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ROSE LEBLANC; THE TRIUMPH OF SINCERITY.

CHAPTER XI .- (Continued.) On the day preceding that on which Andre's leave would expire, the Baron took him aside, and told him to leave the service, and to enter some profession more congenial to his tastes than the army. In the course of this conversation, be let fall some significant words, which caused the greatest agitation in Andre's mind, and added to a trouble, the effect of which on his spirits he had found it more and more difficult to conceal. During the first few days of his stay at the castle for the first time in his life, Andre had been perfectly happy; but this happiness was not destined to last, and before long he became miserable, and that from a cause which was soon evident to himself. Alice had appeared to him not only as the angel of his most cherished dreams, but as the earnest and the dawn of a new future, which entirely eclipsed the prospect of rustic retirement which had formerly been his idea of earthly happiness; and Rose, the poor little flower that has so long brightened the moral captivity of his obscure existence, no longer inspired him with any feeling save that of simple gratitude. 'What am I to do?' himself tweaty twenty times a-day, ever since he became aware of the change that had come over him. 'What am I to do, or to think, or to say?' His natural impulse would have been to have recourse to Alice in this as in every other difficulty, sure that in following her advice, he should also follow the dictates of duty and of honor; but his present dilemma was one in which he dared not and could not consult her. During the last evening that they spent together he was gloomy, absent, and almost morose. His looks, his actions, and even his voice, showed that he was suffering from some acute mental pain. He passed a sleepless night, was unable to rise in the morning, "and before long was seriously ill. At one moment he was thought to be in danger, and the Baron talked of writing to his family, but just as he was about to do the disease took a favorable turn, and he was soon pronounced convalescent. The Baron, who already loved him as if he had been his own son, was then able to give up his incessant journeys to and from Andre's bed side to Alice's sitting-room. He celebrated this bappy recovery by a shooting expedition, in the

their estimation. ' How fortunate it is,' said the old keeper as he loaded his master's gun, that M. le Biron has a granddaughter of Mdlle. Alice's age, and a grandnephew of M. Andre's! it seems as if God had arranged it on purpose.'

course of which the old keeper, who had been

faithful to his master through all the trials of the

Revolution, and through long years of exile,

seized the opportunity to touch upon a question

which had begun greatly to occupy the minds of

the Baron's family, as the Italians call those

old servants who are almost the household gods

of a great house. Andre's arrival had given

them all the greatest delight, He bore a name

which was very dear to them, and he was tall

and handsome, and well made. They had also

discovered in him a striking likeness to the pic-

tures of Baron Charles de Vidal, who was rec-

was enough to excite a general sympathy for him

in the place, and by one consent he was pointed

of whom nobody but a De Vidal was worthy in

· Hold your tongue, you old chatterbox,' answered the Baron, giving him a friendly blow on the shoulder, ' and look after your bares and partridges.'

This was enough to make the good old man go off quite elated, to state in the servants' hall how he and M. le Baron had been talking over the marriage that was to take place between Mddle. Alice and M. de Yidal. On the strength of this news, the cook felt inclined to begin prepriations for the wedding breakfast that very evening.

Ever since his illness, Andre had established burself daily on a seat near the turret where Alice spect her mornings, and pursued her variwhich showed that she was actuated by some light that almost mounted to ecstasy. higher principle, and governed by a law more powerful than that of mere habit or impulse. Andre loved to watch her, whether reading, or ing after her into the garden. writing, or working, as from time to time she raised her eyes to heaven, just as a child at its lessons looks up smiling in its mother's face:twhen they wanted help, advice, or sympathy, but to a helber she should see the stranger or not. when they wanted help, advice, or sympathy, but to abether she should see the stranger or not.

If you think he is respectable, Pierre, you never spoken of this engagement to bery that is what may be must marry her, since he has pronounce or impatience ever of the day she can show him into the hall, and I will come and crossed her sweet face. Late in the day she can show him into the hall, and I will come and crossed her sweet face. Late in the day she why she so seldom writes to ber, now that he has mised to do so; and it, would be very wicked to would come and sit beside Andre, and then she seek to him in a minute. She had the great—with a beating heart and colorless face. If you become a fine gentlemant of M, de Vital, you looked so sad when she gaventhis purse cone would read to him, on talk to him about the has

bits and the wants of the people of the surrounding country, as to one who would one day live among them. Sometimes she would relate to him the pious legends, or the historical traditions which were still preserved among them; and then, with gentle distidence, intelligent kindness, and that genuine interest which is so rarely to be met with, and so impossible to assume, she would lead him on to recite some of his compositions, and to tell her of his literary projects, thus encouraging him to give a tangible form to ideas which till then had remained vague and undeveloped for want of the sympathy which could call them forth. Ah! if there be a natural quality surely that which leads men to encourage in visit. others all that may tend to sweeten existence, by raising the soul, by softening the character, and instilling the spirit of self denial. How many an be judged with severity, on the same day that the mite of the poor, and the cup of cold water given for the love of God, will receive their re-

. Andre watched the days go by, and felt his strength returning with a sort of despair. He dared look neither into the past nor the future.— Sometimes he would reproach himself bitterly ne would accuse himself of coldness and ingratitude, and try in vain to recall the vanished illusions of a transient tenderness long since departed. Rose now appeared to him only in the light of an obstacle to happiness, greater than any thing he had bitherto conceived, the bare idea of which transported him with a joy that he could not repress. For he felt that Alice was not quite insensible to feelings which he expressed almost every instant by the looks and words which which she ave him, Andre thought be saw dawning signs of a feeling that one day might grow. into love. As to the Baron, his whole heart was set upon effecting the union of his two children, object of his dearest hopes since the day when made to God must be kept. Andre first came to the castle, and he had at last decided upon speaking openly to him on the sub- this speech. How many different thoughts and ject. This he resolved to do on the day before mingled feelings chased each other through her that on which Andre was to rejoin his regiment; mind, and stirred her inmost soul, while this accordingly, as soon as preaklast was over, he are off the sick list,' said he, 'suppose you come the bearings even to herself! In spite of the out and help me to kill some game for the fare- efforts which she made to conceal the pain well dinner that I expect you to give to your that she felt at words which she could not comrades before you leave Bordeaux. When not believe to be sincere, anxiety and distress we come in, I will show you some letters and were expressed on every feature. A keen thrill papers which relate to that affair. The Colonel tells me that he is pushing matters on as much as possible, and that he expects that you will very soon be at liberty to leave the service; but in the mean while, I want to talk to you openly about the future. At my age it is very hard to part with those we love, and we try not to lose a moment of happiness that must so soon pass away; koned the handsomest man of his day, and the my life is very near its close, and I long to be greatest sportsman in the whole country. This able to lie down and say, Lord I am ready; I have nothing more to do here below.' out as the future husband of Mdlie, de Morlaix,

Andre took the old man's haud and pressed it to his lips with the utmost respect and tenderness. While his uncle was speaking, he had turned red and pale by turns, and kept saying to himself in the greatest trepidation, What shall I answer if he should question me, and seek to probe the secrets of my heart.' His good angel suggested a very simple answer, one that has often smoothed greater difficulties than his-two words which solve many a comolicated question —the truth.

CHAPTER XII.

What a delicious soft air, and what a lovely blue sky,' said Alice to herself, as after seeing her grandfather and Andre start on their shooting expedition, she stepped into the garden, where the flowers seemed literally to enjoy themselves in the morning rays. 'I really think,' continued she, that a great deal too much harm is said of this world, and there certainly is happiness here below for those who love God and man, and the sky and flowers, and her beautiful open countenance looked, almost as radiant as the blooming ous occupations, with a diligence and tervor autumn roses which she was smelling with a de-

Mademoiselle, there is a man asking to see you; he is in the courtyard, said a servant, com-One of our people?

No; he says he comes from the neighborhood of Pau, and he insists on seeing Mademot-Himself unseen, he observed her actions and the selle. He is not a peasant, and does not appear varying expressions of her countenance. She to be a gentleman either, but I think he seems to was continually interrupted in her occupations; be a respectable person, said the old servant, servants, children, poor, people, all sought her who saw that his mistress was a little doubtful as you for more than six weeks, and has never told

readily all who came to her for help.

In front of the fireplace in the ball, and holding his hat in both hands, stood Henri Lacaze, for it was no other, waiting for the young mistress of the castle to appear. That he was very restless soon became apparent from his sudden and abrupt movements; he walked impatiently up and down the hall, sat down, got up again, drummed on the window panes with his fingers, never even casting a glance on the beautiful landscape that was before him. At length the door epened, and Alice came in, and inclining her head with the grace and dignity that were which deserves to be reckoned a virtue, it is habitual to her, asked what was the object of his

Henri gazed at her for an instant without speaking, and then said, 'I should feel more at my ease it Mademoiselle would please to sit him and loves me no more? No, it is not possiunkind word, cold glance, and cruel silence, will down.' Alice took a chair, and motioned to ble; it would be too infamous.' Henri to do the same.

'No. I would rather stand, it is more seemly; and besides, what I have to say is very simple, and will nos take long; I shall not detain you more than a few minutes. They tell me that Mademoiselle is M. Andre Vidal's cousin?"

'M. Andre de Vidal?' replied Alice. 'Oh, if it is to him that you wish to speak, it is very with his involuntary unfaithfulness to Rose; then | easy to send for him; he is out shooting with my grandfuther, but they cannot be far off, for I heard a shot a moment ago."

'I do not wish to see him,' said Henri, in an agitated voice; 'but you will do me a great the tuble. kindoess it you will undertake to deliver a message to him. It is asserted in all the country round about, that you are as good and as kind as the saints in heaven; that you bestow benefits on every one, and that nothing in the world would induce you to tell a falsebood. Therefore Nope escaped him in spite of himself. She seemed to you will forgive one who comes to you to know appreciate the delicacy of a love that was both the truth. Tell me, then, Mademoiselle, is it timid and proud; and in the proofs of friendship true, is it, it cannot be true, that Andre Vidal should be going to marry any other than Rose Leblanc? If it is wrong to ask you, I entreat you to forgive me, but I must know, for if it is not true it will break Rose's heart, and I promised as he called them. This marriage had been the before God to make her happy, and a promise she added to herself. After a moment's silence,

Alice had turned red and pale by turns during stranger was so holdly putting a question to her proposed a shooting expedition. 'Now that you of which she had never dared to acknowledge all of pain almost made her heart stand still, for the first time, and almost without her knowledge, she loved, and loved with her whole soul, with all the tenderness and devotion of her nature, him whom her grandfather had chosen to be her future husband, and whose generous impulses and loveable qualities had been developed by the influence of a few days of happiness, as flowers expand under the sun's genial rays in soring .-And now, wounded pride which seemed almost like remorse, a fear of betraying herself, the feeling of suspicion, which weighs so intolerably on those whose youth is full of present happiness and of hope for the future, entered and took pos session of her heart, and her embarrassment became almost insupportable. But in souls that are really Christian, there is one feeling that predominates over every other, which govern every action, even the most trifling, and holds the most violent and unlooked-for emotions in subjectionthe sense of duty, that watchful and unvielding ruler, whose law is all-powerful, and from whose dominion nothing can escape. Often when think ing of the dull and desolate life, whose wearisome monotomy Andre used to complain of, had Alice wondered to herself, whether no attachment, no love had ever softened his buterness of spirit. and cheered his loneliness. The name which Henry had just pronounced, brought to her mind the young girl she had seen at Pau and at Betharam, and she recollected her lovely face and her winning and graceful ways, and a voice within her seemed to say, . It is she.'

Henri was awaiting her answer with an anxtety which approached to agony.

Having paused for an instant, to collect herself, Alice said, with great calmness and gentleness, 'I do not know whether I ought to answer a question which I do not see that you have any right to ask, but I am willing to act with the same openness and simplicity which you have shown towards me. M. Andre de Vidal is not, as far as I know, engaged to be married.

... What, not to Rose ? exclaimed Henry veliemently; he has been living in this house with

who sometimes took her to task for admitting so | must address your reproaches to him, not to me,' and she rose to leave the room.

'Forgive me, Mademoiselle, 1 entreat you, forgive me. I am a boor and a ruffian; Rose self, and made violent efforts to control the pasalways told me so, but in pity for her, in pity for

'Is she your sister?' said Alice, touched by his grief and earnestness.

'No, she is not my sister, though we were brought up together; she is more than that, if possible; she is more like my child, since the day when God in His goodness made use of me to save her precious life, and I swore to make her happy. And this man who has stolen her heart away-to whom she has given the love rate, do you understand? Because if Rose were that was once mine—this man, who promised to marry her-does he dare to make sport of us, to cast her off, to despise her, now that she loves

'You loved this young girl, then ?' said Alice in a choking voice.

'Did I love her? do not I love her now!' exclaimed Henri vehemently; and his hands clenched convulsively a little bag which he held out to ber. 'This is the money that is to procure a substitute for the man that she loves. These are the truits of the long sleepless nights, when she used to wear out her eyes with work and crying. You may count the money easily, but you will never count the tears that she has shed while earning it.' And he threw the purse on

Alice opened it mechanically.

'Did the poor gul really get all this money by per work?' she exclauned with emotion.

'She had earned just a quarter of that sum,' answered Henri, in a constrained tone, 'when she fell ill, and was in danger of death: but God did not call her to Himself this time, and when she recovered she found the money that was required to make up the amount already in the purfe.

Ob, it was you, then, cried Alice, with the deepest emotion, 'it was you that put it thereyou that loved her? Oh, what an example!" she said, 'Is it really quite true that my cousin is engaged to marry this young girl?"

'As true as the truth,' replied Heari, taking up his hat and stick.

And she is called Rose?

Rose Leblanc. rancon."

'And she sells fruit at Pau?'

'Yes; and it was all through going to sell that cursed fruit that the mischief was done.' 'Il I do not mistake, you were at Betharam on the sixth of September. We prayed toge-

ther at the foot of the cross on the Calvary.' Ah. I fancied your face was not quite un-

wards Choroaze. it that evening, at Pau.

Rose lay in my arms as if she was dead row that I told you of. It is very simple.

Rose began to love Andre ?'

It is very long since she ceased to love me, him.

this marriage would be really a suitable one;—the past, by a long to a sold flow the world and whether you are certain there exists on both the And now it is all over, said poor, Alice saily and whether you are certain there, exists on both sides such a deep and true love as will compen- to herself, with a troubled brow and an aching sate for the disadvantages of a match that is un- heart. There will be an end to his pleasure in equal in point of birth and education?

quickly. A common soldier, without fortune me; and to the half-expressed anticipations

· He is a near relation of the Baron de Vidal, interrupted Afice, in a gentle voice harais.

difference whose relation he may be, he certainly not intend ever to marry. But if Andre marries is not worthy of our Rose; but, since she loves, that poor little Rose, he will, have nothing more you that he is engaged to marry Rose! Oh, him, be must marry her as Ah, that is why he has to say ito either of them. However happen

hands, instead of jumping for joy as she used to do at our village feasts, as I expected to see her do. Have I not wrestled and fought with mysions that rage, within me, and to forgive this man, who has trodden upon my heart, and who thinks no more or destroying one's happiness than if he were crushing a spider? and now, because he is a gentleman, forsooth, and has rich relations who are willing to own him at last, he thinks he may set every thing at defiance, and break his word to Rose. No! he shall marry her. He must make her happy, I say, or he will have a desperate man to deal with ;-- despeto be unbappy, I should go mad, and then perhaps I might kill him.'

Alice looked up in his face in terror. His features were convulsed with rage and grief, and he seemed to have lost all control over himself. She rose and took leave of him with great gentleness, saying —

'I will execute faithfully the trust that you have committed to me; and, if necessary, I shall not fail to put forward Rose's claim to Andre's love and fidelity; but I do not doubt that there is enough of affection and gratitude in his heart to render my poor words unnecessary. Farewell. You may trust in me.'

'I do,' murmured Henri, in a low voice, as he bent over the hand that she held out to him-

Alice's face was calm, and there was no tear. in her eye; her voice even had not failed her as she pronounced those last words; but, when the door was closed, and she was alone with God and her guardian angel-on her knees, with folded hands, and eyes raised to heaven, she made the sacrifice of her hopes of earthly happiness, her poor heart torn with grief, but her soul filled with the peace that passeth all understanding, which the world cannot give, nor the world take away!

CHAPTER XIII.

... It often happens in the midst of this life, that when there is a question of making some great sacrifice, there are circumstances mixed up with it which complicate our sufferings, and make the performance of our duty much more difficult.— For those who may truly be called Christians. sufferings that are merely personal have compensations which almost change their nature; but when, by making a sacrifice, we give sorrow to happiness, their hopes, or the dreams in which they love to indulge, -of that which brings the smile to their lips, and relieves the sadness or the monotony of their lives,—then indeed the trial is hard to bear, especially for those who possess the rare gift of really caring for the feelings of others. This was the case with Alice. The scattered joys around her seemed a necessary known to me : it was on that very day that we condition of her existence. It was her delight were in such danger: There was a landslip just alleviate, if only for a moment, the pain or the as we were coming down the mountain side to- sufferings of her fellow-creatures; to brighten the sad face of one in trouble; to cause the aged 'I remember,' cried Alice. 'They told us of and the blind to rejoice or an ailing child to smile. It was in the performance of acts such as these that she placed her chief happiness .when we reached the only spot where there was She loved to feed the birds, to bring dying ina recure footing. It was then that I made the sects to life in the rays of the sun, even to revive the drooping flowers by carefully watering 'Yes,' replied Alice inaudibly, 'it is very sim- them. Her loving and devoted nature bailed ple; but, at the same time, it is the most sub-lime thing I ever heard of.' Then, having of pleasure or of consolation for others. And thought for a moment, she added, is it long since now she sat thinking, with her head clasped between her hards, and turning over in her mind every means she could devise for softening to answered Henri, in accents broken by such acute her grandfather the impending death-blow to his and evident suffering that Alice could scarcely dearest hopes, and this without allowing a murbring herself to question him further. She mur to escape her, at the loss of her prospects forced herself to proceed, however; for she felt of happiness. She knew how entirely the Baron that not only her own happiness, but Andre's was set upon her marriage with Andre, which prospects, the fate of the poor girl who loved would have secured to his name the old domains him so faithfully, and perhaps even of the noble and traditions of his family. She observed that heart whose sufferings and heroic self-sacrifice since Andre's arrival, he had seemed to take a she so well knew how to appreciate, depended new pleasure in life, and to interest himself about on the frankness with which she should deal with a thousand things for which he had long ceased to care : and his delight at the idea of the speedy 'You will forgive me,' she said, trying to realization of his hopes, betrayed itself in almost steady her voice, if in Andre's cause, and that everything he said and did. Like a ray, of the of her whose happiness is dearer to you than sun after a stormy day, it had come to brighten your own, I ask you whether you consider that his old age, and to soften the bitter memories of

turning over the family archivest to all his plans, Unequal do you call it? exclained Henry to the secret he used to pretend to keep from which I used to interrupt with kisses. If he would only make Andre his heir, without think ing of me; but that I know he will not consent What, he? Andre? ... Well, it makes no to do. At all events I shall tell him that I do

the internation sciented scarcely to belong to are not to be fathemed at its mean.

who linked nerself to his fate at a time when he a saint had nothing to offer her but his love and his CHAPTER XIV.

Doverty, and whose affection brightened his life, L. Three months had elapsed since the death of

ones. When, in this life's journey, we are checked by some apparently insurmountable obstacle, by means of some overwhelming mislortune.-The stone is indeed rolled away, but the sepuldepths of a despair so great, that we seem to have neither a hope nor a fear left for the future, we of Comfort saying to us, ' For you earth has no had spoken the truth, poor child, when she , said, so sadly, as she thought of her grandfor him.'

A few hours later, she was kneeling by the bed-side in the keeper's cottage, and praying as those only know how to pray, who follow by the strength of their desires and the earnestness of their faith the soul of some dear departed one to the toot of the throne of God, and utter for the first time the cry of grief, not unmixed with hope Out of the depths have I cried to Thee, O Lord.

The Baron de Vidal had been out shooting for some hours, and had been talking a little to Andre as they sat under the shade of a great oak in the middle of the day. Suddenly he complained of a violent pain in his head, and then of giddiness; this was tollowed by faintness; but after a minute or two he seemed to revive, and fell asleep quietly with his head resting against the trunk of a tree. From that sleep he never woke; and Andre, who had gone to a little distance to look at a view that Alice bad mentioned to him, found him motionless and insensible when he returned to his side. In an agony of terror he threw himself on his knees beside his uncle, and felt for his pulse, and put his band on his heart; both had ceased to beat, and Andre knew that there was no hope. He shuddered as he thought of Alice, knowing the strength of her love for her grandfather. The lifeless body of the old Baron was hastily carried to a cottage on the outskirts of the forest, and the doctor and the Cure were sent for with all speed. Andre undertook the painful task of breaking the sad news to Alice. When sitting at her window she saw him return alone, and marked his deathly paleness, she guessed at once that some misfortune had happened, and calling to him in a terrified voice with imploring eyes, sought in his face a contradiction of the fears which she had no voice to express. Andre had no hope to give her; his only answer was to seize her hands and cover them with tears and kisses. Alice rose without a word, and signed to him to follow .walked together towards the cottage she Angel Guardians; doubtless he commended me to their protection. Oh, Father ! dear Father! God is merciful indeed, to us His weak and miserable children!' And hiding her face: been to her father, mother, and brother all in one. Andre softly approached the bed, and, kneeling down beside Alice, joined his prayers to hers and those of the old Cure. She held out her hand to him without speaking; but he did not take it, and stooped to press his lips to the together at the head of a procession of servants and peasants, who bore to the castle the mortal remains of the Baron de Vidal, one and all lamenting as if they had lost a friend or a parent. The last rays of the setting sun gilded the trees in the park and the flowers in the garden, and illuminated the panes of the turret windows.-The plants all bathed in dew shed their sweetest perfumes; the evening breeze shook the tufts of long grass which grew on the walls; the swallows skimmed hither and thither, the rooks cawed in the top branches of the old elms, but the merry voices of children were hushed, and even the dogs lay motionless in their kennels. The their way to the chapel in the castle, which was lighted by the candles on the alter, and by a few lamps which hung from the root in the nave.

ding her soft light over the country, and the man, in the true sense of the word, than was ever silence of night fell like a veil over the woods produced by the mere training of courts and drawand rivers and valleys; while the tears, the ing-rooms, prayers, and the tolling of bells continued round backwards and forwards from the chapel to the the suggestion came from Colonel de la Feronterrace, where a few weeks ago his uncle had mere and though the pretext was that his health pressed him to his heart for the first time. He required it, I understand very wellwas quite overcome with grief, and his soul was Nor dear aunt, that is just what you did not lief was in watching Alice; who as she knot more and destines of men that iteland from the days of Sc. ratification the days of Sc.

and the old men, and now and then a sob or a

logg drawn agh.

taming the fruits of long-nights spent in hard carth; her beautiful face, was bathed in tears; taming the fruits of long-nights spent in hard earth; her beautiful face was bathed in tears. Ah, there you are, off upon your high-flown work and in tears. I look upon it as the pledge but so unearthy in its expression of love ideas again? exclaimed Midlle de Tournefort.—
work and in tears. I look upon it as the pledge but so unearthy in its expression of love ideas again? exclaimed Midlle de Tournefort.—
of a sace of the seemed almost to in order to make the reader understand the law given place to ecstacy, and Andre in order to make the reader understand the father even withall his cherished hopes at stake, as he gazed upon her, scarcely ventured to indignation of the aunt, and the behaviour of the father even withall his cherished hopes at stake, as he gazed upon her, scarcely ventured to indignation of the aunt, and the behaviour of the father even withall his cherished hopes at stake, as he gazed upon her, scarcely ventured to indignation of the aunt, and the behaviour of the father even withall his cherished hopes at stake, as he gazed upon her, scarcely ventured to indignation of the aunt, and the behaviour of the indignation of the aunt, and the behaviour of the indignation of the aunt, and the behaviour of the indignation of the aunt, and the behaviour of the indignation of the aunt.

while we his fown relations never so much as the Baron de Vidal. Alice de Morlaix still thought of him. hived at the castle of Roche Vidal, which her As Alice murmured these words, a few tears, grandfather had bequeathed to her, with an old lived at the castle of Roche Vidal, which her fellifrom her eyes; but before the end of that aunt of hers, Melle. de Tournefort by name, who day whose dawn had seemed so radiant and joy had been a Religious; but, in the Revolution, ful, she was destined to ween far more bitter had been obliged to leave her convent, and was thrown again upon the world, like a sheep forcebly driven from the fold. For many years she we often say, with Mary Magdalene in the gar- had led a solitary and peaceful life, in a small den of Gethsemane, Who shall roll away the house near the Sanctuary of Notre Dame de stone from the mouth of the sepulchre?' And Fourvieres; but now she had come to reside soon, perhaps, some unforeseen blow dealt by the with her niece and joined, as far as her somewhat hand of God delivers us from a painful anxiety advanced age would allow, in the charitable occupations which had been Alices only consolation since the death of her grandfather. It had chre is empty. Happy are we then, if, from the rained all the morning, and the day was beginning to decline. Alice was seated at the window reading, but keeping a vigilant eye neverare able to hear a voice like that of the Angel theless on the road up the valley by which carriages came to the castle. Molle, de Tournemore joys. Turn your eyes to Heaven.' Alice fort, who was in her arm-chair by the fire, observed with some asperity:-

'The roads must be broken up by the weather father, 'No more plans, nor hopes, nor pleasure | we have had since yesterday. Your little peasant will not arrive before seven or eight o'clock in the evening, and Jean will not hurry his horse for all the pretty faces in the world. You must make up your mind to this, my dear; but you always get so restless and excited when your poor people are concerned, that some day you will quite lose your head. Besides when one does a foolish thing, it unsettles one for daily life, and I am tired of telling you what folly it is not to conform to the customs of the world. Ay, I see that little mischievous smile of yours. It is true, that for many years I have renounced the world whose maxims I am always trying to make you respect; but either one must separate oneself completely from society, or else try to live at peace with it, and respect its prejudices, which after all are generally founded upon some groundwork of reason. Now, you must acknowledge my dear Alice, that your ideas are somewhat romantic, and--'

'Ou, I know very well, dear aunt,' interrupted Alice, with a quiet smile, 'that I need not expect any mercy from you on that point. And yet, though doubtless there are many bad books that are called romances, there are certainly

some -

'That are good? No, never!' exclaimed Mdlle. de Tournefort. 'There is not a novel in the world that is not detestable and pernicious. And what vexes me, I confess, my dear Alice, is that your conduct with regard to young de Vidal and the little creature who is coming here to day the hall and the gallery were thronged by members is much more like what is to be found in novels. than like plain, practical, every day life.'

'I am afraid, dear aunt, that you will never prevent there being something of what you call romance every where, from the palace to the hovel, wherever the heart of man is to be found fighting the battle of life.'

But I put it to you my dear, is it fitling that a young man of good family should associate with pleasure in assisting at their meeting that evening.

A peasant cirl, a fruit seller, and even promise to Meetings such as these did a great deal of good; a peasant girl, a fruit seller, and even promise to they gave encouragement to study and to religion, marry her? It is against all the rules of society, and to the practices of religion [hear, hear]. Great hearests he repeated, arose from meetings in which was praying inwardly; she only asked for one expedient, and in the eyes of the world will be good sentiments were set forth, and in which everyconsolation, and this was not denied to her; for ridiculous. And yet you expect to carve out a thing was done to increase religion and Catholic as she fell on her knees beside the lifeless body of grand destiny for this wise youth? You want her grandfather, the old Cure said in a trembling him to take a high position in society; and you they would allow him to state that he had been voice, My child, he went to confession, and rethink that in him will be carried out all the old lately looking over the reports of speeches which
ceived Holy Communion this very morning. A family traditions which your grandfather used to were made at the meetings of other societies—not cry of thankfulness went up from Alice's heart, set such store by. And then, instead of trying Catholic societies - not Catholic young men's socieand was received by the angels who watch to prevent this mesalliance, you must needs do and was received by the unger and the Catholic religion around the bed of death. Yes, she exclaimed, all you can to help it on. Alice, Alice, your and the Oatholic church, and, certainly, very wonstonia the second of October; the Feast of the heart is good, I know; but I do wish I could see derful discoveries seemed, from time to time, to be in your character a little more prudence and made at those meetings [hear, hear.] Some of those moderation,

But who is to blame, dear aunt, if circumstances should occur in real life as extraordinary in the poor counterpane of the bed, she bathed as those which came to pass in books? Can with her tears the cold hands of him who had you wonder that a young man like Andre, with all his natural gifts, and full of talent and good feeling as he is, secluded in a dull village till he was twenty years of age; forgotten by his rich | fought most bravely, ho doubt, against the Catholic relations, and estranged from those among whom his lot was cast, as much by the education which he has succeeded in acquiring for himself as by who quoted Scripture, but sacked and burned cities border of her dress. An hour later they walked his natural tastes and character—can you wonder, I say then, that in this desolate isolation he should have become attached to the loving girl and applause.] Well, that man was no saint [hear, who cheered his lonely life, and was always ready with her affection and her sympathy?

Oh, pray spare me these romantic descriptions! You know very well that I do not like your way of looking at those things. It is far too sentimental. If you would only try not to allow your imagination to run away with you .---It is not that I find fault with your wish to place saint [hear, hear]. The saints proposed for imitathis young De Vidal in the position that his birth requires. Far from it. He has had the misfortune of being brought up in an inferior condition, and it is both kind and fitting that you should country people soon began to ascend the hill on furnish him with the means of making a suitable appearance in the world; and they say that nothing contributes so much to form the manners and open the mind of a young man as travelling saint in Germany endeavoted to sustain the Refor-They all knelt down and prayed in silence. Not in other countries. And in this way I think a sound was heard, but the clink of the rosaries that the defects of his early education may be as they passed through the fingers of the women remedied.

Oh, aunt, cried Alice blushing, 'if you had only known Andre, you would be forced to admit The sun disappeared and the moon rose, shed- that nature and genius can make a better gentle-

Nevertheless, his journey to Italy was entire-

oppressed with sad presentiments; his only redo. The trials and difficulties of this life are not lief was in watching Alice, who as she knelt mo always so easy to understand; and there are

Ah, there you are, off upon your high-flows

of the Baron de Vidal. On the day of the funeral, and as soon as the ceremony was over, the will was read; and it was then found that the Baron had bequeathed the Castle of La Roche Vidal, and the whole of his furniture, to his granddaughter. The will had been opened in the presence of Colonel de la Feronniere and of several old friends who had gathered round Alice, as a last mark of respect to one whose death was a cause of the deepest regret to all who had had opportunities of knowing and appreciating his rare qualities and of enjoying the charms of his conversation. The will was dated several had prevented his making any alteration in it, if grandfather's property. The Baron had made no mention of his brother's children, and merely commended Alice to the care and friendship of Colonel de la Feronniere, in whose charge he also left her fortune, till she should be of age, or marry. As Mdile. de Morlaix had aiready reached the age of twenty-one, it was no longer a guardian, but a guide and a friend that her grandfather's last wishes assigned to her. She felt deeply the want of some one to advise her, and accepted with heartfelt gratitude Colonel de crowd upon her. He asked her to spend some time with him and his wife at their country house at Bordeaux. Alice agreed to do so on condition of being allowed to stop first at Pau, at the Ursuline Convent, where she had made her first Communion.

This being settled, she had a long conversatiod with M. de la Feronniere about Andre's prospects, and begged him to basten on as much as possible the arrangements that were being made to enable him to leave the army, and to secure to him an income sufficient for the position in the world that the Baron de Vidal would have wished him to occupy. She implored him to join her in her efforts to convincing her cousin that in so acting she was but discharging a sacred duty, the fulfilment of which had been left her by her grandfather; thus depriving him of all pretext for retusing an offer which she did not wish him to ascribe to her generosity.

(To be Continued.)

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY The annual meeting of the members and friends of this society was held on Whit-Tuesday at the Catholie Hall, Denmark street, Duclin. There was a most numerous and influential attendance. The body of of the society, and on the platform there was a distinguished assemblage of the clergy and laity of the city. Several ladies were also present. Great in-

terest was manifested in the proceedings. On the motion of Alderman M'Swiney, the chair was taken amidst loud applause by His Grace the

Archbishop of Dublin. His Grace on rising to address the meeting was greeted with warm cheering. He said he could as-sure them most sincerely that he felt the greatest feeling [applause]. He did not know very well what to say in addressing them that evening, but he hoped ties, but Protestant societies-at meetings held ratheri n a spirit of hostility to the Catholic religion discoveries, however, were certainly very new to every Catholic. There was a Protestant Young Men's Society in Dublin, and a very nice volume of lectures, delivered before that society, had been recently published. One lecture was delivered by the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, in which he proposed to the young men the imitation of a Protestant saint [laughter], and that saint was Gustavus Vasa-a very distinguished general-a man who powers of Germany-a man, too, who sang hymns, but was ever ready to massacre his opponents - a man vered up the inhabitants of the cities he captured to the licentiousness of his fierce soldiery [hear, hear, hear, and laughter]; still he was proposed for imitation to the people of the society in question. It was true that Gustavus Vasa was as great a saint as any of the Protestant leaders -he was at least equal to Luther [laughter] -he was, probably not inferior to Henry the VIII—another very holy Protestant [laughter], or to Elizabeth herself, who was also remarkable for her holy life [hear, hear, and laughter]. At all events Catholics had nothing to say to this tion by Catholics, as they all knew, were these distinguished for their humility, for the purity of their lives, for their exertions in the cause of religion [applause]. The saints at the head of the Protestant calendar were remarkable for nothing of that kind ; they were generally very wicked and very corrupt. and if they made any effort to promote their religion it was only by fire and sword [tear, hear,] and it was by fire and sword that the great Protestant mation, and propagate the doctrines of Luther Thear. hear]. In another address, by the Protestant Archbishop of Dublia, they were told that they were living in darkness and in the shadow of death [laughter], and they were all invited to go over together into the light of Protestantism [renewed laughter]. The Protestant Archbishop forgot altogether the condition of the Protestants of England, and directed all his attention to the conversion of 'poor benighted Papists,' as they were called. They must all be very grateful and very thankful for the zeal of the prayers, and the tolling of bells continued round | Nevertheless, his journey to Italy was entire- Archoustop. They would beg, at the same time, to the body of the Baron de Vidal. Andre went ly your doing, although you made it seem as if be excused if they did not accept his invitation [hear, hear, and laughter] ... There were other lectures delivered by eloquent and distinguished men. There was one lecture by the Right Bon. Mr. Whiteside [hisses], delivered to a young men's society, and published both in the newspapers and in pamphlets. These gentlemen had made some singular discoveries: One discovery was that Protestantism prevailed in Ireland from the days of St. Patrick to the year 1152

Even a Protestant clergyman; the Rev MrsLee, be truth (hear, hear hear) He was sorry for det longing to some place in the north of Ireland he siring them? so long (cries of no, no). In did not know where for he was not acquainted with looking however, over those lectures he observed Eighth to diffuse the pure religion amongst the people, and accordingly, from 1537 to the present day. Protestantism was the religion of Ireland [renewed laughter. Thus it was satisfactorily proved that out of the fourteen hundred years since Christianity. was introduced into Ireland, nearly 1,100 years had. been occupied by Protestantism [oh, oh, and laughter]. Now he [the Archbishop of Dublin] was justified in saying that these were wonderful discoveries. Every one who knew even a little of the history of Ireland should be amazed when they read such things. A short journey through the country was of itself sufficient to refute the nonsense he had alluded years before the Baron's death. His sudden end the old Irish cross. At Monasterboice, at Catleder-had prevented his making any alteration in it, if mot, at Kells, at Dunmore, in fact in every district such had been his intention. Mdlle, de Mor- their eyes fell upon the ancient Irish cross-in some laix remained, therefore, the sole inheritor of her instances ten, in others twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen feet high [applause]. Did they think that these crosses were erected by Protestants [hear, hear, and applause]? Again, let them look at the old and mouldering churches still standing in every country in Ireland. These, too, bore the old Irish cross, beautifully sculptured. Were these the work of Protestant hands [hear, her]? No. In the sixteenth century the Reformers erected scaffolding to destroy these evidences of the ancient religion [hear, hear]. Another symbol of the ancient faith was the making of the sign of the cross. This was an old customan old practice-it was still retained, and doubtless would be retained to the end of time-[applause]but could the people who introduced the good cusla Feronniere's offer of help and counsel, in the tem of making the sign of the cross be considered numberless cares and duties which now began to Protestants [hear, hear, and applause]? No; those who affected to be of the old faith never made the sign of the cross at all [hear, hear.] It was the forefathers of the Catholics of the present time who made the sign of the cross [hear, hear.] Another custom of their Catholic forefathers was the establishing of monasteries and convents for holy men and women [hear, hear]. Those convents and mo-nasteries were spread over the land. Were these Protestants institutions? Was it likely those who filled the convents and monasteries were Protestants? [applause] Again, they found the old churches, huilt and designed for the purpose of having Mass celebrated within them [hear, hear]. Some of these churches were built ten or eleven centuries ago. The Catholic saints, the saints of Ireland, were all accustomed to say Mass with great devotion, great veneration, and great respect-was that a Protestant custom [hear, hear, and applause]? The Catholic saints, too, were accustomed to go to confession very regularly. That fact was often mentioned in the Lives of the Saints, who used to go to confession as regularly as Catholics did that day (hear, hear). There was another practice which was most remarkable in Ireland, and for which Ireland was distinguished above all the other countries of Europe -that was the practice of fasting and abstaining. About the year 640, the Irish Oburch was accustomed to maintain the practice of fasting and abstaining on every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and in the old Irish Church, the fast of Lent was maintained with the greatest rigor possible. He was sure those who acted in that way were not very like modern Protestants (hear, hear, and laughter). There was one point specially insisted upon of late, and that was that the Irish Church was independent of the Pope-that it had no connection whatever with Rome. This was a point on which they were most easily refuted (hear, hear). There was no doubt whatever but that Saint Patrick was sent by St. Celestine to Ireland (cheers). All the old monuments of Ireland bore testimony to the fact, that Pope Saint Celestine, in the year 432, sent Saint Patrick to Ireland to preach the Gospel, (hear, hear), and Saint Patrick brought with him the doctrine professed throughout Europe at that time. The Pope was admixted by every Christian people in the world to be the head of the Church at that time, in (hear, hear, and continued cheering). Saint Patrick ide a law by which it was p controversies arose in the Church in Ireland, they should be referred to the Holy See, and they were always referred to the Holy See (cheers). That was not very much like Protestantism. Ireland was also famous for the number of her people that went continually to Rome to visit the tembs of the Apretles, and to pay their respect and veneration to the successor of Saint Peter. They read in the life of Saint Bridget that she was most anxious to go Rome, in order that she might see the Vicar of Christ. It was mentioned that she had a vision in which the will of heaven was manifested to her, that she should remain at home, but at the same time there was opened to her a vision, in which she saw the tombs of the Apostles, and the Holy Pontiff celebrating Mass with the greatest solemnity. Whenever ecclesiastics wished to go on a foreign mission-and there were great numbers of Irish missionaries at that time-it was their custom to harry to Rome in order that they might get the blessing of the Pope and the assistance of the Apostolic See, without which they would preach in vain. They would cast out their nets and labor all night without taking anything unless they had the blessing of the successor of the Apostles (cheers). There was a very sucient Irish writer, St. Columbanus, a most learned and distinguised man; some of his works had been preserved, and amongst them were letters written by St. Gregory the Great, letters written to Pope Boniface, in which he professed the most unbounded obedience and submission to the Holy See; so that in this point of their subjection to the HolySee there was no doubt but their forefathers revered the Pope, derived jurisdiction from the Pope, and consulted the Pope in their difficulties, just as they did with Pius IX., and as he hoped lieland would always do with whatever Pope might sit in the chair of Peter (lond cheers). When they considered these fac:s he was sure they would see that the discoveries lately made about the Protestantism of ancient Ireland—though they were very novel-were not very well founded in fact (cheers). There was another assertion made by Mr. Whiteside, and by his companions, including the Hon. Joseph Napier, that at the time of the 'Refor-mation' all the bishops and clergy of Ireland, almost without exception, joined the Protestant church, and that the Protestant bishops of the present day were consequently the successors of the old bishops of Ireland—the inheritors of the jurisdiction. Suppose that was the case-let them suppose that 'all the bishops of Ireland at that time did apostatise, what would be the consequence? That they lost their jurisdiction and their connection with the Holy See (hear, hear). But happily such was not the case. The bishops and priests and people of Ireland were most faithful to the Holy See, most faithful to the Holy Catholic Church in the midst of the severest trials (loud cheers). Everyone he addressed knew that the severest laws were enacted against their forefathers -that their property was confiscated that many of them were driven into exile, and that hundreds of thousands of them were put to death because they would not renounce the: Catholic faith (loud cheers) Was it not, then, too bad, with such facts staring them in the face, to be teld that Ireland adopted the principles of the Reformation of the 18th century ? (Hear, hear), He was sure very few would attach the least importance to such reckless

Protestant Church matters—gave at the end off a curious statement brought forward by the Hon.
pamphlet of which he [the Rev. Mr. Lee] was the Joseph Napier upon the authority of a Catholic indignation of the aunt, and the behaviour of the author, precise dates which were interesting to con judge. The statement was, that Protestantism expects it, will be necessary to go back to the ciristed before the Reformation in its greatest perfecniece, it will be necessary to go back to the death antism prevailed in Ireland from the year 432 down tion. Everyone knew that Protestantism had never to 1152: then Popper was introduced flanghter! to 1152; then Popery was introduced [laughter], been heard at least the name of the thing had never prevailed down to 1537, when an act of Parliament been known—before Martin Euther Henry the VIII. was passed by the holy men of the time of Henry the Calvin, and John Knox, and other holy men (laugh) ter), introduced the Reformation into Europe. Judge: Keogh was the Oatholic writer (blasse and laughter) who was quoted by the Hon. Joseph Napier for the statement that Protestantism existed in the greatest perfection before the time of the Reformation. Welline was not going to condemn the judge for that statement, for Protestantism did exist, in its most perfect form from the time when first arose a rebellion against the Almighty God. Lucifer protested against the authority of the Almighty, and was therefore a Protestant (cheers and laughter). The Jews protested against our Saviour-against the Eternal Son of God, and they were Protestants (hear, hear). The learned judge was, therefore, not much astray when be said Protestantism had been carried to great perfection before the Reformation (hear). He had been reading a lecture lately delivered in this city-it was said to have been delivered by a judge (cries of hear, hear) - by an Irishman, by a Catholic (hear, hear). After reading that lecture he was almost forced to the conclusion that it could not have been delivered by the person to whom it was attributed (hear, hear). In the first place they knew that Milton was a great regicide, that he defended the murder of Charles I. It was quite impossible that a judge in this country, a judge appointed by the Queen, should defend and land the man who said it was lawful to put a king to death. Milton was a great enemy of prelates. He was a rank Presbyterian. Well, one who upbeld the authority of the Queen, the head of the Church, who appoints so many prelates, could scarcely eulogise the man who censured every act of that nature. -They all knew how Cromwell treated Ireland, that he massacred the inhabitants in the most frightful manner. When he took Drogheda, he ordered the inpabitants to be put to the sword, and the blood ran through the streets for three days-Milton, who panegyrised everything in the way of rebellion. everything in the way of pretended liberty-when Cromwell came to power he devoted his powerful talents, his wonderful talents, to the purposes of that unhappy and wicked, though clever man (hear, hear). It was difficult to suppose that an Irishman would become the culogist of Milton, who was the abject slave of Cromwell. But the address not only showed signs of fabrication in its historical and nolitical aspects, but also and much more so in its re-ligious aspects. Every Catholic knew that when God revealed a doctrine they were obliged to bow dewn humbly and admit is. The authority of God admits of no controversy, and when we do not understand it we are obliged to believe it nevertheless, when He reveals it, because God is infinite truth. He cannot deceive or be deceived, and we are obliged to admit what He reveals. Now, the secture referred to said they were not to do this, but to defend liberty of thought upon all matters of religion. A Catholic could scarcely say such a thing as that. No Catholic who read his catechism would venture to say such a thing as that. If God Almighty established an authority upon earth they all knew they were obliged to obey authority. If God deputed His authority to any man, or any institution on earth, they all knew they were obliged to obey that insti-tution, because God could give his authority to any one or anybody He wished as head of the church, and to the Church as an existing body, and He had declared this authority infallible, and said, 'he who heareth not the Church let him be to thee as the Heathen and the Publican.' No Catholic would come forward and say 'we are not obliged to hear the Church.' When a lecturer proposed such a doctrine they must say it was not written by a Oatholic but was a fabrication invented, perhaps, by some of those anti-Catholic newspapers who wished to lead them astray (laughter and applause). There was another point he wished to speak on. Every Catholic knew there was but one true Church. He recollected asking a boy once at Marlborough street-Father Spratt could say who he was (applause) the same way as Plus IX is recognised at present | could there be two true Churches. He was very intelligent, though perfectly blind, and knew every this- There is but one God, one faith, one baptism, and after all those ones how could there be two true Churches' (applause and laughter). Every Catholic knew that truth was one, and that everything op-posed to that was false (loud applause). Christ came on earth not to institute two or three, or fifty, or five hundred bodies, according to the different sects of Protestantism, but He instituted one body and gave all His power to that one body. He instituted one head, and gave supreme authority to St. Peter and his successors, in order to keep all the members bound together in a bond of charity. When it was stated that a Catholic laid down a contrary doct ine, and stated that no creed, or church, or body, had the exclusive right to truth, they must be led to think it a fabrication [hear, hear]. On all those grounds he was inclined to suppose that the lecture, which had been put forth under the name of a distinguished judge, was only a mere fabrication [hear, hear]. He had been absent from Dublin ever since it had been delivered, and had only had time just to look over it. He had not had time to inqure about the author of it, but he intended to make the inquiry [great applause, and laughter]. Irish Catholics had been always devotedly attached to the Apostolic See, and ready to lay down their lives rather than renounce their allegiance to that See [applause] If any one now broached a contrary doctring, all they could do was to say he did not belong to the body of Irisa Catholics [applause]. But, at the same time, they were not to pass sentence upon anybody; and if any one had gone astray they should do everything in their power to bring him back, and should contribute by their prayers and good example to re-establish him in that faith ' without which it is impossible to please God.' In conclusion, he hoped they would all continue to exert themselves as members of the Young Men's Society, and support their religion by word and example, and he always prepared to lay down their lives rather than say anything contrary to their faith, or do anything unworthy of good Catholics [prolonged applause]. - Freeman.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A book which is already creating much sensation in Dublin, and is likely to astonish some readers here, is Mr. John Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland,' just published by Messrs. Longman. Englishmen who are puzzled to understand how the Irish difficulty arose and what the Irish people want, had better read this, thrilling, narrative. It is only a compilation of official documents, a bare chronicle. But it makes the sufferings of Longfellow's Aoadians' seem slight and trivial, and, indeed, when compared with the consequences of the remorseless policy which deliberately endeavoured to supplant and extirpate a whole race.—Star.

The uncertainty of human life was strikingly exemplified on Saturday, in the sudden death of Mr. Edward Johnstone, of the Leinster Circuit, who died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in this city. A few days ago be addressed the electors of Dungarvan as a candidate for the representation of that borough on the Conservative interest. On the assertions—assertions which had no foundation in day previous to his death he was at the Courts apfact—assertions made without any authority (hear, parently in his usual health; and expressed himself hear). Though made by such respectable men, yet on that occasion sanguize of success at the approachHOUSE OF COMMONS. - Charter for the Catholic University. The O'Donoghue moved that an humble address be presented to the Majesty, atating bthat conscientious objections to the present system of university education in Ireland prevent a barge number of her Magesty's subjects from enjoying the advantages of university education, and praying that such steps may be taken as will remove this grievance. The Hon. gentleman said that there were in Ireland four and a half millions of Roman Catholics, who had not the advantage of university education. The Protestants had a university, and the Dissenters had one; but the Roman Catholics, having conscientious scruples against Trinity College, were practically deprived of one. As far as the Queen's Colleges were concerned they had proved a lameutable failure. The one at Belfast might, it was true, answer the views of the Presbyterians, but so far as the Colleges at Cork and Galway were concerned, all they did was to supply a low class of arts education to those who chose to avail themselves of them. He appealed to the House, if it respected the rights of conscience and the privileges of all the subjects of the Queen, to remove this disability from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which was a blot on the reputation of Englaud, and was unworthy of the enlightened spirit and generous policy of modern times (hear, hear). Mr. Bagwell seconded the motion, and contended

that the Queen's Colleges did not give satisfaction, because they excluded the religious element, and this gave offence to the people of Ircland, who were emineatly moral and religions. Sir G. Grey admitted that the Queen's Colleges had failed to give satisfaction to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, but he believed that their failure had been somewhat exaggerated. To grant a charter

to the Roman Catholic University, with power to confer degrees, was objectionable, on the ground that by multiplying those bodies they ran the risk of having different standards of value. In his judg-ment the best course was to enlarge the powers of the Queen's University, and amend its charter, so as to remove the restrictions which now prevent it from granting degrees to any students but those who had passed through one of its colleges, and place it on the same footing as that of the Univer: sity of London.

Mr. Whiteside oppposed the motion.

Mr. Mousell approved of the motion, but accepted the compromise suggested by the Government. Mr. Hennessy supported the motion, and denied that the proposition of the Government would give satisfaction in Ireland.

Lord Dunkellin also supported the motion After some observations from Mr. Newdegate, who denounced the motion as a new aggression on the part of the Papacy, and regretted that Governmeat had resolved on founding a Roman Catholic University in Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that the Government were about to found a Roman Catholic University, but maintained that the Roman Catholies had a right to demand that their children should have an opportunity of receiving education, in which regard should be paid to their religious opinions. If that right was denied to them it amounted to a civil disability. The Queen's Colleges were not recommended by Sir R. Peel as a perfect academic system, but only as the best which. under the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, could be introduced. In accepting generally the views expressed by the resolution, the Government did not intend to indicate that they had at all changed their views with regard to the Queen's Colleges, which they would be glad to see more widely established in the affections of the people of Ireland. Atter some observations from Mr. Henley and Dr

Brady, Sir G. Bowyer said he regarded the proposal of Government as a step in the right direction, but argued that, as a Catholic country, Ireland was entitled to have a Catholic university of her own. After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

THE CASE OF PATRICK DONOHOR. - Mr. O'Reilly rose to call attention to the papers laid upon the table of the House relative to the case of Patrick Dononce, and to move for copies of any correspondence on the subject between the Lord-Lieutenant, and the magistrates who acted in the case. The subject had been brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, when it appeared that a house having been burnt in the county of Longford, some suspicion fell upon Donoboe, who was arrested and taken before s when the case was heard with closed doors. Without permitting the prisoner to call witnesses in his defence, to give bail, or to have his case adjourned to the ordinary petty sessions, the magistrates sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. This was not the blunder of one of "the great un paid," but was the act of a stipendiary magistrate receiving a salary of 8001. per annum to administer the law in a competent manner. The injustice of the decision was reversed by the Court of Queen's Bench, who quashed the conviction, the Lord-Lieutenant having previously commuted the sentence and directed the man to be discharged. The questions he had to put to the Secretary of State for Ireland were, who was responsible for the irregularity of proceeding, and whether the magistrates engaged in the affair had been reprimanded.

Sir R. Peel said that there could be no doubt that Patrick Donohoe was illegally committed to prison by the magistrates. About the time of this transaction several incendiary fires had taken place, and Patrick Donohoe had threatened to burn a farmstead. The magistrates condemned him to three months' imprisonment, but on a report being sent up to the Government the late Lord Carlisle, after consulting the law officers of the Crown, directed that the man should be liberated. A censure was passed on the stipendiary magistrate, and a hope expressed that he would be more careful in future. No communication passed between the Lord Chance lor and the local magistrates; but the Government did take the matter up and considered that the magistrates acted illegally in the matter.

THE IRISHMAN IN LONDON. - My excellent friend. the O'Donoghue, is reported to have said that 'the English House of Commons was no place for an Irish gentleman.' My own impression is that he never said anything of the kind. But once a saying is attributed to a man-and circulated in his name-it will stick to him for ever. Dean Swift, to-day, is made responsible for jokes that turn up in the comedies of Aristophanes-an Athenian gentleman who lived only a couple of thousands of years before the Anglo Irishman even lost his temper or his hearing. Any number of 'Joe Millers' is fathered upon Ourran ;, and poor John Philpott, were he alive, would be ashamed of them. I thing that it is after some such fashion that the saying I have quoted in my first sentence is fathered on the O'Donoghue. -But suppose he did say it-what a contradiction to it was his own appearance in the House of Commons last night. In the minds of most Englishmen my honorable friend is identified with the wildest of wild Irishism And, as usual, he is a living contradiction of the popular English idea. I fancy that there are myriads of Englishmen who believe that he has shoulders a yard and a half wide, that his hair grows wildly, that he has calves which [as was the case with Paddy Carey] 'would make a chairman stare,' and that he walks about London with a shillelagh that would knock down an ox. Permit me to give , you an evidence of this. Last night I occupied my accustomed seat in the Speaker's Gallery. Beside me: was an English gentleman thoroughly 'a young man from the country.' He had been asking who this man and the other, who rose to speak, was ; and I had, as an habitue of the House, been supplying the necessary information. A young-looking, tall, fresh complexioned gentleman, with, as I could guess in the gas-light, a blue frock coat buttoned ground his slime waist, rose to propose a motion. It off to character in recording a commence of the areas seemed in Asilat describing a seemed in the commence of the commence of

was an appeal in fauor of a charter for the Irish Cafluently, without heing verbose; and that is a much scandal have not fallen to the ground in vain rarer thing in the House of Commons than you can conceive. Who is that? asked my Anglo Saxon fellow that challenged Sir, Robert Peel ? L. assured him that it was the same man, and that it was possible for a man to be quiet, graceful, and gentlemanly, and yet administer a castigation to a vulgar flibbertigibbet like Peel. But that was not his idea of a 'wild Irishman.' He had not read the statement of George IV, that an Irish geutleman was the foremost gentlement of the world. But what about the de-bate? Well, it was an excellent debate, full of all It is by he the amenities. The O'Donoghue made an admirable speech, bristling with facts and figures. Whilst he was talking, I could not help thinking how well an Irish gentleman could fill a place in that English House of Commons. His speech, which was clearly and effectively spoken off, was thoroughly to the point, and listened to with respectful attention. He said all he had got to say well; and he sat down judiciously before his audience was tired; and the result was that every speaker who followed him [whether friendly or opposed] complimented him on the work he had done. I begin to think now that, you go in for parliamentary election business, half-a dozen men of the O'Donoghue type would produce a revolution in the House of Commons—a revolution favorable to Ireland. The experience of two weary years has proved to me that what the English labor under, as regards Ireland, is not hostility-but gross and absolute ignorance: I am acquainted with some of the best and most intelligent of them; and they have startled me by the revelation of the fact that they know as little about Ireland and her condition as they know about Timbuctoo .-But if the O'Donoghue did credit to Ireland last night [and won applause accordingly], what shall I say of the Right Honorable James Whiteside? I wish to Heaven my dear Protestan, fellow-countrymen could understand the discredit which men of the Whiteside stamp bring upon our country. These English are a shrewd people, and they recognise sincerity when they see it; but I never met an Englishman who believed in the sincerity of Mr. Whiteside. His position last night was a most deplorable Again and again have I heard him deliver one. speeches against mixed education that the late Sir Robert Inglis could not have surpassed; fancy, therefore, my astonishment when, last night, I heard him denounce the O'Donoghue's motion on the ground that it was an attack on mixed education. Mr. Whiteside is the son, I believe of a Presbyterian clergyman. In old Trinity he found it convenient to be become a member of the Established Churchas a few unhappy Catholics have done. If the exclusiveness of Trinity had not existed, Mr. Whiteside might be a respectable Presbyterian still; as it is, the exigencies of his position compel him to be a champion of the State Church system against which Presbyterianism is a living protest. Last night everybody believed in the sincerity of the O'Donoghue; nobody regarded Whiteside except as a hired advocate. And yet it is a crue! pity; the man is an able man: I know nobody in the House to whom I listen with greater pleasure, except John Bright; but I cannot think [do what I may] that a man of the intelligence of Whiteside believes in the astounding rubbish he talks so gracefully and so well. About poor Newdegate I have no doubt; when you look into the man's face you are convinced he is the foolish old bigot his words proclaim him. But when Mr. James Whiteside, with his broad, baid brow, and his nervous intellectual face, rises and talks according to order, it is impossible to look upon him as anything but the hired nisi prius lawyer, doing the best for a bad case which he believes to be bad and hopeless. Well the motion has been disposed of; and the government will not give a charter to the Catholic University just now. But, by and by, they will. Read Gladstone's speech carefully, and you will find he is thoroughly in favor of the idea. So is Sir George Grey; and so are the majority of the cabinet; but they shrink from exciting an anti-popish howl, just now, in the face of the General Election. The proposition which, however, they do make, is one that I have advocated for years. My notion has always been that what is called a University should be a great central examination hall, at which every man who proved himself a scholar should get his degree. All the colleges of Ireland might be affiliated to it; and in every college the pupils might be sure of religious education from the pastors of their own creed—the university being simply a senate whose function was to confer a literary status on men according to their literary proficiency. If that system, which was the original idea of a University, be adopted [and I am sure it will] the Catholic University need not care for a charter-but, to put it on a level with the Queen's Colleges it must get a yearly government grant, which it will get if Irish members make up their minds on the point. And now, what about the Irish gentieman in the English House of Commons?— Well, I am going to give you a bit of my mind on the subject; and, if you differ from me, at least, give me a patient hearing. If I should appear to retract some former opinions, don't let your patience be the less. The longer a man lives the more he learns. -After two years of quiet, silent observation, I have learned that an Irish gentleman, if he be an honest man and true, can do some good for his country in an English parliament. I believe now that half-a dozen able and honest men, in thorough concert with one another, could get everything short of the Repeal of the Union from the House of Commons.— The sin of the English generally, as regards Ireland, is not hatred, but sheer ignorance. They are sublimely ignorant of everything connected with his country; and when you tell them the simplest fact,

land single and independent. But, in the meantime, you are not going to fight the Anglo Saxon. In the meantine, you can make no struggle against the overwhelming power of England. What will you Don't stand with your hands in your pockets, looking on. There are a great many things to be got in this English parliament which may prove very useful to Ireland, if you 'go in' for them. You will get a Charter for your University. You will get money to be expended on Irish harbors. You will get many advantages you do not dream of now; and every one of them will be a step towards that grand national independence which I hope to behold before I die. In the final independence of our country my faith is fixed and unchangeable. [We believe a good deal can be got from Parlia-ment-provided circumstances are favorable. The Irish honest party is now at its weakest, in Parliament, but it meets with a concession. When it was at its strongst, in the days of the Tenaut League, it

patent to every Irishman, they lift their brows in

utter asionishment and incredulity. I suppose you are aware that I am not particularly attached to the

present state of things. I care not who knows it-

am an advocate of the Repeal of the Union; a lit-

tle more, I would thankfully; on my knees, accept

the Very Rev Dr. Moriarty's proposition of Ireland being one of the United States [for has not that

charming Presbyterian of Belfast, Dr. Drennan, told

that her face is turned to the West ?]; and above all

this. I would cheerfally give up my life to see Ire-

ment, but it meets with a concession. When it was ed of his recovery. An inquest was held on Saturat its strongst, in the days of the Tenaut League, it day on the body of M'Elligott, but was adjourned met with little. The eloquence and numbers of Irish until Monday. Scanlan lived in Athen county Lihonest members clearly can have nothing to do with the change. But, then, England had no fear of foreign complications—now it has. America has enlightened England. The opportunity should be seized, but the cause should not be forgotten. Englishmen, no doubt, are generally ignorant of Irish affairs, but they never condescend to know them if they do not fear some danger.]

In many parts of the county Limerick the turnip Ly has commenced its ravages on that crop.

THE LIMBRION WORKHOUSE CASE. - We are glad to tholic University. He talked quietly, gracefully, and sees that our remarks ou this: grave; and slamentable

> In another part of the paper will be found an able article from a Limerick contemporary on the subject. Our strictures, it says, are severe if we could have made them more severe, without any sacrifice of truth; they would have been so made .-For nothing, in such a case, could be crueller than reticence, nothing harsher than leniency. What! is the good name of an historic city, the fame of the purity of Irishwomen to be brought down into the dust, to be made hideous with soil and vice and crime, and can it then he expected that any man with a soul in his body will not feel and express his

> It is by barsh measures the surgeon cures the creeping cancer which has already infected one or two parts of the body, and is ready to spread till life itself is tainted. The cancer of degradation, enstrong disposition to spread. No means that lie in our power shall be spared to prevent it. We will not stand by in silence, and overlook guilt which is not the less abominable because it is committed on the poor, on the orphaned, on the defenceless daughters of a virtuous people.

> The scheme of sending out a large number of un protected unexperienced girls aboard a ship-the character of whose officials cannot be known-to a place where no situations have been previously provided for them, is a scheme which carries with it its own condemnation, and reflects black disgrace on the selfish schemers who are responsible for it .-Such men have lain in the lap of loving mothers, may have been tended in sickness by the deathless love of a sister, may have received the devoted cares of a cherished daughter. Would they have consented, while life was in their body, to herd together their sisters and daughters, in this manner? that their pearest and dearest should be exposed to the dangers of the ill-famed middle passage and the fearfal perils of a friendless landing place? No .-Then, how can they dare to show their faces before their fellow men after such a sacrifice of the soul of their neighbour.

There must be an end put to this. It is as bad as the traffic in slaves - bad as the bad acts of Crom-

There must be a speedy end put to the workhouse system as it, at present, exists. We want no training schools for drunkards, thieves, and prostitutes. Yet here we have them. With one hand, we built Reformatories and Refuges, where earnest men and women devote themselves untiringly to the holy labour of rescuing the vicious from vice, the fallen from eternal degradation.

Why should it be that with the other hand we overturn all this work, and whilst we strenuously endeavour with one hand to weed out vice, we as vigorously sow the seeds of it with another?

None can deny that those seeds are plentifully sown, and germinate as plentifully, when they note the idle, shiftless, thriftless beings whom it is the glory of a workhouse to form. Around idleness, and a general inaptitude for all kinds of skilled labour, all the vices make haste to congregate.

It would not be so very expensive, one would say, to guide those hands from picking and stealing to arts of industry, calculated to be a comfort to the owner, a benefit to the community, a service to God. - Dublin Irishman.

IRISH POPULATION STATISTICS .- The Quarterly return of the Registrar-General issued to-day is more than usually interesting. It relates to the last three months of 1864 as far as the statistics affecting births and deaths are concerned; but in reference to emigration and the decline of the population applies to the whole of last year. The Registrar-General considers that the total of the population on the 1st of January, 1864, was 5,723,516, and, according to his principles of calculation, adding the emigration for 1864 to the deaths and deducting the births therefrom, the population suffered another decline of 71,601 in 1864, and must have stood at the compencement of 1865 at 5,651 915. There was an emigration from freland in 1864 of 114,169. The birth were 136,643, or some 50,000 less than the previous year. The Registrar-General, however, admits that the registration returns are still defective. The deaths in 1864 were 94,075, or over 34,000 less than in 1863. The births were 3.36 per cent of the population; the deaths 1.62 per cent calculated on registered in Leinster, during the quarter ending on the last day of September, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 marriage to 201 of the population; 1,285 in Munster, or 1 marriage to 297 of the population; 1,910 in Uister, or 1 marriage to 253 of the population : and 443 in Convaught, or 1 marriage to 513 of decidedly bad matrimonial market. The number of births registered during the year, in the province of Leinster, amounted to 33,073, or 1 in 42 2 of the population; in the province of Munster the number of bir:bs registered during the year amounted to 37,955, or 1 in every 40 3 of the population; in Ulster there were registered 44,929, or 1 in every 43; and in Connaught, 20,686, or 1 in 43.9 of the population. The number of deaths registered during the year in the province of Leinster amounted to 25,703, or 1 in 55 6 of the poputation : in the province of Munster. 24,907, or 1 in every 61 4; in Ulster, 31,876, or 1 in every 60.4; and in Connaught 11,489, or 1 in 79.1

of the population .- Evening Mail. Mysterious Munden. - Galway, June 18 .- An inquest was held yesterday by EK Lynch, Esq. coro-ner, on the body of John Crowley, who was found dead the day previous in the Gort River, with marks of violence on his person, having a deep cut in the abdomen, through which the bowels protruded, and another on the head. A verdict was returned that deceased was found dead in the Gort River, and that be had marks of violence on his person, but by whom the wounds were inflicted the jury could not say. No suspicion rests on any one. - Freeman.

FREEHOLDERS IN IRELAND. - A parliamentary return ust opened gives the number of freeholders in Ireland registered on the 1st of January, 1864, distinguishing the £10, £20, and £50 freeholders and giving the number of each in the several counties. Kerry has the smallest number of £50 freeholder. and Cork the largest, 728. Kilkenny has the smallest number of £50 freeholders, 11, and Dublin the largest, 510. In southern counties there are no £10 freeholders, and in one county (the King's) there are no £50 freeholders. The total number of freeholders, vouring to exchange their present seats for others, in all Ireland is 8,4533, of whom 125 are £10, 2,326 £20, and 5,829 £50 freeholders.

On Friday evening a man named M'Elligott was mortally stabbed by a farmer, who had recently dismissed deceased from his employment. It would see n that some ill-will existed on the part of the deceased and what he waited for the farmer, a man named Scanlan, on his way home, and brutally attacked him with a whip. The farmer, exasperated at the beating which he was receiving drew his knife and stabbed M. Elligott about the heart and ribs, when the unforturate man fell dead. Some fears were entertained lest Scanlan should fall a victim to the beating which he received, but hopes are entertainmerick, whence he will be brought to Listowel un-der arrest.—Irish Times.

The election of an Irish representative peer in the room of the late Earl of Desart has terminated in the return of Viscount Gort. We understand that the

the city of Dublin at the ensuing election:

불명도 화가 마음을 가게 하는 일 하나요?

it proves that it was no critical capacity, no appreciation of Milton's peculiar qualities as a writer, that directed his choice. Anything more bald, in a literary point of view, than Mr. Justice Keogh's discourse on 'Milton's Prose,' has rarely been heard in village ' halls' or ' institutes.' The attraction of the subject plainly consisted in the opportunity it. afforded him for displaying his 'liberality' at the expense of his country and his religion, an opportunity which he made full use of.

In the course of his address Mr. Justice Keogh was pleased to refer to the imprisonment of Galileo in terms that proved his ignorance of history and and showed how thoroughly he had accepted the false version of that affair which has been circulated by the enemies of the Catholic Church. He next gendered in the workhouse, has of late been showing a commended the idea that men should exercise their own judgment on every possession God had given them -including of course the Bible. He encered at the Roman Index, in which are registered works that contain erroneous doctrine and are otherwise unfit reading for Cataolics, and he denied that any creed enjoyed the exclusive favour of God. In short the discourse was a mixture of rant and cant ignorance and profanity. Not content with this pandering to anti Catholic feeling, he sought for the applause of the Orangemen by a laudatory reference to the victor of the Boyne. 'Our Glorious Deliverer' was the title applied by Mr. Justice Keogh to King William the Third-to a King who, indeed, delivered their ascendancy, but who brought to the Catholic people of Ireland woe and desolation. The broken treaty of Limerick, the destruction of the woollen trade of Ireland, the enactment of fresh penal laws, and a wholesale confiscation of natives property, are Would they have borne for a moment the thought amongst the memories which Ireland retains of the monarch whom Mr. Justice Keogh has etyled Our Glorious Deliverer.' These memories are revered in Ireland, but only by that blood-thirsty faction which is the disgrace and the curse of our country; that name is their war-cry, it mingles with the blasphemies which make their orgies hideous, it is on their lips when the party turn out on the anniversaries of his victories to slaughter detenceless Catholics and Irishman and a Catholio, can join in the Orange shout for the pious, glorious, and immortal memory of King William. - Nation.

Had Judge Keogh consulted the works of he lear ned Fredet, or the late Cardinal Wiseman, on the subject he would have found that Galileo was not imprisoned by the Inquisition for thinking on astronomy otherwise than Franciscan and Dominican the words of Holy Writ, but would have the Scripture bend to his theory rather than that his should bend to the admitted view of the Holy Scriptures. it was not, moreover, by the Church, but by a few Churchmen the great Florentine was prosecuted. The Pope appointed him to the chair of astronomy in Rome, gave himself and his son a beautiful house and garden. It is therefore false to assert that the Church condemned him. The Church condemned Luther-because he was condemned by an cecumencial Council-that is a Council of the representative Prelates of the Church throughout the world -the Pope presided. For, the acts of such a Council or of the Holy Father docens ex cathedra, are infallible; and if the theory of Galileo had been condemned by such an authority, then, indeed, would it be true that he was condemned by the Church, but

not otherwise .- Connaught Patriot. In the discussions on the state of Ireland from the Union down to the famine there was a current phrase, which was supposed to express one of the main causes of the Irish difficulty in those timessurplus population. We never hear that phrase now, but there is one coming into use which bears quite a different meaning. If you inquire why railway traffic is ralling off, the answer is 'The people are not in the country." If you ask a merchant in a provincial town willy business that declined and so many shops are shut up, he will answer, ' The people are not in the country.' This state of feeling will account for the catching announcement of the objects of the Monster meeting held a short time ago in the open air, on the hill of Mullagherew, in the county of Louth. It was for 'taking measures to keep the the Census Returns of 1864. 1,776 marriages were people in the country.' Saturday was a fair-day at Mullagherew, and when business WAS OVER. A two o'clock, the speaking began. A large platform was erected on the top of the hill, and around it was gathered a numerous assembly of the peasantry, in compliance with the invitation of their clergy, many of whom were present. The weather was intensely the population. From which it appears that is a bot and it is said umbrellas were in as much demand to keep off the heat as they are at other times to keep off the rain.

IREH DOGS IN PARLIAMENT .- The following notice of motion extraordinary has appeared in the parliamentary papers; Notice of motion, May 22-Dogs Registration Bill (Ireland)-Mr. Longfield, to move the following clause : . Every dog found trespassing on unclosed land unaccompanied by the registered owner of such dog or other person, who shall on being asked give his true name and address, may be then and there destroyed by such occupier, or by his order.' A co-temporary asks: 'ls it intended that the 'dog,' if he give his true name and address, shall be destroyed? -or is it the 'owner or other person' who is to be destroyed for the offence of giving his true name and address ?'

GREAT BRITAIN

It is too true that the Protestant Dissenters in this country, for whom the Irish Catholics worked so zealously before the repeal of the Test Act, and to whom they rendered such signal services when the Dissenters had few friends in Parliament and when the Catholics were themselves battling for emancipation, have been for many years the bitterest onemies of the Catholic Church and the Holy See .-Weekly Register.

The only thing certain about the coming Election is that very few constituencies will remain undisturbed. Although no great political change is impending, and hardly any new pledges are being exacted, it is probable that the next House of Commons will differ considerably from its predecessor .-Many old members are retiring, many others are likely to be turned out, and not a few are endea-In almost every county and borough from which we have received intelligence a contest is expected, in many there is a " split" in the Liberal or Conservative interest, and in several one of the sitting members has announced his intention of seeking election elsewhere. These facts betoken an unusually keen competition for Parliamentary honours competition not arising from a peculiar activity of party spirit, but rather from what may be called a glut in the raw material of representatives. Never. perhaps, in times so quiet has a dissolution been inticipated with so much eagerness. In some counties indeed, the old difficulty of finding a country gentleman of adequate capacity willing to bear the cost of a contest and to live in London for half the year is still the subject of complaint. Some boroughs, too, have the reputation of being so rapaclous or so capricious that no one but a rich adventurer can be got to stand for them. But these are exceptions. In most instances the supply of candidates greatly exceed the demand as Mr. Brand must know by this time, and popular constituencies can afford to give themselves the airs of a coy young numbers were—for Viscount Gort, 71; for the Earl lady. Knowing election agents criticize the physical ary.

OLIN OF DUBLIN.—A rumour is current that Sir with the eye of a purchaser, and no one who does not the British Government has given notice of columns. John Arnott purposes seeking the representation of unite a long purse and a plausible manner with local against this Government at Washington, for damages: interest has much chance of being accepted. A to its subjects arising from the war.

JUDGE KEOGH'S LECTURE. — A few evenings ago "strong" candidate is one who possesses these vir-Mr. Justice Keogh delivered a Lecture on Milton's tues in perfection, and if he can make a dashing Prose, before a Literary Society in this city. The speech so much the better; a "weak" candidate is subject was selected by himself. His treatment of one who stands on political capacity alone, and is not good for more than a certain number of hundred .pounds . - Times .

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH: At length all the preparations connected with the final departure of this great telegraphic expedition are completed. On Wednesday the Amethyst left the telegraph works with the last length of 245 miles of cable on board, and on Saturday the operation of coiling this in was begun. This work will -probably last to the 22nd instant, when the Great Eastern will have in ber as nearly as possible 7,000 tons of cable, or, including the iron tanks which contain it and the water in which it is sunk, about 9,000 tons in all. In addition to this she has already 7,000 tons of coal on board, and 1,500 tons more still to take in. This, additional weight, however, will not be added till she leaves the Medway, which she will do on the morning of the 24th, for the Nore, when the rest of the coals and special stores will be put aboard, and these will bring her mean draught down to 321ft .-Her total weight, including engines, will then be rather over 21,000 tons, a stupendous mass for any ship to carry, but well within the capacity of the Great Eastern, of which the measurement tonnage is 24,000. Her way out from the Nore will be by Bullocks Channel, which the Admirality are having carefully buoyed to avoid all risk in these rather shallow waters. Before the following spring tides set in, about the 6th or 7th of July, the Great Eastern will start for Valentia. There she is expected to the Cromwellian settlers from all fear of danger to arrive about the 9th or 10th, and there she will be met by the two ships of war appointed to convoy her-the Terrible and the Sphinx. Both these vessels are being fitted with the best apparatus for deep sea soundings; with buoys and means of buoying the end of the cable, if ever it should become necessary; and with Bollen's night-light naval signals, with which the Great Eastern is likewise to be supplied. To avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than 20 or 25 miles, and her stay off Valentia will be limited to the time occupied in making a splice with the massive shore end, which for a length of 26 miles from the coast will be laid previous to her arrival. This bis victories to slaughter defenceless Catholics and monstrous shore end, which is the heaviest and strongest piece of cable ever made, will be despatched in a few days, and be laid from the head of a sheltered inlet near Cahirciveen out to the distance we have stated, where the end will be buoyed and watched by the ships of war till the Great Eastern herself comes up. Some idea of the strength and solidity of this great end may be guessed by the fact that its weight per mile is very little short of half the weight of an ordinary railway melicensers, but because he insisted on the Church ad- tai. For the shore end at Newfoundland only three opting a system not demonstrable and contrary to | miles are required, and this short length will be sent in the Great Eastern. When once the splice is made from the great cable ship to the English shore endan operation which will consume about five hours -the work of laying the cable will instantly commence - Times.

SIR CHARLES LOCOCK'S ADDRESS. To the Edutors of the Isle of Wight.

Gentlemen,-I respectfully solicit the honor of being your political attendant. Did Babbicombe Bay or Natal return a Member, I feel that I should more appropriately request the suffrages of the electors of those places, wherever they are. But as the Isle of Wight contains the marine residence of our dear Sovereign, whose first physician accoucheur I became in 1840, I am sure that you will see my claims upon your regard.

No person can set so high a value as myself upon a good Constitution, or would be more ready to re-pel empirical treatment thereof. I am a decided advocate for an antiphlogistic policy, for avoidance of irritants, and for a very cautious use of stimulants. At the same time, I am not bigoted, but am ready to meet any conjuncture, in short, to prescribe pro re nata, for in times like these there is no saying what a day may bring forth. The nation appears to me to be as well as could be expected.

As regards foreign policy, I would conduct it upon the most generous and friendly principles, and my motto should always be, 'Welcome, little Stranger !' -When England imprisoned Napoleon, the type of brute force, or, in other words, tied up the great Knocker, she pledged herself to repress revolution. but to encourage progress. That prescription saved Europe, and I shall be willing to depart from the treatment then suggested. But though I am in favor of emulcents, I am far from saying that there is no occasion on which a vigorous exhibition of steel and Bacon's Powder may not be desirable.

I shall render my Parliamentary support to the Earl of Derby; first, because he is an Earl, whereas his opponent is a less elevated member of the respected Aristocracy, and, secondly, because I think that he understands the case of the nation better than the rival practitioner. Having had frequent opportunities of conversing with both, when they have arrived at the Palace to offer congratulations on happy events, I may consider myself qualified to form a diagnosis.

I will never consent to alienate the Colonies. Happy is the nation that hath its quiver full of them.
On the question of Reform there is so depressed an action of the national pulse, that I feel bound to wait for further symptoms. I am opposed to a lowering system, and the idea of infusing fresh blood savours too strongly of empiricism for toleration. I am opposed to the Ballot and all other boluses. I will always uphold the National Religious Establishment, holding it a nation's sacred duty to be properly churched. The new Parliament will be primiparous, and the utmost attention will therefore be required. I trust that the country will not be

reminded of the mountain in labor.

Should you do me the honor to elect me, I shall be ready at any hour of the day or night to attend any consultations; and should a brorher practitioner propose anything that seems to me desirable, I shall not be deterred from supporting it by any professional feeling of jealousy, nor shall the miscarriage of any valuable measure be due to my treatment.

Having thus explained my principles, I will only add, that no more bulletins will be issued, and that I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D. Obstetrical Society's Chambers, June 14.

THE YELVERTON CASE. - In the action of damages at instance of Theresa Longworth, or Yelverton, against the Hon. Mrs. [Forbes] Yelverton, recently debated before the Lord Ordinary [Jerviswoode] in the Outer House of the Court of Sessions, his lordship on Wednesday gave a decision dismissing, the action, and making the plaintiff liable, for the

costs. It came out in a case before an English Police Court lately, that a practice exists among beggars to keep their children from growing, by feeding them with gin, so as to ensure always having a baby to attract compassion. In the case before the court, a child four years old was stunted so as not to appear

more than twelve months old.

The Times intimates that the perorogation of Parliament may be expected about the 10th of July; but does not anticipate that the general election will be followed by any meeting of the new Parliament be-fore the spring of 1866. The Post says that a paragraph has recently appeared in a contemporary announcing Lord Palmeraton's approaching retirement from public life. This statement, which in some quarters may have found credence, it totally devoid of foundation, and we trust that the day is far distant when such an announcement will be necess-

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 14.

CALENDAR,

JULY-1865. Friday, 14-St. Bonaventure, E.D. Saturday, 15-St. Henry, Emp. Sunday, 16-Sixth after Pentecost. Our Lady of

Mount Carmel. Monday, 17-St. Alexis, Confessor. Tnesday, 18-St. Camille of Lellis, Conf. Wednesday, 19-St. Vincent de Paul, C. Thrusday, 20-St. Jerome Emilien, C.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:-

Friday, 14-St. Phillip. Sunday, 16-St. Elizabeth. Tuesday, 18 - Assumption. Wednesday, 20 - St. James, Minor.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

. The Catholic University question has, we will not say, approximated towards a solution, but at all events it has entered upon a new phase; here are the leading facts of the case.

In the House of Commons- The O'Donoghue, having abandoned his motion for a Charter for the Catholic University, moved that an Address be presented to Her Majesty representing that, owing to conscientious objections, but a very limited number of her subjects in Ireland can avail themselves of the actually existing system of University education in that country, and praying that such steps may be taken by Her Majesty as shall remove the grievance.

Of the facts alleged ample evidence was ad-Ireland-one in Belfast, another in Cork, and a third in Galway. At Belfast there are 22 Catholic students, at Cork 123, and at Galway 78 -or 223 in all; whilst in Trinity College, Dublin, out of about 1,000 students, only 45 are Catholics. These were the established facts of the case,; what remedy to them was to be applied?

The Catholics demand a University for them_ selves. This the Ministry are averse to grant : but through Sir George Grey they made a proposal to the effect, that the Catholic University that students from the former shall be placed on an equal footing with students from the Queen's Colleges. This proposal was approved of by Mr. Monsell, and some other Catholic members ; but unless the Catholic Hierarchy approve of it, which is doubtful, it is a compromise which we may accept indeed as an instalment of our derelax in our claims for payment in full.

A great moral victory has at all events been gained no doubt. The system of mixed education for Ireland is now admitted to be a failure, and the denominational system is really to take its place. Says the London Times on this sub-

and it foresees, should that concession be accepted by Catholics, the approaching downfall of " mixed education." It says :-

"The Catholic College once affiliated, and the denominational principle thus fully recognised, all the power of that Church would soon be employed to drive young Roman Catholics out of the Queen's Colleges. That point gained, we should soon be brought to face the fact of four Colleges associated brings not only logical consequences, but also unex-pected events. The next twenty years may be as fruitful in novelties and surprises as the last, and if, as we believe, we are doing what is right now, we may afford to leave to our successors the next shift. ing of the scene."

Nothing in these days of oppressive cant can be more refreshing than a correspondence given in the public journals as having passed betwixt Lord Elcho, M.P. for the County of Haddington, on the one hand, and certain gentry styling hemselves, respectively, President and Hon. Secretary of the Protestant Electoral Union of Scotland, on the other hand. The latter, addressing Lord Elcho as "Dear Sir," called upon him to state whether, as a member of Parliament, he intended to support a motion for the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant, and all other grants for Roman purposes; and whether he would support or oppose any proposal for the endowment of the Catholic clergy of Ireland.

any acquaintance with the gentry whose names here is \$8 to \$9."

were attached to the circular addressed to him, and beginning 'Dear Sir.' That, "publicly," he had no knowledge cof the existence of the Protestant Electoral Union

First good case to ream come of Scotland. And that, " politically," he did not recognise the jurisdiction of any such self-constituted body.

Never were snubs more quietly, and, at the same time, more conclusively polished off; and to make matters worse the Times laughs at them, and endorses the calm, gentlemanly rebuke administered to them by him whom they had the imperimence to catechize as their "Dear Sir."

From France there is nothing new to report since the return of the Emperor from Algeria. The Italian question is still the question of the day, but it has not as yet received its solution .-Very excellent intentions are attributed to Victor Emmanuel personally, but it is said that the radical and infidel crew by whom he is surrounded and controlled prevent him from carrying those intentions into execution. The Roman correspondent of the London Tablet, a trustworthy authority, furnishes us with the following | Giroux, on the proposition:-" Malum morale particulars, under date 14th ult. :-

official sources enable us to judge, leaves little to be desired on the part of Catholics. The negotiations have been so far one series of victories for the Pope and of reculades on the part of the Italian Government. The conditions seem to be these: that the Pope will appoint, and Piedmont accept, bishops all over Italy, with full powers for the re-opening of Plains of Abraham in 1759," delivered by Mr. seminaries, a very important point-that the bishops take no oath whatever to the King, save in Piedmont itself, and in no way recognise him as King of Italy, or in any way accept the present spoliations.

It appears certain, moreover, that His Holiness has refused to accept the restitution of Umbria and that he entered fully into the spirit of his subject. the Marches, which was actually offered on the condition of the legality of the other annexations being recognised. The agreement has not, however, been concluded; but there seems little doubt that in my next letter I shall be able to give you detailed information of its successful issue. Several of the bishops are already preparing for their departure, and all have expressed to the Holy Father their desire to return to the post of danger and of honor, and to recommence their daily struggle face to face with the revolution. M. Vegezzi is still here, and though there have been innumerable reports of the failure of his mission, there seems no doubt that the conservative element in the Italian Cabinet has [for the momeat] triumphed.

On Friday the 7th instant, were hung at Washington, in pursuance of the finding of the Military Commission, approved of by the President, Payne, Harrold, Atzerott, and Mary Surratt. Of the guilt of the first three, there duced. There are three Queen's Colleges in can be no doubt; and though the manner of their death was an eternal disgrace to the administration of justice in the United States, they well deserved their fate. With the woman the case was different. Though the Court before which she was tried encouraged and incited to perjury; though there was no iniquity which it did not practise, no depth of meanness to which it did not descend, in order to procure a semblance of justification for the murderous verdict which it had predetermined to find against all the accused, whether innocent or guilty-no evidence shall be affiliated to the Queen's University, so to implicate Mary Surratt was adduced, and her execution is as much to be condemned for the matter as for the manner. An attempt to rescue her was made on Friday afternoon by means of a writ of Habeas Corpus from Judge Wylie of the Supreme Court; but General Hancock, the Yankee officer to whom the writ was addressed, displayed the same contempt for mands, but as one which should not induce us to it as, throughout the trial, the Military Judges had displayed for truth and justice; and so the unfortunate woman was cruelly and brutally murdered on Friday forenoon, together with the others whose fate, however, we do not deplore. The annals of England, from the Norman Conquest, would be ransacked in vain for a parallel to the late illegal unconstitutional proceedings "The Ministerial concession to the O'Donoghue is at Washington; to which, however, the Yas-an edmission that the 'Godless Colleges' have kees, out of whom all capacity for real liberty In concession." has been crushed by a long course of democratic

worthy of nothing better.

Our Canadian delegates returned from Eurone last week. It is supposed that Parliament will soon be summoned to receive an account of their

The Transcript has changed hands, and now makes its appearance as a daily evening paper enlarged and in other respects improved. On the question of Annexation our contemporary is sound. The accusation that he was bought up by Yankees to advocate our degradation and Annexation to the neighboring republic, he has effectually refuted by his plain and honest language on the subject, and most heartily do we wish him long life and prosperity.

We regret to learn that in several parts of the Western Province the midge is doing much injury to the wheat cross.

Great distress appears to prevail amongst the German settlers on she Upper Ottawa, especially in the township of Wilberforce. The Rev. L. H. Gerndt, a missionary near Pembrooke, writes: -"There are men here who are so much reduced in strength that they can hardly walk any distance, or do any hard work because their food is so scanty and inferior. Just now two Hereupon Lord Elcho replied :--- women called on me they were crying bitterly-That, personally, "he had not the honor of they live on hemlock tea. The price of flour

Tuesday, the 4th instant. At a quarter past eight, the beautiful Cabinet of Physics, the scene of the entertainment, was thrown open to the public. The stage was tastefully ornamented with festoons, and on the back-ground was suspended an excellent oil painting of the Victoria Bridge and the City of Montreal. In a few minutes the large Hall was crowded with spectators, amongst whom we noticed the Very Rev. Mr. Granet, Superior of the Seminary; the Very Rev. the Visitor-General of the Order of the Resurrectionists from Rome; Rev. Canon Pare, Secretary to the Cathedral; Rev. Father Sache, S.J., President of St. Mary's College; Rev. Mr. Larue, Director pro tem. of the Grand Seminary; Hon. A. A. Dorion, Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education; Drs. Beaubien, Trudel, Leprohon, besides a large number of other clerical and lay friends of the Institution.

The entertainment began by a discussion, in Latin, between Messrs. Z. Racicot and Th. sen peccatum sub unico Deo summe bono ex The success of M. Vegezzi's mission; so far as un- lastere potest." The discussion was admirably sustained, Mr. Racicot replying with remarkable ability to the objections so advoitly proposed by his class-mate, Mr. Giroux. This was followed by a panegyric on the " Patriots who fell on the S. Cote. We were particularly struck with the eloquence of the young gentleman's style of composition, and method of delivery, which showed Mr. Thomas Carroll was equally happy in his beautiful piece of poetry, delivered in English, entitled "Jacques Cartier on the Bank of the St. Lawrence." The admirable vein of poetry that ran through his every verse, was rather student. The experiments on "Light," which came next on the programme, and which were conducted by Messrs Deschamps and Januel, were particularly interesting. The audience were completely taken by storm at the termination of a feu d'artifice, which concluded one of the most successfui series of chemical experiments that we have ever witnessed. The valedictory. by Mr. Deschamps, was delivered with a rare degree of eloquence and pathos, and the successful manner in which the young gentleman communicated his impressions to his hearers, was clearly shown by the emotion that was visible on many a countenance.

At the conclusion of the farewell address, the Very Rev. the Superior of the Seminary, made a few appropriate remarks to the students, and exhorted them to show, by their modesty, obedience and general good behavior during vacation, that they were worthy students of the Montreal

cient to remark that it was such as to maintain the very high reputation which this house has already acquired amongst the Collegiate establishments of this Continent. The singing, by Master Finn, of this City, as well as by Messrs. Januel and Deschamps, was universally ad-

On the conclusion of the entertainment, the students adjourned to the beautiful Church attached to the College, where, having recommended their parents and their vacations on which they were just entering, to the care of the Blessed Virgin, the Rev. Mr. Lenoir, President of the Institution, bade them a fond and affection-

In conclusion, we have only to add that it would be quite out of place for us to write one despotism, patiently suomit as de well broken in word of praise in favor of this Institution. The spaniels to the lash. Well, perhaps they are number of distinguished men whom it has already sent forth to the world, shows that the education imparted in this flourishing establishment is no less solid than brilliant.

> VILLA MARIA.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of Villa Maria is an event that is always looked torward to with interest by the on Wednesday the 5th instant, and we were not surprised to see that at 2, p.m., the hour appointed for the commencement of the entertainment, the beautiful Exhibition Hall of the Institution was crowded with anxious spectators .-Rev. Mr. Lenoir, President of the Montreal College, presided, and amongst the audience we observed the Rev. Canon Leblanc, of the Cathedral; Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, of St. Ann's Education; Hon. A. A. Dorion, Hon. Judge Conolly, of New York, and a large number of others, clergymen and laymen.

The exercises commenced by a beautiful piece of Music, played by the following young ladies:

Christin, E. Villeneuve, E. Lesebyre.

MONTREAL COLLEGE The annual distributiand at the end of which the following young tion of prizes took place at this Institution on ladies were crowned-Miles. Dorion, Kimber, Chauveau, Walsh, Dunn and Nellis. This was succeeded by the distribution of prizes to the graduating class, after which a very fine piece of music was played on the harp by Miles. Kimber and Murphy, and on the Piano by Miss Pelle-าด แบลด์ไรบ์โรยอยโล ธรุรย์อุร์ ชาพ สดร

Miles. Dorion and Walsh carried off the prizes for good conduct amidst loud applause .-Diplomas, with gold medals and prizes, were then presented to Miles, Chauveau, Dorion, M'Dougall, Nellis, Kimber, Walsh, and Conolly .-The prize in arts was carried off by Miss Kimber; that for work by Miss Slater, and for domestic economy, the culinary art and the science of house-keeping, by Miss Dunn.

Music followed, by Miles. Kimber, Nellis, Murphy and Slater, whose performances deservedly attracted much attention. Next on the rogramme came the presentation of the prizes, to the pupils of the upper division, at which the following young ladies, received the distinctive honors of the division :- Mlles. Hudon, Murphy, Peltier, Beaudry, O'Brien, Valleau, Kennin, Pinsonneault, Lefebvre, Levesque, Dufresne, Lynch, Taylor, Chaput, Moore and Mignault. Immediately afterwards came the distribution of the Rosettes to the pupils of the first class, se cond degree of the upper division, and the prize of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th classes .-"Le Grand Concert par les Oiseaux du Bocage," in which a highly successful imitation of the singing of Canary Birds and Cuckooes, was introduced with marvellous effect, was a most charming effort and received warm applause.

On the conclusion of the distribution of prizes. the Rev. Mr. Lenoir and the Hon. M. Chauveau made a few appropriate remarks, and passed a well-merited eulogium on the zeal and devotion of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre more than we should expect from a simple Dame, who have charge of this excellent Institution. After an address presented by the youngest of the daughters of the Hon. A. A. Dorson, the whole terminated by the playing of "God Save the Queen" on all the instruments.

We cannot conclude these remarks without alluding to the numerous specimens of skill and handiwork which we were privileged to see in one of the adjoining halls. We confess our inability to judge of these matters; nevertheless, we may be allowed to remark that the pieces of art executed in particular by Miles. Kimber. Dorion, Mills, Chauveau, and Lynch were universally admired, and appeared, in the judgment of competent persons, to carry off the paim. The samples exhibited in culinary art were such as to excite the admiration of the most fastidious, and they abundantly prove that this branch of a young lady's education is not forgotten amidst the multiplicity of other studies.

Writing as we are for a Canadian public, it is It is unnecessary for us to say one word on on the Convent of Villa Maria. We will only pleasure of assisting on the 5th, was in every respect worthy of that excellent Institution, which is probably the best educational establishment for young ladies on this Continent.

THE BISHOP'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL .- The exercises which closed the scholastic year of this Institution, were somewhat different from those that we are accustomed to witness in other educational establishments. In other Institutions. we are generally treated to a rich feast of music and oratory; in this school, on the contrary, the teachers very wisely preferred—seeing that it is unknown—that the closing exercises of the term should consist of these very studies that had formed the occupation of the pupils for the past year! Various classes were examined in French and English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c., and we feel obliged to confess that we were quite unprepared for so fine a display of proficiency on the part of the pupils of such an unpretending Institution. The class of Mental Arithmetic, in particular, taught by Mr. Ryan, elicited frequent bursts of applause by their correct solution of many difficult problems citizens of Montreal. This year it took place in a few moments, without the aid of slate or black-board.

This excellent school, so worthy of the attention of commercial men, is under the management of Mr. Mathieu, eccl., and two lay protessors. The Visiting Director is the Rev. Mr. Moreau, well known as the efficient Master of Ceremonies for the Cathedral. The school is kept in a fine large brick building in St Margaret Street, and immediately behind it is a spacious Church: Rev. Mr. Brown, of Dunham, C. E.; play-ground, in which the pupils can enjoy themthe Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of selves at any of these gymnastic exercises that are now-a-days the necessary accompaniment of every first-class educational establishment.

At the conclusion of the examination, Master Fitzpatrick came forward and, on behalf of the marks, in which he lucidly pointed out the ad-Institution, thanked the audience for their attend-Harns - Miles. Slater, Ferrall, and Mac- ance, and promised, for himself and his fellow- lated the children on their success, and hoped pupils, that they would bereafter endeavor still that the crowns that were placed upon their Pianos-Miles. E. Chauveau, Mignault, Mills. farther to ment the favor and encouragement of beads that evening would lead them to aspire to their friends. The Very Rev. Mr. Truteau, the possession of diadems that are eternal and im-Then followed a beautiful play entitled "Le Administrator of the Diocese, replied on behalf perishable. He was followed in his address by Merite Couronne" which was loudly applauded, the audience; congratulated the students on the Messrs. E. M'Gillivray, H. J. Friel, and Judge

successful issue of their examination; and concluded by expressing a hope that the examples of self-sacrifice and devotion displayed by their teachers would not be lost on the pupils of that prosperous institution.

MONT STE. MARIE. The Annual Exhibiion and solemn distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Institution, under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation, took place on Thursday the 6th instant, in the presence of a numerous body of our Clergy, having at their head the Very Rev. Administrator of the Diocess and of a large concourse of our leading citizens, amongst whom we noticed the Hon. M. de Bezujeu, M. Rodier and others. The exercises which were conducted in both languages were creditable in the highest degree, both to pupils and to teachers, and the whole was agreeably diversified by music, vocal and instrumental. Then came the distribution of the prizes; and we may mention that the Gold Medal was awarded to Miss O'Neill, daughter of Terence O'Neill, Esq. Mile-Desmarchais also carried off a Gold Medal for good conduct, and the prize for domestic economy was awarded to Miss Duchett.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION .- The Rev. M. Truteau, Grand Vicaire, and a large body of the Clergy and laity of the diocess assisted on the afternoon of Thursday the 6th instant, at the yearly examination of the pupils of the male department of the Deaf and Dumb Institution-at the Bishop's school house St. Margaret Street. The proceedings were very interesting as showing the aptitude of the scholars, and the wonder. ful skill of the teachers. The former recited, in expressive pantomime, several fables and popular stories, besides a kind of sacred drama illustrative of the martyrdom of St. Katrine. They also replied with facility to a series of questions propounded to them by signs, in French and English grammar, and arithmetic, writing the answers on the slate or black board.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, OTTAWA. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The closing exercises of St. Joseph's Colleg e Ottawa, took place on Thursday, the 6th inst. and, by special invitation, many friends of the institution and a large number of guests were present, among whom we noticed several of the leading, influential men of Ottawa. His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa was present, assisted by a large number of the clergy. The number of visitors must have exceeded five hundred. As usual, the exercises comprised dramatical plays. vocal and instrumental music, etc. The pieces on the programme, besides the two dramatical plays-one in English and the other Frenchwere "Martha," a duet on the piano: "Joy, Joy! Freedom to-day;" " Les Charpentiers;" quite unnecessary for us to attempt a panegyric "These moments entrancing;" "The Song of the Sailors;" "La Priere d'une Vierge," and the musical part of the performances. It is suffi- remark that the Exhibition at which we had the "Zampa." Considerable taste was displayed by the discriminatory manner in which the various selections were chosen; and high eulogiums were passed upon those who participated in this part of the proceedings. In fact, it is but just to say that the instrumental pieces were performed with an accuracy that speaks well for the skill of the instructor and the careful tuition the scholars receive. The vocal part was also well sustained. We do not intend to lavish compliments on any particular pupil, as all acquitted themselves in a manner that does not merely reflect credit on themselves, but likewise on the institution whose educational privileges they enjoy. Space does a new Institution, and, therefore, comparatively not permit of entering into a detailed report of the dramatical performances; suffice it to sav that those who took part in them were remarkably self-possessed, had their parts thoroughly committed to memory, and rendered them not only in a piquant, agreeable and clever manner, but in a style which established the fact that many were gifted with considerable dramatic powers. A celebrated genius properly estimated the fine arts when he said: - "One ought every day at least to hear a little song, and to read a good poem, and, if it were possible, to speak a few reasonable words;" implying that that which is intended to elevate and purify the mind through the influence of images of beauty improved the capacity for rational enjoyment: then, surely, such exercises as those which took place yesterday at the St. Joseph's College must have accomplished much that was good and pure. The distribution of prizes followed the exercises; and, as each pupil came forward, he received a beautiful wreath of flowers from the reverend gentleman who distributed the premiums, loud applause frequently greeting the successful candidates as they bore off their well merited trophies.

His Lordship the Bishop then addressed the assemblage in a few well chosen appropriate revantages of a good education. He congratu-

Armstrong, who in short speeches acquitted themselves creditably indeed. Thus closed another year of tuition at this now popular institution; each term new pupils arrive and at the close of each collegiate year a marked improvement in their acquirements is observable. The course of study is perfect, practical and admirably adapted to the end which it was designed, the children of English parentsbesides receiving a sound classical educationhave also every facility afforded them of acquiring not only a thorough knowledge of their mother tongue, but likewise a perfect knowledge of French, which is now so essential in this country where so many different languages are spoken; and, as long as an education of this kind is given to pupils by the accomplished professors who have charge of the various branches, so long will St. Joseph's College continue to flourish.

Report of the Belleville School Examination, received too late for insertion, shall appear in our next.

BLACKWOOD-June, 1865. Dawson, Bros. Montreal. The serials which this number contains impart to its chief interest. The story of Sir Brooke Jossbrooke promises well, and the others are well sustained. The political articles are of less interest, and will badly suit the ideas of those who believe that Free Trade has inaugurated the millennium.

To the Edilor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,-Aware of your deep interest in everything appertaining to our holy religion, I trust you will find space in your invaluable paper for the enclosed copy of an address to our esteemed pastor, the Reverend J. Madden, D.D., and his reply. I may say, that had sufficient notice been given a much larger offering would have been made, even with the short notice, a purse of \$250 in gold was made up.

> Yours truly, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

REVEREND FATHER, - For the first time since you blessed us with your presence amongst us you treated us unkindly by the short notice you gave us of your intended departure from amongst us. Although well aware for some time of the sad necessity that existed for such a separation (may God shorten the necessity of its duration) we have only now, on the eve of your departure, discovered your intention of stealing away from amongst us, we know you will not refuse us the privilege of expressing our feelings on such an occasion as this. For although we are incompetent to form an adequate judgment of the many high qualities that adorn your well cultivated mind; we will never forget the wise counsels, the elegant instructions, the editying example and the many other blessings we derived from your ministrations. A stern and uncompromising defender of the truths of our holy religion, you had the happy method of asserting them without giving offence to those most opposed to that sublime doctrine; and and friendship with all who differ from us on that of every laudatory expression of which you have entertained towards you.

We will only request that you accept this expression of our best wishes for your happiness, and with it the accompanying very slight token of our affection which so poorly expresses it; but you know that in a large community we are but the little flock, that our means are limited, and that at present we feel the pressure of hard times, but we rely upon your kindness not to reject it on account of its smallness.

We are confident, Dear Father, when your health will allow you to celebrate the divine mysteries, you will not forget to have us on your "Patina," and we will not cease to offer our unworthy prayers, that your voyage may be prosperous, your recovery speedy and complete, and your return not long retarded.

Signed for the Congregation of St. Mary's

Church. James O'Neill, Richard O'Neill, F E Gaudrie, P J Tyrrell, Anthony Maybew Col Maguire, J P,

Thomas Molloy, Edward Lawder, John McCullough, John Lydon, Peter McCabe, William Hyland.

J S McHenry, Port Hope, July 4, 1865.

REPLY: .

My DEAR FRIENDS,-Being taken so completely by surprise, I know not how to give expression to my feelings. Ever since I have been amongst you, I have never received but kindness from you. I am not, however, prepared for this last act of yours. Omitting all reference to the exaggerated praises you bestow upon me, and of cannot retrain from expressing my astonishment at the large amount of money you have now handed me. Knowing your means I know but too well the sacrifices you have made in order to do so. If I cannot thank you in suitable terms, be assured it is not from any want of feeling your great kindness. I do not feel able to say anything more. Hoping that you will not fail to remember me in your prayers, and begging the blessing of God on you while, good bye.

(Signed) JOHN MADDEN, 1.20

St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S Pic Nic .- On Wednesday the 5th instant, the Grand Annual Pic-Nic of this important benevolent Society came off at Guibault's Garden in a highly successful manner, some 1800 persons being present: The day was everything that could be wished, being at once bright and cool, and considering the various attractions offered, a failure could bardly have been possible. In the first place there was the benevolent object itself, aiding which, by attending a pic-nic, could only be regarded as making an investment in a pleasant way in St. Patrick's Bank, from which interest was immediately derived to an enormous extent. Guilbault's Gardens themselves are at any time well worth the price of admission, and are yearly improving. There was also the menagerie and the museum, interesting alike to the juveniles and their betters, and conveying moreover, as Mr. Pickwick might say, 'a moral,' as in the former the animals may be seen leading a virtuous life natural history. Then there were the swings, which were kept fully occupied and always prove a never failing source of amusement. One of the greatest attractions however was doubtless the which attended by kind permission of Col. Ross, and afforded a never failing supply of the best music during the afternoon. A capital platform for dancing was laid down in the skating rink, and with the aid of Mr. Renaud's excellent quadrille band, we venture to say the dust was never suffered to rest on it as long as arm could wield a fiddle bow. The games which came off in the middle of the afternoon were put through with spirit, Messrs. Thomas McKenna, John MElroy, Win. Stafford, Bernard Tansey and Henry Wall being the committee. The following is the list of the winners :-

GAMES.

Running long leap [4 entries]—P Fagan, 1st prize, 16 ft 9 ic., \$2: Mackinlay, 2nd prize, 16 ft 5 inches,

Throwing 56 lb weight [5 entries]-R R Serson, 1st prize, 24 ft 3 in., \$2; R Conway, 2nd prize, 18

ft 2 in., \$1. Half mile race (4 entries)—P Fitzcarroll, 1st prize

\$3; — Collyer, 2nd prize, \$2.

Running high leap (4 entries) — M Kaine, 1st prize, 4 ft 9 in., \$2; Jas Feron, 2nd prize, 4 ft 8 in., \$1. Throwing 56 lbs over height (4 entries) -R Wall, let prize, 11 ft 10 in. \$3; R R Serson, 2nd prize, 11

ft 8 in., \$2

Hurdle race (4 entries) - J Badman, 1st prize, \$3; - Jacquiss, 2nd prize, \$2. Potatoe race, 5 entries, - Collyer, 1st prize, \$3;

Johnston, 2nd prize, \$2. Running hop, step and leap, 4 entries, -- Mackinlay, 1st prize, 39 ft 1 in., \$2; P Hushing, 2nd prize, 38

ft 1 in., \$1. Sack race over hurdles, 7 entries, - Jas Jackson,

1st prize, \$2; — Orepeau, 2nd prize, \$1. Refreshments were specially provided by Mr. F. Mathews at moderate prices, and were also to be had at several points of the grounds. In conclusion, we may say much credit is due to F. M. Cassidy, the Secretary, and other gentlemen connected with the St. Patrick's Society, for the excellent arrangements made, for which they doubtless deemed themselves rewarded by the success which attended them .-

Evening Telepraph.

Sr. Mary's College. - Monday evening, 10th inst., a French literary and musical entertainment was given by the pupils of this Institution on the occahence it is, that we, in the midst of a society of sion of the opening of their new Hall, which is bean adverse faith, have lived on terms of amity neath the church now building in Bleury street .-The Hall which rises from the stage in the form of an great subject; indeed we are certain, that if you amphitheatre, was handsomely decorated with everallowed us the leisure, many of them would unite greens, &c., though not quite finished. It is capable of holding at least 1,000 people. The proceedwith us in this farewell; and when you are away ings were under the immediate patronage of the Sowe will have to suffer their chidings for having ciety of St. Jean Baptiste, the office bearers and Pre convert them, that they may not burn themselves kept as a secret what was unknown to ourselves. Sident being on the platform, and the literary portion eternally hereafter. Entertain no angry feelings We know that we cannot offer a better tribute of them consisted of an oratorical discussion, the against any one. Prove, His Lordship enjoined, that to your refined taste and well known abhorrence subject being 'Patriotism at the different stages of life.' After an overture from Tancrede, by the band of every laudatory expression of which you of the 25th Regiment, M. Pare opened the discussion, and was followed by Mr. Felix Sincennes, who tions of the high esteem and affection which we have entertained towards you. music by the band, discourses were successively delivered by Mr. Leopold Laflamme in favor of maturity, Alexis Girard, childhood, and Arch. D'Eschambault, old age, with a general review in conclusion by Charles Bosse, who presided on behalf of the stu-dents. The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau then delivered an address, in the first place complimenting the several orators on their performances. He then proceeded to explain the word 'nationality' as a feeling of Union among a people, and told the students that although when they went into the world they would meet conflicting political opinions, they must always remain Canadian. He then proceeded to trace the progress made by French Canadians during the last 25 years, and adverted to their growing commercial enterprise, instancing the Richelien Company, &c., and observing that Canada had shewn herself the first of the colonies at the late exhibition in Dublin. He declared he was not speaking as the Superintendent of Education, but as the President of St. Jean Baptise Society. In conclusion, he urged them to work hard to create a Canadian literature, and adverted to the progress made since 25 years ago, when they had only one or two papers. He urged on students to profit by their present opportunities, and become imbued with a patriotism which would animate them at all stages of life. He then called on Mr. Debellefeuille to speak on behalf of the 'Catholic Union, and sat down amidst loud applause .-After addresses by Mr. Debellefeuille and some others, the proceedings finally concluded with God save the Queen .- Montreal Gazette.

The Montreal Herald, discoursing on the recent revelations respecting members of the police force, of this city—coincident as they are with the start-ling developments of a similar nature made in the Hamilton investigation, says: - What lies at the bottom of the whole evil is the lax condition of pub lic opinion upon these matters. If a man in high office or leading social position is proved to have committed any fraud or maiversation, he is never without a crowd of supporters to maintain him in his which I am but too conscious I am not worthy, I | wrong, and to hound down all who are bold enough to attempt his punishment. The tone thus given to the life of our public functionaries: is naturally communicated from the top to the bottom, and hence the spectacle which we see whenever it becomes possible. to get a little below the surface, and inspect the interior of official life. If it were felt that there was no refuge for persons convicted of public wrongdoing, that there was a reasonable support for those who desired to protect the public, we should soon see another spirit among public officers.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN DOWN. The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are earpestly solicited to lend a helping hand to the ladies of the Catholic congregation of Cornwall, who inlend holding a Baziar, on the 26th Dec. next, and three following days, in aid of the funds for the reconstruction of their beautiful new church, which was leveled with the ground during that fearful hurricane which swept over the country on Wednesday in Holy Week-12th April last. Thus, in less than thirty minutes, that dreadful tornado, which did so much damage pointed; for when they arrived upon the ground they throughout the length and breadth of Canada, deprived the Catholics of Cornwall-(the majority of whom are in slender circumstances)of the fruit of their struggles for years past .-Meekly bowing to the dispensation of Divine Providence, those good ladies have put their heads together and resolved upon getting up a upon a representation of the facts, directed a piece down stairs (the monkeys especially), and above Bazzar to aid in putting their church once more their happy translation into model specimens of in the condition it was in before that memorable wind storm. Surely they deserve assistance under the circumstances! and so surely, please God, will many a generous heart, after reading these lines, resolve upon sending them a conexcellent band of the 25th Regiment, K.O.B., tribution, either in material or money, and immediately thereafter reduce this resolve to practice. proceed to England, does not intend in any way to The contributions may be forwarded to the address of Mrs. Dr. Macdonald, Mrs. Angus Mac-Donell, Mrs. D. M'Millan, Mrs. J. S. Mac-Dougall, Mrs. Angus M'Phaul, Miss M. E. Campbell, or the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P.P.

Cornwall, 19th June, 1565.

VESPERS ON THE RUINS OF ST. PATRICK'S . CHURCH, TORONTO.

ADDRESSES OF HIS LORDSHIP BIROP LYNCH AND VERY REV. J. WALSE, V.G.

On Sunday evening pursuant to previous announcement, the Catholics of St. Patrick's parish, joined by large numbrs from all the other parishes of the city, had Vespers on the site of the church which was destroyed by fire on the morning of Thu:sday, 22nd ultimo. About two thousand persons were on the ground.

After imparting the Episcopal Banediction, His Lordship Bishop Lynch addressed the assembled concourse substautially as follows:

His Lordship said : - ' Who is like unto our Lord who dwellest on high,' &c. 112th Ps. Thus God acts: He looks down upon the humble and poor and raises them up. He looked upon the burning of your church and saw it in askes, and He will aid you to raise it to be among the finest in the city. God does all things for His elect. God requires not houses wherein to be worshipped. The heavens are His, and beneath their wide expanse He could recieve due homage. We require them for our com-fort, and to enable us to elevate our minds to God; for, when we enter into a temple, our minds are naturally taised to God. Our fathers were accustomed to celebrate the Holy Mysteries under the canopy of [heaven. You recollect the Mass-valleys and the caverus of your native land. Our fathers worshipped when it was death to do so. They kept the faith bequeathed to them from on high : they had it instilled into their minds by the holy ruins and the thouaround them His Lordship was glad to hear of their; sorrow for the burning of their church. Your tears, he said, were acceptable to God. You have one consolation, that your faith was purified by suffering and trial. You have another consolation, and that is, your Priest and Bishop will be able to put up another and a better church; and if a brick one be apostolic mission of the Irish, wherever they are Boston, gives a very high per-centage of gold, quite scattered, to build churches. If they have lost their equal to the celebrated Golconda ore. nationality, they have not lost their faith. One idea His Lordship would forcibly impress on his hearers -forgive those who burned the church. It was done by no respectable person, Protestant or Catholic in Toronto. It was done by the most wicked, the lowest creatures on earth. He hoped God would against any one. Prove, His Lordship enjoined, that we belong to the Church of God, by forgiving injurics. His Lordship then spoke of the contiguity of the other churches, and exhorted the Catholics of St. Patrick's not to lose Mass on Sundays. He also thanked, in the name of Christ, those . ho endeavored to save the effects of the church and the priest's house. He thanked specially Mr. Carroll and the proprietor of the brewer, adjacent for their kindness. He referred to the face tout a large insurance had been effected on the church, owing to the fear that existed of the former one being burned. The new church will be commenced very soon. His Lordship then referred to the concurrence of three great feativals on that Sunday-the commemoration of the Precious Blood of our Lord, the Visitation of the Blessed Vitgin Mary, and the solemnity of Sts. Peter and Paul. Under such splendid heavenly auspices. His Lordship had no fear their efforts would not be crowned with success. His Lordship was listened to throughout with the most respectful atten-

The Very Rev. Vicar General Walsh next addressed the multitude, in his usual happy and elequent style. He said :

After the touching and eloquent address of your

beloved Bishop, but little remained for him to say -It was difficult to be silent, looking on the ruins of your church. The scene before him reminded him of another epoch and another land. We were fa-miliar with ruined churches in Ireland. The moss and ivy-covered ruins of churches in our native land have instructed many a generation of frishmen by their traditions and memories. They have instructed our fathers far better than history could do; and they have served to tell us what our ancestors did for the preservation of the faith. They taught us that our forefathers, when their property was confiscated, when their alters were overturned, fled into the forest and offered up the Holy Sacrifice in temples that had no floor save the green sward, no other canopy than the blue vault of heaven. This is the teaching of the old ruined churches of our native land. The scene this evening also reminds us of something that took place in more recent times. -The Very Rev. gentleman referred to the luli that took place in oppressive laws after the period of the Emancipation; but that soon bad laws, bad crops, &c , drove hundreds of thousands of our countrymen. into a foreign land, where everything was new and strange. But soon they set themselves to build churches in the great cities, along the great lakes, everywhere throughout this great land. And if the Catholic Church extends from Maine to the Rio Grande, it is to Irish hearts and Irish liberality it is due. The Catnolic Church shall survive everything that exists on this continent-laws, constitutions, dynasties, and governments, will pass away, while it shall remain young vigorous, and unchanged .-The history of Irish Emigration, the Very Rev. gentleman said, has, never been written in books; but it is written in the religion and the many churches apply to J. G. J. Mireau, Sec. Tressorer. prayers, and begging the blessing of God on you A HINT FOR EMIGRANTS. We are informed that built by the liberality, the faith, and piety of the and yours; I now, my dear friends, bid, you for a numbers of emigrants; who have passed through emigrants all over the country. He then referred

too good for the good people who would worship in ... Id: E 5

A collection was then taken up, while the choir sang the Lauda Sion in exquisite style. His Lordship again gave his blessing, when the large concourse dispersed to their respective homes. -Toronto Fresman.

Sometime ago advertisements were plastered on the walls of this city, and appeared in some of the journals, calling for laborers to proceed to Nova Scotia to work on the Pictou Railway. It seems that a large number of men were attracted by this notice, and proceeded to the place indicated. They were, however, it farther appears, bitterly disapwere informed that they were not worth more than 3: a day; but that they might go to work and earn as much as they could by the piece. The men asserted that they had been engaged by an agent in Cauada at 5s per day, and it is creditable to the Government of Nova Scotia that, though the men are described as a very unlikely lot of 'navvies,' they, of land to be laid off and the men set to work at the price stipulated. The newspapers speak of the contractors by whom the men were engaged as most discreditable; the Canadians having arrived in the Province without a copper among half a half a score of them on the strength of a promise which was immediately broken. - Herald.

The organ of the Nova Scotian ministry states that the delegation from that Province, which is about to take up the question of Confederation.—Ib.

The London Free Press gives publicity to an outrage which happened at Siddalsville, a village in that neighborhood, which for indecency and barbarity has seldom, if ever, been exceeded. Five men entered the house of a Mrs. Boyle, in the absence of her husband, stripped her of her clothing, daubed her over with tar, and rode her on a rail. On the following day, Mrs: Boyle lodged a complaint with the authorities against her assailants; the men were arrested and brought before two magistrates, who dismissed them after inflicting a small fine on each! The poor woman, it appears, is addicted to intemperance, for which she should rather have been an object of pity and kindness, than of hatred and bad treatment. No other charge has been brought against her character.

A young man named Drolet, son of a farmer at St. Damese, near St. Hyacinthe, has, in a fit of insanity, | Calves, each, killed his mother, by inflicting upon her three blows with an are.

BURNING OF & Ruip. - Large Lose of Life .- The Steamer Moravian reports that on the 1st instant the ship William Nelson, with passengers, from Hamburg, for New York, caught on fire on the banks of Newfoundland. About thirty of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. Johns, Nild. The boats with crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed that four hundred lives have been lost by this ca-

The Ouebec News states that it is rumored in well informed circles that Parliament will be convened early next month.

inst. Whilst resting on a door step he was seen to fall backwards, and in a short time after he expired. He had for some days previously been indulging free ly in liquor, which together with the want of suctenance, doubtless occasioned his death.

The Toronto Leader in referring to the activity and impartiality of the police in London, C. W. in carrying out the By-law of the Conneil providing sand other holy associations which were spread for the destruction of all dogs found at large, says " About the same time Ald. Macfie, chairman of the Police Commissioners, was poisoned for going without a muzzle."

The Sherbrooke Gazette says that a valuable discovery of gold-bearing quartz has been made in the County of Arthabaska. The bed of quartz is very extensive. An assay of specimens taken about 8 or burned, a cut stone one will replace it. It is the | 10 feet from the surface, just made by Dr. Hayes, of

> SAD.-Alex. Somerville, who at one time wielded vigorous pen on the London Times, and achieved, during the discussion on the Corn Laws and Free Trade, a considerable reputation in consequence of having written a series of pungent letters to that journal signed. "One who has Whistled at the Plough," now lies at the City hospital, Hamilton, in circomstances of much distress. We should be happy to learn if this notice of a sad fact had led to powerful mind; one who has been useful in his day and generation, but who lacks the habit of self con-troi which his country's bard has wisely told us', is wisdom's root."

The Pillory is still in use in P. E. Island. At the June term of the Supreme Court for Prince County a man was sentenced to stand in it for an SIONS, hour, in addition to two years imprisonment at hard

THE GOLD DIGGINGS. - A correspondent from Quebec says:-" There is considerable activity in the gold diggings, and the expectation is that the products of the mines will be more remunerative than last year, when they were on the whole so satisfactory as to stimulate to increased energy. The improved machinery which will be employed will add largely to the returns. Gold in quartz well defined and in quantity, is of course the grand desideratum to which attention is directed; and certainly I have seen specimens which bear the character so much sought for. Eight specimens of quartz were exhibited to me, in which gold associated with copper ore is distinctly visible, and in one of them native silver appears. These are stated to be from the Handthe country."

THE MINES AT ACTON.—The Minerve mentions that an American Company is about to prosecute the working of these mines with vigor, and that so far from boing exhausted, great mineral wealth is expected to be developed. Four or five hundred workmen are to be employed.

ABSCONDED FROM BRANTFORD. - Mr Kerby, proprietor of the Kerhy House, absconded from that place on Sunday night. He was under bail to answer charges of embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretences, but he forfested his recognizances, amounting to \$2,000. Kerby was an agent of the "Royal" Insurance Co., and it was in connection with the funds of the agency that the charge of embezzlement was made.

WANTED,

FOR the Parish of St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, THREE FEMALE TEACHERS, two of them capable to teach French and English. For information July 14, 1865; in specificate over 4 include

· 法专项 10 7 · 1 7 · 1 · Birtis 2 · 光亚(金金)组。

In this city, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Michael M'Shane, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Wm. Booth, of a son.

Married.

In this city, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Michael J. Donne, Attorney-at-Law, Brook-lyn, N.Y., to Ellen, only daughter of James M'Shane, of Montreal.

Died,

In this city, on the 9th instant, Theophi'e Lauxon, Printer, aged 21 years.

At Glennevi, Luncaster, C.W., on the 6th instaut, Flora M'Rae, wife of Alex, M'Rae, a native of Rossshire, Scotland, aged 65 years. May her soul rest in

In Quebec, on the 3rd instant, after a long illness, Mr. Patrick Foley, aged 40 years, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 14, 1865.

Flour-Pollards, \$3,55 to \$3,90; Middlings, \$4,00 \$4,30; Fine, \$4,25 to \$4,50; Super., No. 2 \$4,50 to \$4,55; Superfine \$5.00 to \$5,35; Funcy \$5,60 to \$5,70, Extra, \$5,80 to \$5,90; Superior Extra \$6,10 to \$6,20; Bag Flour, \$3,00 to \$3,00.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,50 to \$4,60: Wheat-U. Canada Spring \$1,03 to \$1,07. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,20 to \$5,25; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$5,65; Pearle, in

demand, at \$5,40 to \$5,45. Butter—Store packed in small packages at 16c to 18c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c.

Eggs per doz, 15c. Lard per 1b, fair demand at 00c to 00c.

Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hame, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, 00c to 00c.

Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$20,00 to \$21,621; Prime Mess, \$17,50 to \$00; Prime, \$16,50 to \$00,00. ..\$9,00 to \$0,00 Dressed Hoge, per 100 lbs. Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$0,00 to \$0,00

Straw, Beef, live, per 100 lbs .. \$0,00 to \$0,00 8.00 to 9.00 ..\$6,00 to \$8,00 Sheep, clipped, each, Lamb,

3,00 to 4,00 .\$4,00 to \$6.00 0,00 to 0,00 Hogs

THE BROTHERS BANIM

(" THE O'HARA FAMILY,") THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH NOVELISTS.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal, have great pleasure in announcing that they have received the First and Second Numbers of the inimitable Works of these distinguished Irish writers, revised, with introduction and notes, &c., by MICHAEL BANIM. early next month.

An old man named James Horan, from the township of Matilda, died very suddenly at Prescott, 7th just issued contain—THE PEEP O' DAY AND COUNTY Whiles region on a december of the O'Bara Family." CROHOORE OF THE BILLHOOK. They are tow being re-published in Dublin, under the immediate supervision of Michael Banim, the surviving member of the "O'Hara Family," whose "Tales" delighted the British and Irish public. It is to be hoped that the Canadian public will hall with satisfaction the opportunity now offered them, for the first time, of obtaining the complete works of John and Michael Banim, who are the best and most thoroughly national novelists whom Ireland has yet pro-

> Price 20 cents a Number; by post, 25 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,

Attorney-at Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, C.W.

To Collections in all parts of Western Canada. promptly attended to.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform bis Onsthe dispatch of some items of relief to a man of tomers 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.

FLOUR,
FLOUR,
FANS,
PORK,
SALT FISH, &c., &c.

SIONS,

Country Merchants would do well to give him a

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rex 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 kerchief Peak, Parish of St. Sylvester, County the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-Lotbiniere. They are better defined than any tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instantial than any tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instantial than any tion in the fullest sense of the word. 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 half-

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

MISS LAWLOR'S DAY SCHOOL,

MISS LAWLOR respectfully informs the public that she still continues her SOHOOL on the Corner of M'CORD and WILLIAM STREETS. She sincerely thanks the public for their kind patronage towards her, and hopes by her strict care and attention to her pupils to merit a continuance of the same.

All the Elementary branches necessary to complete a good English Education will be Taught in cluding Piacotorte, Mossic and Fancy Work

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOR numbers of emigrants, who have passed through emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the States, have returned again to what Catholic emigrants had done in this city.

In a destinute condition, having been unable to proceed and the Catholic emigrants allover the Catholic emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the States, have returned again to what Catholic emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the Stationary School Books, Catholic emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the Stationary School Books, Catholic emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the Stationary School Books, Catholic emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the Stationary School Books, Catholic emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the Stationary School Books, Catholic emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the Stationary School Books, Catholic emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the Stationary School Books, Catholic emigrants allover the country. He then referred here on their way to the Stationary School Books, Catholic emigrants allover the town of their way to the Stationary School Books, Catholic emigrants allover the town of their way to the Novice and Country. He then referred here on their way to the Stationary School Books, Children's Book

Port Hope, 4th July, 1865.

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE. DEMONSTRATE TO THE EAST OF

FRANCE. After wandering for forty days in the desert the Emperor Napoleon returns to Paris to find there the perfect realization of the flessons he sought to teach the Arabs of Algeria. The children of the South may decline to accept at the hands of their instructor the interpretation of the decrees of late, but France believes in his readings of the book of destiny. The Emperor is always prosperous and always successful, and whatever he says must, in spite of appearances, be right. No one could afford as he has done to leave France to itself for more than a month with perfect immunity. A woman has kept in order the

most excitable population of Europe. While the Emperor has been away every hostile, influence has been unloosed, but without result. An irrepressible cousin was quietly put down when he used his privilege of place without discretion. The most accomplished orator of the Monarchy achieved an empty triumph in the Chamber of Deputies, and the puerility of his practical suggestions only served to heighten the impression of the wislom of the Imperial rule. The triumph of Gladiateur created a greater sensation than the criticisms of M. Thiers, and the fact that a French horse won the Derby threw into the background the most damaging revelations of the financlal situation of the Empire.

The Emperor may congratulate himself upon the therough docility of his subjects. Deputies, and people follow his lead with unflinching faith, and if they ever dispute his will, it is on no more important Imatter than the question whether the General Post coffice shall be removed from the street dedicated to the memory of Jean Jacques Rousseau. But amid all their practical acquiescence in his guidance, there is one subject on which with one consent they thint a doubt and hesitate dislike.' Their votes are always safe, but their thoughts incline to the other side. It is surprising when Mexico is mentioned how unank mous Frenchmen are in deprecating the continuance of an intervention which they unite to maintain.-

The Moniteur states that Prince Espoleon is completely recovered from the consequences of his accident. The Moniteur is ill informed. The accident never caused any serious apprehensions; there is no limb fractured, but there was a severe contusion, from which the Prince still suffers considerable pain. It is no trifle for a man to be run over by a carriage and horses. It is hoped, however, that he will be able to support the movement of his carriage, and appear at the Taileries in three or four days. In the letter the Emperor addressed to him on his accident he said that the political necessity which compelled him to accept his resignation, and to reprimand him, did not

Paus, June 16.—The Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Dupny de Lome, the representative of the Ministry of Marine, in reply to M. Granier de Cassagnac, said that the electric experiments now being made at Toulon with infernal machines were not considered new even by the inventor himself. The object of the invention was to introduce a new system for the destruction of vessels of war. It was a matter of great interest, but by no means calculated to lead to the extraordinary results spoken of by M. Kervaguan in yesterday's

The last sections of the Naval Budget, and four sections of the Budget for the Ministry of Public Instruction, were subsequently adopted by the Cham-

The mejority of the Paris journals, speaking of the strike among the cab nen of the Compagnie Imperiale in this city, point out the dangers and inconvenience arising from the monopoly of public conveyances being given to a privileged company.

The Pays of this evening announces that the Italish and Fapal Governments have agreed that all Italian Bishops, without distinction, shall be simply required to enter into a written engagement not to windare the laws of the kingdom, and that no prelate shall be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel. The absent Bishops will return to their sees, with the exception of a small number who persist in maintaining a hostile attitude towards the Italian Government. The Pope has also consented to a gradual reduction of the number of

bishoprics in Italy. seditious pamphlet was found at the lodgings of a hawker, who was arrested in the village of Neuilly for singing the Marseillaise, and for having sold a seditious

song concluding with 'Vive la Republique!'-What is a King? He is a reasonable animal without feathers, who walks on two paws. He is a man paid by his weight—sometimes 108,000,000f like Louis XIV.; sometimes 24,000,000f. tike Louis XVIII.; sometimes 12,000,000f. like Louis Phillippe; sometimes 30,000,600f. like Napoleon. He is a man to whom 30 millions of individuals are given to be cared no more nor less than a flock of turkeys, not at one sou a head, but at one franc-a man who quietly enjoys the produce of his flock without forgetting to sliear them sometimes, and each of whom he transfers after his death to his son or relative—a man who has a right to put innocent men to death, because it is his pleasure to do so - to convert infamous favorites into bishops and generals—a man, who caused people to tremble formerly, but who now amuses them-a man who is one day raised by barricades, and the next day overthrown by barricades.

The most important event of the day is, not the debate in the Chamber on the fortified towns of France, or on the best system of frontier defences, nor yet on this or that chapter of the naval or colonial Budgets, but the strike of the cabmen in the Imperial Company's employ, which has deprived a vast number of Parisians and strangers of the indispensable means of locomotion. In one day more than 3,000 volicles ceased running, and more than 4,000 persons were enabled to concert together, though not allowed to meet for that purpose, and stop work.

Paris under Phillippe ie Bel possessed three carriagos; they were round and held two each. Under Henry IV. the number of carriages increased to 320. Under Louis XIV. the vehicles of every description in Paris amounted to 1,500. In 1833 there were 913 hackney coaches in Paris and 21 supplementary carriages for Sunday, 700 cabriolets standing in the street, and 700 de remiss, 250 omnibuses, 179 coucous for the suburbs, 9.000 private cabriclets, and 6.000 private carriages or de remise; altogether 17,763 carriages on two or four wheels. To these should be added 1,000 stage coaches, carts, and other vehicles, making about one vehicle for every 15 of the 750,000 inhabitants of Paris. In 1853 the number of carriages was 22 000; in 1859,39,000, without counting the hand carts and vehicles used in the suburbs, which increased in an equal proportion. In 1850, 16,550 horses passed daily on the Boulevard des Italiens, and 22,750 in 1859. In 1863 the traffic in Paris was represented by 958,675 carriages, and exceeded that of 1862 by 51,-551.9 A similar increase took place in 1864, but it must be recollected that the population of Paris has perseverity of governments has thrown them. This increased to 1,700,000 souls.

A joke which has great success on the Boulevards is that the next strike will be a strike of the army all the soldiers in France refusing to do duty unless they get higher pay. The proverb, Many a true word is spoken in jest, has a grim significance in this inatance: When an idea once gets hold of the popular mind in France it runs like wildfire, and nothing is so infectious as a strike .- Although there is no founds. tion for the joke of the day, nothing is more possible than that the army should as a body be suddenly impressed with the fact that whereas other classes of society, by the operation of a strike, force their em-ployers to raise their wages, their pay, even including the privileges which the Emperor has given them, is more out of proportion with the existing dearness of all necessaries of life than that of any civilian operatives.

chaos, or as M. Proudbon phrasadrit, anarchy would really come. The army, if it came to the push, could help, itself, and unless discipline should repress the feeling which now pervades the lower colorses; almost universally, it would be very likely to doit.

Inwa 21: - This evening's edition of the Moniteur in an article speaking of the congratulations offered by the members of the Diplomatic Corps upon the Emperor's return to France, says: These proceedings are a fresh proof of the sympathy and high esteem of foreign Powers for his Majest, 's person, as well as of confidence in the disinterested and conciliatory views by which the policy of the Emperor is guided.

The Paris papers publish the following:— Letters received here from Washington state that the enrolments for Mexico had proved a complete failure, and that President Johnson had decided to maintain friendly relations with European and neighboring Powers. It was asserted that he would restrict the rights to be accorded to the blacks, and especially that they would not be allowed to bear wit-

ness against whites.

The Journal de Rouen announces a new infringe ment on the limited liberties of Frenchmen. No one is to get himself henceforward photographed without depositing a stamped (timbre) copy of his likeness in some official depository.

The Bulletin de Paris contains the following; "The Emperor has already received on account of his 'Histoire de Jules Cresar' the sum of 40,000f. The whole amount which his Majesty would have to receive, if it had not been already given away to other persons, would be 642,000f. On hearing of this amount, the Emperor said with a smile, 'Decidedly I see that in France a living can be made by the pen.

M. Chervin, director of the Institution des Begues at Lyons, has communicated to a meeting at the Sorbonne some curious statistics on stammering, embracing a period of ten years from 1852 to 1862, and derived from the trustworthy archives of the Ministry of War. They show that within that period 5.773 conscripts were exempted from military service on account of stammering, and that the decennial average of such cases is 3 in 1,000 for all France, and 5 in 1,000 for the department of the Seine. M. Ohervin added to his report a map of the geographical distribution of stammerers in France, which shows that the north contains fewer sufferers from this infirmity than the south, the north east being most free from this defect, and the south-east the

most afflicted. — Times.

Hanvest in France. — Complaints are beginning to be heard from farmers of the cold dry north wind, and a consequent want of rain. From the accounts taken altogether the produce of the wheat crop will not be above that of a very ordinary year,

SPAIN

THE AGITATION IN SPAIN .- The Avenir National points out that the Spanish papers, especially those devoted to the ministry, reflect very vividly the feverish agitation of the country. The most contradictory statements appear almost side by side in their columns. Thus the Correspondence declares that complete tranquility prevails everywhere, and two or three lines further on it says, " Carts laden with arms and powder were seized yesterday. Guns, bombs, and ammunition of all kinds have been discovered." The *Epoca* says, "No fresh disasters are feared," and a little further on, "The Government has the clue to a vast conspiracy." Another cause of great anxiety to the defenders of the Government is their desire to know where General Prim is .-Some say he is fighting a duel in Paris; others announce that he is in conference with Garibaldi at Caprera; he has arrived in Switzerland, and also at Marseilles. What is certain is that the police has made a descent upon his dwelling, whence we conclude (says the Avenir National) that whereever General Prim may be, he is better off and safer than in Spain.

The Independence Belge says : - " As is well known, the Spanish ministry in order to earry on the war waged against it has found nothing better than to stifle the voice of the press. This is always the weapon to which feeble and unpopular governments have recourse. Nevertheless the liberticidal plans of the Navarez cabinet have aroused general discontent throughout the peninsula, and a Madrid journal asserts that at a meeting of Senators, held at Marshal O'Donnell's it was determined to oppose with energy The Gazette de Cambray states that the following the bill for suspending indefinitely the guarantees which the law at present in force'still leaves to the

ITALY. PIEDMONY .- The Negotiations Between Rome and Haly .- The Turin correspondent of the Debats, writing on the 16th, says :- ' Nothing official has yet transpired respecting the negotiations at Rome. The oaths of the bishops give rise to much discussion, and the journals opposed to conciliation insist on their being taken, as that act would be an implicit recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the Pope. My humble opinion is that the recognition is already made. When the Holy Father admitted the Envoy of the King of Italy to treat with the Holy See, he recognised the order of things existing in Italy. Diplomatic fictions have their limits, and public opinion has not been deceived by them. I persist in believ ing that the negotiations will come to a successful termination, notwithstanding the efforts to the con-trary of the more ardent clericals and some portions of the liberals. My reason is that conciliation is the interest of both parties, and that both really desire it. It must not be forgotten that the present Pope was the great initiator of the Italian movement; and he cannot have entirely abjured the sentiment which actuated him at that important epoch of his life. It is said that he often inquires, What is thought of me at the present moment? Do people say, as in 1848, that I have gone mad?' On the other hand, the dynasty of Saroy is Catholic by tradition and sentiment, and an old royal race does not easily depart from its traditions, especially when they harmonise with the real opinions of the majority of the nation. We are therefore returning, in some degree to the policy of 1848. LETTER OF GARDALDI TO KARL BLIED, -The Italian

press has the following letter :-My Dear Blind,-Human progress is at a stand-still, and to your superior intellect the causes of this deadlock are assuredly well known. The world is in want of a leading nation: not for domineering over it, but for conducting it on the path of duty, which is nothing more than the fraternity of nations and the overthrow of the barriers which political egotism has raised Yes, the world is in want of a leading people, which similar to the knights-errant of old, would devote itself to redress the wrongs, to take the side of the weak. and to sacrifice for a while its own material welfare in order to attain to a far more valuable good, viz the satisfaction of having mitigated the sufferings of fell w-men. A people that came courageously to the front with such a noble object would rally round itself all those who are oppressed, and those who would fain rise from the abyes of misfortune into which the paramount post of honour, which the vicissitudes of modern times have left vacant, could be occupied by the German nation. The serious and philosphical character of your compatriots would be a guarantee and a pledge of stability for us all. Shake, then, you with your robust Germanic arms, the rotten fabric of your thirty tyrants le Form, in the heart of Europe which you inhabit, the imposing unity of your fifty millions; and we shall all throw ourselves with enthusiastic eagerness into your brotherly ranks! With love and gratitude, I, therefore, salute your Eidgenosse as the organ of the future of a great nation. and as the mouthpiece; of the principles of human solidarity. Give my warmest salutations to your family, to your friends, and believe me ever yours,

G. GARBALDI.
FLORENCE, June 20.—Florence papers express the

result. The Italian Government has revoked the or-ders issued during the American war in reference to the entry and the stay of ships of war of the United Ttates in Italian ports. It had not had nice with the Rows.—The negotiations between Rows and Italy, have been interrupted in consequence of the Pope haying rejected the condition proposed by the Italian Government Signor Vegezzi will remain at Rome until he has received a reply to a despatch which he

has addressed to his Government at Riorence, 243 The French Embassy has demanded that the Ponti-fical soldiers be commanded by General Montebello This has been refused by the Popers in trail and and

His Holiness has remitted 10 years of the sentence of imprisonment passed on Chevalier Faust for conspiracy Gilmanello's term of imprisonment has also been reduced to six years. Thirty other political of fenders have had their sentences reduced, and Ferry

and 10 others have been set at liberty

Kinepou, or Narles. A skirmish between the
French troops and a band of Neapolitan brigands has taken place near Ceprane. A small detachment perceived a woman drying linen in the sun near the river Lizi: The woman, when questioned by the officer commanding the detachment, was much embarrassed, and was immediately arrested. At the same time a brigand appeared and fired his musket in the air as a signal for his companions to come to his assistance. The French pursued and finally arrested him, although he had thrown away his musket, hat and belt in his flight. The soldiers then returned for a reinforcement. A more numerous detachment was formed, and the brigands quickly fled. One of their party was wound-

ed. The band then fled into the Neapolitan territory. A STRANGE STORY. - A Naples letter in the Union gives the following intelligence :- The Piedmontese dovernment having acknowledged itself wholly uuable to deriver the two Englishmen, captured by Giardullo in the province of Salerno, the English Consul had to occupy himself directly with the affair, and to put himself in communication with the brigands. Having succeeded in getting speech with them, he demanded what price they set on the deliverance. 'Twenty thousand ducats,' they replied. The Consul uttered an exclamation of astonishment, and broke off the conference. He sent for a frigate doubtless to intimidate the brigands: while the Piedmontese soldiers, on their side, took the field against them. These means producing no result, the English representative reopened neg otiations with the chief f the hand, Giardullo 'How much will you really take for the ransom of your prisoners?' was deman ned. 'Forty thousand ducate,' replied the brigand; it is the last word. Make haste, if you do not wish to pay more, for provisions are dear, and it costs some thing considerable to feed an Englishman! Above all, guard against sending for another ship of war, for in that case the ransom would be tripled.' The English Consul saw that he had resolute fellows to deal with, and that he must come to terms with them at once. After conferring with the Italian Govern ment, it was arranged that the conditions should be accepted, and that 20,000 ducats should be given by the province of Salerno, and the other 20,000 by England. Word was sent to the brigands that their proposition was accepted, and the place and time of redeeming the captives were agreed upon. Giardullo insisted upon a double safe conduct for his con voy. At the appointed hour the Consul arrived at the place indicated, escorted by 20 Piedmontese soldie.s. The brigand came alone. After the interchange of a few words the money was counted cut to Giardullo's envoy. The Consul having made some remarks on the enormous sum which had been exacted the brigand who had no doubt been well instructed what to say, replied to him in a rather bantering tone-' Abbiate patienza, Signor Consule; calm yourself, sir, it is you who fixed the sum. How? I? 'Certainly; you cannot have forgotten a certain ship named the Cagliari, manned by revolutionists, and intended to revolutionize our country. The ship was taken and confiscated; and the volunteers, among whom were two English, were put in prison. Then England was indignant, threatened our King Ferdinand II., and abusing her strength, compelled him to restore the ship lawfully captured to set at liberty the two Englishmen, and more than that to pay them, as indemnity for their lost liberty, a sum equivalent to 18,000 ducats. The price of ransom, therefore, according to the English tariff. is 18,000 ducats, for I suppose that England does not estimate the liberty of one honest man at less than that of dishonest ones. Add the difference in the value of money eight years ago, and the expense incurred for your compatriot, while with us, and you will find, Signor Consule, the exact equivalent of the 20,000 ducats originally demanded. As to the other 20,000, they are the consequence of the pre-sence of your ship of war at Salerno; for, continued tha brigand, with haughty gesture, 'we are not children who can be frightened, or from whom anything is obtained by fear.'

AUSTRIA

THE DUKE OF AUGUSTENBURG-Vienna, June 20 .-The Oesterisshische Zeitung says that the raply sent on the 17th inst. to the last note of Herr von Bis-mark energe: ically rejects the demands of Prussis for the removal of the Duke of Augustenburg. The Austrian Minister regards the representations of Herr von Bismark, respecting the proceedings of a secret government carried on by the Duke of Augustenburg in Kiel as unjustifiable, and expresses astonishment that the Prussian Minister should contique to speak of two claimants to the Duchies.

VIENNA, JUNE 21,-The semi-official General Correspondence of to-day save—The statement of the Calogne Gazette, relative to the intervention of Baron Bach in the negotiations at Rome between the Italian and Papal Court, is a pure invention.

GERMAN THEOLOGY -- An America traveller in Germany gives in the American paper the Presby-terian, the following as the practical results of German theology .—"Public worship is disregarded. In Berlin, out of 400,000 souls, there are 300,000 who never attend any of the 32 churches Dr. Tholuck declares that a few months ago, at Halle, in the principal service of the cathedral, there were present fourteen persons; in another church, six; and in another, five' Next day he attended a sermon, of which he was the only auditor! The theatres are as full as the churches are empty."

POLAND A letter from Warsaw of the 9th inst., published in the Posen journals, says that on the 1st inst., 40 political prisoners were embarked at Praga to be transported to Liberia. The celebrated lawyer Kout-lauski, who was delivered up to Russia by the Austrian authorities, and was sentenced to hard labour for 50 years, was forced to submit to have his head shaved and to wear the clothing of the most degraded convict. Many of the unfortunate prisoners were heavily chained. A report was current at Warsaw that the Kingdom of Poland is to be divided into ten governments.

RUSSIA. Sr. Peresecue, June 17 .- A Polish deputation has presented an address of condolence to the Emperor on account of the death of the Uzarewitch. His

Majesty, in reply, said:— I willingly believe in the sincerity of your feelings, and wish that they may be shared by the majority of the Polish people. This would be the best guarantee against any return of the late trials—be the medium of transmitting to your misguided countrymen the words I uttered on my first visit to Warsaw, in 1856, - No dreams. Had they followed my advice, many misfortunes might have been averted. My love belongs equally to all my subjects, whether Russians, Poles, Fins, or Livonians; but I will never tolerate the idea of separating the Kingdom of Pola d from Russia. My successor, if worthy to succeed to the throne, will govern accordingly to the same principles and will not tolerate what I have not tolerated. LES PAOPO DE LAUIENUS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

has appeared at St. Petersborg. The author of this pamphlet makes some amining comparisons between the men of and those of modern Paris. Among these Mæcenas is compared with Morny, Pompecyl with Cavaignac, Cicerol with Thiers, and Agrippa with Magnan q 0051 amor prement lelesed thousand blood this guilty to the yet of the

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guitalização buiGREAT BRITAIN Tanto 13

On Friday night Mr. Berkeley's, annual motion on the Ballot met its usual fate, and the speaker himself excited, as usual, the laughter of the House. If Mr. Berkeley were an ordinary politician, he would, no doubt, feel discouraged at the yearly dwinding importance of the subject to which he has attached his name, and by which he might once have hoped to gain a reputation. But such an enthusiast diste-gards success or failure. Mr. Berkeley, will, no doubt, with equal confidence repeat his motion next year, and bear the lukewarmness of friends and the goodhamoured indifference of copponents with the same philosophy. But those who are more observant of the signs of the times and the progress of public opinion will be inclined to read a lesson in the fact that at the close of a protracted Parliament and on the eve of an election weich will be contested with unexampled vigour and largeness of means, the Ballot could not provoke a debate, received only 74 votes, and was dismissed for the twelve month amid the ridicule of Parliament and the apathy of the country .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

CHARACTER OF YOURS MORMONISM. - Mormondom may be said to be English. A few gathered from Northern Europe, such as Danes, Swedes, and some Germans; but the bulk English, and all of the most illiterate of their several nationalities. It would be impossible to find in any enlightened portion of the globe a more thoroughly ignorant community than the Latter Day Saints, as they delight to style themselves One particular Mormon prided himself in some half-dozen wives and some two or three dozen children. No description could do justice to the utter forlornness of the Mistresses Cornwell (for that, I think, was the name of their honoured consort), nor to the utter mis-begotteness of his children. And these were about the best we saw in all Mormondom. There is but one word that spontaneously rises to your lipe as the men, women, and children, come before you, and that word is forlorn ! forlorn ! forlorn ! From all that I could hear and see, the youth of Mor-mondom are the most illiterate, and in every direction the most vicious of all the generations ever reased on the globe. How could it be otherwise? My page would blush to have written upon it the one tenth of what I was afterwards told, from good authority on the spot, of the utter indecency of the youth-young men and women-of that people. Mormonism, if in no other way, must perish of the corruption of its own self-pollution. But this I discovered afterwards while in the city. I will show you my school, said Brother Brigham. So we went to a portion of his grounds, and approached a nest little edifice, of which have already spoken, and entered. Having taken a seat in front of the scholars, I found some seventy attending-fifty girls and twenty boys. The boys, the prophet informed me, had not come in, being detained outside with some tasks. They were being taught sacred music The teacher seemed to be an elder son of Brother Brigham, or possibly a Yankee schoolmaster. They sang 'On Zion's Hill' 'Why, that is good Presbyterianism, Mr. President,' I remarked. 'Yes, and good Methodism too;' he added. He himself had once been a tearing camp meeting Methodist of the most shouting kind. I to k as tho rough a scrutiny of the youth there before me as I pos-Bibly could; and a more utterly undeveloped, nuhandsome, uninteresting, meagre, tallowy, loopy-looking set of the rising generation I never elsewhere beheld. They seemed to be from about twenty-five years of age down to five or six and were all Brigham Young's | character of Madame Lavalette. - New York World. offspring. He has upwards of a hundred, all told .-Pacific Monthly.

YANKER DEMOCRACY. - The Quincy [III]. Herald of the 3d instant, comes to us with a long account of the doings of a mob in that town on the Wednesday previous, and the subsequent lynching of a guerilla captain. It appears that the captain, who was wounded and whose name was Rose, was confined in the jail at Quincy, when the citizens and soldiers to the number of five hundred hearing of it, commenced to assemble around the jail, and sent infortheir demand being denied, some parties scaled the high fence which protects the entries to the jailyard, and by means of billets of wood and hummers forced an entrance, seized the body of the wounded and dying bush whacker, and immediately dragged him into the street, amid the vociferous cries of "hang him," 'shoot him,' &c. The miserable man was then drugged through the street, and taken to a spot in the woods about a mile out of town. Here a ring was formed around the man, who too weak to stand, was lying on his side. A minister then prayed with him, after which a reporter seated himself beside him, with the expectation of receiving his confession. The prisoner said he lived in Troy, Missouri; had supported Douglas for the Presidency. and afterwards Mr. Henderson for the Senate, and after his house had been burned by the militia, he had joined Kirby Smith's army. After this the ring was cleared, a rush was made for the prisoner, and he was dragged to the place of execution - the tree. He did not display the weakness of a coward on such an occasion; but seemed to nerve himself for the worst. There was nothing unusual about his appearance more than a bright and lustrous eye .-He was placed upon some boxes, prepared as a platform, with his hands pinioned behind him. Before the rope was placed around his neck he fainted, and fell groaning backward to the earth. Considerable confusion resulted from this, and cries from the crowd were vociferously sounded, 'Tie him where he lies; 'Hurry him up.' Rose was again placed upon the stand, growing weaker every minute.— Just before the handkerchief was placed around his eyes he asked to be shot, and again spoke of his wife and children. The noose was adjusted, and the boxes kicked over, and Rose was left dangling in the air. He struggled but little. We thought his neck had been broken by the fall. The execution took place five minutes before twelve. Rose was a well built man, very muscular, five feet five or six inches in height, and twenty-seven years of age. While hanging, some of the participants in the exeontion took hold of the body and started to swing it to and fro: others uttered brutal jests. On the next day the mob assembled around the jail, bent on having the associates of Rose, but this time their plans were thwarted. General Prentiss, Hon. J. N. Arnold, and others, did all in their power to appease the ferocity of the lawless men, but all to no pur-

How some Generals GET CARRIAGES .- Charleston S. C., June .- On Tuesday, 21st of February, a negro soldier, accompanied by an armed guard, came upon the premises for the purpose, as he stated, of taking the horses he might find. He was asked if he had any order or authority, to which he replied he had not any written order; none was necessary when im-pressing; but that he was directed verbally by the general himself, to enter premises and bring away. horses. When it was stated that it was proper to have a receipt for the property," the soldier said he would not or could not give one; but if the owner would apply the following afternoon at the office of the Provost marshal at the citadel, a receipt would then be given for the horses. The owner went to the citadel in the afternoon, and was told that an order had just been issued by the provest marshal to the effect that no more citizens could be admitted that

The next day Wednesday, three white soldiers came If this idea were to take hold of the army, then indeed opinion that the negotiations will remain without any A pamphlet, giving an account of M. Rogeard's essay, for the carriage, which they said was wanted for Gen.

eral Schemmelfinnig. The horses, which had been taken away on Tuesday, were brought to the premises, the harness put upon them, and they were driven off with the carriage. The name of the owner, written upon a slip of paper, was furnished to one of these soldiers with the request that he would hand it to the proper officer in order. that a record might be made of the seizare.— Having been disappointed in seeing the provest marshal Tresday afternoon; the owner went to the citadel Wednesday morning, and having been told that Capt. Caldwell was the officer who had such matters in charge, application was made to him, with a statement of what had occurred. Captain Caldwell pro. mised that he would see General Schemmslanhig the evening of that day, with reference to the seizure of the carriage and horses, and the owner was directed to call the next day, Thursday. He did call upon Captain Caldwell, and was then told by him, that he had waited upon General Schemmilfinnig the evening previous, as promised, but the general prevented his speaking to him on the subject. The owner subsequently called at the citadel, but has never been enabled to see Captain Caldwell, nor to learn what was the result of his interview with General Schemmilfinnig, nor whether any proper record has been made of the seizure and removal of his property.

Within a few days after their seizure, the carriage and horses were put on board of the steamer Dismond under the superintendence of General Gilmore to whose use they were now appropriated, and they were taken to Hilton Head.

The horses were not impressed for military purposes, that is either for artillery or cavelry service or for the uses of field or staff officers of infantry, but were seized in a private stable, and with the carriage and harness were taken from the possession of .. citizen, and were appropriated to the private uses, and for the comfort and convenience of, first a brigadier-general and shortly afterward of the major-general commanding the department.

The above facts are notorious in this city, and can be proved by numerous loyal citizens. - Cor. N. Y.

It must be clear that the Canadian delegates did not obtain from England much beyond the assurances of sympathy, and promises made contingent upon circumstances which are not very likely soon to srise. The prospects of the confederacy upon whose success the erection of the fortifications are made dependent are not very bright, and we don't see that English sympathy alone will go far toward building up either the confederacy or the fortifications. - N. Y. Tribune.

THE PETTICOAT FICTION .- There are three good reasons why the story that Jeff. Davis attempted to escape his captors disguised in his wife's apparel should no longer be thrust upon people's belief with imputations that it is little less than treason to doubt its truth. First, the story, improbable on its face, is destitute of proof, and has been told in so many different and inconsistent ways as to stamp it an invention; second, it has become stale as a joke, as wall as exploded as an article of faith; and third, there would be nothing very discreditable to Davis in it if it were true. On this last point, we but repeat the opinion of a writer in the June number of the National Quarterly Review, who cites conspicuous historical instances to show that there is nothing derogatory to the character of a distinguished man in escaping his enemies in time of war, in any disguise he may think likely to save him. Peter the Great once disguised himself in the habit of a Swiss girl to avoid falling into the hands of the Swedes .-This was a good enough topic for contemporary lampoons; but it reflects no ridicule on the character of Peter with posterity. Nobody thinks the worse of the famous Lavalette for using his wife's dress to escape from prison after the restoration of Louis XVIII; but the circumstance is celebrated by Lord Byron as reflecting a touching lustre on the

SMUGGLING ON THE CANADIAN BORDER. - The Detroit Tribune has the following :

There are but few offences against law, concerncerning which there is such general looseness of opinion, as prevails in relation to smuggling. People, claiming respectability of the highest order, do not scruple to violate the law in this respect, and the evil is daily increasing in extent, and the multitude of its agents.

Smuggling and the smugglers are of two classes. The first are amateurs, despising the professionals, and resenting all imputations of fellowship with them. They are the individuals, who, desiring to purchase for personal use articles, which by reason of high rates of tariff, systems of internal taxation, and differences in currency values, are cheaper across the border, obtain them in Canada in small lots, and smuggle them home upon their persons. Dry goods are especially favored in this species of contraband trade and the ladies are its chief agents.

The mysteries of their attire affording such admirable opportunities for the effectual concealment of innumerable bundles, furnished too strong a temptation for the weak consciences of many of our fair sisters to resisc. The value of the property which is weekly carried past the custom authorities at our ferry docks under crinoline, is estimated at hundreds of dollars. Nearly every retail store in Windsor is furnished with a private room, to which ladies after completing their purchases are shown by the polite clerk, tape, string and other appliances furnished, and a few delicate hints added as to the most advantageous mode of securing the inconvenient bundle without incommoding locomotion.

.It might be supposed that feminine modesty would shrink from some portions of this ordeal; but as women who move in what the world terms our first society, undergo it almost weekly, of course no one would be ungallant enough to insinuate that there was aught indelicate or unchaste in the system. Uc. casionally some mistake places the violator of the law in an awkward dilemma. Well dressed women are often noticed to resolutely decline all invitations however pressing, to be seated on the ferries, and in some instances a graceful gait has been inexplicably changed into an annoying and singular waddle.

The second class of smugglers are wholesale dealers in the busidess for whom the discriminating publie has no respect. They make it a trade and with success it is a most profitable calling. Liquois, on which our revenue laws have placed enormous taxes, are the most farored commodities in this contraband traffic. The profit to be derived from their sale without payment of duty is immense, and so successful have the smugglers of whiskey been that, on some occasions, the market prices have been materially affected by the presence of large smounts of the article upon which there had been no revenue charge. The devices of the professional smugglers are numberless, and are remarkable for their ingenuity. As fast as detected by the keen and practised spies of the government, they are supplanted by others, even

Cans have been made, three inches in diameter and semicircular in shape and closely fitting the body, and used in pairs. When buckled on underneath the shirt and covered by a loose overcoat, they cannot be perceived, and by this means, a man could carry more than a galion of spirits at a trip over the river without suspicion. Unfortunately, however one individual omitted to entirely fill his can, and the aplashing and gurgling revealed the trick, and necessitated its abandonment. Pails and baskets with false bottoms were common, but they rarely escaped the vigilance of the authorities, and are now but little used . Barrels of beans or other stores, with similar barrels of dutiable commodities, concealed in the centre, are sometimes also shipped across, but this fraud is almost invariably detected,

and is now but rarely attempted. At present night is the great scene of contraband exploits.

TELL Your FRIENDS - If you are a temperance man, don't be ashamed to acknowledge your principles boldly, before the world: If you experience any benefit or relief from the use of Downs Yege table Balsamie Elixir, let your friends know it that they may also have the benefit of using it. The Elixir is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Give it to your children for even a Take it for hoarseness it to your children for croup. Take it for hoarseness and sore throat.

Sold by all Druggists.
John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St Montreal C. E.

Northing Better. - Than Henry's Vermont Liniment for Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgis, Cholic, Diarrhea, &c. The universal testimony of all who have used it is that they have never used anything they liked half as well. We do not warrant it to cure everything. In fact it is not in-tended as a panacea for all diseases, but for the above named complaints it is a sovereign Remedy. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH

PLEURISY. Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St. Roch

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I bought at your establishment in Valier Street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours, J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL,

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



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE

SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE,

Is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE

the Price of his entire STOCK FIFTEEN PER CENT. THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friend A and Customers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, not-withstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JUSEPH STREET, second door from M.GILL STREET. I call on any party in Cadada or the United States, from whom have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time .-If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows: - Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1,15, formerly \$1,30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The nsual line o discount will be alllowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock.
My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to \$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60, to \$250. Fancy Chairs, What mots, and such other light goods, Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chesnut, with walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Fea. thers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Ses Grass and other common Mattrasses, from \$2,50 to \$6 each 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each ; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glasses, from \$1 to \$25 each; with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Vineers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Curled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every article in the trace, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for firstclass furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell sur-

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

plus stock at auction. I have always adopted the

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

the year. To those in want of furniture I would say don't take my word, but call and examine the stock

entirely annecessary.
Trains Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper.

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The Germans have produced some very excellent remedies for various diseases; among which may be specified 'Dr. Hoofland's celebrated Bitters,' for sale by Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, and used with remarkable success in Liver Complaint; Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and a general derangement of the Stomach. The Sunday Dispatch says of this medicine: We feel convinced; that in the use of the German Bitters the patient does not become debilitated, but constantly gains strength and vigor to the frame-a fact: worthy of consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and in smell, and can be administered, under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It, would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system, to commence with one teaspoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The press, far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise

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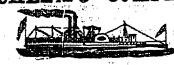
tis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the follow-

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Batiscan.

stopping at Lanorate.

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

The Steamer CCHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Eriday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning, at Vercheres, Contercour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M., and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal.

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ESTABLISHED 1861,

ADDRESS TO THE

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

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

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If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq, of 159 West 14th Street, N.Y, says, he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with having been unable to nurse or attend them, but Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to two years, and has a child now eighteen months old the well-got up. Protestant publications, and ask which she has not sed and reared herself, and both

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A HEART OF OAK. - A Palsley, weaver, afflicted with the last infirmity of novie minds; for sook, his foom to share in the giories of Lord Nelson. Soon after he, was shoot he was one black stormy night ordered atort. The poor fellow instead of at once throwing himself into the shrouds; looked up in wild diamay to the officer, and exclaimed,!! Od. mun it-wad be a temptio' o' Providence to gang up there on sic a might.

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

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Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects .-

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks Connty, Pa. Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been trou-

bled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hooffand's Bitters. I am very fluch improved in bealth, after having taken five bottles .- Yours, with respect

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Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic; and sincerely recommend its

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Carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the City. The greatest care and attention is paid to the Dispensing, Department, and every Prescription is prepared, under the immediate superintendence of

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PROVINCE OF CANADA, In the Superior Court. Dame MATHILDA CELINA DEROUIN. Plaintiff;

WILLIAM MCNICHOLS, alias WILLIAM KELLY, Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action for Separation as to Property (en separation de biens) has been this day instituted in the name of Dame Mathilda Celina Derouin, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, wife of William McNichols, alias William Kelly, Trader, of the same place, against her said husband, under No. 692, and will be reurnable before this Court on the TWENTY-SECOND of June instant. Sorel, 10th June, 1865.

BONDY FAUTEUX & GAGNON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mathilda Celina

S. MATTHEWS

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1364.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

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DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROOMRIES, GLASSWARE, OROCKERY,

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March 27 1864.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

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Narch 24, 1864.

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J. A. HARTE, May 11.

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Express Trains to St. Johns connecting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M. 3.30 P.X.

C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director June 27, 1865.

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To be delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday . for Sunday's use) from the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF OOTOBER: 10 lbs per day for the season......\$ 4 00 20 lbs ďο ďΟ 6 00 30 lbs do do

40 lbs 10 00 do for one month 1 00 10 lbs 20 lbs ď٥ ďο L 50 Ice will be delivered during the month of October to parties requiring it at an extra charge as follows':-

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Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause will be promptly attended to. Payments as usual - Cash in advance. Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied by contract on liberal terms. Subscribers are requested to send in their names

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May 10, 1865.

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L. S. HEYDEN. August 25, 1864.

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

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May 19, 1865. MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,

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

MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 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 establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

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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 boil 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

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Scrofula or s Old Sores. Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scapious eruptions: It is also a sure remedy for

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