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AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER V.——(Continued.)

Cecily took a pin from her neck-it was a cameo, a magnificent work of art, the 'dolorous Mother.'

'Take this,' she said to Ailey, 'wear it for La Vergine dolorosa!' cried Ailey, in sur-

prise; for the cameo had been hitherto concealed by a neckband which Cecily wore. 'You wear the figure of our Lady of Dolors. Really become hideous. Mr. Snapper, land-agent, and Miss Tyrrell----'

'No 'miss' now, Ailey.'

Well, really I think my heart must have discovered that you loved my sweet Mother,' and her eyes filled. 'Ah, no, Miss Tyrrell-well, Cecily-no, do not part with the image of Mary, said Ailey, almost passionately.

'I shall have one,' said Cecily, looking at Alley's collar.

Ailey blushed.

'I shall have yours, ccrissima,' said the beautiful young woman.

'Oh, mine is ordinary."

'Nay, no pleading from 'our own Alley Alley drew forth the pin. There was a very

small medal under the shell-she was disengaging it.
What are you removing?

A little medal,' said Ailey, smiling.

Will you not leave it to the heretic?

Willingly; will you wear it? For you, Ailey, had it come direct from the

furnace.! The priest and the young men were amused,

though affected. Parting commenced at last, and Ailey never

felt such a parting; wherefore, who can tell? She trembled when Frank Tyrrell took her hand -and she felt like one who needed to weep, when Cecily moved towards the hall.

'Mr. Moore,' said Cecily, presenting her never go to England.'

I hope to see England, but not for a long prise of Mr. Snapper. We should feel delighted at an opportunity

of showing our friends the man to whom we owe so much.

'Oh, do not speak of it—'tis a trifle.'
Cecily felt it was little to what Reginald

Moore could do-would do.

We will not be forgotten? she said and there was a look of anxiety in the sweet speaker. eyes met-fully, fully, their souls knew each other.

The undulating ground, the neatly trimmed walks, the trees so beautifully arranged other.

And all prepared now to move.

At the green gate they met Biddy, the beggarwoman, and Eldy, her grandson. 'Lord save ye all!' said Biddy, 'ye're late

for the crownin'.' ' How is that, Biddy?'

Oh, kase Skerin is crowned, answered Biddy, a residence.

and wilful murdher against some one not We're late then,' said Reginald.

Late,' said Father Mick; 'aud it may be as young gentleman, were entering the house.

well-a vic-eh-may it not? 'Yes.' Biddy and Eddy followed Frank and his

Lord bless your handsome face,' said Biddy,

and gie you a good sinochiir.

What is that!' demanded Frank.

A good wife to yer 'oner,' said Biddy. 'An' did you ne'er hear of our own Ailey Moore?'-sung out Eddy.

'Hould your tounge, you omadhaun,' she cried to the boy. Beg yer pardon, sir, but all the poor are mad about Miss Ailey, sir-she's such an angel.'

'Come here,' he said to Eddy. 'Look at this young lady, now-say she's handsomer than Ailey Moore, and I'll give you a silver shilling.'
A bird passed over Eddy's head, and he turned to whistle after it.

'You young scapegrace, don't you hear me.' Oh, sorra good sir, he'd be burned alive afore he'd give up Miss Ailey-

"Oh, did you ne'er hear tell of our own Ailey Moore? The roses could never come near her I'm sure!

The angel of God to the sick and the poor, And our light in the darkness - is sweet Ailey

'How they love her!' cried Frank-' and she

is an angel!

'I never met her equal,' said Cecily. Eddy got two bright nalf-crowns.

mansion of Kinmacarra; but its rich furniture, of its setting; the timid glance of the half-hid-

love of the poor-how good-how sweet-how From his very infancy he sought to reproduce affectionate and all that; and I think the time them was possessed by it, that they should meet the brother and sister, and even the old priest again-all these occupied their minds during the preparation for their return to England.

ATHOLIC

Alas they could not prophesy!

CHAPTER VI. - HOW MR. SNAPPER WENT A WOOING, AND WHAT CAME THEREFROM.

There are some men whom good habiliments destroy. They may escape in a crowd, if their garb be very ordinary, but if they make any effort to adorn themselves, from being ugly they attorney-at-law, was one of these.

Mr. Snapper, however, thought otherwise, and on a morning in the summer of 1844-not so long ago, either-he rose early, made many ablutions, and dressed himself a la mode. Mr. Snapper wore a light waistcoat and grey pantaloons, a profusion of shirt collar, and a coloured neck-tie-the neck-tie most particularly directed attention to the crookedness of Mr. Snapper's

Having been duly 'perfumed like a milliner,' to which class we mean no disrespect by saying so, Mr. Snapper took up his white kid gloves, approached the mirror for the hundreth time, laid his hat upon the dressing table, and commenced to look at himself as he drew on the said kid gloves-gentlemen always like to see themselves drawing on their gloves. The learned gentleman remarked that his hand was very large, and looked larger when developed and defined by the kid glove, so he thought he would carry the gloves carelessly in his hands. Then he thought he had made a mistake in the matter, and again put on his gloves; but again he looked dissatisfied, and to wear them off his bands was the ultimate resolve.

Mr. Snapper was going to woo.

The gig was at the door-a gig well known in those parts—the whip-handle rose gracefully from the left hand side, the whip itself bowed as gracefully in the 'passing breeze;' the horse was shining under brightly-polished harness, and hand, may we not meet again? Will you the gig was shining behind the horse. In fact, all parties were engaged in the amorous enter-

Many congratulations on his looks Mr. Snapper received from Rody and Jude as he made his appearance in the yard. The good girl and man-of-all-work were in ecstacies; but it was because Mr. Snapper was going out, and well

that amiable gentleman knew it. Rapidly Mr. Snapper's gig drove along the road by St. Senaun's Well, and was directed towards a charming plantation at no great dis-Reginald Moore looked in her face, and their tance. The plantation was perfectly seen from for shade and ornament; the lake, with its pair ot swans, and the house off in the distance among large trees, looking not too large for moderate income, nor too small for a fair fortune; all were beautiful and attractive-of course, a mac of less taste than Mr. Snapper would admire such

As Mr. Snapper's eye wandered towards the hall-door, which had green lattice-work in front, a sylph-like young lady, leaning on a handsome

'All right,' said Mr. Snapper to himself; they're at home at any rate;' and Mr. Snap-

The plantation, dear reader, is 'Moor-field,' renewal. and the lady and gentleman are Reginald Moore and gentle Ailey.

Thither Mr. Snapper is going to seek a wife, and Asley is the lady of his love. God help thee, gentle Ailey Moore!

Reginald has ascended the stairs, and Ailey of the hall.

The former has his sanctum—an apartment which no one ever enters but himself, not even Kinmacarra. Make yourself quite, quiet easy; Ailey, the beloved Ailey, has found access there; perhaps because she has not sought it .-Some ladies would die if they were compelled to you know—you understand, Mr. Moore,' and live in the same house with an unrevealed secret. the eyes were like anything on earth that means Ailey Moore was quite contented to sacrifice mischief-these eyes of Snapper. her curiosity to other people's taste or convenience. In this, as in everything else, the dear hope we shall not find it necessary to trouble young girl banished all selfishness, and the un- his fordship.

selfish are always the loveable. has a passion deep as his own soul. It brings ing-room, thinking to himself how happy he him into familiar communion with the world of would be there,—' but, Mr. Moore, and Mr. glory around him and above him—and even with- Reginald Moore, I suppose—as the saying is in him. The shape of the summer cloud, and the rich azure in which it lies resting or moves so calmly; the leaf and flower in all their phase have given up important trusts, engagements, and of transparent youth and rich maturity; the so forth, to come over to Moorfield. The brother and sister went to the lordly blaze of the midday sun and the gorgeous hues and its noble works of art, had no attiraction for |den brook, and the lordly swell of the mountain | means—as the saying is - some thousands of them. Father Quinlivan's little parlour-the billow-all things beautiful and sublime speak to pounds which I have saved and economised like | tleman, you see, Mr. Moore, was so provident,

valuable it was !-- and they thought, each of the forms of loveliness around him; but even at is come to settle myself in life.' a youthful period ceased to exhibit his skill. He was too deeply in love with his pursuit-and he would not unveil anything which would not be its triumph. Like a true disciple, he was never satisfied; and like a manly soul, he determined to be so, some time. Reginald was gone to his

There was the outline of a female head in the easel-Reginald sat down before it. Around him were pictures which many of the critics would have called magnificent; to his deep ambition—the ambition of a Sanzio—they were nothing.

He was, in a moment, lost in thought—his eyes still on the outline. Has the reader ever seen Raphael (painted by himsell) contemplating a vision of the Virgin Mary? How beautiful the thought! The servant knocked.

Reginald started as from a dream. He opened the door. He was calm, self-possessed as

'Mr. Snapper, sir, the agent,' said John. ' Have you asked him to walk into the draw-

ing∙room ? 'Yes, sir.'

'Is my father at home?'

'Yes, sir.'

' Have you announced Mr. Snapper?' ' Yes.'

'l will be down in a few moments.'

And Reginald turned again into his sanctum. He calculated with great truth his relations with Snapper. They were anything but satisfactory; the whole family were more or less in Snapper's power; supposing him to be a rascal -and charity demanded little beyond such a supposition; hence the course of proceeding was sufficiently clear-to listen to the agent, and expect what his interest would determine.

Reginald found Snapper and eld Mr. Moore in the drawing-room.

Everything around spoke of Aliey's home; the fire-screens, from Reginald designs, the ottomans, the hangings, the sofa and chair-covers, the ornaments, they were all in the luxury of taste, without the gorgeousness of fashion.

Snapper rose at Reginald's entrance. He approached with great warmth, which was a little abated by the young man's habitual reserve.

Old Mr. Moore was gentle as a child. He had never been much of a man of business, but Providence always surrounded him with honest the ruffian leered most frightfully. and competent servants, until his son was able to exercise a surveillance over affairs.

' Quite so,' answered Reginald.

A frightful ousiness this death of Skeria .-Murdered, too, in the Queen's highway-and in close proximity to a magisterial residence.

'Oh very awful ?' said old Mr. Moore; 'very awful, indeed, Mr. Snapper-very awful. And has there been no discovery-no discoverynone whatever.'

' None of any importance to the ends of justice; but I augur we shall be able to net the assassin, as the saying is; we know how to pursue a malefactor, Mr. Moore,' and he looked knowingly; he also made his nearest approach to a smile-in fact, he might have even succeeded only for the eyes - the eyes were 'the rub.'

' We there have lost the last life in our lease,' per's brow knit very unlike a gentleman 'going said Reginald, 'but, of course, you remember we have a written promise and engagement of

'Oh, my dear sir,' answered the agent, 'I need not say that anything involving or concerning the domestic or other interests of your most respectable family have always been dear to me, Mr. Moore.' Snapper spoke very sententiously -unless with his eyes - which, like Parson has entered the drawing-room, on the right hand | Salmer's, were very unsteady. 'I am agent, as the saying is; I have the honor to possess the confidence, regard, and intentions of my lord of and if there be anything that his lordship can be advised to do, as the saying is, I have the honor,

'We are really obliged, Mr. Snapper, but I

'But,' said Snapper-and he coughed-' but,' But what is the secret? Reginald Moore said Snapper, and he looked around the drawyou guess my most happy business here to-day. I am here: you both know the reason why I

There was no reply.

'The fact is, Mr. Moore, that I have large ing and ever governed mind of Reginald-the travels in the mid-sky-Reginald is a painter. per time. I am naturally as the saving is- they money.

And again Mr. Snapper looked around the drawing-room.

'And,' concluded Mr. Snapper, 'as I have

NICLE.

made up my mind-and so on-to settle in life, I have come to-ahem !- to ask your daughter, Miss Moore, to be my wedded wife, Mr. Moore, and to give her my hand and my means, and so forth.'

'My daughter!' said the old man. 'Ailey!' cried Reginald. 'My good friend,

you are not serious.' 'Serious, gentlemen; serious as a man deeply in love-and so on-can be. My happiness-

'Ab, well, Mr. Snappor,' said Reginald, 'my father, I am sure, will settle the matter briefly." 'Oh, it can't be; it can't be, Mr. Snapper; oh, it can't be.'

And why not, Mr. Moore; I have means, you know, and power, and -'

'But, Mr. Snapper,' remarked Reginald, who was determined to develop his visitor, 'you must remember you are double my sister's age, of a different religion, and I hardly think your tastes are very similar.

'Oh, as for age, so much the better, as you know; no imprudence-and all that-no hunting and drinking - and so forth, - and as for taste, I like all her ways very well-as the saying is.-I'll not interfere with her religion -only going among the common people, and so on--just a little prudence.

'She would never consent,' said Reginald. 'Oh, you can manage that,' said Snapper,

laughing. He imagined he was gaining ground. She'll obey you now, and'—he laughed again— 'she'll obey me—as the saying is—by-and-by. Many a lady would be glad, you know, to take her place, continued the ugly little land-agent.

' Well, Mr. Snapper,' said Reginald, slowly

and solemnly, 'it can never be.' 'Never!' said the father.

'Eh! never!' echoed Snapper; 'never, ah! -as the saying is-ah! well. And you remember my means?

'Yes.'

' And my power?' ' Certainly?

'And you think you can afford to refuse me your daughter-and so on." 'Afford!' said Reginald.

'Ah! well, don't mind-as the saying is,' and

There was a very long pause.

'By the bye, Mr. Moore, senior, and Mr. whew!' 'Miss Moore is, I hope, quite well?' said Reginald Moore, I believe the last life of this property fell two nights ago."

"Well," answered father and son together. 'I was just thinking - as the saying is-that his lordship might need this mansion, said the villain, with a bitter smile.

' My house?' cried the old man.

Reginald said not a word. 'Oh, you will pa don me-as the saying is,' slowly croaked the land-agent- the lease is out, and the land takes the castle-as the saying isthe tail follows the bide, you know, Mr. Moore,

Bitterly—bitterly he spoke; and very slowly too, to make every syllable tell.

'I have signed and scaled promise of a renewal, you know, Snapper; on the faith of that instrument I built this house?

'Ah! if the old gentleman-a very good old gentleman, as the saying is-if the old gentleman had the power; but he hadn't-and so on -Mr. Moore, senior; and, besides, there is no witness to the document.'

The old man's wrath was rising.

'I say there is, sir.'

'He's dead, and no man knows his handwriting, said Snapper, with a chuckle; and you know in all fairness, you know, his lordship cannot-cannot be bound. I am very sorry, I assure you, but-'

'I think you had better spare that language, friend,' quietly remarked Reginald. 'You may wrong us-for that it is not necessary to mock us. I think this conversation may as well end.'

'You will be good enough, Mr. Reginald Moore, just in kindness, to allow me to settle business on the part of my noble patron, the Lord of Kinmacarra, and so on. I would not, as the saying is, vex you, or put you in a passion, and so on; indeed, it would not be safe.-Some say-

Reginald reddened to the hair roots, but re-

nained silent. 'However,' the fellow continued, 'I am on

' Well, then ?' said the old man. 'There are ten years, during which you have

been £200 a-year back in arrears of the farms.' 'Yes, the abatement !' cried old Mr. Moore.

Ah, sir, Mr. Moore, as to that, the receipt newal. shows that the money remains due- the old gen-

Reginald looked the demon full in the face,

but said not a syllable. ' Heaven, man !' exclaimed the old man, ' does not all the world know that we hold under an

abatement, and that leaving the surplus on the face of the receipt, is only matter of form? 'Wisely so settled, as the saying is,' answered

Snapper, in order to punish delinquents, when one likes, and spare the deserving.' ' Come, we see now,' cried Reginald.

'Just only one word more, as the saying is,' and the vagabond spoke in tones of great humility. 'I did not come over in my gig to offend you, and so on-not I, indeed. But allow me to add, that as you know, Mr. Moore, senior, holds under joint lease in that small farm of Gorta Cappul, there is a year's rent due.

'I have my receipt from your own hand. You're—'

' Stay, father,' interrupted Reginald.

Oh, indeed, you paid your rent houestly, no doubt, as the saying is, but he did not, and so on, sir. So you see, sir, we shall be obliged to call upon you; and -- '

'Now, Snapper, have you done,' asked Reginald. 'You have shown us the last thread of the web,' he added. 'Have you done?' 'I end as I began, that I have much power,

and, as the saying is, some means.'

'Is that all?' again asked Reginald. ' All,' said the devil smiling.

'Then leave this house forthwith,' said Reginald, with frightful calmness.

'Have I got your last word, and so on?' reioined Snapper.

· Leave this house at once," more emphatically said Reginald.

' But—' Leave this house this moment, said the young man, laying his hand on the wretch's arm; ' from this moment I shall consider you as a trespasser

-leave this house? Pale as death, Snapper rose from his chairtook his white kid gloves out of his hat-shook a little-and walked precipitately to the door. A. servant held his horse by the head while he entered the gig, and as he took the reins, the fel-

low ground his teeth, muttering1'il bring down the pride of Moorfield and the Moores-my blow shan't merely stagger them, and so on. The devil will have them, or I'll have their doll, and the green acres, too.-Very good, and so forth-to take all from them is good-they're papists. To get all myself would be bettar-I'm a sound Protestant-

And in this benevolent frame of mind, Mr. Snapper, the land-agent, went towards home.

At a turn in the road, not far from the holy well, a poor man was sitting on the hedge. His hair was long and lack, and dark; his brows were grey. He leant his chin upon a long staff, and looked into the middle of the way.

vuire !- Alms, in the name of the Virgin Mary. 'Oh, you, Shaun, eh!' 'Yes, yer 'oner. Poor Shaun is growin' ould,

Snapper looked into Shaun's face, and Shaun looked as innocent as a child. 'Shaun,' he said, 'did you hear of the mur-

'Oh, the Lord betune us an' all harm, sure I did. These divils 'ill rune the countbry-no gintleman will stay in id."

Snapper again examined those full, strong eyes, but they never changed expression. 'Shaun,' said Snapper, 'walk in by the gig for a slart.'

Shaun rose up slowly—as one of his age and infirmities should rise—very slowly, and ecoughing a great deal. He stood by the gig. 'Shaun,' said the agent, 'did you hear any-

thing about the murderer ? Och, yer 'oner, what 'ud I hare ? Sure, peo-

ple is, always talkin' you know, sir.' Well, now, what did you hear, Shaun-

Faith, strange things, Mr. Snapper.' Shaun got a bright half-crown.

Well, now, Shaun? Oh, gorry sir, I wouldn't like to say id.' 'Don't be in your own light, Shaun, and so

on; who do they say?' Shaun put his finger on his lips, and looked towards Moorfield.

Eh, eh?' cried Snapper. 'Iss, faith,' answered the beggar. 'They had a quarrel about a girl; and then there was an owld grudge, and they owed Skerm money.

'Shaw! Skerin's life was in their lease, and So much the betther cover,' said the heggarman, winking; and they had promise of re-

'Right!' said Snapper; and, after a pause. Was he out that night?"

bright vision of Ailey Moore—the ever master- Reginald as his soul traverses the landscape or the bee, determined to settle in life at the pro- and so on; and the heir, as the saying is, wants 'He was,' answered Shaun; 'and his arm in

a sling—his left arm.'

'Dherk,' he said, 'Dherk in anim a veidin

Who saw him /2

Mr. Jaines Boran; a decent young man. Daddy Boran's scape-grace son, is it?"

His son, Mr. James, said the cautious mendicant. Capital, here's another half-crown.

Snapper drove off, while the beggarman's eye Jollowed him. God's curse will fall on you,' said Shaun, a

Dherk, 'as it fell upon Skerin.' (To be Continued.)

AMERICA IN THE MIDST OF WAR. (By George A. Sala in the London Telegroph.) NEW YORK, July 16.

For three days we have been in the full agony, or the full enjoyment call it which you please of thora of "Philadelphia rumors." The city which is built after the pattern of a chess-board is notorious, above all others in the Union, for the marketable commodity known as 'bogus.' I think that General Meade, who has had much to do with Philadelphia, might have remembered this ere he expelled the unlucky 'libeller of the press,' Mr. Cropsey, with ignominy from his lines. Mr Cropsey was on the staff of a Philadelphia paper, and his crime only amounted to a purely bogus statement that General Meade, after the unsuccessful battles in the Wildernessnow generally admitted to be virtually Federal defeats- had advised General Grant to retire across the Rapidan. But such a cock-and-bull story is quite pale and meagre in comparison with the wongrous tales with which we have been favored by Philadelphia since the interruption of telegraphic com-munication with Washington. The direly-threatened national capital has, of course, been taken half-a-dozen times since Wednesday last. Once the archives in the Department of State, the models in the Patent Office, the library of the Capital, and, let us hope, the greenbacks in Mr. Clark's vault, and Mrs. Sena-Sprague's plate have been removed on board a gunboat for safaty. Twice Mr. Lincoln, as a depozed fugitive, has been on his way hither, via Chesapeake Bay, and on board a gunboat. This report was fully believed for at least two hours by sundry New York quidouncs; only, opinions were divided as to whether it was at the Astor House or the Metropolitan that apartments had been prepared for our up-rooted uncle. "The war is over," a Peace De-mocrat exclaimed, bursting into my room on Thurs-"The war is over," a Peace Deday; 'a dictator will be proclaimed, and peace will be made before sixty days are gone.' When you ask a loyal Democrat - and there are very many loyal Democrats-what he means by peace, he rather shirks the question. One section of Democracy understand peace to be themselves at Washington, with liberty to carry on the war according to their own views; with another, peace simply means war with

England.

However, the 'scare' is all over now. The raiders or invaders, who came like a thief in the night, have departed as mysteriously as they arrived. No one at the North can form any idea of their actual numbers when they overran Maryland. It is the wildest guesswork to compute them. They may have been forty thousand strong, and it is just as probable that they did not amount to five thousand, all teld; whether they were a mighty host, or a scattered band of guerillas, they were numerous enough to frighten Baltimore and Philadelphia half out of their wits, to shake Wasnington to its very foundations, and to produce the uneasiest sensations in New It can scarcely be said that they were defeated in their operations against the Federal capital. They made less an attack than a demonstration. They could scarcely have seriously entertained the hope of subduing Washington by a regular siege; and the very day they spent in beating Wal lace at Monocacy was, oddly enough, a day lost to them as regarded their chance of taking the capital by a coup de main. The Federals were absolutely, in the long run, the gainers by having been 'whip-The day's delay was of inestimable value to ped.' them. They had time to recuperate. They had time to sound the alarm, man the fortifications, and hurry down corps after corps from Virginia; so that the districts which a few days before had been utterly decaded of troops soon swarmed with an army of eighty thousand men. Although the Confederates withdrew without striking any great blow at Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Washington, they nevertheless succeeded in 'cracking' the Federal 'crib' in the most scientific manner. Never was there, perhaps, an instance of burglary on so extensive a scale. This 'ducoites in excelsis' would have made the late Mr. William Sykes sigh with ency. Throughout her length and breadth Marylani has been looted. That which I dimly foreshadowed in my last about Federal pianofortes, cowshippons, piggeries, and hen-roosts has actually come to pass. The re-bels settled down on the doomed State like a cloud of locusts, and literally ate up the land. Their great revenge had stomach for all the Border States could produce. Nothing seemed too large to be taken away-nothing too small to be 'annexed' From a hundred thousand dollar requisition on the municipality of a country town to a basket of eggs and a housewife's fresh butter, all was welcone to their inentiate maw. They have goobled up property to the amount of many millions. They have shown that two can play the traditional game of the Dragon of Wantley. Everything upon four legs on which they could lay hold they seized; and much that goeth on two legs has also become their prey; for whenever they came on 'intelligent contrabands,' they incontineutly ran them off South.

But Maryland is free from the rebels, and the Dutch farmers of the adjoining State may breathe again, and charge the Federal soldiers who are sent to protect them twenty-five cents for a glass of water. The railway people are rebuilding the bridge over Guppowder Creek, and those who are aware of the extremely rough-and-ready manner in which bridges are improvised in the United States can form an idea of the very short time necessary to repair a work over which we slow-going Britishers would spend at least six months. Come, let us for once be just to our consine; they really are a nation of 'live men. They really are the most go-ahead people in the world. They have mastered the difficult problem of making railways without fences, without tunnels, without tubular bridges, and, in many cases, without chairs and without sleepers. They have just commenced to 'fish' their 'joints,' but they have a sublime contempt for such superfluities as double tracks. They have no more siding; than they can help, and, in lieu of running over the tops of houses on a viaduct, they ruch their trains right through the streets of populous cities, a bell on the locomotive ringing madly to warn the children and little dogs to get out of the away.

At this same Gunpowder Bridge the rebels burnt

the mails for no less than twenty eight cities. They must have destroyed, among so many thousand letters, something considerable in the way of greenbacks, cheques, and five-twenty bonds. They boast that they entered Maryland ragged and bare footed and that they have gone back well-dressed gentlemen. Their soldiers came in as infantry and went out as cavalry. They were of Moliere's opinion. Is prenaient leur bien (et leurs chevaux) ou ils les trouwatent. They have burnt down many scores of houses. They have left the Blair family without a roof to cover them : but all these desperate deeds have been done with a calm and systematic deliberation. They have seemed to be saying to the North,

Inis is civil. war. How do you like it?"
Non bis in idem is a motto which the plundered ceeple of Maryland may derive some little comfort not again attempt the invasion. But, unfortunately. Abere 18 a converse to the motto. Bis repetitu placent may be a maxim jumping better with the Confede. rate humor, and they may once more, and ere long,

make a descent on the Middle States. When the great Tribune of the People was driven from Rome, and the Colonnas and the Orsinis were rejoicing you can take Harry too.' And this Harry, a frain over his defeat, a sheet of paper was found one morning placarded on the staircase of the Capital, and on the sheet was written these words : . . Tremble! Rienzi will return. Will the Confederates come back, now that they have discovered how easy is the road, how rich the booty? or do they deem their purpose sufficiently accomplished, and their revenge sated? When they burnt the house of Mr. Blair, at Silver Spring, they wrote on the walls, and on the covers of books, that what they were doing was "in retribution for the devestation of fifty thousand happy homes in Virginia;" but they have not yet exacted an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. They have not shed blood for blood. They are yet free from the infamy of Milroy and Turchin. The reason i take to be this: that, wild and lawless as the Southern soldiery are, they have a great respect for, and render implicit obedience to, their officers, and that those officers are, in the majority of cases, Americans and gentlemen. The "hard cases" among the Federals are in general the foreign mercenaries; and have beard over and over again Federal officers deplore the incorrigible" habit of laying waste and demolishing property for mere wantonness common among their men.

There is a great outcry in the North just now against the ladies of Maryland. 'Lady,' indeed, is a term which the indignant loyalists refuse to apply to a Baltimore belle. 'Secesh woman' is good enough for her. It was a 'Secesh woman,' they say, who pointed out General Franklin - who has since made bis escape-to Harry Gilmore; they were Secesh women who stretched their lily hands from the carriage windows at Magnolia to clasp the rugged paws of the Confederate troopers. It is difficult, in truth to say how many busbands brothers, sweethearts, these 'Seceth women' may have had among the rebel hordes. That they did so sympathize with them is certain; and the invasion of Maryland was probably known as an 'event to come off' many days before the Government at Washington had the slightest inkling of the scheme. One cannot be augry with the Unionists for feeling irate with these incorrigibly perverse fair ones; they are twenty times more dangerous than the Jacobite Ludies of '45. The Scottish lady who sheltered under her hoop the fugititive gone very far; but the Secesh ladies of America will smuggle rebel mails in their bouquets and whole arsenats of six-shooters in their crinolines. It 'riles' the North even more bitterly to know that the anti-Union feeling among the ladies is not confined to those of Southern birth, but that it is shared by the majority of the Northern girls who have gone South to reside in Southern families as governesses and companions. There they have imbibed the most treasonable sentiments, and when they pay flying visits to their old homes in the Northern States do their best politically to demoralize their friends and relations. The North is protesting that a stop must be put to these things. These Secesh women have worn gold bracelets long enough,' writes one exus-perated loyalist; 'it is time to adjust bracelets of steel to their wrists.' The Government is urged to adopt measures of severity towards the fair sex. But what kind of measures? 'There used to be handcuffs,' cried the rev. Mrs. Crawley in ' Vanity Fair,' when she wished to deal with a refractory housemaid; but it is scarcely feasible to put the 'darbies' on the delicate wrists of a fair Secesher. It is astonishing, when ladies throw aside all scruples in the exercise of the immunities conceded to their sex, how completely they can baffle and perplex the most resolute men. remember in the West India mail-packet Clyde, a lady
—an Englishwoman, who claimed to have been five times round the world alone, and whom, had I not been aware that Madame Ida Pfeiffer was dead, I might have mistaken for that heroine of travel - who came on board at Vera Cruz, and without troubling herseif to ask the purser about her berth, marched into the first double state-room she found unoccupied, hung up her shawl, and established herself bag and baggage. In vain they told her this cabin was engaged; she would not budge; nary step. The purser, the chief officer, the head steward, the stewardess, had repeated interviews with her at the door of the apartment of which she had forcibly taken possession. At length they hinted that if she refused to listen to reason, Cosar must be appealed to, and the captain sent for. Then she threw up her arms after the manner of Boadicen addressing the Iceni: Send for the captain, she said; send for him this moment; do you hear? Let him put me in chains; an abundant harvest in this land, and in the hope for yes, let me be put in irons - in irons!' and she exhibited as though eager to be fettered, a pair of very symmetrical ancles. The captain came, but that discreet commander shook his head, and agreed there was nothing to be done. 'We might lock the door, and starve her into surrender,' he said, ' but then she might commit suicide, or scream the quarter deck off; and the newspapers, when we get home, would be full of 'Atrocious cruelty to a lady in the West Indies. Intamous conduct of the captain of a steamer.' Best let her be, Mr. Purser.' The lady carried her point and was let alone; and she was subsequently good enough to inform me that she considered the accommodation on board the West India mail

packets to be very superior indeed. The woman of Carthage, when the Romans were as the gate, gave their bair to be made into bowstringe; the Countess Isabelle vowed never to change her chemise until the besiegers had been driven from her ramparts; and the butcher's wives of Newgate Market declared they would drink no more burut sack until King Charles's head was cut off; but I question whether either ancient or modern history can furnish an example of a conflict which was so much of a 'Woman's war' as this. The bitterest, most vengeful of politicians in this ensanguined controversy are the ladies. They differ in opinion, but in exasperation and implacability they are ununimous. You have on the one side, if you please, the protty, timid, shrinking Puritan Alice Bridgenorth the pious, well-meaning, tract distributing, fisnnelpetticont-sewing, novel-writing, poetry reading, chapel bunting, parson-petting, negro-loving lady of New England, transformed into a termagant and a virago; and, on the other side, you have the haughty and defiant Flora M'Iver, the embodiment of the indomitable will and the constant mind of the South, ready to fasten the white cockade to the bonnet of her lover as he rides down the Caunongate with Prince Charlie, but just as ready, and with fingers as firm, to stitch at the shroud which is to enwrap the mangled remnants of that lover after he has been hanged and drawn and quartered at Carlisle. There may be a ludicrous side to the devotedness of the sex in this strife, as when we hear of a fresh corps of female nurses organised in the North, who are to wear jackets with bright buttons, tunics with hoops and pants;' or when we read of 'starvation parties' and homespun balls' in the South; but the bitter, persistent 'deering do' has never for one moment faltered among the women on either side. I do believe that were Richmond, Petersburg, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston to fall, and were the armies of Lee and Johnston annihilated, the ladies of the South would buckle on sword and pistol, and head their negroes to continue the contest. All that mothers, wives, sisters, lovers hold dear, the women of America, North as well as South, have shown themselves ready to abandon. You remember that story of the country house past which I drove near Jamai ca Plain. Yet, the South can furnish stories of de votion as heroic, of sacrifices as sorrowful. In the history of the war there is not an episoce more piteous than that of a poor working wom in in Georgia who had four sons. Three of them went to the war, on the Confederate side, and were killed. The case of this bereaved mother was held to be so exceptionally cruel, that General Polk went to visit ber, to pray with and console her. She heard him, and then fonght two duels, and in both pinked his antagon-

deal too big for me. I just want a pair of arms, to belp me move, and fix me up a few things, and then delicate lad, was the last son of his mother, and she was a widow.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Mr. Cody, Catholic Chaplain of Mountjoy convict prison, has complained to the Government of the subjoined state of facts :- At present two of the three teachers are non Catholic, although the Outholic prisoners are 85 per cent. In other words, Mountjoy prison, containing 450 Catholic prisoners has only one Catholic teacher; whilst the same prison, with only 75 non-Catholic prisoners, has two non-Catholic teachers. Moreover, that the Catholic teacher is the lowest; and that the head-teacher is an apostate from the Catholic religion.

The Galway Express says :- The Rev. Peter Daly. P.P., has been suspended from officiating as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The cause is so remote as August, 1863, when he was present at a sorree given to the Beltast visitors in the Mechanic's Institute. This was reported by Bishop M'Evilly, and the suspension has just arrived from Rome.

AN ARGUMENT FOR REPEAL .- No country under a ruling power, legislative and executive, which it distrusts, hates and fears, will ever have that enthusiastic energy-that bold, confident, enterprising spiri - that youngness of heart and vigor of action which alone lead, in the cause of nations as well as of individuals, to success, eminence, and fortune. There will be, wherever the ruling power is fixed on a basis on which it cannot be trusted, a National despondency, a falling off from enterprise, a decay of trade and commerce. The National character will be im-paired by the change. There will be a carelessness, an indifference to the real joys of life—a reckleseness as to providing for the future. It is true, as in the Irish character at present, some sparks of the former soul may still, 'as the languishing lamp that just fiashes to die,' light up the ruin in which they are not wholly extinguished; but one by one they, too, depart, and all becomes dark. See, or instance, how strangely Irish hospitality still lingers amidst the wreck of poverty-sad memento of Ireland's from Cumberland's dragoons was thought to have former noble condition. How easy it is to explain ail the defects of the Irish character on this princi-

The Irish, as a people, say eminent writers, are careless about to morrow - so is every country that has not hope to invest 'to morrow' with interest. The Irish are without enterprise-so is every country that, like Greece, 'is living Greece no more'that is debased, chained down by a ruling power it detests. The Irish, we are told, unless under the guardianship of police, spies, stipendiary magistrates, and an endless train of salaried officials, would take the law into their own hands and commit terrible outrages. Perhaps they would, and so too, would any people that has no confidence in the rule under which they live and the public administration of the laws. It is the despondency, the apathy, the want of energy, buoyancy, self-respect, self-possession, and confidence which prey on a people who live under what they consider a hostile Government, that produce the many characteristic vices that disgrace a country that has fallen into such a misjortone. In this view of the question we find an argument for Repeal which the most subtle ingenuity cannot either obviate or answer .- Mayo' Telegraph.

Everything considered, it appears to me to-day that 'Onld Ireland' seldom had brighter harvest prospects before her. Should the weather continue favorable the abundant crops which our island home has produced will be gathered in safety, and will amply reward the husbandman for toil, industry, and auxiety. There is 'the joy of harvest' evident in the countenances of the people everywhere. That gloom and sadness which, I regret to 8-1y, I witnessed in many parts of the country early in this year, when desolating emigration was at its full, passed away considerably, and cheerfulness and pleasantness seem to have replaced it. To an frishman who has always clung by the old land amid all its changing scenes this is peculiarly pleasing; but the more so, perhaps, as travelling to-day en route to Killarney with a party of English friendswho are sincere friends to Ireland too -- I saw that they were pleased, greatly pleased, with the whole scene around them : they rejoiced in the prospect of to at present. I was glad to be able to direct attention to a splendid country, to soil laden with crops, to farm houses with every sign of comfort, to many evidences of industry, to the absence of the mendicante, which, too many in Eagland think are to be met at every step in this country, and those of the parties, ladies and gentlemen who were never in Ireland before, were not a little surprised and not less delighted to find that this is not the Ireland to which, when a gentleman proposes on the other side of the channel to make his first visit, his friends beseech of him to make his will first, lest he should never escape with his life. I know by experience that a great deal of injury has been done to Ireland by Irisamen's misrepresentations of their own country. As an instance of this I may mention that last summer I had a letter from a friend in London, saying that himself and a friend, just returned from ludia, after several gears' residence there, were about visiting Ireland, and they would be glad if I would meet them at Westland-row station. They purposed spending several months in this country, visiting its many beautiful scenes, and I had hopes myself that, perhaps, the gentleman, just home from India, would settle here for the good of his health By a succeeding post, however, I received a letter, saying that the gentleman had met a member of parliament from Ireland, who gave him such a dismal and dark account of the country that he would not visit it ail, but would go to Switzerland instead. Our own outcites about Irish rain and desolation thus drive many to be absentees who would otherwise introduce capital into this country. I think much has been done to break down this feeling. I hope Irishmen will do much more to break down the antipathy towards us which exists at the other side of the water; and if we only show the bright side of Ireland and Irish life we will do more to dispel all that may hang over the dark side than by any other means. We have the prospect at pr sent of an abundant parcest, the weather has been the finest that we have had for years; the hopes of our populace are higher, and a greater determination exists to help ourselves by close application to industrial pursuits. Let us put these and other bright views of Ireland forward, and seek thereby to bring some of the wealth of England into Ireland. By our own course of procedure in too man; cases we have driven Englishmen to this - that they would sooner invest their capital in Kametchatka than in Ireland. Let us, with an abundant barvest in view, seek also to reap a harvest from other sources, and thus benefit our native land and its people. - Cor. of

The Carlow Sentinel says : - There is at the present time an iumate of the Carlow Union Workhouse, a man, named James Lawless, who has reached the patriarchal age of 103 years, and is still in the full enjoyment of a robust constitution and unimpaired faculties. He is a native of Ferns, county Wexford, and was born in the year 1761. He was an insurgent commander in the Insurrection of 1798, and fought at the battles of Enniscorthy, New Ross, Vinegar Hill, Newtownbarry, Rathdrum, Hacketstown, and Swords. During these engagements be was twice severely wounded, the mark of a sabre cut being still visible on his face. Subsequently he looked at him with a steady eye. I'm a lone wo ist. He was then in good circumstances, but poverman, General, now, she said, and this house is a ty came, and now the poor house is his home.

D. Chaplin to the Lord Lieutenant, and nephew to the Lord Chancellor, created a sensation in the Castle Chapel last Saturday. From what we can gather from the ravings of the outraged Mail, &c., be went the length of saying that Catholics should not be forced to contribute to the support of a Protestant Establishment. Our Orange contemporaries are lashing themselves to fury - 'Is he struck off the roll yet, cries one, 'this preacher, not of the Gospel, but of radicalism?' He wants the Establishment to disgorge half its spoil, roars another. Where is the Lord Lieutenan,' whines the Mail, why doesn't he disavow him, at once?' Rev. Dr. Brady's speech shows that the cause we have so strongly urged advances, and that a more liberal and just spirit enters the Protestant clergy .- Irishman.

RIOTING AT BELFAST, Aug 12 .- The rioting which has been going on every night during the week oulminuted to an starming pitch this morning, and several band to hand fights occurred between 2 and 5 o'clock. Stones, brickbats, bludgeons, and even guns were used, and before the police, who had gone home for the night, came upon the scene, a number of houses were wrecked. Several women, going to their work, were seriously injured. One girl was knocked down, and severely maimed by a blew from a policemen's gun, and a man was shot through the leg and severely wounded. At five o'clock this morning murder seemed to be the point aimed at by the contending roffians. One man was barbarously set upon, and in a few minutes left for dead. A gentleman coming up had him conveyed to a medical man's establishment. After a minute investigation the Doctor pronounced the sufferer in a very dangerous state, and begged of the parties in charge of him to have him conveyed to the Belfast | tions of the earth? General Hospital. Many other people were more or less injured. The Nunery on the Dublin road has been wrecked. The St. Patrick's Burial Society, in Durham street, has every window smashed in, and many other private houses have been more or less injured by the mubs. The district is still in a more disturbed state. The workers in the neighboring factories are out on the streets, and cannot be prevailed on to go to work. There is every prospect of dreadful rioting this evening, and the authorities are holding a consultation as to what is best to be done to preserve the peace of the town. We understand it is intended to call out the military.

OBANGE STUPIDITY .- The dull-headed Orangemen of Beifast thought to excite a riot by burning O Connell's effigy there on the night of the 8th. So it is stated; they did not succeed, however. Now, it is possible that these poor people had quite another idea, baving heard that fragrant woods were burnt in the East to purify plague stricken places, and expel evil spirits. They may have hoped that the burning of O'Oonnell in effigy would free them from the plague of idiotey, and the demon of bigotry. But, such mild means, we can assure them, will for ever be in vain. That devil has too firm a grip on them for that; to free earth of him they must follow the appropriate example of their prototypes, the possessed swine, and make a simultaneous rush into Belfast Lough. These uncouth Calibans are pitiable specimens in the light of day, and so they fed, for they do their deeds in congenial darkness. We trust there were not any Presbyterians among them; some we are aware, have spoken out manfully for a man who wrought for civil and religious liberty to allwho emancipated the Dissenters as well as the Catholics, and strongly resisted the laws which, divesting Presbyterian ministers of their legal-clerical character, sought to annul Presbyterian marriages and bastardize their children. It would be an instance of strange ingratitude did a single Presbyterian join the crowd of Oslibans. As to them, had they any manhood, they would take sides with their country, and omit prostrating themselves before the fetish who, Protestant king as he was, successfully did his utmost to ruin the manufactures and trade of their Protestant forefathers. But we fear they are Solomon MacSlimes, who like to be kicked, and from whom nothing can be hoped except that they will extinguish themselves as speedily as possible. - Irishman.

THE TEACHINGS OF THE ASSIZES .- The Sligo Champion sums up as follows the addresses delivered to the grand juries at the opening of the Assizes in various parts of the country. The results forms certainly a remarkable contrast to the addresses which English judges have been competled to give atterance to in "the sister country":-

County of Sligo. - Baron Deasy, in his address to the Grand Jury, core the following testimony to the absence of crime in this county : -

"I am glad, indeed, to congratulate you on the lightness of the catendar. The calendar contains but two offences, one of them being an assault on a child, and the other a charge of doing injury to a woman by furious riding. That the calendar is on this occasion a true indication of the state of your country is supported by the return which has been furnished to me by the county inspector of all the offences which have been committed since the lust assizes. On examination of this report I find it contains but twelve offences, and those of the most trifling and ordinary character, and it appears that in all these cases the parties were made amenable. This is an indication of the very satisfactory state of your county - creditable alike to the population themselves, and to you, who are entrusted with the good

conduct of the community."

Courty of Roscommon. - The Chief Justice address. ed the Grand Jury. He said:-

"it gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you that the calendar of your county is very light

County of Mayo .- Baron Deasy had also a pleasng announcement to make as regards this county-"I am very good to be able to say your county is not an exception to the general tranquility which we have found to prevail wherever we have been round the circuit'

County of Longford - Judge Christian, in address-

ing the Longford grand jury, said-"It is a gratifying circumstance, that in a district of the extent and population of the county of Longford, there should not be for trial at the assizes one single case of outrage on the person, nor with one trifling exception, as to which I believe there is a doubt whether the party accused was not insane, a single case of injury to property. There is not a case of homicide, there is not a case of assault, there is not a case of violence to females, nor of robbery, there is not a single case of malicious injury, and with the trifling exception to which I have already referred, there is not even a case of larceny. However gentlemen, the calendar alone would be but a fallacious criterion of the condition of the country, unless we find it fortified by the other document before me - namely, the coustabulary return of the full amount of outrages which have occurred since the last assizes, and how they have been dealt with. I am happy to tell you that it does fully bear out and fortify the lightness of the calcudar."

County Kerry .- Judge Ball, in his address to the Genna Jury said -

"He said he was happy to find that the county of Kerry partook of the general improvement be had found in every county on the Munster Oircuit since he had previously acted as one of the going judges of the assize; and in making the observation he should say that he al uded to the number as well as the character of the offences. There were altogether but six cases on the calendar, and four of these were charges of larceny, not requiring any particular ob-County of Wexford .- Judge O Brien, in addressing

the grand jury of this county, said : --His observations to them, he was happy to mention, would occupy a very short time, and would, for the most part, consist of congratuations upon

OHUNGH ESTABLISHMENT - Rev Maziere Brady, D. by the very satisfactory return furnished to him by the County Inspector."

County of Curlow. - The Lord Chief Justice ad

dressed the Grand Jury. He said county. There was not a single case for trial; but three offences had been committed since last assizes. in all of which parties have been made amenable and

tried at quarter sessions," County of Kilkenny .- The Lord Chief Baron, in his address to the Grand Jury, said-

"He was happy to be able to atidress them in terms of congratulation, similar to those which he had addressed the Grand Juries in other counties on

County of Cork .- Mr. Justice Ball addressed the Grand Jury -

"He congratulated them that in this large and populous city there were but four prisoners for trial."

County of Tyrone. - Baron Hughes addressed the Grand Jury-

"He congratulated them on the calendar, which was very light. His lordship concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the absence of all party displays and processions on the last 12th of July.

la most of the counties, remarks the Chumpion, as here in Sligo, there was not only no case of murder, but not even a case which could not be disposed of at petty sessions; and in only two instances were there trials for murder, if we except the trial of Francis Bradley, at the Lifford Assizes, on a charge of morder alleged to have been committed in April of last year. Out of the mouths of the judges, have we not been proved a "barbarous" people; and by contrast, is not England the most " civilised" of the na-

MORE OF WORLHOUSE LIFE IN IRRLAND .- We have of late supped full of workhouse horrors but it would appear that we are only at the beginning of the discovery of them. The following statement, if unimpeached, would seem to have no unworthy right to hold a close rank with those lately put before the public. If conduct of the kind pilloried here took place, we trust that it will receive that consideration from the authorities which our (Nation) correspondent suggests :--

Of the many evils mixed up with our present poor law system, one of the most intelerable and repulsive appears to be the exhorbitant power placed in the hands of local officials, or at least assumed by them, and under which the pauper inmates of our workhouses are but too often treated more as prisoners-felons or as slaves - than as men living in a free country. Within the last few days we have had an example of this in our Boyle Workhouse, and for the sake of justice and humanity, it is to be hoped it shall not be allowed to pass with impunity. A young man of the name of Martin Regau had to take charge of a violent lunatic for two successive days and nights. Finding himself worn out and exhausted after the second night, he declined to sit up the third, as required by the master. For this criminal disobedience to authority, he was, it appears, knocked down, and then dragged along the road or pathway leading to the workhouse dungeon, into which he was hurled, and allowed to remain there from six o'clock in the evening till five the following morning. The young man so used had sufficient of spirit and intelligence to look for redress in the proper quarter by writing to the Poor Law Commissioners, who sent down his letter to the board of guardians. It is expected and hoped that an investigation may be ordered, and, if so, different other cases proving undue severity on the part of some of the officials will be brought to light, and which have been allowed to pass uncomplained of owing to the state of terror into which the paupers have been reduced by the stern band of authority held over them.

CESSATION OF EMIGRATION .- The vast tide of emigration which has for so long a period flewed causelessly from our shore has at length almost subsided. The fine steam vessels in which the last place was usually filled now depart all but empty. The large crowd who daily clamored for passages have disappeared. So great has been the decrease of numbers, that the emigration agents have reduced their charges considerably, in the vain hope of resuscitating their trade. The charge for steerage passengers has been reduced by the luman Company from seven guineas to five guineas, and by Messrs. Cummins, Brothers, to six guineas nominally. It is expected that before a month elapses the rate will be as low us £3 10s per head. A plentiful harvest at home, and the absence of inducement to the other side of the Atlantic appear to have acted powerfully and quickly in changing the destiny of many of our impulsive countrymen .-- Cork Daily Reporter.

CRIME IN IRELAND - The Dublin letter in the Times says: - But one voice has proceeded from the indicial bench during the present assizes - the voice of congratulation that crime was never so low in Ireland as it is at present. In nearly all the addresses to the grand juries the constabulary bave been praised for their vigilance, activity, and success in the detection of crime, and in rendering offenders amenable to justice. In Enniskillen the judge, in alluding to the sources of crime, remarked that there were two great types of those unhappy religious dissensions which are a disgrace to the country. To religious animosities and secret combinations were owing most of the crimes that disturb society. He was bappy to hear that offences which resulted from Orangeism were on the decline, but he greatly feared that the other, and immeasurably the more dangerous system, was as rife as ever in the country. It is very rare indeed to see a Roman Catholic priest in the dock in the country; and considering that the body is so large, and that some of its members are not free from the temptations arising from poverty, this fact redound much to their credit, even when we make allowance for the reluctance felt in Ireland to prosecute a clergyman of any denomination. At the Kerry Assizes, held in Tralco, John J. Day, alias Irwie, was arraigned on a charge of obtaining money by falsely representing that he was authorised by the Roman Catholic primate, Dr. Dixon, to collect funds for the erection of a church and school-house. He was also charged with forging the signature of Dr. Dixon to a document purporting to give him authority to collect money. The prisoner pleaded 'Guilty' to both charges, and when he was out forward to receive sentence, he stated that he had been curate of the parishes of Market Hill and Tanderagee for sixteen years, during which he had expended £1,300 of his own money in building three chapels; he therefore thought he was perfectly justified in endeavoring to collect some £300 or £400 with which he could enter a religious community. After an impressive address from Judge Bill, he was sentenced to eighteen month's imprisonment. He applied for liberty to wear his own clothes in juil; but Judgo Ball said he had no power to interfere with the prison discipline, which was entirely under the control of the Board of Sn. perintendence.

On Thursday, 4th instant, the Church of Antrim is said to have been the aceno of a rather unusual occurrence. On that day it was arranged that a Miss B-, of Belfast should be married to a gentleman of agricultural presensions; also residing in the neighborhood. Both parties with the usual retinue, proceeded to Antrim church, and having there presented themselves in due form before a qualified clergyman, were being linked in the bonds of wedlock, when a former lover suddenly exclaimed, 'I forbid the marriage, because she promised to marry me. The lady owned up; and went to the side of ber first love, who would at once have taken her for better or for worse if he had a special licence. Not having it, however, they went away arm in arm, while the disappointed bridegroom returned as he the state of their county, as represented by the very went a single man, and will probably be more as small number of cases for trial, and also as evidenced fullon whom he places his affections in future. went; a single man, and will propably be more care-

Daniel O Connell was burnt in effigy on the Boyne bridge, Belfast, on the night of the 8th, in presence of 40 000 spectators 'Avery indigalty,' save the cases from Sheffield, remarked that he thought Belfus News Letter,' was wreaked on the effigy of Sheffield might have an Assize all to itself. The the man whose memory was being cetebrated in quite list of cases for trial just advertised in our columns a different manner in Dublin.' The Roman Catholic corroborates the judge's observation. The name of party do not appear to have offered any opposition, our town figures at short intervals all down the as the proceedings passed off quietly.

What are the newspapers of Ireland? Are they paid by the landowners to assist in getting rid of the superfluous population? We cannot suppose them so base as to have taken Federal money. But why do they not tell their readers what they are to expect on the other side of the Atlantic? Once inveigled on board the emigrant ship on the pretence of some railway or some builder in want of hands, they are henceforth no more their own masters than a pig from Oork once on board a Bristol steamer. Bribed with drink and fed with magnificent promises. the emigrant often sells his allegiance before he lands. But even if he land a free man he has to pass a worse ordeal. Invited to drink, he is soon reposing in deep slumber from the fatigues of his voyage. He awakes to find himself in the uniform of the 175th New York Regiment of Volunteers, with some greenbacks in his pocket, with comrades keeping a sharp look out on his movements, the deputy of the Provost-Marshal at hand, and a burning thirst tempting to fresh libations in his newly-adopt ed cause. In three days he is whisked off in a car, with fifty others, to Washington, and thence to the front. Except speculation in army clothing and in gold, the most thriving trade in the States for some time has been the procurement of Irish recruits by any means .- Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER IGNATIUS - The 'Church Beview' says of this Reverend gentleman (whose tribulations have heen repeatedly brought before 'he public, and who is described as 'Superior of the English Benedictines at Norwich,' the English Benedictines and their Superiors being all Protestants), that he has addressed a very telling letter to the twenty-three Clergymen of Norwick and its vicinity who recently addressed a remonstrance to Mr. Hillyard because he afforded the consolution of daily Communion to the Benedictine Brotherhood. After remarking that it is very distasteful to have to excuse himself before a self constituted and unauthorised tribunal, he goes on to say :- "You are very anxious to pull the mote out of my eye; take heed unto yourselves, my brethren, that a mote blind not your own eye, and so disable you from removing that in mine. The mute which you see in me is unfaithfulness to the Church of England. May I ask you a few questions?" He then goes on to ask above twenty very searching and, for the Norwich Clorgy, very awkward questions, which it is to be hoped they may be able to answer satisfactorily to themselves at least.

The questions reter to the Catholic doctrine of the Sacraments of Baptism, the Holy Eucharist, Absolution, &c., as expressed in the Book of Common Prayer; also the observance of the festivals and fasts, and the use of the ornaments prescribed therein. The following queries deserve particular notice: -"Do you take great care that the different legacies of the Rifle Brigade. - 1b. attached to your churches shall be applied only as they were originally intended? Does the Church of England quote with great respect, and as authorities in matters of doctrine, such men as St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and St. Chrysostom? If so, can you inform me were those men monks, or were they not? Did the Church of England, as a Church, ever condemn Monasticism? Have not some of our leading divines since the Reformation - e.g., Montague, Thorndike, Cosin, &c., -lamented the dissolution of monasteries? Was it the Church of England or Henry Vill. who abolished the religious life in the English Church? Has not the Universal Church in General Councils—e.g., Chalcedon—provided rules and laws for Monks and Nuns?" He then comments on his position in Norwich, owning that it is ' a very sad one, and a grievous fault is somewhere or other He says he is not disobedient to the Bishop, since the Bishop 'says that I am not one of his Clergy, and I never was. He asks no obedience from me then you see, but I am perfectly ready to obey him if he will permit me to do so in a canonical and proper manner.' He maintains that we are bound to assume that the Bishop himself believes Catholic that led to the garotting by causing ruffians to be doctrines, 'because, if he does not, we should be reduced to the dreadful, uncharitable, and irreverent alternative that he remained in a Church which distinetly approves all these, while he himself did not believe any of them' He goes on to say, 'If, then, plement of tails well knotted, whether made of the Bishop will license me, I will take a curacy un hemp or of leather, heavily upon the bare backs of der him to-morrow, and solemnly promise to pay him all canonical obedience, and to teach nothing but what the 'Catholic Bishops and ancient Fathers taught' (see English Church Canons, 1571.) We will gratefully receive his lordship into our crowded Oratory on Eim Hill; and no one would more gratefully kneel and receive his Apostolic Benediction and commands than myself. At present the Bishop thinks fit (having driven me from Claydon to Norwich) to shut me up in the Monastery on Eim Hill, by preventing me from officiating in churches. Fortunately every Englishman's house is his castle, and I may pray with and talk to as many persons as I like in my own private house.' We must not omit his remark on the dress of the Clergy: - 'The Bishop would have a perfect right to interfere with your dress, my twenty-three Reverend brethren, and to tell you to wear the cassock and Priests cloak prescribed by the canons of the Roglish Church. To tell you the truth, I shall be glad when his lordship commands you to pay this Canonical obedience to him; for then the Monks will not appear half so eccentric as they now do in the eyes of un ignorant mob.

THE SCOTCH SUNDAY .- On Saturday evening before last Her Majesty's ship Salamis steamed up to Invergordon with the Commissioners on Fisherics. and left again early on Monday morning. The Invergordon Times says :- Those in command applied here to get on board supplies of provisions, on Sunday; but our merchants, much as they value the orders to supply Her Majesty s ships, and painful as it would be for them to see our gallant defenders starve, respectfully declined to execute the orders sconer than 2 o'clock on Monday morning. On this it was answered that the supplies would be got elsewhere, and we presume it was some urgent resson that required the departure of the Salamis, after lying here some 36 hours, about one hour too early on Monday morning for getting stores on board.

A general order has been issued from the Horse-Guards, by command of the Duke of Cambridge, and promulgated at Chatham garrison, announcing that in future every recruit on first joining the headquarters of his depot or regiment, is to be asked whether had is a Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or belonging to any other sect, and that the answer be recorded in the man's pocket ledger, duly attested by his signature, and witnessed.

TAXES ON DRINKING. - The drinkers of tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and chicory contributed £5,073,938 to the public revenue in the last financial year ending with March, 1964. In the same year the drinkers of spirits, wine, and mait liquors paid their £20,-020,550 of tuxation. This is without reckoning the tax on licenses for making and selling these articles, or on sugar to sweeten them.

The Charivari publishes a version of Lord Palmerston's farewell speech to the House of Commons, such as, it declares, his lordship either delivered on the last day of the session, or ought to have done. The usual recapitulation of the labors of the session was this year, it makes the noble lord declare, exceedingly easy, since the government could sum up all in the single word-'Nothing ;' the cabinet redence of the country.

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learned judge, struck by the large proportion of cases from Sheffield, remarked that he thought case, that the illness was due to the crew having black catalogue of crime, and the 'bad eminence' on which the judge remarked is disagreeably sustained. How is this! Why is the town self branded on the forehead with these marks of guilt? The question presses for solution. Policemen peacefully eeking to separate brawlers are assailed with the kuife, and fall all but mortally wounded into the arms of passers by. Labourers wrangling over their cups adjourn into the street to fight, and while they are fighting, one resorts to the knife and plunges it to the hilt in the body of his opponent .-Husbands who derive fiendish satisfaction from the terror in which they keep their wives, gloat over the alarm which their presence excites, and after inflicting every form of robbery and cruel wrong on the women they have bound themselves to support and protect, they end by rushing knife in hand at those who are the mothers of their children, and the partners and protectresses of their homes. All this is humiliating enough, and what is even more humiliating is the composure with which we hear of it. It seems as if stabbing was becoming a custom and murder an institution of the place. Were we to print the records of these brutalities in blood coloured ink, how often would our columns be of the colour of blood? Were we, from a feeling of shame, to border with black the pages which chronicle these atrocities, how frequently would our broadsheet be draped in that funereal hue? - Sheffeld Daily Telegraph.

The clarming increase in the crime of infanticide is to some extent shown by a Partiamentary return, which has just been issued. In the year 1862, it appears, coroners' inquests were held upon the bodies 2,380 legitimate, and 859 illegitimate children, under one year old, and verdicts of wittul murder were returned in 124 cases. Inquests were also held in the year upon 2,515 legitimate children, and 245 illegitimate children, above one year and under seven. In 1863 the number of inquests upon the bodies of legitimate children, under one year old, was 2,679; on the bodies of illegitimate children, 985. Verdicts of wilful murder in 166 of these cases were returned. In the same year 2,004 inquests were held upon the bodies of legitimata children, above one year and under seven, and upon 248 illegitimate children of the same age. - 1b.

Somebody has said that Sir J. P. Wilde is untieing marital knots as rapidly as the clergy can unite them. Of the limited truthfulness of this assertion nothing more is required than a daily glaces at the proceedings in the Divorce Court, the juries in which have recently been dissolving marriages as quickly as snow would disappear in the July sun through which we have just passed. Perhaps of its class no greater scandal has transpired than that in which Admiral Codrington is seeking to obtain a divorce from his wife on the ground of her criminal connection with Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, of the 22 ad Foot, and Lieutenant Mildmay, of the 3rd Battation

At the Durham Assizes Baron Pigott, in passing sentence upon some rascals convicted of Garotting ordered them to be well whipped in addition to undergoing penal servitude for some years, The law which authorised the Judge to impose this additional punishment is one of the most salutary measures that have received the Royal assent for many years. Yet the moment it is enforced there is a yell of dissatisfaction from the sentimental philanthropists as if an outrage had been committed upon society .-The exaggerated report of a penny-a-liner is taken up by popularity-hunting members of Parliament and by a portion of the press, and all manner of reprobation hurled against the ministers of justice who could be so cruel as to score the backs and inflict a little pain upon wretches who wince like children under the lash though they feel no compunction at strangling their neighbors as a preliminary to robbing them. One blockhead asks the Home Secretary with a whine if the torture were not inflicted with leather thongs, -and another complains that a yell of deep and excruciating agony burst from the hapless victim. It was this stupid cant let loose upon society on tickets of-leave, and if society in self-defence do not now put down this perverted philanthrophy, and insist upon the enforcement of the law by laying the cat with its full comhemp or of leather, heavily upon the bare backs of these miscreants, garotting will again become as frequent and as terrible as it was two years ago. -The only fault we find with the law is that it is too mild in i's treatment of those wretches. Instead of one, it is three sound floggings they ought to undergo, the first immediately after sentence, the second about the middle of their period of penal servitude, and the third as a souvenir, not soon forgotten, a few days before their discharge from prison. By applying the lash to garotters only, the cowardly and cruei crime will soon disappear from the calendar of offences against the person.

Dr. Hurd, writing from Liverpool, England, on the 8th of July, to the Cristian Visitor, says:-There is one thing to which I must refer, which cannot escape the notice of anybody who walks the streets of Liverpool day or night, and that is the amount of drunkenness, debauchery, poverty, rags and degradation, which stalks forth in all their hideous enormity, and undisguised loathsomeness .-Scenes which decency forbids to describe, are observed no less in the crowded thoroughfares than in the dark alleys and lanes. Blasphemous imprecations and lewd atterances, which exhaust the vocabulary of Billingsgate, are poured from the foul lips of bloated harlots and staggering sets. Children half naked, or covered with unmentionable animated fith; professional beggars, sharpers, and thieves, all mingle together in one continuous tide of living abominations, which move on through the streets of this great city of commerce, famed for its progress and its wealth. And what is stranger than all this, nobody seems to care enough about it to enquire into the cause by which it is produced, or how a remedy may be applied, and the evil checked. They seem to regard it as a matter of course, as essential to the existence of a large city, or as one of the inseparable accompaniments of general progress.'-This is a fearful picture of the second port in the country which claims to be first in religion and civilisation.

THE MERSEY RAWS. - The El Tousson and El Monpassir, recently purchased by the Government from Mesars. Bravay, will be handed over to day to Mesars Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, the builders, by Capt. Paynter, of Her Majesty's ship Majestic. Messra. Laird have contracted with the Admiralty to complete them for sea. The vessels will be renamed respectively the Scorpion and the Wyvern. They are each to be armed with four 300 pounders, throwing a b oadside of 1 200lb. The turrets are on Captain Coles's capola principle. The Scorpion will probably be ready in a few weeks, providing the damage she has suffered from a winter's exposure, and when in an unfurnished state, is not found to be very seri-

A SHIP'S CREW POISONED .-- The following appears in the Times :- In your impression of to-day there is an account of poisoning the crew of the bark Ouse of Sunderland, which lately sailed from the Tyne bound for Alexandria. Although the details given are very scanty, yet there appears to be a striking resemblance between this and another event which occurred a few years ago on board a merchant vessel bound from Valparaiso for Hamburg. In the latter ship, soon after leaving Valparaiso, almost mained in office, not because it possessed the confi- the whole crew fell ill, and two of them died. Suspicions of poisoning attached to the cook, as in the dying moments, be deprived of the consolations of kind and good parents; when I think of how kind April, 1861 for his secession proclivities.

eaten pork which was infected by a minute worm, called 'trichina spiralis,' and which, if introduced into the human system is known to cause dangerous illness and even death. On leaving Valparaiso the cook had bought a pig, which was slaughtered, and part of which was eaten by the crew; the rest of the animal was salted and kept. A piece of the salted pork was examined with the microscope, and was shown to contain a large number of worms of the trichina species. In a boy who had died, and where an autopsy was made, the worms were still slive. It was then shown that no criminal intent whatever could be attributed to the cook, and the same may be the case with the cook of the Ouse, whose life is now at stake. As this flesh worm disease is one which is as yet hardly known out of Germany, where it was first discovered three years ago, your insertion of the above remarks may serve to draw the attention of the authorities in Gibraliar to the matter, and may save life of a man who is, perhaps, unjustly accused of murder.

A SUBMARINE FLEET. - The Ironmongers' and Iron Trades' Advertiser, in speaking of the trade of Birmingham, has the following statement :- The Messrs Russell are now engaged in the manufacture of an extensive and very novel order for the Russian Government. A flest of war vessels to sail under the surface are now being constructed in Russia. To afford some idea of the magnitude of the Russian enterprise, it may be stated that the cost of the tubes alone for a single vessel of this automarine fleet will be nearly £9.000. It will contain no less than 38 lengths of wrought iron tubes, of 60 feet each, havng a 13 inch bore, and a thickness of 2 of an inch. The specifications demand that they shall be capable of bearing a pressure of 2,000lbs to the square inch, and Mesers Russell test every tube up to 2,500lbs. -The submarine boat which these tubes are destined for is of such dimensions that it is estimated that 200 tons of iron and steel will be used in its construction. The costs will, it is calculated, reach 175,000 silver rubles, or £27 000; and the expenditure of this amount has been authorised by the Emperor. Each vessel is to have engines worked by compressed air, and to have a very strong break with provision for attaching large cylinders, charged with powder, to the bottom of vessels to be fired by electricity. The parties navigating the vessel will see what they are doing by means of buil's eyes, and they will be able to regulate the depth at which they swim, generally keeping quite close to the surface.

If ever the history of the present American Civil War is fairly and fully written, the world will have reuson to wonder at the annoyances with which it vexed the British subjects, and the good temper with which the British Government submitted to them There are, probably, at this moment scores of English families who can testify to the vexations and cruelties suffered by their relations during a temporary residence in the United States—to the deception and fraud, the viol nee and menace, by which they have been couxed or bullied into involuntary service, and made to fight for a cause with which they had neither personal nor national concern. There are scores of families, too, who have tales to tell of violent and unconstitutional arrests - of equally unconstitutional imprisonment under vague charges or more vague suspicion of disaffection to a Government to which the unoffending victims owed no al legiance. But, although the martyrs to this tyranny may be counted by hundreds, their persecutions are generally unknown beyond the limits of the domestic circle. Some of them, through ignorance of letters, are unable to write a statement of their grievances; others, through ignorance of the world, are at a loss to whom they should write with a chance of obtaining redress; and no inconsiderable number of them discover that appeal and remonstrunce are futile, unless they possess the means to corrupt the satellites of power, and make the tools of tyranny the instruments of its evasion. It is probable that not many more than half of the sufferers succeed in transmitting their complaints to the Consulate at New York and the other Consulates in the United States. It is also probable that not more than half of those whose complaints do reach this destination obtain a place in the diplomatic correspondence of the country. We may, therefore, assume that such cases of oppressive or vexations treatment as figure in Parliamentary papers represent the character rather than the amount of the injury sustained by British subjects in America during the Civil War. We do not wish to throw unmixed blame on the Government of the United States for these things. Like other Governments, its bad servants are in equal degrees cruel and corrunt. But while we wish to make every reasonable excuse for the precipitation of patriotic passion, for the imperfection of institutions framed rather to suit a theory than to work practically, and while we admit readily exceptional instances of considerateness and good feeling, we cannot forget that, during this unbappy war, there has accumulated a series of grievances on the part of English subjects, of which our Government will hereafter be bound to remind the Government of the United States .-- Times.

EMIGRATION FROM THE CLYDE. - The emigration from the Olyde during the month of July shows a large decrease as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year. The total number was 550 statute adults, and of these 330 went to New York, 130 to Quebec and Montreal, 70 to New Zealand, &c. In the same month last year the number was, 1836, of whom 1,255 went to Quebec and Montreal, 560 to New Zealand, and not one to New York; while in the preceding month of this year June] the number was 1,930. This great decrease may be to some extent attributed to the want of transit accomodation during the month, only two passenger steamers having sailed, against four in the same month last year .- Scotsman

UNITED STATES.

The New York Express says :- We are informed hat there are not a few vessels with cargoes ou board at anchor in the bay, that were cleared several years ago for various places on the coast, but which are detained by the owners under apprehension of capture by the rabel cruiser on the coast. The port of New York is thus partially but practically under blockade by one Confederate cruiser -a fact which, thus in the tourth year of the war, should make the Navy Department blush for shame.'

There must be a lovely state of society in the city government of Pireburg, Judging from the follow-ing, waich we clip from the Chronicle of that city: In our notice of the sentence of Alderman Flannigan, on Saturday, convicted of receiving stolen goods, we inadvertently omitted to mention the fact that Alderman Kelly, of the third ward, was sentenced the same afterman, having been convicted of misdemeanor on two indictments. Flannigan, as we stated on Saturday, fared worse, for he got one year and eight mouths in the Penitentiary.'

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN A UNITED STATES HOS-PITAL. - In the Herald of Monday last appeared a letter-which we give below-detailing the particulars of one of the most flagrant exhibitions of intolerance that has been brought under our notice for a long time. It is difficult to expect any good from the appointees of a party the foundations of which were laid in the rankest bigotry, and the public career of which has since been marked by the meanest acts of proscription on account of political opinion and religious belief But, surely, the crisis of a devastating war, when the executive calls for troops and only gets them under the pressure of a threat to draft if they be not forthcoming at the appointed time—such a period, surely, should be the last in which the gallant soldier, who had faithfully done to take the taste of the dirty water off our mouths. It is duty by the country, should be outraged in his duty by the country, should be outraged in his duty by the country, should be outraged in his

Chime in England.—It is some years ago stace a case of the Ouse; but it was satisfactorily shown by religion, through the malignant bigotry of perty offi- my good mother was to me, and how I repaid her for sarned judge, struck by the large proportion of the medical men of Hamburg, who reported on the cials, and denied the happiness of recommending his it, I shudder. With kind love to you, dear father, orphan children to the cares of those who, he knew by experience, would not desert them. Yet such has been the treatment - within a few miles of New York-of poor McGrath, whose case is detailed in the annexed letter. Language is powerless to stigmatise such heartless motolerance as it de-

McDougall General Hospital, U.) S. A. Fort Schnyler, N. Y. Aug. 19th, 1864.

To the Editor of N. Y. Herald:

I deem it my duty to call (through the medium of your Herald) the attention of General Dix, Dr Mo-Dougall, Medical Director, or whom it may concern, to the following facts in connection with this Hos-

Of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived

here recently from Hampton Hospital, Fortress Munroe, was a man named McGrath, a native of the county Down, Irela d, a Catholic in religion, and a citizen soldier of the United States, in a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. He was carried on a stretcher from the boat to ward No 6, section B, in this hospital. On the night of his arrival here (Sunday, the 7th) he asked the night nurse in attendance (Michael McDonnell) if he could have the benefit of the ministry of a Catholic priest; 'for,' said be, 'I have chronic diarrhan of the worst kind; am worn out and cannot live many days more.'-The curse told him there was a Protest ent minister and church here, paid by the Government, but no Catholic priest, except when specially sent for and desired by a dying patient. On the next morning following, the nucse informed me of the circumstance, and I said to him (the night nurse) " it is your duty and your business to go immediately and report the man's wishes to Dr. Sprague, the ourgeon in charge. If he (Dr. Sprague) is not in his office, report to the officer of the day, and if you don't see him, report to Steward Post.' The nurse went accordingly, and Dr. Sprague not being in his office and nothing short of a war of invasion is likely to bring at the time, he reported the case to Steward Post. them to terms. Unless ended, it will be the destruc-Post said 'I am not going to send for a Catholic tion of their commerce, and for this I fear we are pri st' The nurse then went to the officer of the yet too weak. If we can get and hold Kentucky, the day and reported to him. He (the officer of the day) after consulting with Steward Post on the subject, said to the nurse, 'Cau't attend to that matter at present.' The night nurse then said, 'Give me a pass for three hours, and I will go on my own time to Westchester for Fother Kinsella.' It was refused. On the following day (Tuesday, the 9th), I went to see the poor patriot veteran soldier inveelf, and in conversing with bim he sail, 'I extrestly desire the attendance of a Catholic priest, for temporal as well as spiritual reasons. I have motherless children, who will be very soon total orphans. I have consicerable money with me, and pay owing to me, and I wish to put it in the hands of a priest for the benefit of my poor children. I carneally desire and have the right to have the attendance of a Catholic pricat, and the consolutions of the holy religion in which I was born, reared, and desire to die. I fought and bled under General McClellan, and have been a faithful soldier and citizen of the United States, and demand to be treated accordingly.' I had seen him several times in the interval, and finding that the priest had not been sent for, as he expected, by those who should have done so, I wrote to the Rev. Father Kinsella myself on Thursday, the 11th inst, by mail, requesting his immediate attendance. McGrath died about noon on the 12th, and before the priest's arrival. Immediately after his death one of the hospital officials cut from of his loins a California belt, and out of it took money, which he put into his own pocket (uncounted) in presence of other officials. Some time in the course of the d.y the first official went back to the ward and said to those who were present when he took the money out of the belt and put it in his pocket. Do you know how much money that old man had? They replied, 'No,' and then he said, Why, he had \$120.' There is some suspicion that he had more. On Sunday, the 14th inst, the mortal remains of the brave, fuithful Irish Catholic soldier, McGrath, were carried to the Protestant church, and the funeral service of a Courch in which he had no faith imposed upon a departed soldier. Is this the time, if at all, to behave so to Irish Catholic soldiers?

LETTER FROM AN INISH SOLDIER IN THE FEDERAL ARMY. - We (Nation) have received the following for publication :

De Camp General Hospital, David's Island, New York, July 20th, 1864.

ague, and got wounded in the head with a piece of box. shell - I thank God, not much. My dear father, you can form no idea of the amount of hardship my regi ment went through since I wrote last. We left Alex audria in the beginning of May last, and since that time we have been doing nothing but marching and fighting. We went up the Potomuc on a transport as far as Port Royal, and from thence marched to the front, a long and weary journey of four days, under a burning Southern sun. We arrived on the banks of the North Anne, and reported for orders. We then got orders to report to Warren, of the 5th Corps got orders to relieve the 14th P.V. in the skirmish in front of Spotissivania Courthouse. A few hours' rest would do us more good, but orders must be obeyed. We advanced, but were met with a terrible fire from the rebel sharpshooters, and lost four offi cers and 64 men in less time than it takes me to tell you. We remained in the skirmish line all night, advancing and firing all the time under a strong fire Cur from the enemy, until it was death to see us. commanding officer wrote to the War Office, saying he must have our dress changed, or they will not have a man left. At day break we were ordered off the line, and fell in with a division in a line of buttle, and advanced on the enemy's breastworks. We were driving them fast on the Cole Harbour, and fought a bloody battle at that place on the 3rd of June. I was then not able to carry my rifle. I was shaking like a leaf, but I had to fight; they have no pity for the sick before a battle. They call them dead beats; but God knows was not fooling. Oh how I prayed to God that I might be wounded or killed, for then I could take a rest. On the night of the 2nd we were building breastworks all night, and the rain pouring in tor-rents on us. At four in the morning the balt opened on the right of our line, and shot and shell were falling as thick as hail. I often wondered since how I висиреd, for my companious were falling around me like leaves. At about two o'clock a piece of shell struck me in the head, and I fell not from the would, but bunger and sickness; we had nothing for three days but three biscuits a day and dirty water, no shelter for three weeks only the heavens, no change of clothing either; we were allowed whiskey, but we never got it; our gallant officers drank it for us. It is very easy for these nominal officers to say 'charge bayonets' when their belly is full of whiskey, one the poor men cold and hungry.

Dear father, I do not know what to think of this war; our men are downhearted and say they will not fight for the d-d niggers any longer, and still, when it comes to the push, they do fight well. I am getting better, and will soon be able to join my regi ment in front of Petersburgh. I hope they will be in the city by the time I reach there. My dour father, you cannot think what a terrible sight a battle field is. Oh, God, what a sight you everywhere behold, dead and dying in all shapes around you, doctors taking off legs and arms the same as if they were beasts, cries of agony from the poor fellows, men looking for a missing companion, some cursing and swearing, some praying, some sleeping between two terrible to think of it. We are very badly off for coffee; the only comfort we have is, sometimes we save the

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mother, and all friends, I remain your affectionate son. THE CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA AND THE SUNTER.

From the Private Journals and other Papers of Commander R. Semmes, C.S. N., and other Officers. In two volumes. London: Saunders, Otloy, and Co. 1864. - Great in the present age is the power of book-making. Captain Semmes' good ship Alabama has scarcely disappeared beneath the waters of Saint George's Channel when his whose naval history comes out in two goodly volumes. The book reads (as might have been expected) like a mautical novel by Marriott or Chamier. The diary, however, of Captain Semmes, of which it in great part consists, has all the interest of reality and actuality It gave us an idea of the world-famed cruiser somewhat different from what which we had previously entertained. The fighting skipper, and terror of the Yankee merchantmen, appears to be a kindly elderly gentleman of home instincts and predilections and of not too strong health and nerves; longing and praying for peace, feeling acutely both the hardships of the sea and the painfully rough and rude acts which in the discharge of his duty to his country be is necessitated to perform. There are entries in his diary like the following : -

Sunday, Dec. 6th. -- Another lonely Sabbath Day -lonely, though in the midst of one hundred and fifty people. Away, away from home, by half the circumference of the globe! One of the most frequent and unpleasant of my experiences since I entered the China sea, is an oppressive sense of great distance from home, and the atter strangeness of everything around me, almost as though I had ontered another planet.'

Sanday, May 24, 1863 .- I am quite home-sick this quiet Sunday morning. I am now two long. long years away from my family, and there are no them to terms. Unless ended, it will be the destruccase may be different. Well, we must sacrifice our natural yearnings on the altar of our country, for

without a country we can have no home,' The goodness of the man's nature is apparent from the enthusiastic attachment with which he seems to have inspired his ship's company, who were evidently a rough sot, shipped partly at Liverpool, and partly enlisted from the crews of the captured merchant vessels. They were always getting drunk and behaving badly at the different ports where they touched, and had in consequence to be subjected to some of the severities of man-of-war discipline. Nevertheless, they evidently loved their captain, and in the closing conflict could hardly be persuaded, even in obedience to orders, to strike their flig; so anxious were they to stand by him to the last. tain Semmes has already been stated to be a Catholic, and there is sufficient evidence of the fact in these volumes. He makes no secret of his attending Mass, whenever, during his craises he happened to have the opportunity, and be speaks amusingly of a parcel of Portuguese Protestant Bibles and tracts which he found on board one of his captures, and which were evidently intended to effect the conversion of the Lusitanian Papiets. The papers additional to the diary consist of correspondence with the authorities of neutral ports, and particulars of the captured vessels, and evidences of their own and their cargoes' liability to capture. These documents possess an international interest, which may very possibly become greater than it is at present .-Weckly Register.

The following extract, says the Montreal Gazette, from a Boston letter was written by a gentleman whose statements may be relied on :-

"It may be the duty of all good citizens who opposed the accursed policy of the present Administration to stay in the country and do what they can to make a change for the better, and for peace, but if we cannot do so without the chances of loss of life as well as liberty, why, the good old stable government of the Canadas is the place for white men to go, and leave this in the hands of the superior race - Niggers.

"To my mind it is evidently the intention of minions of the Government at the coming draft, to exempt the majority of republicans and draw into the army as near 500,000 good democrats as can be had, a situation where they wont be very hable to do * . . I have been very sick with fever and much damage to Abby Lincoln through the ballot

> Either the Government is unworthy of the per ple, or the people are unworthy of the Government, and it is fast getting to be the honest conviction of the masses that the Government is unworthy of the people, and particularly prominent in this are the seldiers now returning from the three years cam-

> "Washington has got to be one cess-pool of iniquity and corruption, the charnel house of sie and combination of devil and imps. We need a Grom-

"This contest can never be settled by the bayonet, but by the ballot box, and to the ballot box will the battle yet return

"We just have telegraphic news that Chambersburg, Pa., is captured by the rebels. Another raid, undoubtedly of greater proportions than the last .--

If they can cleanse Washington, God speed them." WAGER ON THE WAR .- About ten months ago two gentiemen of Sun Francisco Inid a wager, by which one of the parties was bound to the following conditions :- If the Federal forces did not capture Richmond within 30 days from that date, he was to give his opponent a single sound apple; if Richmond held out 60 days, he was to give him two apples, and so on, doubling the number for each month until Richmond was taken-to the end of time, if that event did not occur before. Nine months have passed since the first apple was handed over, and the list of apples delivered at the end of the successive months is as follows: -1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128. 256 -total 511. Thus far it is all a good joke, and the loser has paid forfeits regularly, with a good grace, but yesterday it required a \$10 piece to meet the demand; apples are 15c to 20c per lb, and it took a 50 lb box. Should Richmond be taken within the present month he would get back all the apples he has lost, and one more, which would make him more than even, but should it hold out a year longer, and he continue to pay his losses, his last payment would cost him \$40,960, and he would be \$81,900 out; in three mouths more he would be out \$686,340; and should the war last from this date as much longer as it has already lasted since its commencement no nation on earth could meet the terms of the wager, even allowing it to be reduced to a cash basis .- Alla California.

Dr. Brown, of Liberty, Me., was found guilty by the United States District Court, at Baugur, on Saturday, of the nefarious practice of applying poison to drafted men in such a way that they were exempted for diseases. His charge was \$100 a man.

The vast difference between the number of colored troops on the army pay rolls and the number in actual service (the difference is about one-half) has been discovered. The army officers employ them as laborers on their leased plantations about New Orleans and let the government foot the bill.

Lo the poor and holy negro! how rapid and grand his advance to civilisation! We have stolen him from his master; we have stripped him; we have starved him; we have welcomed his little ones dead men, some making fires to cook ! Oh, father it is to hospital graves, and now we propose to buy him and kill him! - Milwaukee News.

A Portland paper states that the captain of the Tallahassee, John Taylor Wood, is a grandson of President Zachary Taylor. He was a lieutenant inthe old United States Navy, and was dismissed in

िरिक्षा महिले हेरा देशको । या का में प्रेरवर्णमा स्थान अम्बे

The True Mitness.

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G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

- 2, Fridsy-St. Stephen, C. Sem.
 3, Saturday-Of Imm. Conc. of Mary, Sem.
 4, Sanday-16th after Pentecost, Sem.
- 5, Monday-St. Lawrence, Justin, E. C. Sem.
- 6, Tuesday—Of the Feria.
 7, Wednesday
- Wednesday-Of the Feria. 8, Thursday-Nativity of Blessed Virgin.
- The "Forty Hours' Adoration" of the Blessed Sacrament wili commence as follows :--
- 2, Friday-St. Augustin.
- 4, Sunlay-St. Charles, Industry. 6. Tuesday-Our Lady of Bonsecours, Repentiony. 8, Thursday-Nativity, Laprairie.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Deumark having accepted the harsh terms imposed on her by Prussia and Austria, the news from Europe is of but little interest. Whether those terms will be acceptable to the German Confederation, is questionable, seeing that the pretended rights of the latter over the Duchies are thereby quietly but effectually ignored-the future of the ceded territories being absolutely left to the disposal of Austria and Prussia, subject only to the approval of the King of Denmark. This, if it implies anything, implies that the Confederation has not a word to say in the matter; and as this decision is by no means flattering to the latter, it is no wonder that great discontent is expressed with the conduct of Prussia and Austria, and their extravagant pretensions. From Italy there is nothing new .-For the moment the Jacobins seem to be quiet, and cease even from prophecying the death of the Holy Father, whose health, thank God. is reported as excellent.

From Mobile we are without definite news : only Admiral Farragut has not vet made himseli master of the City; this much is certain. Of Atlanta the same may be said, of Petersburgh ditto, and of Richmond ditto. The summer is nearly over, and General Grant's boast of ' fighting it out on this line,' is now appreciated at its true value. There has been evidently a severe battle, in which the Yankees did not get the advantage. General Hancock in his official report dated 26th ult., describes the fight as one of the most desperate of the war, a second Spottsylvania affair, which would have been a great Yankee victory if only he had had a few more good troops to wrest it from those unreasonable Confederates.

Serious riots are reported as having occurred at New Orleans in consequence of the attempt to enforce the draft; many citizens are said to have been killed by the Yankees. Meantime the approaching Presidential Election is the exciting topic of the day. Many candidates are named; but McClellan seems to be rapidly rising in favor. Peace rumors are again rife, but as it does not yet appear that the Yankees are willing to accept the only terms upon which peace is possible—to wit, the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacybut little can be expected from any negotiations that may take place. The North can have peace at any moment it desires peace. It has only to desist from its wicked war of aggression upon the South; to return to the principles upon which its own government was based, and on which alone its war of independence with Great Britain can be justified-and it will have peace. The Confederates demand only to be left alone, to be allowed to govern themselves, and to carry out the fundamental (in theory) principles of the American Revolution, respecting the rights. duties and origin of all legitimate Governments. This the Yankees will not grant, being naturally opposed to liberty in others, seeing that they are incapable of it themselves.

Franz Muller, the reputed murderer of Mr. Briggs, has been arrested in New York, and given over to the British authorities. A report reaches us that Fort Morgan has been captured by the Yankees.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, KINGSTON. These schools so admirably managed by Brother Arnold opened on Monday next the 29th ult. The course of education in these schools comprises English, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Astronomy, and from the manner in which the pupils, invariably acquit themselves at their annual examinations, there can be no doubt but what the above are all well and thoroughly

As we promised in our last, we lay before our readers a translation of the more important passages of an article on the Canadian Coalition, and the projected Confederation of the B. N. A. Provinces, that appeard in a Paris paper, the Economist Français, over the signature of M. Rameau, and which has been reproduced by most of our French Canadian contemporaries.

In the first place M. Rameau discusses the Coalition. On this point he thus expresses him-

"We are in the receipt of very serious news from Canada. Mr. Brown—the fanatical chief of the franco-phobe (or French abominating) party in Canada, having on several occasions seen his plotsmenees-miscarry-literally smitten with impotence -appears to have corrected bimself by accomplishing a perfect revolution. Renouncing, in appearance at least, his hostile designs and his daily denunciations against the French population-he has attached himself to the idea of a general Confederation of all the English colonies of North America. This idea was that also of the Ministry. As a consequence of this shift of front he has then allied himself to MM. Tache, Cartier, etc. of whom he was one of the most violent antagonists, and he thus brings to the Ministry an addition of strength which may assure to it a stability long unknown to Canadian administra-

tions. "That stability no one can desire more than ourselves; it must not, nevertheless be blindly purcnased, and we confess that a recruit such as is Mr. Brown cannot but awaken in our minds legitimate

" Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

" Therefore would we still advise our French Canadian friends only to accept this alliance-concours - with the greatest cauties, and to watch with a distrust as scrupulous as it will be well founded every step and move of this artful journalist, skilled in putting on every aspect, and ic seizing every road to arrive at his ends."

This coincides exactly with what the TRUE WITNESS has said on the same subject. The Coalition of French Canadians with one of such questionable antecedents as George B. own must be watched with a keen and jealous eye. The leopard does not in a day change his spots: the fanatical leader of the anti-Catholic and French abominating party, who for long years has been stirring up the passions of his followers and goading them on to the assault of all that Catholics and French Canadians most love and honorcannot be believed to have purged in one moment his heart of all its persious stuff, of all the accumulated gall and bitterness of years. The man's conversion is certainly sudden, and of its sincerity, we have yet to see the first proof: Therefore with M. Rameau, the TRUE WIT-NESS contends that the Coalition, in spite of all that may be said of the honorable antecedents of some of the parties thereunto, must be watched with keen and suspicious eyes. Let us now pass from the consideration of the Coalition, to that of its announced policy-"Federation." On this subject M. Rameau says :-

"The new project of Confederation may, we know he of great advantage to French Canadians - but it may also offer considerable danger; everything depends upon the manuer in which the project is carried into execution. If " it assure to each Province a truly independent administration, Lower Canada will find herself freed from her fatal and hybrid alliance with Upper Canada--a union in which the Provinces mutually paralyze one another in reciprocal and but too natural distrust of one another. Lower Canada might thenceforward watch in all freedom the progress of colonisation so as to attract to herself a kindred immigration, and develop her institu-tions according to her character, her origin, and her needs, without any alien interference."

"But if, on the contrary, the project of confederation in joining to Canada the other English Pro-vinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, assign to the Central Assembly a sovereign presminence, or even a virtual right of interference -ingerence reelle-in the affairs of the country, the new situation will be worse than the first, because thereby the English element will find itself increased one third.

"The idea which ought to preside over this organisation seems to us then to be thus. To wit: That in principle, the government, the elections, the collection and distribution of taxes all the essential machinery of administration should belong to each Province in particular; whilst the Federal Assembly, and the central government should be merely sec ondary and in some sort, subordinate powers, whose sphere of action should be limited to a fixed number of common and general interests, determined beforehand by the Constitution; and whose members should receive imperative and limited instructions mandats - from the Provincial Assemblies; and whose decisions, if transgressing the constitutional sphere should be liable to be set aside and declared of no effect by the aforesaid Provincial Assemblies.

"Such to our eyes are the guarantees necessary to secure the French minority in the midst of this Brittanic agglomeration."

M. Rameau's views on the subject of Confederation may be thus summed up:-

If the present political fermentation result in giving us a form of Federation, which the Ministry through their official organs, and notably through the Globe the organ of Mr. George Brown, assure us that it will not give, and which it is said the Ministry have beforeband determined not to give us-then it will be well with us.

But if, on the contrary, the Ministerial project of so-called Federation be what the Clear-Grit section of the Ministry through the Globe. assures us it is intended to be; if the central or Federal Government is to be sovereign, and the local or Provincial Governments subordinate, and exercising only delegated functions; if-as we are officially assured by the Globe is to be the case-the functions of the Provincial Governments are to be the strictly defined and limited functions, and that to the central Government, all functions not expressly delegated to the local governments, are by implication to be ascribed -then, according to M. Rameau, it will not be well with us; then according to the same competent and impartial authority, the last state of

. " If" indeed : there is much virtue in an if.

worse than their first.

Without however expressing any opinions of our own as to the intentions of the Ministry; being frankly desirous to put the best construction possible on their actions, and willing to credit them with the best intentions-so long as it is in our power to do so-we will take the liberty of saying that the uncontradicted assertions of Mr. Brown through the Globe, have done much to ance of a Catholic priest, and the consolations of the create uneasiness, and have given a great shock to public confidence. The Journal de Quebec (Ministerial) alluding to these revelations made of the United States, and demand to be treated acthrough the Globe as to the main features of the Ministerial policy, implies its ignorance as to their truth or falsity; inclines however to the opinion that they are false; but is certain that, if true, it was very indiscreet on the part of the Globe "une indiscretion extreme dans la circonstance"-to publish the truth, as thereby the French Canadians are put upon their guard, and will be the better able to resist the meditated designs upon their nationality and autonomy All this would be amusing were it not that so many important interests are therein implicated. Meantime we leave it to Mr. George Brown to explain matters to the satisfaction of his Lower Canadian colleagues; and to show to them that he has been guilty, neither of misrepresenting them through the Globe, nor of indiscretion, "indiscretion extreme" in betraying their secrets. At all events the French Canadian press (Ministerial) owe it to themselves to call upon Mr. George Brown for explanations.

The sympathy expressed by the Globe, the Montreal Witness, and other journals of the same stamp, with the Northerners, is quite natural, and is susceptible of a very simple explanation. These journals are essentially anti-Catholic; every movement which threatens the Catholic Church, the independence of her Pastors, and the integrity of her property elicits their approbation and ardent sympathies; and the cause of the North as against the South, of the Unionists as against Secessionists, is also the the New. cause of Protestant demagogueism as against Catholic Conservatism and the liberties of the Church. This our Canadian Clear-Grits and Liberals apprehend intuitively, and hence their sympathy with the Yankees, their hatred of the Confederates. Let us take one or two instances of the fierce anti-Catholic spirit by which the Yankees, or Unionists are animated; from these it will be seen how closely in their treatment of the Church and her Pastors, they follow in the footsteps of the Unionists of Italy. The cause of the North is the cause of the Revolution, and our Canadian Liberals sympathise with it accordingly.

The Liberal Government of Piedmont lays brutal hands upon and imprisons Catholic Bishops for refusing to administer the Sacraments of the sequel—is the exact counterpart of this; and the Government of Abe Lincoln in so far as the liberties of the Catholic Church are concerned. is a literal transcript of that of the excommunicaut tyrant and oppressor Victor Emmanuel.

The Right Rev. Dr. Elder, Bishop of Natchez, has incurred the displeasure and fallen within the clutches of the Yankee Government for refusing to pray according to terms dictated by Brigadier General Brayman. The latter ordered certain prayers to be used at Mass in the Cathedral, and other Catholic churches, for the Yankee President. The Bishop of the Diocess refused to obey, upon the grounds that in matters spiritual the Church was not bound to obey the civil power; that it was indecorous to introduce politics into the House of God, and that no sermons or prayers of a political cast had ever been heard or used in any place of worship under his control: but above all he contented himself with asserting his duty to refuse to be dictated to as to how, or in what terms he should pray to Almighty God by a Government official. Hereupon the imprisonment of the refractory Bishop was decreed; and all places of worship belonging to the Catholic Church were ordered to be closed, and taker possession of by the military authorities.

Here is another case, in which however the victim of Yankee Liberalism is a mere Irish Catholic soldier who had fought and bled for the

Worn out by mortal disease contracted in the Yankee service, private McGrath, a Catholic from the County Down in Ireland, and serving in a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers, was carried on the 7th ult. to Ward No. 6, Section B of the McDougall General Hospital, U.S.A., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Feeling his end approaching, the dying man earnestly requested to be allowed to receive the ministrations of a Catholic priest, but his urgent requests were refused by the Yankee officials. One of the attendants pendent States;" therefore, according to the definiof the hospital volunteered to go for a priest, twist them.—ED. T. W.

again the truly Liberal officials refused. In vain did the dying man reiterate his requests:-

"I earnestly desire," he said in conversation with the person who reports the whole affair in the N. Y. Heruld-" the attendance of a Catholic priest for temporal as well as spiritual reasons. I have motherless children who will be very soon total orphaus I have considerable money with me, and pay owing to me, and I wish to put it in the hands of a priest for the benefit of my poor orphan children. I carnes ... f desire and have the right to have the attend holy religion in which I was born, reared, and desire to die. I fought and bled under General Mc-Olellan, and have been a faithful soldier and citizen cordingly.

Thus argued and prayed the dying man, but in vain, in so far as the Yankee officials were concerned. But one who heard his piteous entreaties for mercy took upon him to write to the Rev. Father Kensella, who immediately hurried to the hospital. Alas! he arrived too late. He came only to find poor McGrath, the Irish Catholic soldier, dead. In the meantime the hospital officials had stripped the body of the belt in which was his money; and the mortal remains of the too faithful servant of an ungrateful country were handed over to a Protestant clergyman, to be buried in a Protestant cemetery, according to the rites of a Protestant sect. Comment upon this transaction would be superfluous; but it gives only too faithful a picture of the treatment which Irish Catholic soldiers receive from the Federal Government, and of the bitter anti-Catholic spirit by which that Government is animated .-It affords also a full explanation of that sympathy which since the outbreak of hostilities, has been manifested by the Globe, the Montreal Witness, and the extreme anti-Catholic, and democratic party in Canada, for the cause of the Northern Jacobins, and of the motives by which these are actuated in their agitation for the Union of all British North America. They expect to find in that Union the meaas of carrying out that anti-Catholic policy which, with their warmest sympathies, the Liberals of Italy are carrying out in the Old World, and the Yankee Liberals to the best of their abilities, are carrying out in

The Canadien of Quebec, a journal friendly to, if not an organ of the Ministry, and hitherto at least a warm supporter of the proposed " constitutional changes," has in its issue of the 26th ult., a very important and significant article, the perusal of which has given us much satisfaction and of which we propose to lay some passages before our readers, as indicative of the direction in which the current of French Canadian opinion is setting, and in which we venture to predict that it will set stronger every day.

The text on which the Canadien holds forth consists—in the first place of those declarations of the Globe already cited by us, in which it is officially announced that the Ministerial scheme of Federation is based upon the idea of a sovereign Church to fellows excommunicated for sacrilege | central government, delegating to the local or muand other serious crimes; and takes possession nicipal governments certain strictly limited funcof, and confiscates the churches and religious tions which the former does not find it convenient edifices within the dioceses of the refractory itself to discharge; and in the second place of Prelates who refuse to be dictated to in matters an article in the Montreal Gazette (Ministerial) nurely spiritnal by "Jack-in-Office." The con- in which without reserve is laid down the princiduct of Yankee officials-as will be seen by the ple that the proposed Union of the British North American Provinces must embrace as much of the legislative and as little of the federal element as possible. Taking these important declarations of two Ministerial organs as his text, the Canadien of the 26th ult., thus dis-

"We will tell Ministers frankly that such articles published by journals so important are of a nature to alarm prefoundly our population, and to turn it away from the Confederation which it is disposed to look upon favorably, and to accept upon a fair basis; and we should not fulfil our duty either towards those in authority or towards the public, were we to abstain from protesting energetically against the theories of the Globe and the Gazette. Those theories pervert the Federal system in its very source, completely distort it, and take from it all guarantees that it contains for the autonomy of races and the freedom of States. It is an ill-disguised Unity, it is the gradual extinction of all provincial demarcations and national distinctions, it is the concentration of all power in the hands of a majority without any protection for the minority.

"If power proceed downward from the central government to the local governments, instead of proceeding upwards from the local governments to the central government, if sovereignty is inherent in the latter instead of in the States, there will be no Confederation; there will be but one sole power delegating some of its secondary attributes to provincial municipalities, completely subject to its will and subdued by its omnipotence.

"If Mr. Brown, or others, dream of imposing on us a legislative Union of all the Provinces, let them spare us their hypocrisies, and let them not try to make us accept a virtual legislative union under the name of Confederation. In order that there be a Confederation there must be a certain number of sovereign, independent States ' delegating to a central government a definite portion of their rights and their power; if this order be inverted, if Sovereignty be transferred from the States to the central authority the independence of the one is suppressed, and the omnipotence of the other established. The local governments will become mere extended municipaligovernments will become mele extended multiplin-ties at the mercy of the central power, without any real freedom in their own affairs, and destitute of influence upon their general destinies."

From this sample of the Canadien's article it will be seen how closely, at last, its views assimilate to those long ago enuntiated by the TRUE WITNESS. We do not despair but what in time we shall find every Catholic and French

. But Upper and Lower Canada are not as yet and as towards one another, "Sovereign and indetion above given, there can be no Confederation be-

the French in British North America will be if the authorities would permit him to do so, and | Canadian journal advocating the same views, as logically and boldly as does the Canadien. But to continue.

Our Quebec contemporary having shown, conclusively, that the Ministerial scheme as officially announced in the Globe, and more cautiously hinted at in the Montreal Gazette, is not Confederation at all, but the very opposite or contradictory of Confederation, addresses a few pertinent remarks or cautions to the Ministry, the reputed authors of this scheme: -

"We know not what importance to attach to the articles by us cited"-those from the Globe and the Gazette-" nor would we aid in giving them more importance than they deserve; but we cannot allow them to pass without giving expression to the lively sentiments of dissatisfaction and unessiness which they have created amongst the most enlightened portion of the public, amongst those most favorable to Confederation. Such articles are calculated to make a most painful impression on our population, and to favor the intrigues of those ambitious persons who seek to prejudice the desired constitutional changes. "Our population for three months has manifested. in the presence of the political revolution proposed to it by those in power, a wisdom and confidence which should inspire gratitude, and which it would be egregious baseness in any manuer to abuse. . .

ble."-(The Italics are our own.) "But whether the articles of the Globe and of the Gazette express the sentiments of some of the Ministry, we are bound to declare, to prevent any false impressions amongst those who are strangers to our population, that they will never accept, either a Legislative Union of all the Provinces, or that strange Confederation, equivalent to a Legislative Union, which the Globe cries 2p. To resist such a project we will be found unanimous."

But if it be deceived its awakening will be terri-

Finally, the Canadien calls upon tas Ministerial fellow-countrymen, if they feel themselves subject to a pressure imposing on them terms unfavorable to Lower Canada-whether that pressure be from within or from without-to break off negotiations, and boldly to cast themselves upon the people of Lower Canada, who will sustain them. Good advice, which we hope will be followed; and if followed, it cannot be doubted that the people of Lower Canada, when appealed to, will to a man rally round the standard of their faithful and Conservative political leaders. Oh-that the latter would but put in the power of all Catholics to give them a hearty and a conscientious support! They have but to utter one word, and to give the lie to the assertions of the Globe, and the insinuations of the Montreal Gazette.

We are happy to see by our Quebec exchanges that any alarm that may have been occasioned by the appearance of yellow tever in their city has subsided. No additional cases have been reported; and as the season is now far advanced there can be no reasonable grounds for fearing that the disease will spread itself. At the same time, these sporadic cases of

yellow fever, a disease hitherto unknown in these high northern latitudes, should warn us to set our house in order; and to do something towards improving the sanitary conditions of this city. Montreal, at present, is about one of the filthiest, the most foul smelling, and accordingly one of the unhealthiest places on the face of the globe; what would be the effects were any epidemic to declare itself amongst us, it is fearful to contemplate, seeing that, already, our mortality, without any epidemic, is greater than that of the dirtiest, and most unhealthy city in the United Kingdom, even during the worst seasons of cholera and pestilence. A few facts will suffice to show what must be the actual sanitary conditions of the capital of British North America, and how urgently, in the interests of civilisation and humanity, speedy reform is called for.

Our actual mortality, judging from the number of weekly interments reported, is at present as high as one hundred and twenty per week; or at the rate of unwards of six thousand per annum. Now as our population is about 100,000, this indicates an average rate of mortality of at least SIX PER CENT! Let us contrast this with the average urban mortality of Eng-

We have before us the returns of the Registrar-General for the months of April, May, and June, 1864, as given in the London Times .-From these it appears that the average mortality of the entire kingdom was at the rate of 2-26 per annum, and amongst the urban populations, at the rate of 2.37 per annum.

But a still more extraordinary contrast betwixt the statistics of the cities of England, and those of Montreal, is to be found in the fact that the mortality is greatest in the latter during the warm season, whilst, in England, it is in the winter that deaths are most frequent. In England the rate of mortality varies inversely as the temperature. Every fall of the mercury in the thermometer indicates a corresponding rise ia the tables of deaths, nor is this to be wondered at. It is cold, not heat, that kills; because there are always in every community numbers who from poverty can scarce, even in mild weather, maintain the necessary balance betwixt what may be termed vital expenditure, and vital income. The slightest fall of temperature tells with fatal effect upon these, as also upon the aged and infirm: and therefore in ordinary circumstances, and but for the interference of some disturbing cause, mortality must always be greater in winter than in summer-in cold, than in warm weather. So we find from the Registrar. General's Report before us that, whilst for the

quarter of the year ending June 30, 1864 the number of deaths was 116,899, that number was less by 26,131 (or near 24 per cent) than the deaths in the first three months of the same year.

So also would it be in Montreal, where the cold is far more severe than in England, and where in consequence the wear and tear upon the system, or consumption of vital force, is far greater during the winter months, than it is during the corresponding season of the year in the more temperate climate of the British Isleswere it not for the interference of a disturbing cause, and that cause it is not difficult to determine. In one word it is filth, and the poisonous exhalations continually arising from putrescent animal and vegetable matter: exhalations which are momentarily checked by the severe frosts of our Canadian winter, only to burst forth with redoubled vigor, and tenfold energy of stench, as the sun once more passes to our side of the

We should think of these things, and should take some steps to obviate the inevitable consequences that would ensue from the unspeakably beastly condition of our city, should God in His inscrutable decrees be pleased to visit us with an epidemic. Figures are before us, and figures do not lie. If in an ordinary season our mortality is at the rate of Six per cent per annum during the summer months, what would it not rise to, should cholera or some other pestilence such as yellow fever, declare itself amongst us-with our fetul open cesspools, our holes of green stagnant water, our filthy crowded undrained yards, from which, day and night, a stench goes up, crying as it were to heaven for vengeance.

And the cry it may be said is heard and answered. Asswered in the form of hundreds of corpses weekly, of thousands of corpses annually, carried off untimely to the grave. Answered by the tears and the scarce suppressed sobs of bereaved mothers, and childless fathers whose little ones have been stricken down by stench produced, and filth generated diseases; answered by the lamentations of the mourners who go about the streets, in such crowds and in such incessant streams, that a stranger might almost be tempted to ask if the people of Montreal had any other 1859. occupation than that of attending funcrals?

And why should it be so? There is nothing in our climate or in the necessary physical condition of our population to explain this incredible mortality. Whence is it-why, it may be asked, that in this new country where we are told that labor is well remunerated, and that the pressure upon the means of subsistence is not to be compared to toat of England-the mortality of its chief city should be near three times as great as that of any city in the United Kingdom? that our ordinary summer rate of mortality should be our ordinary summer rate of mortality should be other reason. There is not the least probability that greater than the mortality of the most unhealthy any civilian was knowing to or aided in their deser-English towns, during the most deadly pestilence of this century? And most horrid of all, why is it that this rate of mortality should go on ever increasing? Here again are facts.

In 1848, the year of the great Famine Fever, the worst recorded pestilence during the present generation in England occurred in Warrington, and there the mortality rose to 5 per cent! In Montreal during the cholera of 1854 the mortality rose to 6.2 per cent! and most hideous of of all, in 1864 without any cholera or epidemic at all the average mortality is again at the rate; of 6 per cent!!!

Installation of the Archbishop of New YORK .- His Grace the Right Reverend Dr. McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, was solemnly installed in the Cathedral on Sunday, the 21st of last month. His Lordship the Bishop of Buffalo was celebrant of the High Mass, and the several Prelates of the Ecclesiastical Province of New York were in attendance. The ceremonies were most imposing and well

OBITUARY.

We have to chronicle the death of another valuable citizen and good Christian, John Lonergan, Esq., who departed this life on Monday, 29th ult., at Ste. Therese de Blamville.

The deceased was born fifty-seven years ago in the County of Tipperary, Ireland; and in 1824 he arrived in this country, where by his industry and intelligence he amassed a considerable property. As a Christian, his life was an example to his neighbors, he having for many years been a regular weekly communicant. As a citizen, he was a valuable member of society, and his services were well appreciated by those who had the happiness of knowing him, and by whom he was elected to many posts of local importance, in which were well manifested the salient points of his character-firmness, energy, shaken. As he lived so he died, in peace with his neighbors and with his God, from Whom we trust in all Christian confidence that he has received the reward promised to the faithful servitor on earth .- R.I.P.

COUNTY OF JACQUES CARTIER. -Mr. Gaucher was elected for this County, vacant by a place conferred on a late member, by acclamation.

The Ladies of the St. Patrick's Congregation, and the Ladies of the Irish Congregations generally, are respectfully informed that the Bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and for the purpose of clothing poor children attend. ing school, will be held this year at the usual time. They are also reminded that the collectors usually open their lists about the beginning of the present month, [September] and are requested to set about the good work without further notice. It is hoped that the public will receive them with their usual courtesy and generosity, and thus render their labour less painful, and place the Orphans beyond the danger of suffering for want of food or clothing during the approaching long inclement winter. The time and place of opening the Bazaar will be made known in the course of a few days .- Com.

THE INDIGENOUS TEA OF CANADA. -- An Eastern Townships contemporary, the Defricheur, says that much attention has been given throughout different parts of the country this season to the culture of an indigenous shrub, closely resembling in its appearance and properties the India Tea Plant, and known in Lower Canada under the name of Le The Canadien. Its leaves, when properly prepared, form an excellent substitute for the genuine tea-in fact, it is said the beverages formed from the two can hardly be distinguished one from the other. In many parts of the country, adds the Defricheur, the leaves were gathered in the month of July, and the experiments made with them were of the most satisfactory nature. With a little experience in the manner of preparing the leaf for use, particularly in the drying, we have no doubt that an article will be produced little inferior to the best imported tea. The same journal says that many persons have already been mystified on the subject, being the belief, when partaking and 45, married, there are 4665, and 69 widdowof the beverage prepared from the leaves of this indigenous plant, that they were all the time drinking tea imported direct from the land of the " celestials."

DEMISE OF A PRIEST.—The Courrier du Canada announces the death of the Rev. J. P. Lefrancois, at the age of 73 years and three months. He was a native of the Parish of Chateau-Richer, and was ordained priest in 1817. He was two years Director in the College of St. Hyacinthe, and was afterwards transferred successively to the missions of Bonaventure and St. Clair, Cayt Saute and St. Henri, where region. he was stricken down with the malady which finally caused his death. He retired from the ministry in

DESERTIONS .- The desertion mania seems to prevail again in this garrison to a considerable extent. Since the arrival of the Rifle Brigade in this city, the corps has experienced a loss of no less than nine by desertion, and the Royal Artillery has been decimated proportionately. To the credit of our city there is reason to suppose that outside influence has had little to do with most of these desertions. The soldiers have generally gone off unaided, on several occasions, confiscating small boats to facilitate their escape. The enticing business is pretty thoroughly 'played' in Kingston and the first overtures of the kind are quite certain to bring the culprit into durance, as the daily court records lately attest. Two gunners of the Artillery made off last night, one of them having been degraded a few days since for fighting, and the other became discontented for some tion .- Kingston American, 19th.

ENLISTING .- A French Canadian named Joseph Beaupre was brought up before the Police Court at Ottawa, on Friday last, charged with inducing parties to go to Ogdensburgh for the purpose of enlisting in the Federal army. After investigation, the recruiting officer was sent to quod to await his trial at the next Assizes. This is only one of the many attempts that have been made in this vicinity, in too many instances successfully, to entrap the unsuspect-

Several sharpers are attempting to dispose of de-preciated cents of the new coinage for Canadian currency. Look out for them.

We understand that a deputation of five officers has gone to Quebec to enforce in the proper quarter the need of some change in the late militia general order, which is very unpopular amongst the Volunteer Force of Montreal.

On Monday a boy, or child rather, aged only seven years, was picked up in a seemingly lifeless state on St. Catherine street, near Dominique, and thence carried to the English Hospital. It was there seen that the boy was dead drauk, and the means usually taken in such cases towards older offenders were applied .--He was brought to his senses, and then stated that he had stolen five cents and bought whiskey with it, We should like to know who sold him the whisker which, in his case, had nearly proved as fatul as if he had bought poison, so called .- Transcript.

We hazarded the statement yesterday, that as far as we could glean from the interchange of sentiment of the St. John's festival, the public opinion of New Brunswick was far from matured upon the subject of a political union with Canada and the other provinces. This fact has been more clearly brought out by the intelligent and able correspondent of the Leader writing from the spot, after his experiences at St. Johns also at Fredericton, the capital of the Province. He states broadly, as the result of his observation, that however favourable such men as Mr. Tilley, and a few others of his class, who look far into the future and discern a great destiny for British North America, may be to the project of an immediate political alliance, yet that is not the general public sentiment. In corroboration of this opinion he gives the substance of a conversation held at dinner with gentlemen who sat beside him, to the effect that the people of New Brunswick did not wanta political union with Canada or Nova Scotia; that in such a union Upper Canada would take the first place, Lower Canada the second, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would be nowhere; that it was desirable their commercial relations should be drawn closer, and above all, that the inter-colonial Railway, between Quebec and Hulifax, should be built which must long preprecede any serious consideration of the question of a Zederal Union. One of the editors of the St. John's press put the question of a Federal Union. One of the editors of the St. John's press put the question still more forcibly: If such a proposition as that of joining a political union with Canada or Nova Scotia were made in Parliament, it would be hooted down! and an integrity of purpose which could not be If this be a fair representation of the public sentiment of the marine Provinces, it is clear that the Federal Union of the Colonies is not at present practicable, and must be a thing of the future, if ever carried out. -London Free Press.

> A man named Whiteside, from New York, was last night arrested at Bonaventure Station, for enticing soldiers to desert, through the good management of Sergeant Mahaffey, of the 30th. He had furnished the soldiers with civilians' clothes in which to get away from town. He was found armed with a revolver and made an attempt to use it .- Montreal children on the day appointed. Gazette, 27th ult.

POLICE COULT .- A man named Richard Whiteside who stated himself to be a druggist from New York, was charged with enticing soldiers to desert. It appears that on the 25th, sergt. Beasley of the 30th Regiment, being aware that 5 men of the regiment were being tampered with reported the fact to the Sergeant Major. Sergeants McHaffey and Beasley, were then dispatched to the Bonaventure Depot but did not succeed in their object. The prisoner afterwards sent a letter to a soldier named Conlon, requesting he would meet him at the fountoin in the Haymarket square. Two men named Lawfon and Roach, accordingly met the prisoner, and Sergeant Mchaffey was put on his track and kept him in sight all day. On Friday evening at ten minutes past 8 o'clock, Sergeant Mahaffey attended at the Bonaventure Depot, and about 8.30 saw prisoner with two soldiers, Loughlin and Roach, the latter in plain clothes, coming along the platform at the Station .-Whiteside went into a first class carriage with the two men and left them there, then went into the ticket office, and came out again, when, the game seeming to have been allowed to be played out sufficiently, he was arrested by those who had so long and so closely watched his proceedings. On being charged in Court with the offence this morning, he stated that he should employ counsel, and give bail. His Honor said that the prisoner should give bail, himself in \$4,000, and two sureties in \$2,000 cach. He was committed.

THE QUEBEC MILITIA.—The Journal de Quebec gives statistics of the city militia, based upon a statement furnished by the civic authorities from which it appears that the total number of men in the city of Quebec, between the ages of 19 and 60, liable for duty in the service militia is 8,105. Of first class service men, unmarried between the ages of 18 and 45, there are 1814; of widowers, between the ages of 18 and 45, without children, there are but 31. Of the second-class service men, between the ages of 18 ers with children, while of reserve men, between 45 and 60, there are 1538. The banliene is, we believe, not included in this coumeration.

Something New .- The Ottawa river, opposite the cits, has been crossed by pedestrians, dry-shod, within a week past. The river there measures upwards of 1,400 yards, and such was the quantity of square timber moored at that place, preparing for removal to market, that a complete bridge enabled this feat to be performed. We are not aware that any such fleet of timber has ever before been seen in this

Died,

In this city, on the 27th ult., Mary McQuillan, wife of Mr. John Breen.

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

İ				Au,	gus	t 3	0.
ı						8.	đ,
i	Flour, country, per qtl		14	0	to	15	0
i	Datmeal, do				to	13	0
	Indian Meal						
Ì	Peas per min						
i	Beans, small white per min,						-
i	Honey, per lb					ō	
	Potatoes, per bag		-	-			
į	Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.						
-	Hay, per 100 bundles	****					
	Straw,						
	Eggs, fresh, per dozen						
	Butter, fresh per lb,	••••				1	
Į	Do salt, do	••••					
1	Lard, do.					0	
Ì		••••			_		-
ł	Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs.					0	
I	Buckwheat	,					
1	Fiax Seed, do.	• • • •			to		0
١	Timothy do	••••			to		
1	Oats, do,		2	3	to	2	6
	Turkeys, per couple, (old)		8	0	to	10	0

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, August 30, 1864. Flour-Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Middlings, \$3,70 \$4,00; Fine, \$4,10 to \$4,20; Super., No. 2 \$4,25 to \$4,35; Superfine \$4.40 to \$4,80; Fancy \$4,60; Extra, \$4,65 to \$4,80; Superior Extra \$4,90 to \$5,90; Bag Flour, \$2,30 to \$2,35.

Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,00: Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,571 to \$5,65; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$0,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,35 to \$6,271.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 14hc to 16c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c. Eggs per doz, 10/c 11c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 91c to 9hc. Tallow per lb, 8c to 8ic.

Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12hc Bacon, 5c to 6hc. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$18,00 to \$18,00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00. - Mont real Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS-August 23.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4,45 to 4,55; Fancy, \$4,25 to 4,33; Superfine, \$3,85 to 3,95.... Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 90c to 96c; Spring, 85c to 92c...Barley, per bushel, 58c to 60c Peas, do, 50c to 00c. Oats, do, 42c to 46c. Potatoes, do, 75c to 80c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to 5,00. Eggs, per dozen, 13c to 15c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 17c to 23e; do, tub, 10c to 13c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3,50 to 4,50c. Calves, do, \$3,00 to 4,50. Lambs, do, \$2,00 to 2,50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to 5. Sheepskins, each, 5Gc to 00c. Calfskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$8,00 to 10,00. Straw, do, \$6,00 to 7.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH of AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges.

The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those few vears nast. For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at

the School to the Principal, W. DORAN:

August 24, 1864. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

THE entry of the PUPILS of MASSON COLLEGE. is fixed upon for the SIXTH of SEPTEMBER next. Parents are requested to be punctual in sending their August 23, 1864.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS., WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Gustomers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount. N.B-NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit.

S. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.



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

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

September 1st, 1864.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. - As a palatable aperient to take before breakfast, it has received the commendation of many of our leading physicians. This preparation will be found to be much cheaper than the imported article.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The reputation which this perfume has earned during the last five years is a sufficient guarantee of its delicions odor and durability.
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

TRUSSES, ENEMA APPARATUS, SY-RINGES, Pianten's Capsules, Brou's and Ricord's Injections, Grimault's Syrop de Raifort Iode, &c., iust arrived.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist. 94 St. Lawrence Main Street [Established 1859

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL UNDER THE

DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, The Sisters of the Congregation have the honor to

announce that they will open, at the close of the present month, a Select School in M'Cord Street, St. Ann's Suburbs. The system of Education will include the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Music, Drawing, Lectures on Practical Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needlework. TERMS:

Junior Classes \$0.75 per Month. Senior Classes, from \$1,00 to 1,50 ... 2,00 Music.... do. No deduction made for occasional absence.

HOURS OF CLASS: From 9 to 111 A. M. 1 to 4 P. M. The Pupils who desire to take Dinnerat the School

will be received at \$2 per Month. For further particulars, the Nuns can be consulted at their residence, near St. Ann's Church. Montreal, August 18, 1864.

LACHINE CONVENT.

THE PUPILS of this Institution will RESUME their studies on THURSDAY, the EIGHTH of next month. The Ladies of this Convent are happy to have it in their power to offer to their Boarders a great increase of room. They would also warn parents that henceforward the Course of study will be--half French and half English. There will also be a special Course for those Pupils whose parents desire them to study one language only.

Although the plastering of the rooms in the new house which the Pupils are to occupy is almost finished, they will, at the commencement of the Scholastic Year, all continue to sleep in the old house, so long as their parents desire it. August 18, 1864.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will, on MONDAY, AUGUST 28th, OPEN a Commercial Academy, at

No. 50, St. Joseph Street.

The Course of instruction will comprise English, French, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Writing, General History, and Geography.

For Terms, &c., apply at Class Rooms, from 9 to

12 A.M., or 1 to 4 P.M. D. J. ANDERSON.

August 23, 1864.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE CANADIANS OF OLD.

PHILIPPE AUBERT DE GASPE. Translated by Georgiana M. Pennee.

THIS is a most interesting Narrative, founded on History, and enriched with historical notes, hitherto For Sale by DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal

G. & G. E. DESBARATS,

Publishers, Quebec. Price \$1; extra cloth, \$1,25; do. gilt sides, very elegant, \$1,50.

Montreal, August 15, 1864.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of Sr. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part) with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings.
This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turips and other Vegenau.
For particulars, apply to
P. CARROLL, Esq.,
Tannery West nips and other Vegetables.

St. Laurent,

Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING,

August 11, 1864.

LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of JESUS and MARY, at LONGUEUIL, will RE-OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL on the FIFTH SEPTEMBER

August 24, 1864.

DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION OF MILE-END, MONTREAL.

THIS Institution will be RE-OPENED on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. The course of Studies is of six rears. It comprises Grammar, History, Geography, Catechism, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, with some notions of Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Philosophy. CONDITIONS :

Board, bedding, washing and tuition, \$8,00 a. month, in four terms, invariably paid in advance. Books, clothing, and, if called for, medical attendance. are extra charges. August 25, 1864.

MRS. C. O'KEEFE,

SO long known and favored in Montreal for her system of Teaching the ENGLISH and FRENCH languages, will RE-OPEN her Classes at her old resi-

No. 15, St. Constant Street,

On THURSDAY, the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. Private Lessons will be given at hours which may be agreed upon. August 24, 1864.

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 the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an objec of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Pupils.

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

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

HEYDEN & DEFOE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO

AGENTS. OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,

No. 74, CHURCH STREET.

L. S. HEYDEN. Augast 25, 1864. D. M. DEFOE I2m.

HICKEY & BUCKLEY, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancers,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c. Office - In Thompson's Buildings, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets)

OTTAWA, C. W. P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.B August 3, 1864.

C. F. FRASER.

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

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

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER MOURE, of the Parish of Saul, County Down, Ireland; supposed to be in Upper Canada. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by R. Drake, Hermine Street, Montreal. August 25, 1864.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF EDWARD MACCARTHY, (son of Michael M'Carthy, Gardener, Montreal,) aged 20 years, of tall, robust frame, and of dark complexion. He left for the United States in July, 1863, and was in St. Louis when last heard of. Address-" THUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C E."

Catholic and other United States papers please

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

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provin

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

MORISON'S. WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been

awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition. FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer

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WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES

can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MURISON & CO.

288 Notre Dame Street:

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON S News Depot, Corner of Orang for sale at DALITON BANK Montreal, and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

FOR EIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

After a trial of two days, the thirteen persons accused of forming an unauthorised association in is the silence that his voice is heard in all parts Paris have been convicted, and sentenced to a of the square formed by the army. fine of 500f. each, with costs. The event has cares little in its heart for the traditions of Par-Garnier Pages, and the eloquence of Jules Favre | Imperatorem is then sung by all in chorus. will have passed from the minds of the multitude. The Empire, if it does not inspire contentment, ing of peasants from the neighborhood, citizens at any rate produces apathy, which answers cer- of Chalons and of Rheims brought by the excurtain purposes as well. It is proved to be of little use for genius and patriotism to display themselves suffering with patience or declaiming with and of trees along the banks of the Chensn : the indignation. Whether it be the Liberal and Catholic Montalembert or the Republicans of the school of 1848, a Police Court sentences them | deur of the scene. as if they were ordinary culprits, and France receives the news with provoking indifference. The trial of last week caused just that excitement a chair, within the enclosure of the head-quarwhich is to be found whenever the subjects of a ters. prosecution are well known persons-when the speakers are the most eminent members of the Bar, and expected to be equal to their reputa- army files off before him. tion.

It will be remembered that a few months since a meeting of the supporters of M. Garnier-Pages was dispersed by the police, who exceeded on that occasion the usual violence of their proceedings. The streets were filled with their agents, to indulge in comments on a Prince of the blood the house where the meeting was held was invaded, and the indignity of a summary prohibition who may, some very distant day, occupy it, not was put on those who were consulting about the being present in the capital of the empire to wit-Paris elections. At that time the capital took part with the victims, and universal sullrage decided, as it would probably decide again, against and to whom, moreover, he bears a striking rethe manner in which electoral rights are understood in the department of the Seine. But this did not prevent the Government from bringing regard as certain-that his Imperial Highness will to trial those whom it thought implicated in so undutiful a scheme as that of influencing the elections in favor of the Opposition. Their houses were entered, their papers were seized, to be Napoleon has a strong will of his own, and it is made the chief proofs against them in the late not easy to bend it to anything. He sometimes trial. The agents of police did not spare the most private correspondence, and appear to have | Princes going he is the last to simulate a sentibroken open desks and bureaux in search of what- ment which has no place in his bosom. It is al ever they thought likely to fix the guilt of the accused. In the end thirteen persons were charged with forming an illegal association. Their younger branch of the house in past times, he crime was not technically that of interfering with elections, but being members of a society of more than twenty persons; for no such society, which assembles every day, or on certain fixed days, to occupy itself with religious, literary, political, or other subjects, can be formed excent with the assent of the Government, and on the conditions | daily intercourse with the King during the five which it shall please Government to impose.

So ends all concerted action for opposing the Government candidates at elections. Whatever may be the Imperial notions of liberty they do not include the formation of a society to oppose | pablic are wrong .- Times Cor. the Minister of the Interior, the Prefects, and that unmense ramification of official power which now exists in France. It is strange that in this, the 12th year of the Empire, 'the edifice' has not been better ' crowned.' But it would ill become us to criticize when France is apparently so indifferent. Our neighbours must understand their own affairs best, and it seems that, except all, had died without the assistance of a Priest, and during the heat of a contested election, they are without any of the sacraments of the Church. They boasted that they had caused him to die in the disbelief of the existence of a God, and had persuaded in anything which it may think necessary for its his parents to become members of their atheistic own security. An instinct more sure even than clubs. A pamphlet also has been published, and the patriotic promptings of the Liberal chiefs industriously circulated by the solidaires, parading may warn the public that there is even now more danger from the excesses of the revolution than from those of power. They may consider their marriages, no Priest at the hour of death, to that what they have to gain from the encourage- frequent no place of worship of any kind. Their ment of free speech and free voting would be dearly purchased by the disquiet that the apprehended weakness of the Government would produce. Times.

· On the Paris Exchange on the first of August the Pontifical 5 per cent loan was at 76, and the Piedmontese at 68.

The small Republic of Cressonieres, in the valley of Duppes, which has existed for a long time without magistrates, without an army, and free from taxes, has disappeared from the map of Europe. On Sunday last the French gendarmerie commenced a tour of inspection in this small district, and definitely annexed it to France.

His Imperial Majesty has just recovered by a very curious series of circumstances, and to his own great satisfaction, the Lance buried in the Tomb of Charlemange and given to him by the reigning Pope. As a great Christian relic its value is immense; and it is said that the Emperor, whose belief in his own destiny is no secret. looks upon it as a token that he is to fill Charlemagne's role in the restoration of the Church. We may be allowed, after Forli, Bologua, and Castel Fidardo, to withold adhesion to the adhesion to withold adhesion to the parallel till facts justify it, as we devoutly wish they may.

The ships Jura and Amathione are to sail fortwith from Toulon for Mexico, to bring back to France certain portions of the troops. 10,000 will return this year, and 10,000 more next

"The Mass in the camp of Chalons," says the France, is one of the most moving scenes that can be imagined. The Mass which is a low Mass, takes place at nine. At half-past seven the drum and trumpet sound in the whole camp, and the troops assemble upon the front of the encampment, that is to say upon a line six miles long. The regiments then march with drums and trumpets, proceeding towards the altar, which rises on a platform with ten steps, covered with flags, opposite the head quarters, at a point which overlooks the whole camp.

The Infantry is drawn up in two parallel lines on both sides; the cavalry and mantry form a third line opposite the altar. The standard hearers and pioneers leave their corps and place themselves on both sides of the altar on the stens which lead to it. Down below and near it are arranged nineteen bands, and a few steps behind ed. The Kingdom of Italy contains a population of city, and the other parts of the dominions of that vious, may be pursued in two ways. The Christian Son.

are visiting the camp.

The cannon is fired to announce that the Priest is going up to the altar, and so complete

The cannon is fired again at the Elevation, excited a sort of languid interest, but in a week and at the command of Genou terre! (kneel will probably be forgotten by a public which down) the whole army performs that motion and presents arms, the horsemen salute with their liamentary liberty. By the time that the lamps sabres. The cannon is fired the last time at the are lighted for the Emperor's fete the protests of Priesi's blessing; and the Domine salvum fac

Add to this the crowd of spectators, consistsion trains organised by the Compagnie de l'Est: the vast plain bordered by a double range of tents sun which is this year always shining on such occasions, and you may have a faint idea of the gran-

Madame la Duchesse de Magenta (Mc Mahon) is always present at the Mass, kneeling on

After the Mass the Field Marshal places himself opposite the Imperial pavilion, and the whole

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 11 .- It is not believed that Prince Napoleon, who, we hear, is sail ing about off Scotland, will return until the King of Spain has gone back to Spain. If this be the case, which I do not affirm, people will not fail Imperial, who stands so near the Throne, and ness and share the enthusiasm for the memory of the founder of his house, whose name he bears, semblance. Indeed, they have not waited for the 15th to express their surprise at what they seem to not be here to assist his cousin in receiving the King of Spain. They hint, in fact, that his absence is occasioned by the Royal visit. Prince pushes frankness to its extreme limit; and of all most superfluous to say that, though his family ple of the rulers from becoming so terribly contamay have been willing to accent favors from the thoroughly hates the Bourbons, and towards a Italy, it is mindful of diffusing its valuable princi-Spanish Bourbon it is sharpened by a feeling of ples abroad, and it has decided on sending one of its a more irritating nature. The Prince is little of a dissembler, and he is so apt to speak his thoughts that, perhaps, it is safer he should remain away than be put to too severe a test by or six days of His Majesty's stay. The Emperor may, of course, command his presence when he thinks proper, and the public rumor may induce him to do so, were it only to prove that the

BELGIUM.

PROTESTANTISM IN BRUSSELS .- A few days ago, bills were placarded through Brussels and advertisements appeared in the papers, announcing an invite from the Affranchis (a Godless sect so called), the free thinkers, and solidaires to all the members of their clubs to attend a funeral of a lad of ten years of age, who, they exultingly made known to with effrontery their detestable principles and anti theistical doctrines. They exhort all 'to have no Priest at the birth of their children, no Priest at true peace and happiness consist in the downright negation of a God, who never has existed, neither can exist. It is the invention of the Clergy to increase their influence and confirm their power.' It is about two years ago since this fearful pest came from Reauce to infect and dones ve Brussels. Really my hand trembles and recoils in pressing such borrid blasphemy. It requires no comment; it speaks for itself ,- Cor. of Weekly Register .

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-Italy ought to know by this time that she has nothing in her power save to sit at home and govern the territories she has already annexed, a task she finds herself far from equal to, and that all this bluster about Rome and Venice is worth just as much in the present crisis as the 'Pogram defiance' and the donunciations of the universal sympathisers in Martin Chuzzlewit, and, like that immortal oration, excite laughter rather than alarm to the Cabinets and Chancelleries of Enrope. The euthusiasm about Garibaldi is two-thirds opposition to the Government, and is absurdly overrated in England. In Turin he is simply scouted as an influence; save in a moment of popular effervescence, when all scum rises to the top, he would never have been heard of out of his own free corps of filibusters. It is stated that he intends to re enter parliamentary life, and it is to be hopen he may, as he will soon find his level, as he did in 1861, when he made himself a laughing stock for all Italy by his theatrical affectations and frothy ranting speeches. The Italie expends most of its saperfluous energy this week in alarmist paragraphs regarding the probabilities of a future execution of the Treaty of Zuriob, a contingency which it appears to regard as almost a certainty, and thereon makes moan to the Emperor of the French. It doesn't believe in Lord Russell any more as the Daus ex-machina, whose liberal policy is to get them out of the present 'fix' annexation has brought them to a fix - which is rapidly assuming the appearance of National bankruptcy, and which nothing but a general configuation of Church property can stave off. It may serve to show at what straws the Revolution is catching, when we remark in the same paper above quoted a grave proposal to conquer Tunis and present it to the French as an exchange, equivalent for Rome, a proposal which reminds the readers of Esop of the hunters who sold the lion's skin somewhat prematurely The Italian Government, however, is doing something to show it is equal to the situation, and it has arrested another Archbishop (Camerina) in the Legations, for refusal of the Sacraments to a nonretractant employe. Rumors of a dissolution of the Chamber are everywhere rife, and in such case a Ratazzi Ministry is almost the only one possible, or that will have the support of France in the present Rituation

The Italian Government has just published the result of a census taken since the annexati as which

them, the Field Marshal takes his stand sur- 21,777,334 souls. It is, consequently, the fifth Power | questionable sovereign, Victor Emmanuel asserts | communities may work by the force of example. rounded by his staff and the foreign officers who in Europe as regards its inhabitacts; superior to are visiting the came. and to Prussia, of which the area is likewise greater Were the unity of Italy accomplished its population would amount to 27,000,000. The average population of a commune ic Italy is 2,821 inhabitants, while this average in France is only 978 inhabitants. There are nine communes in 300 square kilometres. In France, on the contrary, there are 18 in a similar space. The population is most crowded in the south of the island of Sardinia; it is least numerous in the Marches and in the Æmilia. Italy contains on an uverage 84 inhabitants to the square kilometre-s figure higher than that of Franco or Prussia, but lower than that of England, Holland, or Belgium. Lombardy and Sicily are the provinces in which the population has increased most rapidly of late years Sardinia and the Neapolitan provinces come next. The increase of pepulation has been much slower in Piedmont. The wars of 1849 and 1859 have tended to that consequence. - Tablet.

The Turin Government, in spite of its perpetually talking of the shortcomings of the Papal schools, and of the high level of studies in its dominions, has recently adopted the programme of examination for the Doctor's degree which is used in the Sapienza in Rome.

The Turin correspondence of the Monde dated on the 30th ult. says, that to meet the payment of the Public Debt, Signor Minghetti, the Italian Prime Minister, has been obliged to issue Treasury Bonds at 8 per cent to the amount of two millions sterling, and that the want of funds was such that the National Bank which, for the last year, has been laburing to withdraw from circulation the coins of the former governments, was compelled to issue them afresh to avoid having to refuse payment. This took place in all the Neapolitan and usurped Pontifical

The Bible agents are exerting themselves wonderfully in Tuscany, with the patronage of the Italian government in disseminating their errors. A gentleman who was recently enquiring from some of the Tuscan peasants what they thought of the Protestant Ministers, was answered with a shake of the head. Ah Signore! non hanno carita! (Ah Sir! they have no churity.)

Turin of lave has become the scene of the most savage outrages. Repeatedly respectable men who were walking about with their wives in the roads which surround the city have been waylaid by bands of ruffians, who stripped them of their money and carried away their wives. During the last few days a gang of these ruffiens invaded the Valentino Garden, which is the usual place of recreation of young girls of respectable families, and endeavoured each to carry away one of those children. The indignant courage of the geatlemen present succeeded, after a fierce struggle, in rescuing the young girls from the grasp of these abominable and licensed ruffiaus. But the alarm which the population has felt at so daring a pitch of licentiousness has compelled the Government to throw aside its guilty indifference, and to set the police at work to prevent the examgious in the very capital of the kingdom of regenerated Italy.' While the Italian government is taking such good care of the finances and public morats of men of war to perform a scientific voyage round the world. Quacks!

The Archbishop of Camerino has been set at liberty unconditionally, in consequence of a strong hint received from Paris, that such an arrest was in di rect opposition to the principle of 'a free Church in free State; another illustration of which has just been given on a more petty but equally tyrannical scale at Assisi. The authorities published an order forbidding the innumerable bodies of pilgrims who repair yearly to the Church of Sta Maria degli Angioli, for the purpose of gaining the indulgence of the Portiuncula or Pardon of Assisi, to sing any hymns during their journey or passage through the town, and ordering them to cover the Orucifix which invariably heads the procession of every Confraternity. As we do not live under a Liberal regime, we had the happiness of doing as we chose on that day in Rome; and, accordingly, the various churches of the Franciscan Rule were throughd on Tuesday from morning till night, numbers of persons coming from the distant country for it.

Rome.-The Pope being sixteen miles off, at Castel Gandolfo, my news of his movements can only be second-hand. He is however extremely well in health and entrite drives walks, and visits convents and churches, and receives all who ask for audience with the greatest freedom and kindness. His Holiness was at Albano the other day, and returned the visits of their Sicilian Majesties, the Queen Dowager, and the other members of the Royal family. The corps diplomatique, General Montebello, and the members of the Sacred College are all in the neighborhood, and the constant intercourse proves the excellent rupport existing between the Holy See and the European Powers, especially France. It is probable that Russia will place an unofficial agent in Rome, accredited to Francis the Second, and the Comte Emeric Schecheny is already named as the person destined for the post. It is a very significant fact at the present moment, and is so looked on in the diplomatic and official world, though the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy having taken place, regular diplomatic intercourse would be at the present moment impossible. - Times Cor.

Five officials of the Roman police, chiefs of section, whom the Government of Victor Emmanuel bad succeeded in Cavourizing, have been expelled from the Papal service, and replaced by former officials from the usurped provinces whose fidelity has been taied by four years' exile from their native place. rather than accept office under the Piedmontese usurpation.

In spite of the condemnations of Fausti, Venanzi, and fellows, and the recent arrests of Sani, Filibeechi, and various other agents of Victor Emmanuel's Government, the intrigues and corrupting system of the anarchical and republican revolutionists are constantly at work, and assassinations, and incendiarism, and other resources of conspiracy have ever been, and are still, resorted to by them. False brigand chiefs are kept up near the Papai borders; robbers and assassins are liberated to be introduced into the present Papal territory, and spread terror and create disturbances in the country districts, and on the highways. It seems even that the crimes which had hitherto been attributed to the Mazzinian party have been in reality committed since 1860, entirely under the direction of the Piedmontist or monarchical revolutionists. Fifteen armed brigands who had taken their stand on the road from Rome to Naples, and at three miles from the former city, have been arrested by the Papal Gendarmes. They are Neapolitans, and were most probably sent by the Piedmontists to join the Neapolitan emigrants in Rome to throw discredit on them, and serve the Revolution. A political crisis seems to be expected soon both in Turin and in Rome. - Correspondent of Wickly Re-

Nothing can show so well the wretched wav in which the public opinion of England is formed by its press than to find even the Conservative Standard bestowing on its readers a Turin correspondence in which the brutal and cowardly arrest of the Archbishop of Camerino by the Piedmontese, for the very same cause for which the Cardinal Morichini was previously arrested and then declared innucent by the Ancons tribunals (namely, the communicating to the Priests of his diocese the orders of the Roman Fenitentiary on reserved cases) is represented as the arrest of a Reactionary conspirator, plotting against that precious ' Government of Italy '; as the present bandit power ruling for the moment in the peninsula,

falsely that brigaudage exits in the present Papal dominions; quite forgetful that this could at best but turn to the discredit of its French garrison, who, however, have only to keep off from their borders the liberated convicts which His Italian Majesty sets purposely at liberty to send into the provinces, still kept from his piratical grasp by the indignation of the great Catholic French nation

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - Lamarmora has left Naples, definitively as it is supposed though the official journuls state his absence to be only temporary. He is it is well known, disgusted with the sanguinary rule he has been forced to exercise, and which he may be conceded the credit of having executed a loutrance. He now admits the failure, and has gone, among other notabilities, to Vichy, where his master is also expected, to pay a visit to the arbiter of the destinies of Italy whose tendencies are said to be daily becoming more conservative.

A new instance of injustice and tyranny has just been completed in the Kingdom of Naples, which sounds almost incredible, but which is, unhappily, but too true. The proces of Isernia closed on the 25th of last month, and a few details of it will enable your readers to judge for themselves as to the justice to be had under the present regime The proceedings date back to the 30th September, 1860, and were initiated by the Cabinut of Liberio Romano for resistance to the Constitution given by Francis the Second, in whose name the indictment lay in the first instance. The accused were 116 in number, and after living four years in prison twelve were declared innocent, 44 condemned to imprisonment, 5 to the galleys for life, two for twenty years, one to five years' prison, the remaining fifty having died of their sufferings before being brought to trial. The cause was decided at the late assizes of Campo Basso, and has awakened a storm of indignation and horror in the public press, and no wonder, for such a crying act of infamy is possible in no other country in Europe; and this instance is but one of hundreds. The Aucona proces is not yet decided, and the 200 soldiers all guaranteed by signed convention from pursuit or molestation. Will probably all be dead before the law decides on their fate. The military tribunals are now vested with plenary powers, and are condemning persons right and left to the galleys for life on the testimony of a single gensdarme, the accused having no defense or right of counsel in most cases.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Since the days when the first Napoleon scattered armies and dated proclamations from fallen capitals no more merciless conditions have been imposed on a conquered enemy than those contained in the preliminaries of peace between the German Powers and Denmark, and in the arrangements with respect to the armistice which is to be observed till the conclusion of a definite treaty. Denmark yields

On the whole, as it was to be forescen, the presence of the Germans, and especially of the Prussians in the invaded Provinces, their long residence there, their wholesule exactions and spoltations, -above all things the harshness and arrogance of their civil and military officials, and their framing towards despetic and arbitrary measures, have so strongly set the hearts of the Schleswigers, and still more of the Holsteiners, against them that I do not hesitate to assert that it is only by the utmost violence that Prussia could at the present moment dare to attempt the annexation of those Duchies and only by the exercise of sheer force that she could henceforth manage to retain to retain them under control .- Times.

POLAND. Warsaw, Aug. 5 .- The final scene of a melancholy drama was played to an end to day. The last chief of the celebrated Polish National Government and four of its members died this morning upon the gallows. The unfortunate victims were Romuald Trangutt, a discharged Russian colonel; Krajewski, an architect; Zulinski, a teacher at the Gymnasium; Johann Jezioranski, a tax collector; all young men. none over 30 years of age. Originally 22 men and four women were sentenced to death by the military tribunals, but the Viceroy pardoned 17 of the men and all the women It must not be imagined, however, that the objects, of Count Berg's clemency have much reason to congratulate themselves, for their sentences have been commuted partly into many vesrs of labor in the Siberian mines, partly to shorter periods of confinement in fortresses in the same bleak and inhospitable country.

The five persons condemned to death were executed upon the glacis of the fortress this morning, although a pardon was hoped for to the last moment. They stepped upon the scaffold firmly, and underwent their fate with perfect resignation and compo-

BUSSIA.

The Russian Government has just issued two new ukases. One of them annuls the law by which Po-lish proprietors have transferred their possessions to others, even for the discharge of a debt; the other declares that confiscated property shall be sold only to Russians, or to Germans, or to Finns who are not Roman Catholics -that is to say, it excludes from the purchase of state property Roman Catholics and Poles. It is by such means that the incorporation of Lithuania and of white Ruthenia with the Russian empire is being accomplished.

TURKEY.

The Morning Post contains the following interesting apology for the sensitiveness of the Turks touching Protestant Proselytism. It were well, if the same latitude were shown for Connemara as for Constantinople in this respect .--

Our readers will probably have observed, among

the latest news from Constantinople, the report of the closing by the Turkish pouce of the whole of the Foreign Protestant missionary establishments in that city. At first sight, of course, such intelligance is calculated to excite general indignation in this country, and we may of course expect that it will be cited in our religious organs of opinion as a fresh instance of the inveterate intolerance of Turkey. Now, to assert that Mussulmen are naturally a tolerant class, or that Mohammedanism is a tolerant religion, would be of course, to fly in the face of the best known facts of history. But what is not sufficiently known in this country is this, that for many years past the Turkish Government has been one of the most tolerant in Europe Turkey is a country of complete religious liberty. Catholics of every denomination, Greek, Ionian, or Anglican, Protestant Christians of every shade and every sect, Jews and Giaours alike, have long enjoyed, under the protection of the Sultan, the unmolested observance of their various religious rites, however offensive to the conviction of the the Mussulman. And, what is more, when we speak of the practice of their respective modes of worship by these various religious budies, we are referring to a public and ostentations exercise of their peculiar ceremonies which is quite noknown in Great Britain. By day and by night through the streets of Constantinople may be seen winding the long pomps and processions of the Greek and Latin Churches, with flags, images, and music, undisturbed by the Tarkish population and saluted by the Turkish troops. Is this the latitude allowed to religious Dissenter among ourselves? And when we come to consider what a powerful curb the Turk must place upon his feelings whenever he witnesses these ecclesiastical demonstrations the fact becomes all the more remarkable. The free exercise, then, of his own reli gion is equally secured to every subject of the Porte. On this score there can be no complaint whatever. So far religious liberty is more completely developed in the Turkish Empire than among the Ohristian nations of the West.

Their churches may be open to all comers, and every Turk may have the opportunity of comparing their faith and practice with his own. Upon this point we apprehead the work of conversion might have been carried on without any fear of interruption. But active propagandism is diffeaent. To follow the Turks into their own bouses, to compass sea and land to make, proselytes, to buy them where they cannot be had otherwise, is a stretch of Christian zenl which it was perfectly idle to expect that the Turks would long endure with equanimity.

A Down Town MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming that Mas. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP WAS was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homospathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Southing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup nover yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother, 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

September, 1864.

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT-That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by givthem such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. August 20.

THIRTY YEARS Ago .- Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbrous stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence? How everything has changed since then It was then that "Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir" first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadily growing in popular favor. Have you never used it? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, care a hourseness or sore throat. Physicians recommend it.

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

August 20.

THE CURE TO THE SUFFERING, LIVER COMPLAINT. Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS in Liver complaints have recently come to light. Adoniram Sedgwick, Esq, of Harttord, announces that they 'cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days.' Richard M. Phelps, the well-known machinist of Pittsburgh, Onio, writes: 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case when I commenced taking Bristol's invaluable Antibilious and Alterative Pills. They called my complaint degeneracy of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the pulls has made me a well man, and I recommend them to all who suffer from similar complaints.' Miss Sarah Jane Deming, of Jersey City, concludes a letter to Dr. Bristol, thus : To your medicine (BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED Pills) alone, I owe the reestablishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months. These authentic statements the sick should consider as addressed directly to themselves, and act accordingly. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by pure blood, BRISTOLS SARSAPA-RILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Ladies who wish to move in an almosphere fresh with fragrance should always use this article. A dash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odoriferous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing, and a sprinkle of it on the lace handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to attract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness or sick beadache in crowded rooms will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive; but to be sure that it is genuine see that the words Murray & Lanmau's Florida Water' appear on the wrapper and label.

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

HIGH LIVING .- This is very apt to produce a disordered stomach, resulting in Dyspensia. HOOF-LANDS GERMAN SITTERS will outirely relieve any nauses or bad feeling, and prevent more serious consequences. If you have the Dyspensia, a few bottles will entirely restore the digestive organs to their original vigor. For sale by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

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

ALL WHO SUFFER from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, who oping cough, and the most to be dreaded of all, Consumption, can find sure relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which always cares where other remedies fail.

A CASE OF PLEURISY.

MONTREAL, C.E , May 12, 1864. Messis. Lanuan & Kemp, New York:

Dear Sics :- Last Full my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in so severe a form that she was helpless, and l felt hopeless for her recovery. By reading one of your Almannes which was left at the house she was induced to try BRI TOL'S SARSAPARILLA: After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS which were recommended to be taken with the SAR-SAPARILLA, she was completely cured by the use of five buttles. I feel bound for the benefit of the public to certify to this cure.

Yours, &c., JOHN GOODBODT. No. 8, Dumarnia Street.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough constituted it as it is at present. It contains some is called by some. The Turin writer of the Standard But the free exercise of one's own religion is one & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, curious facts of which the accuracy cannot be doubt—without noticing in the least the lawless state of his thing. Proselytism is quite another. This, it is ob-The second secon

ON the FIRST of SEPTEMBER NEXT, the Religious of the Sacred Hear; of Jesus will RE OPEN their Academies at the SAULT AU RECOLLET, and in LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, No. 347, Montreal.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY,

MLLE. LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE, Will resume its Course of Studies on THURSDAY the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Larger Premises having become necessary, the Establishment has been REMOVED to

No. 38, ST. DENIS STREET. Near Viger Square.

August 11, 1864.

lm.

NEWS DEPOT.

The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d., At FORD'S News Agency.

IRISH AMERICAN, for 21d., At FORD'S News Agency.

All New York Dailies, for 2id, At FORD'S News Agency.

TRUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD, and N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, At FORD'S News Agency. BROWNSON'S REVIEW, BLACKWOOD'S MA-

GAZINE, and all American publications, and Britich Magazines, Reviews, &c., at proportionate rates, At FORDS News Agency. Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets, Montreal.

August 11.

THE SUBSURIBER 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. OULONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-

With SIONS,
SIONS,
FLOUR,
HAMS,
PORK,
SALT FISH, &c., &c.

Country Merchants would do well to give him a

123 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON.

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN SYRUP of BUCKTHORN - the great English Physic for SETTERS, POINTERS, RETRIEVERS, &c. HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing Chemist.

TO TOURISTS! DWIGHT'S MIXTURE is the best Remedy for DIARRHEA or Canadian CHOLERA.

R. B. EDE & CO'S PETROLINE COSMETIC SOAP, to counteract the effects of Sun and Dust, while Traveiling.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESOING CITRATE of MAGNESIA. Nothing can be more refreshing than this Preparation, which, taken before Break-fast, allays teverishness, and acts as a mild and gentle laxative.

HENRY R. GRAY. Chemist and Druggist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, (BSTABLISHED 1859.)

Montreal, May 12.

EX HIBERNIAN & EAGLET.-Messrs. Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France :-

the best Wines of Burgundy.

150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25

bottles each. 20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1825, in decenters.

350 cases Cognec of the first quality, 20,000 Oider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles. 30,000 Red, Green und White Capsules

25 Capsuling Machines Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. Dekuyper's Gin, in pipes and hulf-pipes, in red and in

green cases. J. FOURNIER & CO. A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC

Ware and Kitchen Unensits, Paits, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Buths, Chamber Sets, Freuen Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c, sold per dozen, or by the piece. Forty per cont saved by them, and superior to all other imports-J. FOURNIER & CO.

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

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-A 1 & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label.

Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

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

For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A G Davidson, K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, and H B Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-288 Perfumers throughout the world, Feb. 20, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

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

Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIO. These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO 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 o Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from

a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

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

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

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

> REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

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

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

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

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

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

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

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist

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

> WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remody of which I have any knowledge. - Yours, respectfully,

J. H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

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

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

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

137 Seware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature

1 C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

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

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

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

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

Jac. 14, 1864.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR MASTER TAILOR

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER. SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE WILLIAM H. HODSON,

> ARCHITECT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

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

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 38, 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.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE

N. DRISCOLL.

DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &.. &c., 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.

.L. DEVANY. March 27 1864. Auctioneer.

ATTENTION.

THE undersigned having learned that some persons have rumored that he no longer keeps Hearses, takes this opportunity to contradict the false report; and that, instead of abandoning this kind of business, he has the pleasure to announce to the Public that besides his old and superb HEARSES, he has some very magnificent and absolutely NEW ones, which are much superior to the first in finish and richness. A fine little WHITE HORSE, managed by a conductor, and richly clothed, will be attached to the small Hearse, which every person regards as the most elegant which has been seen in this Oity.

The Subscriber has also OPENED a COFFIN STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Orape, &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards.

X. CUSSON, 69 St. Joseph Street.

Montreal, June 23, 1864.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD; LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 13-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING. &c...&e..—all of which 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.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS.

ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

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

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

Jobbing punctually attended to.

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED

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, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE. DROPSY,

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'8 UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. (MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

> Prices ranging upwards from Twenty-Five Dollars.

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one

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

Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces. C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AND 40 M'GILL STREET. MONTREAL,

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

well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864.

MATT. JANNARD'S

NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE,

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

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

HOUSE FOR SALE, On very reasonable Terms. Apply to

FABIEN PAINCHOUD,

No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. August 4, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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

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

it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it.

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant,
T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER,

when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent 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

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ul:ers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions:

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

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

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all disesses arising from a vitiated or impure state of the bldod.

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

dicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devine & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court

House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough

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

year without charge. First-class city references given if required. Price of fine Hearse, with two horses, \$6.

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

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