His clause of the Union Resolutions as laid besake whom they love, is to them the perfection of fore the Canadian Parliament, only the right happiness on earth, a foretaste of the joys of of determining the limits of Electoral Districts heaven. Protestantism professes to have found a and of distributing the representatives for the nleasant road to heaven-a road strewed with local legislatures, was accorded to the several flowers, and easy to travel. We Catholics know | States or Provinces; and since by sect. 37, of the 29th clause, "all matters of a general character, not specially and exclusively reserved for very; it is strewed with thorns and sharp rocks the Local Governments and Legislatures," are declared to be the subjects of central legislation it would appear as if the power conferred by the 24th clause, as it originally stood, on the Local Governments, had been transferred to the Cenhow would one of these gentry feel-say the gin. Could Protestants conceive of the path to tral Government-a most serious change indeed, and one vitally affecting the character of the proposed Union.

This is the story told by the Herald, which we suppose will be ventilated by our contem-And we would beg of Protestants to try and poraries. We care not to bazard our opinion as realize the fact that we Catholics, Papists though to its truth or falsity; but it seems to us most we be, love and honor our own sisters and our improbable that our Ministers would dare to commit such an act as that with which they are taxed Pope nightly in our cups, or as can do any the and the mevitable discovery of which would be most zealous of Protestants. Believe us when inevitably followed by general censure. The we tell you that the workings of the Convent are whole business will no doubt be satisfactorily exintimately known to us: remember that we know | plained by the Ministerial press, whose rejoinder

"LE JOURNAL DES TROIS RIVIERES." -We bail with pleasure the appearance of our "sacrificing" their daughters in giving them to new contemporary, and wish him a long and prosperous career, as the opponent of Liberalism forced marriages, and unholy unions in the world; and Infidelity amongst his compatriots. The French Canadian who is truly and sincerely Catholic, is alone truly national. To be truly patriotic the French Canadian must be, above all things, truly religious, truly and unreservedly attached and faithful to his Church. We congratulate the Journal des Trois Rivieres also heartily on this: That already he has provoked the censures and celibate life. And remember, too, how of the Rouge press, censures in which every shall be respected, as has any other lady or mis- many amongst those whom you love must neces- French Canadian patriot, and every Catholic tress of a family in the country. Their homes sarily lead the celibate, if not the religious life, gentleman would also desire to participate. He their habits, their modes of living are no more before you presume to condemn, even the worldly is accused of Toryism in politics, and of intolerthe legitimate subject of public or newspaper wisdom of that Church which provides safe, ance in religion. For his own sake, and for the criticism, than are the household arrangements of quiet, and useful retreats for those for whom the sake of those interests which we have both at

าง ที่ ได้เดิด (กับ และ เพียงสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสาม เกิด (การสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามารถสามาร

EXPATRIATION OF PAUPERS .- The Quebec Daily News very properly calls attention to Quebec; the women whose ages vary from 16 to 25 are utterly destitute, nor has the Union foreign origin, that is to say, chiefly Irish Cathofor their support.

This is an infamous act on the part of the Limerick Poor Law authorities: unjust towards Canada, most brutal towards the women. What will become of these poor creatures thus cast upon our shores? where God knows we have already more paupers than we know what to do with, than all the vast resources at our disposal can deal with. The goal or the den of infamy; there are the only alternatives which present as are these Limerick paupers: and the Police Reports of the great cities of this Continent only too clearly testify as to what in the vast majority of instances becomes of friendless female immigrants, whether in Canada or in the United States. In the name of justice, of decency, and of Christianity the orutal conduct of the Limerick Guardians should be denounced as an outrage upon humanity, and a disgrace to the nineteenth century.

The Australasian Colonies but the other day vigorously protested against being made the receptacle of the moral feculence of England: with equal justice may Canada protest against this attempt to force upon it the ejected pauperism of the Old World. There is, there can be no demand for this class of emigrants: and as the sequel of the sad story of the eighty Limerick paupers shows, the moral consequences are most disastrous not only to the individual, but to the community. The Daily News is entitled to the thanks of the public for the exposure it has made of the cruel and infamous conduct of the Limerick authorities; and it is a pity that we cannot at the expence of those gentry, ship back to them some of that pauperism, or rather vice, of God's law to which we can do no more than which they have vomited upon our shores. Here allude; but which, if we may judge from the is the account given by our Quebec contempo- filthy advertisements which disfigure the columns porary of the conduct of the deported semales; of almost all our Protestant contemporaries on and it will be seen from this story how it is that the Annual Returns of the Chief of the Police seem to bear so heavily upon the morality of Irish Catholic immigrants. The Irish Catholics of Canada whose good name is unjustly filched travellers in Ireland have invariably cited as Daily News informs us that the paupers were landed in a state of utter destitution at Point indicative of Irish morality, and Irish chastity, the Levi on the 16th ult.; their subsequent career is fruits in their turn of Irish fidelity to the Catholic thus told :-

" In this state of destitution and misery they were promptly transferred to Montreal, and consigned to the Emigration Agent there, to have them provided at the St. Patrick's Home and other chariries, but chiefly the former, till places could be procured for them. It is not a pleasant task to pursue this subject further; and we do so only to show the great in | truth :justice which the Limerick guardians have committed against this country, and against public morals, by a purely selfish act, solely adopted to relieve their own finances from the permanent support of these eighty paupers. When these women reached Montreal they plunged into vice. They sold their clothes, their boxes; some of them even their combs, to procure drink, in which they indulged to a beastly extent. We have, through the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, chief above anything he ever witnessed. So shocked these creatures, that Mr. O'Brien fears that they will hardly ever be induced again to sid emigrants sent from a Union Workhouse. Mr. Daley, the Emigration incorrigible and profane set. Some of them he provided with situations; but in a day or two they returned, drunk. Their habits were such as could not be tolerated in respetable families. Some eighteen remain in Montreal; the others are distributed over the country.

We are compelled to give the foregoing recital, in order to present the conduct of the Limerick Guardians in a correct light before the Canadian public, that some means may be adopted to protect ourselves against this influx of immorality. We know that Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Emigration Agent for Canada has remonstrated in strong language with the Limerick Guardians. But we know also that to remonstrance will cure, or ever abate, the evil, while we have no legal enactment protecting ourselves. It will not be tolerated that these Guardians, or any others, will be allowed to empty their moral slops on our shores; and thus abate their cess pools of sin, by throwing their contents into this country. This is a policy which cannot be permitted. Nor is this the first crime against the morality of this Province, of which Poor Law Unions at home have been guilty. Mr. O'Brien, refers to a kindred consignment of degraded pauperism some years ago. He says the track of these has been marked with profligacy, disease, and even death, the evidence of which still remains. Much as we need an increase of population, we do not require an increase of vice, imported in all its rankness from union workhouses. Canada is not a penal settlement to which the immoral are to be sent; neither can it be permitted to any parties at home, to reform their own vicious population by sending a portion here. There is a vast amount of selfishness, under the guise of charity, in sweeping out reformatories and workouses, emptying the muck into this Province. They affect to call this benevolence at home, while we feel to our cost, it is unalleved selfishness. Many youths from reformatories have been sent to Canada, and situations obtained for them, when their first act of gratitude was to steal the watch or the money of their masters, and

We would respectfully invoke the aid of our Irish contemporaries in exposing, and holding up the Poor Law authorities of Limerick.

RESULTS OF THE SCARCITY OF FODDER. - Intellirent, Island of Orleans, lost five and another three head of Cattle in consequence. At St. Joachim si- Government that the very thing they have done and afternoun we find that Parliament is further promilar distress prevails.—Quebec Chronicle. प्राप्तमञ्जून र एक क्षेत्र विराधि १० विकास १८ विकास विकास १८ विकास १८ विकास १८ विकास १८ विकास १८ विकास १८ विकास

STATISTICS AND MORALITY. - The lately published Report of the vital statistics of the the conduct of the Guardians of the Limerick State of Massachussetts, the hot-bed of Puritan-Union, in shipping their paupers to Canada. A ism, is very suggestive as to Puritan morality .cargo of these poor creatures, consisting of a lot From this Report it seems that the total number of eighty pauper females has just been landed at of births for the year 1863 was 30,314-of which 14,540 occurred amongst the population of which forwarded them to us remitted one penny lics; and the balance 13,066, amongst the indigenous Yankee or Puritan population.

Why this difference? Not because the foreign population of Massachussetts is in excess of the indigenous population-because the very contrary is the case; not because of any purely physical cause, because the foreign and indigen. ous populations are alike subject to the same external physical conditions. And yet this remarkable difference must come by cause.

And only to a moral cause can we assign it: to themselves to unfortunate women circumstanced | the low morality amongst Puritan females, to which is owing the extraordinary amount of child murder that prevails amongst them, as also the lucrative trade of the professed abortionist. As a contemporary well observes in treating of this

> "This custom" - child marder in utero-" is increasing year by year;" partly from the extravagant habit of living, a habit which is incompatible with large families of children: partly also from the fear of exposure, which prompts mothers to seek to conceal their shame by murdering the child. Our contemporary adds as strikingly illustrative of Yankee Puritan morality:-

> There are too, professed abortionists in all our large cities-men and women-whose sole business it is to relieve incipient mothers of their burthen, and they are fully employed -not withstanding the rigor of the law against them - realizing enormous profits.

The foreign population of the State of Massachusetts being composed for the most part of Irish Catholics, is not subject to this cause of infant mortality. The higher morality of the Catholic Church, her Sacraments the source of strength, preserve her people from those sins of impurity so rife amongst the Puritan population: preserve them also from those borrid violations this Continent, are by them deemed no offence, no violations of God's law at all. To the same causes are due the large families which English

In the Christian Inquirer, one of the ablest Protestant journals of the Northern States, we find the tardy acknowledgment of a great

"But 'old things have passed away.' The Union as it was is gone forever.'

the first shot fired four years ago, and can never be restored, or resuscitated. All "old things," manager of the St. Patrick's Home information that the Constitution, and the liberties of the people the conduct of these pauper emigrants was disgraceful of the United States, have also passed away and were the Nuns who lent their charitable aid to relieve no man can again recall them. For what then have the North been fighting, and what is the Agent in Montreal, describes these women as a most for that is gone; nor for the Constitution for that "old thing" has passed away. Territory, and dominion over a race that hates them; this is the have, in the words of their own Franklin, " paid i dear for their whistle."

the Toronto Globe :-

crimes, and in many instances it has been a great blessing. 'Treason! treason!' cried George III. across the Atlantic to those mad people at Boston; treason! cried he as they rose in Virginia, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, everywhere. But those for what they held to be their rights; and so they were right, and who denies it now? Washington was a rebel till he became a hero. Failure and success make the difference. Had Cornwaliis been victorious was that solema Hartford Convention of the New England States that resolved on secession, and sent a deputation to Washington to tell the Federal authorities that they were off if the war were not stopped, and peace-they did not make it or cause it. alone prevented them or rendered needless their purpose. To talk of 'treason as the greatest of crimes,' and especially for a person in the United Three cheers for Sir Etienne Tache and the States to do it - a county, a government that began other members of the Government who granted in treason-is perfectly marvellous. Why, have they not, every one, on the 'glorious fourth,' rejoiced in the success of their treason; in their State rights, and sovereignty of States, and so on? Have they under oppression, resolving to be free? Did they for the Bishop, after which the Bishop proposed not rejoice—even secretly in their very Government—when we had the rebellion in 1837-8? Have they three cheers for the crowd and all the supporters of the undertaking, commenced and carried out not taken sides in these weekly tressonings in Mexigence is received almost daily from parishes in our co? have they not a strong sympathy with the 'libe- by the Catholic part of our citizens. The whole own district respecting the fearful loss caused to ration of Ireland 'people? had they not their symposition of the cheers were heartly and cheerfully giby the Catholic part of our citizens. The whole farmers by the unusual scarcity of fodder. Le Jour- pathies enlisted on the side of the 'traitorous' Poles ven .- Toronto Globe. nal of last evening says that one farmer at St. Lau- in their gallant struggle again for their independence? and shall we be told by the head of that

LA REVUE CANADIENNE-May, 1865.-A very good article on the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, from the pen of the Rev. M. Ouellet, follows the continuation of the tale, Une de Perdue, Deur de Trouvees. The other articles are also good.

#### OBITUARY.

We have to appounce the death of the Very Rev. Canon Father Charles O'Brien, P.P. of Aghalor, County Tyrone, Ireland, brother of the Rev. Father O'Brien, of St. Patrick's Church to the house and asked for breakfast, which was in this city. He died on the 13th of February, given to bim. Afterwards, he demanded money, and was interred on the 16th, in Caledon chapel, and this being refused, he drew a revolver and an edifice erected by himself to the glory of God

to his nephew in this city will give some idea of the esteem in which the deceased was held, and of the sorrow that has followed him to the grave:

The Rev. C. O'Brien was buried in Caledon chapel on the 16th February; nothing could be grander than the procession from Glencall cottage to his last resting place; all nature seemed willing and anxious to contribute something to his memory-the day was calm and fine, as it were on purpose. All the people, without exception, thronged in multitudes-Priests, Lords, Ministers, all, high and low, rich and poor, saint and sinner - mourning the loss of a dear one, a loved one, a Father.

The Month's Mind was held in Caledon chapel, on the 14th of March, at which thirty priests, Doctor Siane, and His Grace the Primate, were present. It was a grand sight to see them all dressed in white robes. They sung the office for the dead, and High Mass was sung by Father O'Toole, the new Parish Priest, who there and then got possession; after which the Primate himself gave a most effective lecture, all upon the virtues and good qualities of Father Charles.

House of Providence Pic-Nic, Govern-MENT GROUNDS .- The gathering at the above place, on the birthday of our most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, will be remembered as one of the most successful exhibitions on the list of amusements afforded on the auspicious occasion. From the early hour of ten of the clock in the morning the doors of the grounds of our late Vice-regal mansion were thrown open, and preparations were actively pushed forward for a grand picnic in aid of the House of Providence. After the large assemblage had collected about 2 p.m. the games advertised to take place during the day commenced by a foot race of 100 yards distance, without burdles or other impediment. After this came the long and high jump, in the latter of which one competitor reached 4ft. 10in. height. After this came the great quarter of a mile race around the grounds, in which there were but two competitors. They came in equal, and both were awarded a prize on accoount of the equality in their merit. The day was most propitious and pleasant, and there could not have been less than five thousand or six from them should take action in the matter, and characteristic of Irish improvidence; forgetting thousand persons present. The part of them. Being brought to bay and ordered to surrenagainst Limerick Dogberries. The Quebec at the same time that they were no less surely putting the heavy stone, though not an Irish der, he refused to do so, when a shot was fired at against Limerick Dogberries. The Quebec at the same time that they were no less surely putting the heavy stone, though not an Irish der, he refused to do so, when a shot was fired at against Limerick Dogberries. game, was spiritedly contested by six or eight competitors, and some tine play exhibited. The winner put the stone about 23 feet. Besides this numerous swings were erected on various parts of the grounds, which were well patron. ized. One of the most amusing and pleasant manner in which dancing was kept up in the paragraph it says: various available portions of the grounds. exery one seemed nappy, and not a single spirit of pretended exuitation at their defeat, and of case of mebriety came under our notice. sickening adulation of the North. In this respect, Abundance of refreshments were provided for some of them excel even the most rabid of Northern-the years have we been saying that same the wants of the hungry audience, and the ers. While the South must confess themselves vanthing. The Old Union is gone; it perished with politeness of the gentlemen was beyond all praise. The tables were furnished and ably presided over by the following ladies, who did their from insult. There is, even among their enemies utmost to render the whole matter a success :-St. Michael's table, by Mrs. Hyland, Mrs. Bee- tion to treat them with consideration and leniency; ton, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Muldoon, Mrs. Os- and now that the contest is decided, it is only fair to borne, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Burrell, assisted by of danger, and the vast sacrifices they made, should active and prepossessing young ladies, too numerous to mention. St. Paul's table, under the worth of their conquest? Not for the Union, charge of Miss Maguire, Mrs. Pape, Mrs. O'Neil and others. St Mary's table, under the charge of unfortunate who staked and lost Mrs. Muldoon, Miss Walsh, and many others. lant struggle for independence.' St. Patrick's table was under the charge of Mrs. Gill and several other ladies, who did ample thing for which the North fought, and which at justice to the same. Among the persons present the expense of their liberties and their Constitu- there we might mention Mr. Moylan, Editor of tion, they have succeeded in winning. They the Freeman, Father O'Donoghue, P.P., Father Shea, Father Proulx, Father Laurent and Father Walsh. The Bishop was there and mingled his congratulations with that of the audience. We also noticed Mr. B. O'Donoghue, Mr. Merrick, A Correspondent of "Globe" on Trea- Mr. McCrossan, Mr. B. Huthes, Dr. James son .- We find the annexed in the columns of Hampton, Dr. Rowell, Dr. King, Mr J. Sadlier, of New York, Mr W. B. Canavan and Miss H. "But why is President Johnson to put his bloody H. Hyde, C. W. Warmoli, and others, who stamp on 'treason as the greatest of crimes,' and to took part in the day's festive proceedings. There appears now the Globe only condemned because it make treason infamous'? It is not the greatest of were numerous stands throughout the grounds for was undertaken in the interests of the South? refreshments for the maner man. The youngsters regaled themselves with cakes, candies, and ginger-beer, while the adult population were engoged in finding various amusements, and expending rebel colonists were only seeking liberty, and fighting | small sums in their gratification. Previous to the commencement of the games the large assemb. lage was addressed by Messrs, Michael Morphy, Canavan, Thorne, and others, who congratulated Washington had been guilty of the 'greatest of crimes' and deserved death. Eh! Mr. Johnson; how do you like the logic? The right of secession is treason, says he. Come on to the year 1814 and there

The audience on the success of the large and happy gathering. After a short time the Bishop appeared and called for three cheers for the Comen. which were cheerfully responded to 2nd. the audience on the success of the large and hap- are given them by a Government which is itself ac-Queen, which were cheerfully responded to 2nd, responsible for it, because the parties, when beaten the Institution is to impart a good and solid educaThree cheers for Canada and the young Cana- off, took refuge here. The American raid is all right tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health dians. 3rd, Three cheers for old Ireland. 4th Three cheers for some of the members of the City Corporation. 5 h, Three cheers for the managers and supporters of the pic-cic. 6th, American papers have more decency .- Humilton the grounds and the privilege of assembling there. 7th. Three cheers for the present assembly and all who assisted to promote the objects of the to public reprobation, the heartless conduct of not rejoiced when they heard of a people, crying pic-nic. Stb, The crowd cried out three cheers joice.

Quebro, May 27,- In the Canada Gazette of this applanded and fortered is the greates: of crimes '?" rogued until the fifth of July. 

Omitted in Remittances of April 28-Per C F Fraser, Brockville-W Conway, S1.

A Young Woman and Child Shot .- On Sunday morning last, a most respectable farmer of the name of Mojun, with his wife, his son, and his son's wife, went to Church at the village of Lapraire, leaving the house and the children in charge of two servant girls, of the ages of 20 and 12 years. During the absence of the elder members of the family, about half-past 10 o'clock, a man of the name of Stanislas Barreau, said to be a Lieutenant in the United States army, came shot the elder of the two girls and a child two months old, took possession of about five hundred The following paragraph from a private letter | dollars, set fire to the house, and fled. The alarm being given, the whole neighborhood was Hay, per 100 bundles immediately on the alert, and in pursuit of the murderer. The Volunteers at Laprairie and St. Johns are assisting in the search, and the Chief of Police, Mr. Penton, and several men of his Calves, each, force, started for Laprairie immediately on learning what had taken place.

> DEATH OF AN Ex-M.P.P .- We have to announce the death at St. Jean, Island of Orleans on Saturday morning, of J. B. Cazeau, an old and respected inhabitant of that parish, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Cazeau represented the old county of Orleans in the Lower Canadian Parliament before the union of the Provinces .-Quebec Chronicle 15th ult.

> The judgment in the case of the Attorney-General (in behalf of the Carters of Montreal) against the Grand Trunk Company, was to have been taken up yesterday in the Court of Revision; but, in consequence of the causes brought before the Court, yesterday, at the opening, having lasted till four o'clock p m., the above case was, necessarily, postponed till the ensuing term. An application was made by Mr. Stuart, Q.C., for a special hearing on Friday next, but the Court, considering they had no power to hear a case in revision except on the days appointed for that purpose rejected the notice.—Gandte, 24 ult.

> THE QUEBEC SEMINARY - NEW REILDING TO BE ERECTED -- instead of opening a botanical garden on the ground recently purchased on the Grand Allee by the Quebec Seminary, the academic authorities intend to erect new buildings thereon and to transfer thither the Department known as the ' Petit Seminaire.' The old buildings continue to be used as the Grand Seminary, for the professors and students of the faculty of theology. The wing which was com-pletely destroyed in March last will not be rebuilt, but the portion of the main building which was dam. aged on that occasion will be repaired.

> A good-looking young man was caught passing counterfeit money at Niagara Falls on Tuesday. He was pursued by a number of persons, and overtaken a short distance beyond the village. He fired several shots at his pursuers, with a design of frightening short time. Nobody knew him.

MANLY SENTIMENTS, - The Picton Colonial Standard of Tuesday last contains a manly, high-toned leading article upon the American situation. The Standard administers a well-merited rebuke to some parts of the day's entertainment was the lively of its 'weak-kneed' contemporaries. In the closing

We observe a tendency, in some of our provincial Every one seemed happy, and not a single papers, since the fall of the South, to indulge in a quished, and accept the consequences of their failure we cannot but think that their beroic efforts to establish their independence should at least secure them with whom they were so recently at war, a disposientitle them to be thought worthy of a better fate. They must, however, accept the position and make the best of it, but every honorable mind will pay to them the tribute of sympathy due to the orave but unfortunate who staked and lost their all in a gal-

> The Globe is out in favor of the 'Emigration' movement to Mexico now going on in the States.— It says 'the successful re-establishment of the Republic, under the control of a more enlightened people, our neighbors to wit. cannot be looked forward to as a misfortune.' He justifies the emigration after this wise: -The Federal Government connot interfere with emigration to Mexico. It is the liberty of every citizen to change his residence whenever he sees fit; may, they can carry arms with them too, so long as there is no military organization professedly for hostile purposes.' What becomes then, of the frightful denunciations about the St. Alpans raid, which we condemned honestly, but which it Th re is, it is true, some points of difference. In the case of the St. Albans raid, the parties met by concert in the village of St. Albans, and then commenced their attack, seceiving no encouragement from Canadians either openly or secretaly. In the case of this American emigration, one of the belligerent parties openly establishes emigration offices, ssues advertisements asking for emigrants under a decree that will make them soldiers the moment they are landed, and where bounties-as high as \$1,000 tually bankrupt. Thesese are the points of difference. The Globe found the Sr. Albane raid a frightful offence-and joined in the effort to make this country under the eres of the Government, this skiect apologist of a foreign Government, tells us they cannot

> Butter is coming down. A Boston dealer who recently purchased fifty tabs now offers \$300 to have it taken off his hands at cost. The great grass crop causes this decline, for which all consumers will re-

At the date of our last advices from England, the negociations between the Colonial and Imperial Ministers were not completed .- Gazette.

A correspondent writing from Clinton to the Goquite an exodus of young men from this village, who are bound for the copper regions at Houghton, on and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal streets and St. Lawrence Lake Superior, in the State of Michigan.

AND ALL AS THE PARTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY.

MONTREAL WEOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 30, 1865. Flour-Pollards, \$3,60 to \$3,75; Middlings, \$3,85 \$4,10; Fine, \$4,45 to \$4,67; Super., No. 2 \$4,65 to \$5,00; Superfine \$5.10 to \$5,20; Fancy \$5,75 to \$5,85, Extra, \$5,90 to \$6,00; Superior Extra \$6,25 to

\$6,50; Bag Flour, \$2,80 to \$2,801. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,55 to \$4,75: Wheat-U. Canada Spring \$1,03 to \$1,07.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales (were at \$5,30 to \$5,32;; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$5,65; Pearls, in demand, at \$5,50 to \$5,523. Butter-Store packed in small packages at 160

to 19c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c. Eggs per doz, 15c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.

Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, OOc to OOc.

Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$20,00 to \$21,621; Prime Mess, \$17,50 to \$00; Prime, \$16,50 to \$00,00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$10,00 to \$10.50 ..\$11,00 to \$12,00

.. \$4,00 to \$0.50 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 8.00 to 10.00 ..\$3,00 to \$8,00 Sheep, clipped, each, 2,00 to 3,00 ..\$2,00 to \$6,00 Lamb

#### Married,

On the 23rd ult., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Peter Mullarky, to Maggie, youngest daughter of the late Michael Cusack, Esq. all of this city.

#### Died.

In this city, on the 24th ult., of disease of the heart, at her son-in-law's residence, College street, Sarah Maguire, widow of the late Cormac M'Caffrey, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city, on the 25th ult., Frederick Finlay, aged 69 years, much regretted by his family and a large number of friends.

At his residence, in the Town of Joilette, on Monday, the 22nd ult., Charles Edward Scallon, Esq., J. P., aged 42 years, a kind and affectionate nusband, a fond father, and sincere friend, universally



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

> F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

### IMPORTANT.

Good Japan Ten, at 2s. 9d. per lo. Mixed Tea (Green and Black, )at 2s. 0d. Bright Sugar, 51d.

Coffee, 1s. Dried Apples, 51d. Raisins, (first quality), ed.

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

The choicest brands (imported) of Brandy, Gine Irish & Scotch Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Champagne-

IF MASS WINES, FE Guinesses Porter, (bottled by Barke) all kinds of

Montreal Ales and Porter, constantly on hand No. 134 McGill Street,

Next door to Messrs Evans & Co, Clothiers. Montreal, June 5.

#### CHOICE TEAS. FOREIGN FRUITS. WINES, CIGARS, GROCERIES,

AND VARIOUS FOREIGN DELICACIES, Selected expressly for Family use, IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

## DUFRESNE & M'GARITY,

NEW No. 228, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

IF Goods sent to any part of the City, free of

Particular attention paid to Families, Army, Navy, and Merchantmen's Stores.

> DUFRESNE & M'GARITY, 228 Notre Dame Street.

## GOVERNESS.

AN Officer's daughter wishes to meet with an engagement as resident GOVERNESS in a private Family or School. Acquirements—English, French, Drawing, Music (Vocal and Instrumental.) Address - Gamms, Box 52, Brampton, C.W. April 30, 1865

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object o -and although organised in the most open manner, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an objec of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial be blamed or held responsible for it. Independent Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

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

## TERMS:

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

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

## DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, derich Signal says .- We have lately experienced Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage, Stamps. for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Orang

Jan. 17, 1864.

the reputation of the secretary of the secretary

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—JUNE 2, 1865.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

Paus, May 5 .- There can hardly be a better indication of the wish of the French people to maintain cordial relations with England, and generally to pursue a peaceful policy towards Europe, than the speech delivered in the Legislative Chamber by M. Garnier Pages, who, in 1849, was one of the Provincial Government, and who had been a leader of the Republican or Revolutionary party, which was never believed to feel over kindly to 'Albion.' M Garnier Pages advocates the reduction of the war Budget as the best security the French Government can offer of its abandonment of warlike tendencies. In the course of his arguments he its attitude towards France the keeping up of an immense army, the foremost among all he pointed to England. England has a regular army of 150,000 men and 100,000 Militia, and she has on an extravagant scale .- Times. had the skill to create an army-not an army of offence, but of detence-of 170,000 Volunteers, cipally of employes, tradespeople, and working men, and these 170,000 men cost England but 12,000,000f. (£480,000.) England is organized only for defence, and not for acck. Most ashas anything to fear. He had heard with indescribable pleasure the praises bestowed on Mr. Cobden by every party in the Chamber, as he had also heard on the late Mr. Lincoln, by the President of the Legislative Body and the Government Commissioners. He was pleased, because when words of sympathy for great men devoted to progress are heard from all sides of the House, nations are drawn nearer to each other, mistrust vanishes, mutual esteem grows up, and thusiastic reception. that which he and those who acted with him desired the most in the world-namely, the union of nations, is promoted. " Gentlemen," he 30id,---

" Some persons may have wished to revive old present at many crowded meetings in England, and I declare to you that the heartiest good towards the honest working classes of France and the French nation.

The speaker took a survey of other Continental Governments in order to show that each of them had enough on its hands with its domestic affairs to prevent it from barboring a single hostile thought against France, and that, consequently, the French Government had no excuse whatever for keeping up its present immense military expenditure.

The Corps Legislatif met yesterday. The order of the day was for resuming the debate on the Bill for authorizing the Government to call out 100,000 men of the class of 1865. M. President Schneider said that the denate on the general principle of the will having been concluded on the previous day, the debate would commence on the first clause, as follows-' A call of 100,000 men of the class of 1865 will be made in 1866 for the reinforcement of the troops by land and sea.' He called on General A!lard to speak to this clause. General Allard said he would endeavour to remove the confusion of ideas which prevailed in the discussion of the previous day. The entire state of Europe was introduced in to the debate. Poland, Venice, and even a supposed coulition of the Northern Powers, were spoken of, as the possibility of a distant expedition. He would demonstrate that all these subjects were quite foreign to the Bill before the Chamber. The simple question to be considered was whether an annual contingent of 160,000 men is the best organization for maintaining an army of 400,000 men in time of peace and of 600,000 in time of war. All nations, great and little maintain an army for time of peace and an army for a period of war. Switzerland, a small country, of which M. Garnier Pages spoke the preceding day, with a population of 3,500,000 men, can place an army of 6,000 men under arms. Prussia, with a peace establishment of 200,000 men, can in case of war bring 780,000 men into the field. France, with a peace establishment of 400,000 men, can raise 600,-000 in time of war. The peace establishment is supported by the annual contingent of 100,000 men. In the year 1818 Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr formed a committee to report on the force to be called out annually to provide for all eventualities, and the committee fixed 80,000. In 1829 the question of a reserve was again discussed, and the Bourbons, with a national feeling for which he gave them credit, admitted that 600,000 men were necessary to provide for all eventualities. The same was admitted at all times, but until the present reign the recommendation of the committee remained a dead letter. The events of the year 1840 enlightened the deputies of that period and they occupied themselves with the formation of a reserve. Two modes were proposed - either an annual contingent of 80,000 men to serve for eight or nine years, or 100,000 men to serve for seven years the Chamber, after a mature discussion, adopted the latter.

The Emperor, when opening the Session of 1857, announced that henceforth the annual contingent should be 100,000 men, in order that at any moment 600,000 men should be available to take the field, or to maintain the grandeur of France in Europe. This was a national programme, and the Corps Legislatif had since then maintained it. It should be recollected that the figure of 600,000 is not to be confounded with an an effective force of that amount. There is a great difference between an effective force of 600,000 men always under arms and a similar force only liable to be called out in case of necessity. The speaker further observed that now that ironcoat. ed ships could approach the coast, and armies can be conveyed by railway, an army of reserve is more than

The actual numbers of the French army at this moment are 614,129, and the calculation proceeds as follows:-Algeria carries off 79,826, or as nearly as possible the equivalent of our Indian garrisons. Mexico absorbs 30,747, and Rome 13,041, which together represent something like the demands of our own colonies This would leave for 'the interior,' that is to say, France proper, a balance of 286,513 men; but now come the drawbacks. It is said that the 'organic non-effectives' belonging to the auxiliary services of the army are 48,739 in number: the men detached or in confinement, 19,538; and those on leave of absence, 11,000. The sum of these several deductions is 79.277, which, subtracted from the total above given, leaves the 197,236 men put forward as the effective army of France. We have no doubt this reckoning is accurate, but we should be almost afraid to estimate the net strength of our own army by so very rigorous a rule. We rather think a force of 30,000 was said some time ago to be the maximum producible at any time from our

establishments. These calculations, however, do not exhaust the

remaining 200,000 being thrown into the ! reserve. Consequently, France at any time could double her army of 197,000 by calling out the reserve to reinforce it, and these 400,000 troops would be available tor European service even before the establishments had been actually put upon a war footing. Of course, our own Militia and Volunteers represent also a reserve force, but the conditions of their service are not identical with those of the regular army. France may be said, upon the whole, to maintain a peace establishment of 400,000 men, of whom 120,-000 are on foreign service, and 80,000 non-effective. This leaves about 200,000 for home service, but a reserve of 200,000 more is always at hand. These three totals of 200,000 each for absents, effectives, and reserves give just the amount of 600,000 men which seems to be regarded in many quarters as the traditional and appropriate measure of the French military establishments.

It is satisfactory to reflect that we can now look at these statistics without the least concern. We challenged the Government or the Chamber to have almost ceased to regard France as even a posshow that any great nation of Europe justified by sible enemy, and, indeed, the amity now established between the two countries was recently made the we say, looking at the armaments of European countries generally, that the French army is maintained

ALGIERS, May 6 .- The Emperor has issued the following proclamation addressed to the Arabs :-" France came to Algeria in 1830, not to destroy the in a state of high discipline, and composed prin- Arab nationality, but to liberate the people from ages of oppression. Nevertheless, you have risen against your liberators. I honour your sentimente, of warlike dignity, but God has decided. Recognise the decrees of Providence. Your Prophet says :-God gives power to whomseever He wills.' I come suredly it is not from this quarter that France to exercise power in your interest. I have irrocably to King Victor Emmanuel prior to the arrival of increasing wealth do little to break the charm. This assured you the proprietorship of the land you occu- Signor Vegezzi, says that the Count de Sartiges clearness of conviction, and firmness of herve, with py. I have honoured your chiefs and respected your spoke to him last summer upon the settlement of the religion. I wish to increase your well-being. Teil your mistaken brethren that 2,000,000 of Arabs cannot himself to the heart of the King in order to wipe ancient persecutor, and undoubtedly qualify Brigham resist 40,000,000 of Frenchmon. I thank the great away the tears of Italy, and requested him to send majority for their fidelity. Place confidence in your an envoy to treat upon the question of the episcodestinies-elmost united with those of France-and pate. acknowledge with the Koran that what God directs is well directed."

> The Emperor has visited the principal localities in the plain of Sacha everywhere meeting with an en-

> The circulation in France of the newspaper L'Europe, published in Frankfort, has been prohibited on account of an article which appeared to that paper in defence of political assassination.

La Gazette de France mentions that 16 montos ago at a Spiritist sitting held at Dieppe in the presence close of, the interview which took place between the rivalries and old mistrust between England and of well-known and trustworthy witnesses, Mr. Don-France; but I declare solemaly to you that no be assassicated within the coming two years. A feeling of mistrust exists any longer on the part proces verbul was taken down of this incident, and of the English. I have had the happiness to be the paper is currently handed about in Paris, with my informant, who has been invariably correct in

the date and signatures. It seems that the presence at the Grecian Court of the author of the 'Life of Jesus Christ' has made a and I declare to you that the heartiest good the author of the 'Life of Jesus Christ' has made a been suspected in Naples and other parts of Italy, wishes were at all times expressed by the people sensation in the country, and given rise to several and has created much 'mal umore.' The high Itacurious incidents. Recently, M. Renan was present lian Government officers, however, stoutly denied it, gar. But the lambs of the flock proved reat a soiree dunsante given by Count Sponneck, and maintain that it was withdrawn for purely finan-Among the Count's guests was the Marquis de cial reasons. Still, my sources of intelligence are much for him, and as if in spite against the inter-Lorency-Charres, known for his Legitimist and ultramontane opinions, and who has resided at There is one strong argument in favor of the result Athens for some time. The Marquis is, besides, of the traitation, and it is that, as far as they are somewhat eccentric. M. de Sponneck presented M. Renan to his guests, and, among the rest, to the clericals and divine right people are furious-talk of Marquis de Lorency. The latter, greatly moved by the presence of the Professor, drew him-self up, and, striking his chest, exclamed, 'I, Marquis de Lorency-Charras, as a Catholic and a devoted son of the Romish Church, cannot snake the hand that has written a blasphemous work.

The Temps notices the same analogy alluded to in my letter of yesterday between the proclamation of the Emperor to the Arabs and that of General Bonasarte to the Egyptians in 1798, but doubts whether the Arab mind is capable of fully understanding their abstract arguments. The Arabs of Algeria certainly possess a nationality, and even a certain amount of civilization; still it is not certain that they have philosophical and historical knowledge enough to appreciate those lofty ideas, and to apply to themselves the lessons of wisdom that may flow from the vicissitudes of history. It may further be well as the eventuality of a general disarming and observed that if the language of fatalism be not edged weapon. Two of the maxims taken from the chapter of 'The Cow,' revealed partly at Mecca and partly at Medina, and that entitled 'The Spoils,' revenled at Medina, and embodied in the Imperial proclamation, which itself might be appended to the Koran as a supplemental chapter 'revealed at Algeria,' may, according to circumstances, suggest revolt as well as resignation. When a fanatical Arabis told that God gives power to whom He wishes, and that he who is directed by God is well directed, he may cherish the idea that he, too, may gain the upper hand with the aid and under the direction of God. Be this as it may, one is puzzled to understand how those who are constantly talking of ' nationalities' praise as they do the Emperor's resolve to keep Algeria under French domination without regard to the wishes of the native populations. No doubt, it is not easy for two millions of Arabs to resist 40 millions of French, but the former have as good a right as the population of the Duchies to decide on their destiny and to choose the culers of their predilection by universal suffrage.

## ITALY

PLEDMONT .- Torth May 5 .- The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects. explaining the motives which induced the Government to withdraw the Religious Corporations Bill. The Minister says the opposition on the part of the Chamber, and other difficulties which presented themselves, led the Ministry to believe that the Bill would not be passed. Nevertheless, the Government has decided upon bringing it forward again in the next Session.

Referring to the mission of Signor Vegezzi, the circular states that it is not the intention of the Government to abandon the fundamental political principles, of the kingdom. The Government could not decline the invitation of the Pope, but, on the other hand it could not forget its duty to protect the rights of the people, the laws of the State, and the prerogatives of the Crown, and has therefore refrained from mixing up political with religious questions.

The language of a portion of the clerical press seems to indicate an intention of showing fight at the next general election. At the last the clerical party abstained; it will not be surprising if they now struggle to the utmost. The supporters of the present regime in Italy will be proved much mistaken if the reactionists obtain more than a small number of places in the next Chamber. The Liberals, however, will do well to be on their guard, active, and vigilant. The influence of the priests is still great in this country, and you may safely accept as a fact that it swelled the majority against Government lately obtained in the Chamber by the antagonists of the Convents Bill .- Times' Cor.

The Italie of to-day contradicts the statement of some French papers that Signor Vegezzi had been nominated Italian Minister at Rome, and says :-'Italy recognizes the Pope as Chief of Catholicism,

and will always treat with him upon religious matters, but does not acknowledge his temporal sovereignty.'

The same journal reiterates the statement that no engagement has been entered into between Italy and Rome.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects of the kingdom on the double subject of the withdrawal of the Convents Bill and of the Vegezzi mission to Rome. It has been provoked by the attempts made to connect the two things and subject. They account only for some 400,000 of the to impute to this Government unworthy concessions

600,000 men provided by the French Estimates, the to Rome and an abandonment of the national policy -that is to say, a reactionary tendency to the be-trayal of the Italian cause. The Convents Bill, says Signor Lanza, was withdrawn solely because the Government did not believe in the possibility of its passing through both Houses of Parliament. Convioced of its political importance and of the moral and financial advantages to be derived from it, the Government Simly intends to bring it forward in the next Legislative Session. With respect to the mission to Rome, the Minister denies that it involves the slightest deviation from the fundamental principles on which reposes the policy of the Italian kingdom. 'If the Holy Father, in his religious solicitude, thought it opportune to address the King's Government with respect to the necessity of coming to an agreement with respect to the episcopal sees vacant in the kingdom, certainly the Italian Government could not do less than entertain that proposal; and to this end alone was Vegezzi sent, to conciliate those special interests of the Church with those of the State. The prefects are to act in such wise as to prevent the people of their provinces from being misled in this matter.

As to Signor Vegezzi, of whose mission so much subject of remark in the French debates. Nor can has been said, we hear that he returns, according to his own account, excommunicated by reason of the share he took (being then in the Ministry) in the dismemberment of the Pontifical States. Besieged by inquiries, often more curious than discreet, he is much upon his guard, and doubtless many of his racter. He is natural and self-possessed in his man-answers are calculated to put his questioners off the ners, and apparently genial in his nature. But he scent. The public has been intentionally kept in is ovidently is never troubled with doubts as to his the dark as to the progress of the negotiations, which has been more rapid than was supposed, but or reconsider the steps by which he has reached his extending no further than to the question of the bishoprica .- Times' Cor.

peniing religious questions. His Holiness addressed

The Popes styles the King Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and concludes his letter without bestow ing his apostolic benediction.

The Correspondent of the London Times at Rome gives a report of an interesting and affecting ceremony by the Americans in their church at Bome in bonor of President Lincoln. Mr. Storey read the last inaugural of President Lincoln, during which almost every one was in tears.

I am told very confidently that during, or at the asked Vegezzi to telegraph to Turin entreating the King to withdraw the Bill for the suppression of the threat which he burls against his opponents. monasteries. Being rather incredulous, I pressed his communications, when he replied. ' -- told me so good that I am disposed to place trust in them. There is one strong argument in favor of the result understood, they please neither extreme party. a transazione, a compremise of principle, having been made by the Pope; while the ex-King of Naples subject; in whatever mode it may be, he has prosignor Vitelleschi, Bichop of Osimo, and Cardinal since the days of Falstaff. Riaria Sforza. Perhaps, too, they are wise in their day and generation, for, from what I have recently heard in Naples, their return would, I think, be the signal for disturbances.

If the vacant sees are to be reoccupied, prudence would dictate that there should be exchanges. How, for instance, would it be possible for Monsignor archbishopric of Sorrento? During the last week demonstrate the necessity for a double track to-I have had the opportunity of feeling the pulse of morrow. the Neapolitans on the subject, and it is in a most feverish state. - Times Cor.

It was on the 24th of April, 1864, that Pius IX. rising as if inspired in the mide: of the cardinals and prelates assembled for the decree of Beatification of Francesca delle cinque Piaghe, at the College of Propaganda. Fide spoke his celebrated Allocution in defence of the Catholics of Polans, and warned the Czar of All the Russias, that mighty as was his power, he was not above the judgments of God, which invariably follow any act of persecution of the Church, whether by the blinded heretic, the schiamatic power too proud to acknowledge the primacy of Rome, or the treacherous Catholic sovereign sinning against the Holy with the full light of faith and history to guide his policy. Who would then have dreamed of the rapid and fearful fulfilment of the Pope's words.

The 24th of April, 1865, found the Imperial house of Romanoff gathered in mourning around the premature deathbed of its heir, whose last breath his father had scarcely time to receive. The retribution is too signal not to be remarked by all, and even those least fanatical in the Polish cause, and the most disposed to make a truly large allowance for revolutionary exaggeration, habe been struck dumb by the coincidence.

The present cries aloud a warning to the future,' and the augury is a strange one for other sovereigns who have not the excuse of early prejudice and education for their acts. A featful commentary on injustice and its punishment, even on earth, is the chronicle of the last few days, and the terrible events which have darkened the triumphs of the Northern cause in America must come home, with a voice of swful warning, to those who, in the old Puritan

Sate in the high places and slew the Saints of God, for five long years of persecution in Southern Europe as well as to those who held the clothes of the executioners, and stood neutral or connivent at acts whose undying infamy will be as a heritage to their dynasty when no other remains to them.

There is calm here, however the storm may rage without; and whatever powers rise or fall in the scale of nations, there is one whose basis seems to strengthen and take root more firmly, in proportion to the intensity of the orisis .- Cor Tublet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The Times correspondent writes:-The fine weather seems to have caused quite a re-

vival of brigandage.
The Gazetta del Popolo, writes as follows:-

To the shame of lisly be it said that our journals have a special column for brigandage, and while our unpractical Utopians spout noisily in behalf of the abolition of the punishment of death, the brigands work so well that the special column rarely lacks matter to fill it. Almost five years has this disgrace to Italy lasted, without one bona fide indication of its being about to cease. Like chronic maladies which augment at certain periods of the year, this is the fifth spring in which brigandage manifests

related by the Naples papers.'. This is but too true, and while the ex-King of Naples and his agents are allowed to make Some their head quarters, and thence to pay, to stimulate, and reinforce the brigands, the Italian Generals and troops may toil and suffer in vain to put an end to this frightful evil.

itself in all its perversity by facts similar to those

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, May 11 .- The official Abendpost of to-day

The negotiations between the Papal Court and the Turin Government merely concern ecclesiastical questions. It need hardly be stated that the rumours asserting that the Austrian Ambassador at Rome had taken part in the negotiations are without any foundation, since these are in no way connected with Austrian interests."

CHINA.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN CHINA .- A great religious movement is at present taking place among the population of China. Hundreds of villager are becoming converted to Catholicism, but the number of missionaries are quite insufficient to gather in the abundant barvest; the bishops of China are making an earnest appeal to the devotedness of the Uatholic priests in Europe to aid the salvation of go many millions of souls .- Standard.

#### UNITED STATES.

BRIGHAM YOUNG .- By Henry Randall, D.D .- The proprietor of the Salt Lake House kindly gave me an introduction to Brigham Young. We found him in his official reception room, where also were Kimball, the Surgeon General, and three or four other officers of state and dignitaries in the church The president is about sixty-five years of age, quite stout, his hair light and thin, his jaws heavy, his chin, mouth and lips indicating unusual decision of chacourse, and never goes back to review his reasonings conclusions. Having become a Mormon thirty years ago, the theory is debateable no longer, the Rouz .- The Pope, in the letter which he addressed | question is never opened. Increasing honors and a mixture of fanaticism, and a somewhat impetuous temper, have been the leading traits of many an Young to hunt down and burn at the stake those who differ from him, if it seemed necessary for him thus to sustain the faith. His firmness, his unswerving confidence in himself and his cause; his practical good sense, of which he also has a large share; his ready solution of difficulties with the Indians and among his own people; his paternal and patronizing air toward the credulous and the young, with a terrible power of vituperation and a rough and ready eloquence, naturally point him out as the presiding genius for such a people, and undoubtedly prove him far superior to every other man of the Mormon church for the difficult and responsible position to which he is called. He also impresses his simple-Pope and Vegezzi on the 23d of April, His Holiness | minded followers as a very courageous man; sending men . to hell across lots,' is a common, but inelegant views are narrow, as might be expected of one whose opportunities have been limited, and his denunciations, especially against Gentiles innovations that the Pope had declared it to him.' This has are very severe. He delivered a sermon aimed partly against the introduction of hoop-skirts in Salt Lake City, which was astonishingly bitter and rulfractory, and carried their point; fashion was too ference of their spiritual father, they have given their skirts a wider expanse than usual.

But it is difficult to reconcile the idea of the veneration and esteem in which Brigham Young is supposed to be held, with the defences which he throws around himself, if he be a truly courageous men. What mean those high walls around his residence, protested, I suppose efficiously, to Autonelli on the and that nightly guard? Besides, he does not besitate is his public discourses to inform his hearers tested, and well he reads the signification of an that he is fully armed, at all times. When he rides agreement which virtually ignores his rights. The out into the country he has an escort of from sevbishops too, many of them, intimate their resolutionity-five to one hundred and fifty armed men, as tion not to return to their sees. I may name Mon- motley and dirty a company as was ever ruised All these things seem un-American and very anti Democratic, and strike the observer with surprise.

I found the 'President' quite ready to converse about the resources and prospects of Utah, and he was enthusiastic in behalf of the Pacific Railroad. He claimed that a large part of the China trade would pass ove: it, and thought that if a single track Apuzzo, the tutor of Francis II., to return to his across the continent were completed to-day, it would

> On telling bim that a part of my errand inquire if there would be any objection to establishing a church among the Gentiles in Utah (they call all who are not Mormons Gentiles), he replied promptly! 'No objection whatever on our part, or to sending missionaries to the Mormons cither, if you like! - Hours at Home.

> An American editor published a long leader on hogs. A rival paper in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family matters upon the pub-

The authorities at Washington have been guilty of a serious breach of international comity in giving a place to the Fenians in the funeral procession programme prepared at the War Department.

Another prominent Federal General has ended his career in disgrace. Maj or-Gen. Banks has been relieved of his command in the department of the Gulf. and is now on his way to report at Washington .-One account has it that the order recalling the pious New England General is the result of certain developments made in the course of the Government investigation which has been going on at Washing-

Mosmon Letters. - The Boston Transcript publishes the following letter from a Yankee Mormon who proposes to relieve Massachussetts of the excess of women over men in the Commonwealth of which Governor Andrew complained in his late message:

Provo City Utah Co., Utah Territory, March ? the 29th, 1865.

Dear Sit :- I noticed in the Telegraph of March the 12th that your Excellency in your Message tells the Legislature of Massachussetts that there is in that State a surplus of nearly 39,000 women-above the age of fifteen years - and that you Recommend that they be sent towards the Setting Sun to pick up husbands; that is wright.
'You will please Send me five or Six ship loads

by the way of Panama: -and up the Cost of the Pacific; through the Gulf of California to Calio; landing on the Rio Colorado; we will meet them there with our teams and wagons : - and bring them here: - to a land of planty - where the people are of one heart and one mind :- and they Shall have Good husbanda.

But, Sir, Remember, that none but the honest in hart :- those that are strictly virtuous industrious; please Send us a few ship loads of those With their little ones and we will make them happy; for here is Zion in the mountains.

'I have the same number of sons that father Jacob had; ten of them wants wives now; and the other two will wan: Soon; this from a yankee Erited from his home and the tooms of his fathers:-to wander in the Wilderness.

To his Excellency Governor Andrews.' The Transcript omits to indicate the decision at

which his Excellency the Governor arrived! THE 'CONSPIRACY' TRIALS AT WASHINGTON, -The

proceedings of the military tribunal into whose charge has been given the trial of the parties accused of plotting the assassination of President Lincoln drag on dresrily, from day to day; and the columns of the daily papers are combered with reports of a mas of testimony, elicited in a drifting, slipshod manner, revealing almost nothing and proving less. In any court of law, in which the rules which govern the reception of evidence are respected, the greater part of what is brought forward as proof before this irresponsible tribunal would be instantly rejected; and, a legal gentleman, of this city curtly expressed it, ao judge, who knew or regarded the laws

of the land, would hang a dog accused of killing sheep, on such testimony, wrought up in the fashion in which it is being presented. Yet, on the impression which this testimony may make on the minds of the officers who compose the commission, depend the lives of several individuals ... It is evident, too, that Judge Advocate Holt and the Secretary of War rely on the result of these trials to furnish them grounds for future indictments. But, if the American people, set any value on their liberties, they will demand that there shall be an end of these Star Chamber proceedings, and that the administrators of the law shall not, in their desire to punish its violators, set the example of trampling on the most sa-cred safeguards and provisions of the social code, divested of which law quickly degenerates into an instrument of tyranny, for the oppression of the weaker party. The rebellion is now at an end; and there is no longer, in any part of the Confederacy either the power or pretence of disputing the supremacy of the Constitution, or the authority of the General Government, sanctioned by that instrument. There is, therefore, no longer any reason why the tribunals provided for the trial and punishment of offences should not be allowed to take cognizance of such cases as properly come within their jurisdiction. It is not only a violation of the Constitution but an outrage on decency and common sense to attempt to supersede them by tribunals whose proceedings are so farcical as to resemble the burlesque trial in poor Hood's 'Comic History of Rome,' rather than the deliberations of a body inspired by a sense of the responsibility that devolves on those on whose verdict may depend the lives, liberties and future happiness in this world of their fellow-men .- Irish American.

THE FEBRARE AND THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION .- A New York correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that the Fenians manifest great vexation about the Mexican emigration. The Fenians look upon it as very unfortunate that they should have to put off the days of their wrath upon England. They are said to be all ready to march upon Canada or to ship for Ireland.

A SAD PICTURE .- The New York World after quoting the arguments which are used in favor of trying civilians by military Courts, draws the following sad picture of the state of administration of justice in the States:

Yet these are the very best arguments which have ever been adduced by anybody to shield the lawless, arbitrary, revolutionary proceedings of Secretary Stenton and his underlings during the last three years of war. Peace has come, but the bad disloyal, lawless man at the head of the War department does not lay down his tools. Still he seizes the photographs not his own : taps news still off the telegraph wires; will be lightly esteems the laws of the land, and disregards them or wantonly tramples them under foot : still he strives to keep his muzzles on the press; still be rings his little bell and locks up in the national forts whomsoever he pleases, for the commanders of departments truckle still; daily some poor wretch is buried from these prisons in a nameless grave: and hourly the cry of buodreds of innocent men and women, and boys and giris, imprisoned by Stanton's orders for no one knows what crime-imprisoned and forgotten-ascends to Heaven for the mercy and release which never come. The assassing of President Lincoln, who should be sent to the gallows by the justice and the judgment of the sentence of Law, out of the interest respect to the dignity and honour of the nation which has suffered so keenly by their atrocious crime, will be buddled to the rope by platcone, with every contrivance which this Stanton can devise to make justice look like injustice, and the avenging of a national crims seems the resentment of a chief of police.

Against every exhibition of arbitrary power, and every violation of the Constitution's guarantees of personal and civil liberty, this journal for four long years has lifted its voice, persistently, faithfully, in spite of such popular obleguy and in spite of constant official persecution. At last the tide turns ; and the Tribune dares to say 'clear the prisons,' and the Post ventures to believe that 'people are getting tired of military courts for the trial of civilians.

Why are cobblers eligible for medical diplomas? -Because they're skilled in the art of beeling.

Grandmother used to say to grandfather, 'It is no use of quarreling, my dear, when you know make it up again.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, For JONES & EVANS, Proprietors, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

WILL BREZUTUALLY CURB Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a

disordered Liver or Stomach. Every family should have a Bottle of these Bitters

in the bouse. ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach. ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heart-

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves. ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give

a good appetite.
ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered

Remember that disordered stomache are a fruitful source of insanity. The records of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, under the charge of Dr. Kickbride. show that a large per centage of the cases in that institution are traceable directly to stomachic derangements. Mip these derangements in the bud. by taking Hoofland's German Bitters, and you need

fear no insane asylum. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

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

Canadian Desenses .- We would most respectfully suggest to our " grave and potent Senators, that Canada's best defense is Henry's Vermont Liniment. Let every man fortify his household with a bottle of this valuable remedy against disease and pain, and in this way he defends himself against a greater foe than any human antagonist. Usegit for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, toothache, headache, cholic Diarlica, and all the pains that flesh is beir to. Warranted to be the best Pain Killer made. Sold by all Dauggists.

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

"Widney Known."-It is generally supposed that the Websters, Palmerstons, Gortaschoffs, Matter-nichs, and Garribaldis of politics are the men of world wide renown, and so they are where newspapers circulate, but not much beyond. One of our friends lately returned from China, amuses us with the recital of his journey inland for some distance, where the enquiry oftenest made when he became known as an American, was whether he knew or had ever seen the great chemist of his country, Dr. Ayer, that made the medicines. They use his remedies. many of them have been cured by them and they speak of him, as if, he occupied, the whole of America or were at least the great feature of it. A mandarin who had been cured of a malignant ulcer on the hip by his Sarsaparilla, seemed to consider it our principle article of export, and its inventor one of the few men this continent had ever produced worthy the attention of Chinamen. - New York News.

STOMACH DISEASE CURED. HARTMAN CORNERS, AURORA, C.W.,

July 7th, 1864. Messrs, Lanman & Kemp, N.Y.:

Gentlemen,—It affords me pleasure to give my own testimonial in favor of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Before last February, I had been under the Doctor's hands for about six weeks, and also before that at different intervals, without benefit, but since taking these Pills the complaint with which I was troubled has been removed completely, and I have enjoyed good health ever since, having used no other medicine. The complaint affected me in this manner: I was attacked with a severe pain in my stomach, which extended to my back causing cold chills, and after that vomiting and perspiration, and feeling so weak that I could not stand. I advise every one that is troubled with the same

disease to use these Pills, as I would not be without them in my family on any account, Yours, &c.,

ABBABAH GRIMSHAW. Agents for Montreal, Devines Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray and Picault & Son.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE

SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE,

Is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE

the Price of his entire STOCK FIFTEEN PER CENT. THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends And Oustomers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JOSEPH STREET, second door from M'GILL STREET. I call on any party in Cadada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time .-If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to re duce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock

entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows:—Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Sec: Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1,15, formerly \$1,30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The nsual line o discount will be alllowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to \$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60 to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, suites, from pou to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chesnut, with walnut carring, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Goese and Poultry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Sea Grass and other common Mattrasses, from \$2,50 to \$6 each 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each ; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glasses, from \$1 to \$25 each,—with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Vineers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Curled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every article in the trace, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash; or in exchange for firstclass furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the

and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice

entirely unnecessary.
TERMS - Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$490, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months by furnishing satisfactory paper. Please call at

motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of

the year. To those in want of furniture I would say

don't take my word, but call and examine the stock

OWEN MOGARVEY'S,

Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, Nos 7, 9, and II,

ST. JOSEPH STREET,

Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from McGill Street. May 25.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS,

ZINO, GALVARIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

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

AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM

GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR. It positively lessens the consumption of Gas: 20 to 40 per cant with an equal amount of light.

Jobbing punctually attended to. erando e a fin diame and inscriments en a auche.

T. R. Sec. C. SENNESSES, W.S. C. of S. A. S.

MUBRAY & LANMAN'S FOORIDA WATER -- Poets may talk of 'gales from spicy Araby,' but it may be well questioned whether any cionamon or orange grove ever sent up incense as refreshing as the perfume of this floral essence. The atmosphere, which steals the fragrance from most toilet waters, seems to have little effect upon the exquisite aroma which belongs par excellence, to this refreshing preparation. It contains, so to speak, the condensed breath of the most odoriferous blossoms of Tropical America, and its fragrance seems inexhaustible even by long-continued evaporation and diffusion. In this respect it resembles the original Farina Cologne, and it is preferred to that more costly perfume in South America and the West Indies, where it is almost universally used. To See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and 194 bottle; without this none is genuine.

Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Botton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Grav.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

ARE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce or which we think has ever yet been made by any-body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, and free from any risk of harm. Oures have been made which surpass belief, where they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of wastrath. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that, our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:-

Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the systum, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidney, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on-Demand Ayer's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East. June, 1865.

## RICHELIEU COMPANY.



## DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

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

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st May, and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RICHE-LIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows: -

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robt. Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier, Square) for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge.
The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J B Labelle, will LEAVE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock PM precisely, stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

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

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

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

and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE Captain L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Whart for L'Assomption every Monday & Saturday at Fonr P M, Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'ctock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Varennes, and St. Paul L'Hermite; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8

A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.
The Steamer LETOILE Usptain P. C. Malhiot, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday and Saturday at 4 P M, Tresday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Bout de l'Isle and Lachennie; and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Leiding having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. OPPIGE RIGHELIEU COMPANY, let May, 1865

TRIUMPHS OF THE GENAT CATHARTIC. - From all Money in your purse will credit you; wisdom in quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of your head will adorn you; but both, in your neces-BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. In districts sity, will serve you. infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: 'They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have.' No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are ex-tolled with peculiar emphasis. They are rapidly superseding the old-fashioned drastic purgatives; and the fact that they do not deteriorate by keeping, being put up in glass viels, gives them an immense advantage over the perishable pills. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

#### AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so GENTLEMEN,combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on complaints : -

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venerial Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARIL-LA, and the patient i left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S -then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomoch Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appatite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Diener Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Adjala-G. P. Hughes. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm Allumette Island—Petrick Lynch. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Arisaig, N.S.-Rev. K. J. M'Donald Asphode!-John O'Sullivan. Atherly-J Heslin Barrie-B. Hinds. Brockville-O. F. Fracer: Belleville-P. P. Lynch. Bruntford-James Feeny. Buckingham-H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Magina: Chambly-J. Heckett. Chatham-A. B. M'Intosb. Cobourg-P. Magnire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Cornor. Carleton. N.B.—Rev. E. Burphy. Carrenna—Rev W B Hannett Corrunna-Rev Danville-Edwara M'Govern. Dalhousie Mills--Wm. Chieboim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. B. Looney. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Backet. Erinsville-P. Gafney Elginsield-T Nangle, Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. P. Walsh. Guelph-J. Harris. Goderich-Rev Mr. Schnieder Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll - W. Feathersica. Kemptville-L. Lamping. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsuy-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Conror. London-B. Henry. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher. Marysburgh—Patrick M'Mabon. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Newmarket-J H Crooks Ottawa City—George Merphy Oshawa—J O'Regan Pakenhum—Francis O'Neill. Pomona-W. Martin. Prescott-F. Ford. Pembroke-James Reenan. Perti-E, Kennedy. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope- P. M'Cabe.
Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears:
Quebec - J O'Brien, 18 Bende Street. lawdon -James Carroll. Renfrew-P. Kelly. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Seaforth-John Killurne. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton.
South Gloucester-J. Daley.
Smith's Fulls and Almonte-J Hourigan. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. 21. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Sophia de Terrebonne-Rev. Mr. Payette. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. 8t. Catherines, C. E .- J. Caughin. St John Chrysostom-J M'Gill St. Mary's-H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro-O. M'Gill. Jydenham-M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold—W. Cartmell.
Thorpville—J. Greene
Tingwick—P. J. Sheridan.
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Sec. 15 8 3. 38

Templeton-J. Hagan.

Whitby-J Johnston.

West Port-James Kehoe.

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy.

VICTORY !- What a cheering, heart stirring word, that implies long struggles, determined action, pa-tient suffering, and ultimate success. A victorious army marching with all the pomp of glittering arms and rolling drums is a glorious sight but the conqueror of disease, though an obscure soldier, is none the less entitled to our encomiums. Let us then cherish the memory of N. H. Downs, the inventor of the celebrated Balsamic Elixir for coughs and colds. Sold by all Druggists.

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

Montreal C. E.

## ESTABLISHED 1861.

ADDRESS

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestow. ed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, &c. All pound will do it has been proven by experiment on goods I warrant will not shrink, and are made up in many of the worst cases to be found in the following the most finished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I have always in stock in an immense variety of firstclass materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$3.00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the coming week.

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

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

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

the people once and that's the last of them. The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things. . . . I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

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

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa." ". . . I have been a great sufferer from Dys pensis and had to abandon preaching. . . . The

Plantation Bitters have cored me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N.Y."

"... Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are d increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.,

Preprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"... I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS,

Suporintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

"... The Plantation Bitters bave cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, U."

". . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1862. Dear Sir: - I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prerailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.—Respectfully,
JUDITH RUSSEL."

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

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

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

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

P. H. DRAKE & CO., John F Henry & Co, 303 St. Paul Street (new No. 515) Montreat, Wholesale Agents for Canada.

March 1, 1865.

the first state of the second states

4260 pt 2 1680

SADLIER & CO'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young .-With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalities, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 76c. The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the different seasons and festivale of the Christian year with a large number of Miscellaneous.

Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School

should be without it. ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo cloth, 75 cents.

THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Unabel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 10mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1,35. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER

BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources and adapted to all states and conditions in life .-Elegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages

Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gits \$1,00; imit., full gilt, \$1,75; clasp, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2,50; morocco extra, clasp, 5,00; morocco extra, beveled, 3,00; morocco extra, beveled, clasp, 2,55; morocco extra, paneled, 5.00. THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all

the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Ecnediction. 18mc, cloth 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; emoossed, gilt, 63 cts embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 88 cts.

The Chesp Edition of this is the best editio. of the Episties and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society o Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aid to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. D Cummings, Music by Signor Sperenza and M John M Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 ats cloth, 50 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD : or, How Girls Live. Toe by Miss Sarah M Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1,35.

(SECOND EDITION )

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE on the ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; ales True Devotion to her. By JMP Heaney, a price o'of the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended St. Rie. is of Sales' Devont Method of Hearing has ' Actorare,' accompanied with some remark The Stations, or Holy Way of the Orose, &c, &c. 18mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICE.

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest ; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862 12mo, cloth, \$1,00.

THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J Sadlier, 19 cts.
A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev F X Weninger D. D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1,25.

NOW READY, Chateaubriand's Celebrated Work.

THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Chateaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1,25 cloth

A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T D M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth,

\$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3,50. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardina

Wisoman. 12mo, cloth, \$1,00. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo, cloth, \$1,50.

The Cottage and Parlor Library.

I. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadiler, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1,00 Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs J Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1,00. 3. Bessy Conway ; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs J Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt 1,00. The Lost Son : An Episode of the French Revolution, Translated from the French. By Mrs J Eadlier 16mc, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1,00

Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs J Sadlier; with a Portrait 16mo, cloth, 1,00; gilt edges, 1,30.

Catholic Youth's Library.

. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. Ey Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edger, 50 cte; fancy paper, 21 cte. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales. From the French; by Mrs Sadlier; 18mo, cloth 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

3. The Vendetta, and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

Years Ago By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 ots; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts.

5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the Reign of James the First. By Mrs J Sadlier .-18mo, cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21c. 6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Christian Forgiveness. A Tale of the Reign of Philip II., and other Tales. Translated from the French. By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 600 paper, 21 cts.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS.

MARSHAL'S great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their

Results. Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work; is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly, a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of ex-

tensive research and profound interest.

TERMS—The work will be published. n. two 8ve volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra \$6, half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe. will be good enough to send their names to the nub

lisher as soon as possible. PATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of Bome and ... Bulers. 12mo, of about 500 pages; cloth, St. 36.

D. & J. SADLIER & GO. Montreal. Montreal Jan. 29, 1864. the contract of the property of the sale of the

AVIC. 12 30

8

The most recent case of absence of mind is that of an editor who copid from a hostile paper one of his own articles, and headed it, Wretched attempt at

Why do the recriminations of married couples resemble the sound of waves on the store?—Because they are the murmurs of the tied.

#### REMOVAL.

THE SUBSORIBER bega to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has RE-MOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comtort to his friends and the trawelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him, CHARLES GOULDEN.

Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

Bans. Comra, Esc., President. Pare. Louis Comre, Hubert Pare, Alaxia Ducord Thos. McCready, Andre Lapierre,

Michel Lefebyre, Joseph Larammee, F. J. Durand. Esquires.

Secretary.

THE Directors of this Company are happy to call the attention of their fellow-citizans to the fact, that persons whose properties have been insured mutually, since its Establishment in October, 1859, have saved large sums of money, having generally paid one half only of what they would have paid to other Companies during the same time, as it is proved by the Table published by the Company, and to which it is referred. Therefore, it is with confidence that they invite their friends and the public generally to join them, and to call at the Office, No. 2 St. Sacrament Street, where useful information shall be cheerfully given to every one.
P. L. La TOURNEUX,

Montreal, May 4, 1865.

## ROYAL

## INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Cavital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this

branch:

183. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-

derate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ofected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers :-

let. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal nterpretation.

6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in

E. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

February 1, 1864.

GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

## FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in 's nignest degree viexcellence the aroma of dovers, in till natural fresh et la ness. As a safe and espeedy relief for M Headache, Nervous M Bpeedy relief for V N O Headache, Nervous N O ON Headache, Nervous N V C Headache, Nervous N V C Headache, Nervous of N V C Headache, and the ONE C Headache, it is unsur-OH Dassed. It is, more-passed. It is, more-when diluted pageed. It is, muter at the over, when diluted on at a with water, the very N H & NOL best dentrifice, im the state of the parting to the teeth N parting to the teeth N pearance, which all ladies so much de 25 lent, neutralizing impure matter are cound the teeth and in and making E gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautifu. color. With the very elite f fashion it has, for

ry, maintained its ascendency over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckies, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, betore applying, except for Pimples. -As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) dontreal, General Agents for, Canada, Also, Sold Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Compbell, A. G.Davidson, K Campbell & Co., J Sardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, and H R Gray. and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-ass Perfumers throughout the world.

1222.

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

DYSPEPSIA.

CKA

The state of the s

Are Cured by

#### HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIO. These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,

Have more respectable people to Vouch for them.

Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Will Cure every Case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Coserve the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constination, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight

in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing

Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-sations 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 Eyec, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the

Head, Burning in Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

> REMEMBERTHAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't make Drunkards,

But is the Best Tonic in the World. EF READ WHO SAYS SO: From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

J. S. HERMAN.

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

February 8th, 1864. Messrs, Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoof-land's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unbest tatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspensia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form -flatnlency-for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed .- Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

> From the Hon. JACOB BROOM: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the soft delicacy of fla-vor, richness of bou-quet, and permanen-cy, has no equal. It will also remove battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the for there has been no symptoms of its retain of the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,

JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

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

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

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. STREET, PHILADELPHIA

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town

in the United States.

John F. Henry & Oo., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. March 1, 1865

ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - JUNE 2 1865

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

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

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

YOUNG HYSON GUNPOWDER,

Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.

OOLONG & SOUCHONG.

With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-

SIONS, FLOUR, HAMS,

SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a

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

### S. MATTHEWS.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of St. Peter & Notre Dame Sts.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

12m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 23, 1863.

O. J. DEVLIN.

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Luttle St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN.

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

> J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street MONTREAL

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

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

## L. DEVANY,

AUCTIONEER. (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, baving leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone

amilding—fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and achionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-No. 919. NESS Having been an Auctioneer for the last twalve

years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he datters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and parchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PIANO-FORTES, 40. 40. AND

THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES. GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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

March 27 1964.

L. DEVANY.

Auctioneer.

## LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner io not be put off by any of the intoxicating prepacations that may be offered in its place, but send to
is, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH

Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH

OFFICE ARCH STREET, and on the WHARF,
in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The underaigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of
PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 3nd, 3rd quality, and
OHILLS good and common spiritual and on the WHARF,
and on the WHARF,
in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The underaigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of
PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 3nd, 3rd quality, and
OHILLS good and common spiritual and on the WHARF,
and on the WHARF,
in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The underaigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of
PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 3nd, 3rd quality, and OULLS good and common. 2-in.—lst, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD,

35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL. OPPOSITE " WITNESS " OFFICE,"

396 Notre Dame Street. Montreal.

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

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

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

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

Daugeist.

May 11.

TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock- i ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, i Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .....

Night do оĎ do do .... 8.15 P.M Mixed Train for Kingston and interme-? 

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Mixed Train for Island Pond and inter- \$ 9.00 A.M mediate Stations,..... Express Train for Island Pond ...... 2.00 P.M Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec 2 10.10 P.M. Express Train to Burlington, connecting ) with Lake Champlain Steamers for > 5 45 A.M.

Express Trains to St. Johns connecting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8 30 A.M. 3 30 P.M.

New York.... )

C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director May 15, 1865.

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE DURING THE YEAR 1865.

To be delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday for Sunday's use) from the

FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF OCTOBER: 10 h: per day for the season....... \$ 4.66 20 lbs do do ..... 6 00 30 lbs ďο ..... 8 00 40 lbs ..... 10 00

do for one month 10 lbs ..... 1 00 20 lbs ďο ďο ...... 1 50 Ice will be delivered during the month of October to parties requiring it at an extra charge as follows :-Sesson Customers, 20 lbs per day,.....\$1 50 10 lbs do ..... 1 00 Monthly 20 lbs do ..... 1 50

During the month the Ice will be delivered three times a week. Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause will be promptly attended to.

10 lbs

Do

άo

do ..... 1 00

with

Payments as usual—Cash in advance.
Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied by contract on liberal terms. Subscribers are requested to send in their names

as early as possible. LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL Apothecaries Hall, Cathedral Block.

May 10, 1865. PROVINCE OF CANADA, In the Superior Court.

Dame CAROLINE EMILIE FAUTEUX,

ONEZIME GENEREUX,

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

Montreal, 22ud April, 1865. BONDY & FAUTEUX,

Plaintiff's Attorneys. M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O' Gorman, BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on band.

OARS MADE TO ORDER. ST SHIP'S BOATS CARS FOR SALE

HEYDEN & DEFOE. BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE-Over the Toronto Sawings' Bank,

No. 74, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. Augast 25, 1864.

D. M. DEFOR 12m.

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

Canada. References - Mesers. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Ésq.,

Collections made in all parts of Western

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.

JOHN OF THE STREET

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

MORRISBURG, C. W

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

38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Le Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1364. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S

NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE.

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES.



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 eare, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK.

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

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

Abscesses, Ulcers,

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

It is guaranteed to he 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 care of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection



THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the

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

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from 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 are the safest and quickest,

at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COM-PLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP-SY, and PILES.

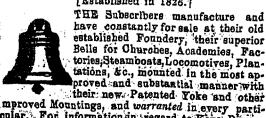
and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

FOR SALE BY

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]



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.