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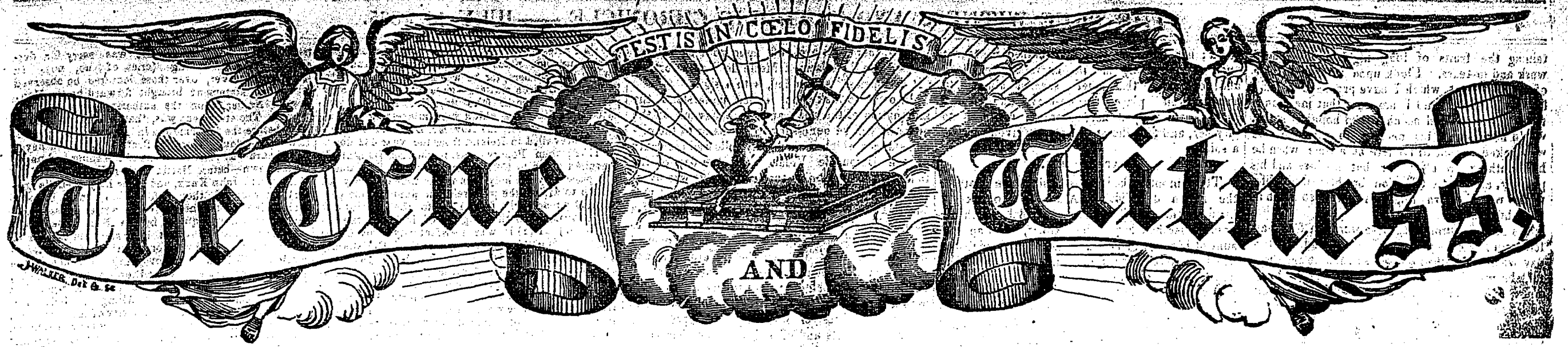
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 19.

ROSE LEBLANC; OR, 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, he 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 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 happy recovery by a shooting expedition, in the 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 pictures of Baron Charles de Vidal, who was reckoned the handsomest man of his day, and the greatest sportsman in the whole country. This was enough to excite a general sympathy for him in the place, and by one consent he was pointed out as the future husband of Madlle. de Morlaix, of whom nobody but a De Vidal was worthy in their estimation.

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

'Hold your tongue, you old chatterbox,' answered the Baron, giving him a friendly blow on the shoulder; 'and look after your hares 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 Madlle. Alice and M. de Vidal. On the strength of this news, the cook felt inclined to begin preparations for the wedding breakfast that very evening.

Ever since his illness, Andre had established himself daily on a seat near the turret where Alice spent her mornings, and pursued her various occupations, with a diligence and fervor which showed that she was actuated by some higher principle, and governed by a law more powerful than that of mere habit or impulse. Andre loved to watch her, whether reading, or 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. Himself unseen, he observed her actions and the varying expressions of her countenance. She was continually interrupted in her occupations; servants, children, poor people, all sought her when they wanted help, advice, or sympathy, but not a shade of annoyance or impatience ever crossed her sweet face. Late in the day she would come and sit beside Andre, and then she would read to him, or talk to him about the 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 diffidence, 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 which deserves to be reckoned a virtue, it is surely that which leads men to encourage in 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 unkind word, cold glance, and cruel silence, will 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 reward.

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 with his involuntary unfaithfulness to Rose; then he 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 hitherto 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 escaped him in spite of himself. She seemed to appreciate the delicacy of a love that was both timid and proud; and in the proofs of friendship which she gave him, Andre thought he 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, as he called them. This marriage had been the object of his dearest hopes since the day when Andre first came to the castle, and he had at last decided upon speaking openly to him on the subject. This he resolved to do on the day before that on which Andre was to rejoin his regiment; accordingly, as soon as breakfast was over, he proposed a shooting expedition. 'Now that you are off the sick list,' said he, 'suppose you come out and help me to kill some game for the farewell dinner that I expect you to give to your comrades before you leave Bordeaux. When we come in, I will show you some letters and 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; my life is very near its close, and I long to be able to lie down and say, 'Lord I am ready; I have nothing more to do here below.'

Andre took the old man's hand 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 complicated 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 autumn roses which she was smelling with a delight that almost amounted to ecstasy.

'Mademoiselle, there is a man asking to see you; he is in the courtyard,' said a servant, coming after her into the garden. 'One of our people?' 'No; he says he comes from the neighborhood of Pau, and he insists on seeing Mademoiselle. He is not a peasant; and does not appear to be a gentleman either, but I think he seems to be a respectable person,' said the old servant, who saw that his mistress was a little doubtful as to whether she should see the stranger or not. 'If you think he is respectable, Pierre, you can show him into the hall, and I will come and speak to him in a minute.' She had the greatest confidence in the discrimination of old Pierre, who sometimes took her to task for admitting so readily all who came to her for help.

In front of the fireplace in the hall, 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 opened, and Alice came in, and inclining her head with the grace and dignity that were habitual to her, asked what was the object of his visit.

Henri gazed at her for an instant without speaking, and then said, 'I should feel more at my ease if Mademoiselle would please to sit down.' Alice took a chair, and motioned to 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 not 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 easy to send for him; he is out shooting with my grandfather, 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 kindness if 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 falsehood. Therefore I hope you will forgive one who comes to you to know the truth. Tell me, then, Mademoiselle, is it 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 before God to make her happy, and a promise made to God must be kept.'

Alice had turned red and pale by turns during this speech. How many different thoughts and mingled feelings chased each other through her mind, and stirred her inmost soul, while this stranger was so boldly putting a question to her of which she had never dared to acknowledge all the bearings even to herself! In spite of the efforts which she made to conceal the pain that she felt at words which she could not not believe to be sincere, anxiety and distress were expressed on every feature. A keen thrill 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 spring. 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 possession 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 governs every action, even the most trifling, and holds the most violent and unlooked-for emotions in subjection—the sense of duty, that watchful and unyielding ruler, whose law is all-powerful, and from whose dominion nothing can escape. Often when thinking of the dull and desolate life, whose wearisome monotony Andre used to complain of, had Alice wondered to herself whether so attachment, no love had ever softened his bitterness of spirit, and cheered his loneliness. The name which Henri 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 anxiety 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 Henri, relievedly. 'He has been living in this house with you for more than six weeks, and has never told you that he is engaged to marry Rose?' 'Oh, God! it is as I thought; the man is a liar!' 'I cannot listen to you any longer,' said Alice, with a beating heart and colorless face. 'If you have come here to complain of M. de Vidal, you must address your reproaches to him, not to me; and she rose to leave the room.'

'Forgive me, Mademoiselle, I entreat you, forgive me. I am a boor and a ruffian; Rose always told me so, but in pity for her, in pity for me...'

'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 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 him and loves me no more? No, it is not possible; it would be too infamous.'

'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 her. 'This is the money that is to procure a substitute for the man that she loves. These are the fruits 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 the table.

Alice opened it mechanically. 'Did the poor girl really get all this money by her work?' she exclaimed 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 purse.'

'Oh, it was you, then,' cried Alice, with the deepest emotion; 'it was you that put it there—you that loved her? Oh, what an example!' she added to herself. After a moment's silence, she said, 'Is it really quite true that my cousin is engaged to marry this young girl?'

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

'And she is called Rose?'

'Rose Leblanc, niece of M. Dumont of Jurancou.'

'And she sells fruit at Pau?'

'Yes; and it was all through going to sell that cursed fruit that the mischief was done.'

'If I do not mistake, you were at Betharam on the sixth of September. We prayed together at the foot of the cross on the Calvary.'

'Ah, I fancied your face was not quite unknown to me: it was on that very day that we were in such danger: There was a landslip just as we were coming down the mountain side towards Choroze.'

'I remember,' cried Alice. 'They told us of it that evening, at Pau.'

'Rose lay in my arms as if she was dead when we reached the only spot where there was a secure footing. It was then that I made the vow that I told you of. It is very simple.'

'Yes,' replied Alice inaudibly, 'it is very simple; but, at the same time, it is the most sublime thing I ever heard of.' Then, having thought for a moment, she added, 'is it long since Rose began to love Andre?'

'It is very long since she ceased to love me,' answered Henri, in accents broken by such acute and evident suffering that Alice could scarcely bring herself to question him further. She forced herself to proceed, however; for she felt that not only her own happiness, but Andre's prospects, the fate of the poor girl who loved him so faithfully, and perhaps even of the noble heart whose sufferings and heroic self-sacrifice she so well knew how to appreciate, depended on the frankness with which she should deal with him.

'You will forgive me,' she said, trying to steady her voice, 'if in Andre's cause, and that of her whose happiness is dearer to you than your own, I ask you whether you consider that this marriage would be really a suitable one;—and whether you are certain there exists on both sides such a deep and true love as will compensate for the disadvantages of a match that is unequal in point of birth and education?'

'Unequal do you call it?' exclaimed Henri quickly. 'A common soldier, without fortune and without position...'

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 myself, and made violent efforts to control the passions that rage within me, and to forgive this man, who has trodden upon my heart, and who thinks no more of 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;—desperate, do you understand? Because if Rose were to be unhappy, 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 another person, or deprive those we love of their 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 condition of her existence. It was her delight alternate, if only for a moment, the pain or the sufferings of her fellow-creatures; to brighten the sad face of one in trouble; to cause the aged 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. She loved to feed the birds, to bring dying insects to life in the rays of the sun, even to revive the drooping flowers by carefully watering them. Her loving and devoted nature baled with delight whatever could procure a moment of pleasure or of consolation for others. And now she sat thinking, with her head clasped between her hands, and turning over in her mind every means she could devise for softening to her grandfather the impending death-blow to his dearest hopes, and this without allowing a murmur to escape her, at the loss of her prospects of happiness. She knew how entirely the Baron was set upon her marriage with Andre, which would have secured to his name the old domains and traditions of his family. She observed that since Andre's arrival, he had seemed to take a new pleasure in life, and to interest himself about a thousand things for which he had long ceased to care; and his delight at the idea of the speedy realization of his hopes, betrayed itself in almost everything he said and did. Like a ray of the sun after a stormy day, it had come to brighten his old age, and to soften the bitter memories of the past.

'And now it is all over,' said poor Alice sadly to herself, with a troubled brow and an aching heart. 'There will be an end to his pleasure in turning over the family archives; to all his plans, to the secret he used to pretend to keep from me; and to the half-expressed anticipations which I used to interrupt with kisses. If he would only make Andre his heir, without thinking of me; but, that I know he will not consent to do. At all events I shall tell him that I do not intend ever to marry. But if Andre marries that poor little Rose, he will have nothing more to say to either of them. However, happen what may, he must marry her, since he has promised to do so; and it would be very wicked to say to him, from this time forth, "There never was a more touching proof of love than this purse, consigned to the hands of the poor girl who loved me..."'

taming the fruits of long nights spent in hard work and tears. I look upon it as the pledge of a sacred trust, which I have promised to fulfil by God's help. And I am sure that my grandfather never with all his cherished hopes at stake would ever urge his nephew to abandon one who linked himself to his fate at a time when he had nothing to offer her but his love and his poverty, and whose affection brightened his life, while we his own relations never so much as thought of him.

"As Alice murmured these words, a few tears fell from her eyes; but before the end of that day whose dawn had seemed so radiant and joyful, she was destined to weep far more bitter ones. When, in this life's journey, we are checked by some apparently insurmountable obstacle, we often say, with Mary Magdalene in the garden of Gethsemane, 'Who shall roll away the stone from the mouth of the sepulchre?' And soon, perhaps, some unforeseen blow dealt by the hand of God, delivers us from a painful anxiety by means of some overwhelming misfortune. The stone is indeed rolled away, but the sepulchre is empty. Happy are we then, if, from the depths of a despair so great, that we seem to have neither a hope nor a life left for the future, we are able to hear a voice like that of the Angel of Comfort saying to us, 'For you earth has no more joys.' Turn your eyes to Heaven." Alice had spoken the truth, poor child, when she said, so sadly, as she thought of her grandfather, 'No more plans, nor hopes, nor pleasure for 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 foot 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 followed 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 had 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 hand 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. As they walked together towards the cottage she was praying inwardly; she only asked for one consolation, and this was not denied to her; for as she fell on her knees beside the lifeless body of her grandfather, the old Cure said in a trembling voice, 'My child, he went to confession, and received Holy Communion this very morning.' A cry of thankfulness went up from Alice's heart, and was received by the angels who watch around the bed of death. 'Yes,' she exclaimed, 'this is the second of October; the Feast of the 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 in the poor counterpane of the bed, she bathed with her tears the cold hands of him who had 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 border of her dress. An hour later they walked 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 country people soon began to ascend the hill on their way to the chapel in the castle, and by a few lamps which hung from the roof in the nave. They all knelt down and prayed in silence. Not a sound was heard, but the clink of the rosaries as they passed through the fingers of the women and the old men, and now and then a sob or a long drawn sigh.

The sun disappeared and the moon rose, shedding her soft light over the country, and the silence of night fell like a veil over the woods and rivers and valleys, while the tears, the prayers, and the tolling of bells continued round the body of the Baron de Vidal. Andre went backwards and forwards from the chapel to the terrace, where a few weeks ago his uncle had pressed him to his heart for the first time. He pressed him to his heart with grief, and his soul was oppressed with sad premonitions; his only relief was in watching Alice, who as she knelt motionless at the altar rail, with her eyes fixed on the tabernacle, seemed scarcely to belong to

earth; her beautiful face was bathed in tears, but so unceasingly in its expression of love and hope that grief seemed almost to have given place to ecstasy, and Andre as he gazed upon her, scarcely ventured to pity her, and felt almost tempted to invoke her as a saint.

CHAPTER XIV. Three months had elapsed since the death of the Baron de Vidal. Alice de Morlaix still lived at the castle of Roche Vidal, which her grandfather had bequeathed to her, with an old aunt of hers, Mdlle. de Tournefort by name, who had been a Religious; but, in the Revolution, had been obliged to leave her convent, and was thrown again upon the world, like a sheep forcibly driven from the fold. For many years she had led a solitary and peaceful life, in a small house near the Sanctuary of Notre Dame de Fourvieres; but now she had come to reside with her niece and joined, as far as her somewhat advanced age would allow, in the charitable occupations which had been Alice's only consolation since the death of her grandfather. It had rained all the morning, and the day was beginning to decline. Alice was seated at the window reading, but keeping a vigilant eye nevertheless on the road up the valley by which carriages came to the castle. Mdlle. de Tournefort, who was in her arm-chair by the fire, observed with some asperity:—

'The roads must be broken up by the weather we have had since yesterday. Your little peasant will not arrive before seven or eight o'clock in the evening, and Jean will not bury 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—'

'Oh, 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 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 fitting that a young man of good family should associate with a peasant girl, a fruit seller, and even promise to marry her? It is against all the rules of society, and, though it may be lawful, it is certainly not expedient, and in the eyes of the world will be ridiculous. And yet you expect to carve out a grand destiny for this wise youth? You want him to take a high position in society; and you think that in him will be carried out all the old family traditions which your grandfather used to set such store by. And then, instead of trying to prevent this mesalliance, you must needs do all you can to help it on. Alice, Alice, your heart is good, I know; but I do wish I could see in your character a little more prudence and moderation.'

'But who is to blame, dear aunt, if circumstances should occur in real life as extraordinary as those which came to pass in books? Can 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 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 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 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 this 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 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 in other countries. And in this way I think that the defects of his early education may be remedied.'

'Oh, aunt,' cried Alice blushing, 'if you had only known Andre, you would be forced to admit that nature and genius can make a better gentleman, in the true sense of the word, than is ever produced by the mere training of courts and drawing-rooms.'

'Nevertheless, his journey to Italy was entirely your doing, although you made it seem as if the suggestion came from Colonel de la Feronnere; and though the pretext was that his health required it, I understand very well—'

'No, dear aunt; that is just what you did not do. The trials and difficulties of this life are not always so easy to understand; and there are mysteries in the hearts and destinies of men that are not to be fathomed at first sight.'

'Ah, there you are, off upon your high-flown ideas again!' exclaimed Mdlle. de Tournefort. 'It is hopeless,' she added, with a sigh. In order to make the reader understand the indignation of the aunt, and the behaviour of the niece, it will be necessary to go back to the circumstances which immediately followed the death 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 Feronnere 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 years before the Baron's death. His sudden end had prevented his making any alteration in it, if such had been his intention. Mdlle. de Morlaix remained, therefore, the sole inheritor of her 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 Feronnere, in whose charge he also left her fortune, till she should be of age, or marry. As Mdlle. de Morlaix had already 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 la Feronnere's offer of help and counsel, in the numberless cares and duties which now began to 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 conversation with M. de la Feronnere about Andre's prospects, and begged him to hasten 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 convince 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 refusing 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 Catholic Hall, Denmark street, Dublin. There was a most numerous and influential attendance. The body of the hall and the gallery were thronged by members 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 interest was manifested in the proceedings.

On the motion of Alderman M'Swinye, 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 assure them most sincerely that he felt the greatest pleasure in assisting at their meeting that evening. Meetings such as these did a great deal of good; they gave encouragement to study and to religion, and to the practices of religion [hear, hear]. Great benefits, he repeated, arose from meetings in which good sentiments were set forth, and in which everything was done to increase religion and Catholic feeling [applause]. He did not know very well what to say in addressing them that evening, but he hoped they would allow him to state that he had been lately looking over the reports of speeches which were made at the meetings of other societies—not Catholic societies—not Catholic young men's societies, but Protestant societies—at meetings held rather a spirit of hostility to the Catholic religion and the Catholic church, and certainly, very wonderful discoveries seemed, from time to time, to be made at those meetings [hear, hear]. Some of those 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 fought most bravely, no doubt, against the Catholic powers of Germany—a man, too, who sang hymns, but was ever ready to massacre his opponents—a man who quoted Scripture, but sinned and burned cities—a man who raised his hand to heaven, but delivered up the inhabitants of the cities he captured to the licentiousness of his fierce soldiery [hear, hear, and applause]. Well, that man was no saint [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 saint [hear, hear]. The saints proposed for imitation 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 [hear, hear]; and it was by fire and sword that the great Protestant saint in Germany endeavored to sustain the Reformation, and propagate the doctrines of Luther [hear, hear]. In another address, by the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, 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 Archbishop. They would beg, at the same time, to 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 Hon. Mr. Whiteside [hissses], 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 1122 [oh, oh, and laughter]. That statement was put forth as a truth that could not be controverted.

Even a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Lee, being long to some place in the north of Ireland, he did not know where for he was not acquainted with Protestant Church matters—gave at the end of a pamphlet of which he [the Rev. Mr. Lee] was the author, precise dates which were interesting to consider. For instance, the Rev. Mr. Lee said 'Protestantism prevailed in Ireland from the year 432 down to 1152; then Popery was introduced [laughter], prevailed down to 1537, when an act of Parliament was passed by the holy men of the time of Henry the 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 to [hear, hear]. Wherever they went they found the old Irish cross. At Monasterboice, at Oatfield-mot, at Kells, at Dunmore, in fact in every district their eyes fell upon the ancient Irish cross—in some 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 the 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 custom—an 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 custom of making the sign of the cross be considered 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 monasteries were spread over the land. Were these Protestant institutions? Was it likely those who filled the convents and monasteries were Protestants? [applause] Again, they found the old churches, built 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 abstinence. About the year 640, the Irish Church was accustomed to maintain the practice of fasting and abstinence 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 admitted by every Christian people in the world to be the head of the Church at that time, in the same way as Pius IX is recognised at present [hear, hear, and continued cheering]. Saint Patrick made a law by which it was prescribed that if any 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 tombs of the Apostles, 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 hurry 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 ancient Irish writer, St. Columbanus, a most learned and distinguished 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 submission to the Holy See 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 Ireland would always do with whatever Pope might sit in the chair of Peter [loud cheers]. When they considered these facts 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 'Reformation' 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 apostatize, 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 told that Ireland adopted the principles of the Reformation of the 16th century? [Hear, hear]. He was sure very few would attach the least importance to such reckless assertions—assertions which had no foundation in fact—assertions made without any authority, [hear, hear]. Though made by such respectable men, yet they were made by men who yielded to their prejudices, to their bigotry, rather than to the dictates of

truth [hear, hear, hear]. He was sorry for detailing them—long—(cries of no, no). In looking, however, over those lectures he observed a curious statement brought forward by the Hon. Joseph Napier upon the authority of the Catholic judges. The statement was, that Protestantism existed before the Reformation in its greatest perfection. Everyone knew that Protestantism had never been heard of—at least the name of the thing had never been known—before Martin Luther, Henry the VIII, Calvin, and John Knox, and other holy men [laughter] introduced the Reformation into Europe. Judge Keogh was the Catholic writer [bliss 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. Well, he 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 rebelled 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 he said Protestantism had been carried to great perfection before the Reformation [hear, 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 laud 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 upheld 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 inhabitants to be put to the sword, and the blood ran through the streets for three days—Milton, who paragoned 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 eulogist of Milton, who was the abject slave of Cromwell. But the address not only showed signs of fabrication in its historical and political aspects, but also and much more so in its religious aspects. Every Catholic knew that when God revealed a doctrine they were obliged to bow down humbly and admit it. 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 lecturer 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 institution, 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 Catholic 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]—could there be two true Churches. He was very intelligent, though perfectly blind, and knew every word of his catechism, and the answer he gave was 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 opposed 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 doctrine, and stated that no creed, or church, or body, had the exclusive right to truth, they must be told to think it a fabrication [hear, hear]. On all those grounds he was inclined to suppose that the lecturer, 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 inquire 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 doctrine, all they could do was to say he did not belong to the body of Irish 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 be 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 'Ardians' seem slight and trivial, and indeed, when compared with the consequences of the remorseless policy which deliberately endeavored to supplant and exterminate a whole race.—Star.

The uncertainty of human life was strikingly exemplified on Saturday, in the sudden death of Mr. Edward Johnston, of the Leicester Circuit, who died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in this city. A few days ago he addressed the electors of Dunraven as a candidate for the representation of that borough on the Conservative ticket. On the day previous to his death he was at the Courts apparently in his usual health, and expressed himself on that occasion sanguine of success at the approaching election. Mr. Johnston was much respected by his brethren at the Bar.—Dublin paper.

House of Commons.— Charter for the Catholic University. The O'Donoghue moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, stating that the present system of university education in Ireland, &c.

Mr. Whitehead opposed the motion. Mr. Russell approved of the motion, but accepted the compromise suggested by the Government.

THE CASE OF PATRICK DONOHUE.—Mr. O'Reilly rose to call attention to the papers laid upon the table of the House relative to the case of Patrick Donohue, and to move for copies of any correspondence on the subject between the Lord-Lieutenant, and the magistrates who acted in the case.

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.'

[We believe a good deal can be got from Parliament—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 strongest, in the days of the Tenant League, it met with little.]

was an appeal in favor of a charter for the Irish Catholic University. He talked quietly, gracefully, and fluently, without being verbose, and that is a much rarer thing in the House of Commons than you can conceive.

There must be a speedy end put to the workhouse system as it at present exists. We want no training schools for drunks, thieves, and prostitutes. Yet here we have them.

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.

Mr. Russell moved that the House should resolve that the Government should be required to 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.

On Friday evening a man named McElligott was mortally stabbed by a farmer, who had recently dismissed because of his employment. It would seem 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 LIMERICK WORKHOUSE CASE.—We are glad to see that our remarks on this grave and lamentable scandal have not fallen to the ground in vain.

It is by harsh 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, engendered in the workhouse, has of late been showing a strong disposition to spread.

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Judge Keogh's Lectures.—A few evenings ago Mr. Justice Keogh delivered a Lecture on Milton's 'Prose,' before a Literary Society in this city.

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 showed how thoroughly he had accepted the false version of that affair which has been circulated by the enemies of the Catholic Church.

Had Judge Keogh consulted the works of he learned 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 licensers.

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 were themselves battling for emancipation, have been for many years the bitterest enemies of the Catholic Church and the Holy See.

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.

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"strong" candidate is one who possesses these virtues in perfection, and if he can make a dash for it, he will be the better; a "weak" candidate is one who stands on political ability 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 main length of 245 miles of cable on board, and on Saturday the operation of coiling this in was begun.

SIR CHARLES LOCKOCK'S ADDRESS. To the Editors of the Isle of Wight. Gentlemen,—I respectfully solicit the honor of being your political attendant. Did Babbobombe 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.

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.

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 Mayor (Jerviswood), in the Outer House of the Court of Session, 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 stated, so as not to appear more than twelve months old.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES, C. E. OLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 14.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY—1865.

Friday, 14—St. Bonaventure, B.D. Saturday, 15—St. Henry, Emp. Sunday, 16—Sixth after Pentecost. Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Monday, 17—St. Alexis, Confessor.

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 adduced. There are three Queen's Colleges in 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.

The Catholics demand a University for themselves. This the Ministry are averse to grant; but through Sir George Grey they made a proposal to the effect, that the Catholic University shall be affiliated to the Queen's University, so that students from the former shall be placed on an equal footing with students from the Queen's Colleges.

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.

The Ministerial concession to the O'Donoghue is an admission that the 'Godless Colleges' have failed, and it foresees, should that concession be accepted by Catholics, the approaching downfall of 'mixed education.'

The Catholic College once affiliated, and the denominational principle thus fully recognized, 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 on equal terms in one University, but three of them exclusively Protestant and largely endowed, the fourth Roman Catholic, but neglected by the State, though requiring aid more than all the rest.

Nothing in these days of oppressive cant can be more refreshing than a correspondence given in the public journals as having passed between Lord Elcho, M.P. for the County of Haddington, on the one hand, and certain gentry styling themselves, respectively, President and Hon. Secretary of the Protestant Electoral Union of Scotland, on the other hand.

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

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 impertinence 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 success of M. Vegezzi's mission so far as unofficial 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 reverses 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 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 apollations.

It appears certain, moreover, that His Holiness has refused to accept the restitution of Umbria and 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.

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 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.

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 crops.

Great distress appears to prevail amongst the German settlers on the Upper Ottawa, especially in the township of Wilberforce. The Rev. L. H. Gerndt, a missionary near Pembroke, 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 women called on me they were crying bitterly—they live on hemlock tea. The price of flour here is \$8 to \$9.'

MONTREAL COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes took place at this Institution on 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.

The entertainment began by a discussion, in Latin, between Messrs. Z. Racicot and Th. Giroux, on the proposition:—'Malum morale sen peccatum sub unico Deo summe bono existere potest.' The discussion was ably sustained, Mr. Racicot replying with remarkable ability to the objections so adroitly proposed by his class-mate, Mr. Giroux.

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 more than we should expect from a simple student. The experiments on 'Light,' which came next on the programme, and which were conducted by Messrs Deschamps and Jannel, were particularly interesting.

At the conclusion of the farewells, 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 College.

It is unnecessary for us to say one word on the musical part of the performances. It is sufficient 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.

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 affectionate adieu.

VILLA MARIA.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of Villa Maria is an event that is always looked forward to with interest by the citizens of Montreal. This year it took place 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.

The exercises commenced by a beautiful piece of Music, played by the following young ladies: Harps—Miles. Slater, Ferrall, and Mac-Dougall. Pianos—Miles. E. Chauveau, Mignault, Mills; Christin, E. Villeneuve, A. Lefebvre.

Then followed a beautiful play entitled 'Le Merite Couronne' which was loudly applauded, and at the end of which the following young ladies were crowned: Miles. Dorion, Kimber, Chauveau, Walsh, Dunn and Nellis.

Music followed, by Miles. Kimber, Nellis, Murphy and Slater, whose performances deservedly attracted much attention. Next on the programme 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:—Miles. Hadon, Murphy, Peltier, Beaudry, O'Brien, Valteau, Kennin, Pinsonneault, Lefebvre, Levesque, Dufresne, Lynch, Taylor, Chaput, Moore and Mignault.

On the conclusion of the examination, Master Fitzpatrick came forward, and on behalf of the Institution, thanked the audience for their attendance, and promised, for himself and his fellow-pupils, that they would hereafter endeavor still farther to merit the favor and encouragement of their friends. The Very Rev. Mr. Truteau, Administrator of the Diocese, replied on behalf of the audience; congratulated the students on the

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 ST. MARIE.—The Annual Exhibition 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 Diocese and of a large concourse of our leading citizens, amongst whom we noticed the Hon. M. de Beaujeu, M. Rodier and others.

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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 Dame, who have charge of this excellent Institution. After an address presented by the youngest of the daughters of the Hon. A. A. Dorion, the whole terminated by the playing of 'God Save the Queen' on all the instruments.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, OTTAWA. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. The closing exercises of St. Joseph's College 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.

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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 parents—besides receiving a sound classical education—have 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 Editor 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 edifying 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 hence it is, that we, in the midst of a society of an adverse faith, have lived on terms of amity and friendship with all who differ from us on that great subject; indeed we are certain, that if you allowed us the leisure, many of them would unite with us in this farewell; and when you are away we will have to suffer their chidings for having kept as a secret what was unknown to ourselves. We know that we cannot offer a better tribute to your refined taste and well known abhorrence of every laudatory expression of which you would be the subject, than to suppress our emotions of the high esteem and affection which we 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 "Patna," 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, Thomas Molloy,
Richard O'Neill, Edward Lawder,
F E Gaudin, John McCullough,
P J Tyrrell, John Lydon,
Anthony Mayhew, Peter McCabe,
Col Maguire, J P, 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 which I am but too conscious I am not worthy, I cannot refrain 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 and yours, I now, my dear friends, bid, you for a while, good bye.

(Signed)

JOHN MADDEN,
Pastor.

Port Hope, 4th July, 1865.

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 Guilbault'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 hardly 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 down stairs (the monkeys especially), and above their happy translation into model specimens of 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 excellent band of the 25th Regiment, K.O.B., 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 McElroy, Wm. 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 in.; 2d Mackinlay, 2nd prize, 16 ft 5 inches, \$1.
Throwing 56 lb weight [5 entries]—R R Serson, 1st prize, 24 ft 3 in.; 2d K 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.; 2d Jas Feron, 2nd prize, 4 ft 8 in., \$1.
Throwing 56 lbs over height (4 entries)—R Wall, 1st prize, 11 ft 10 in.; 2d R Serson, 2nd prize, 11 ft 8 in., \$2.
Hurdle race (4 entries)—J Badman, 1st prize, \$3; — Jacques, 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.; 2d P Hushing, 2nd prize, 33 ft 1 in., \$1.
Sack race over hurdles, 7 entries.—Jas Jackson, 1st prize, \$2; — Orepau, 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 Telegraph.

St. Mary's College.—Monday evening, 10th inst., a French literary and musical entertainment was given by the pupils of this Institution on the occasion of the opening of their new Hall, which is beneath the church now building in Steury street.—The Hall which rises from the stage in the form of an amphitheatre, was handsomely decorated with evergreens, &c., though not quite finished. It is capable of holding at least 1,000 people. The proceedings were under the immediate patronage of the Society of St. Jean Baptiste, the officers-bearers and President being on the platform, and the literary portion of them consisted of an oratorical discussion, the subject being 'Patriotism at the different stages of life.' After an overture from Tacredet, by the band of the 25th Regiment, M. Pare opened the discussion, and was followed by Mr. Felix Sicoanes, who argued on behalf of the 'young men' as being most inclined to patriotism. Alternately interspersed with music by the band, discourses were successively delivered by Mr. Leopold Lafamme 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 students. 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 Richelieu Company, &c., and observing that Canada had shown herself the great 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 Baptiste 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 startling 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 public opinion upon these matters. If a man in high office or leading social position is proved to have committed any fraud or malversation, he is never without a crowd of supporters to maintain him in his 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.'

A HINT FOR EMIGRANTS.—We are informed that numbers of emigrants, who have passed through here on their way to the States, have returned again in a destitute condition, having been unable to procure any sort of work.—Herald.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN DOWN. The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are earnestly solicited to lend a helping hand to the ladies of the Catholic congregation of Cornwall, who intend holding a Bazaar, 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 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 Bazaar to aid in putting their church once more 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 contribution, either in material or money, and immediately thereafter reduce this resolve to practice. The contributions may be forwarded to the address of Mrs. Dr. Macdonald, Mrs. Angus Macdonell, Mrs. D. McMillan, Mrs. J. S. Macdonnell, Mrs. Angus McPhail, Miss M. E. Campbell, or the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P.P. ONEGA.

Cornwall, 19th June, 1865.

VESPERS ON THE RUINS OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, TORONTO. ADDRESSES OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LYNCH AND VERY REV. J. WALSH, V.G.

On Sunday evening pursuant to previous announcement, the Catholics of St. Patrick's parish, joined by large numbers 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 Thursday, 23d ultimo. About two thousand persons were on the ground.

After imparting the Episcopal Benediction, His Lordship Bishop Lynch addressed the assembled concourse substantially as follows:—'Who is like unto our Lord, who dwelleth 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 ashes, 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 receive due homage. We require them for our comfort, and to enable us to elevate our minds to God; for, when we enter into a temple, our minds are naturally raised to God. Our fathers were accustomed to celebrate the Holy Mysteries under the canopy of heaven. You recollect the Mass-valleys and the caverns 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 thousand other holy associations which were spread around 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 burned, a cut stone one will replace it. It is the apostolic mission of the Irish, wherever they are scattered, to build churches. If they have lost their 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 convert them, that they may not burn themselves eternally hereafter. Entertain no angry feelings against any one. Prove, His Lordship enjoined, that we belong to the Church of God, by forgiving injuries. 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 who endeavored to save the effects of the church and the priest's house. He thanked specially Mr. Carroll and the proprietor of the brewery adjacent for their kindness. He referred to the fact that 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 consecrated very soon. His Lordship then referred to the concurrence of three great festivals on that Sunday—the commemoration of the Precious Blood of our Lord, the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin 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 attention.

The Very Rev. Vicar General Walsh next addressed the multitude, in his usual happy and eloquent 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 familiar with ruined churches in Ireland. The moss and ivy-covered ruins of churches in our native land have instructed many a generation of Irishmen 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 altars 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 fact 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 Catholic Church shall survive everything that exists on this continent—laws, constitutions, tyrannies, 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 built by the liberality, the faith, and piety of the emigrants all over the country. He then referred to what Catholic emigrants had done in this city.—He spoke of the Cathedral, the College, and the various other religious institutions and churches, of which Catholics may well feel proud. He felt sure, he said, that His Lordship had said, 'namely, that they would have a good church, but by no means too good for the good people who would worship in it.'

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 Freeman.

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 further appears, bitterly disappointed; for when they arrived upon the ground they were informed that they were not worth more than 3s a day; but that they might go to work and earn as much as they could by the piece. The men ascertained that they had been engaged by an agent in Canada 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, upon a representation of the facts, directed a piece 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 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 proceed to England, does not intend in any way to take up the question of Confederation.—Id.

The London Free Press gives publicity to an outrage which happened at Sidsdalsville, 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. Damase, near St. Hyacinthe, has, in a fit of insanity, killed his mother, by inflicting upon her three blows with an axe.

BURNING OF A SHIP.—Large Loss 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, Nfld. The boats with crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed that four hundred lives have been lost by this calamity.

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

An old man named James Horan, from the township of Matilda, died very suddenly at Prescott, 7th 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 freely in liquor, which together with the want of sustenance, 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 Council providing for the destruction of all dogs found at large, says:—'About the same time Ald. Maclellan, 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 6 or 10 feet from the surface, just made by Dr. Hayes, of Boston, gives a very high per centage of gold, quite equal to the celebrated Goidconda ore.

Sad.—Alex. Somerville, who at one time wielded a 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 circumstances of much distress. We should be happy to learn if this notice of a sad fact had led to the dispatch of some items of relief to a man of powerful mind; one who has been useful in his day and generation, but who lacks the habit of self-control 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 hour, in addition to two years imprisonment at hard labour.

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 Handkerchief Peak, Parish of St. Sylvester, County Lotbiniere. They are better defined than any that I have seen of the products of this section of the 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 being 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 Kerby 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 forfeited 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 apply to J. G. J. Mireau, Sec. Treasurer. July 14, 1865.

GOVERNNESS.

AN Officer's daughter wishes to meet with an engagement as resident GOVERNNESS in a private family of School. Acquirements.—English, French, Drawing, Music (Vocal) and Instrumental. Address—Gilmour, Bt 92, Brimpton, C. W.

BIRTHS. 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. Danne, Attorney-at-Law, Brooklyn, N.Y., to Ellen, only daughter of James M'Shane, of Montreal.

Died.

In this city, on the 9th instant, Theophile Lauron, Printer, aged 21 years.

At Glennevi, Lunenburg, C.W., on the 6th instant, Flora M'Rae, wife of Alex. M'Rae, a native of Rosshire, Scotland, aged 55 years. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

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, \$3.35 to \$3.90; Middlings, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Super, No. 2 \$4.50 to \$4.75; Superfine \$5.00 to \$5.35; Fancy \$5.60 to \$5.70; Extra, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Superior Extra \$5.10 to \$5.20; 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; Pearls, 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 lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.
Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.
Out-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, 00c to 00c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20.00 to \$21.63; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20; Prime, \$10.50 to \$10.00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$9.00. Hay, per 100 bundles \$3.00 to \$3.00. Straw, \$3.00 to \$3.00.
Beef, live, per 100 lbs \$8.00 to 9.00 Sheep, clipped, each, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Lamb, 3.00 to 4.00. Calves, each, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Hogs, 0.00 to 0.00.

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

D. & J. SADLER & 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, Esq., the survivor of two original writers of the 'Tales of the O'Hara Family.' The two numbers just issued contain—THE PEEP O' DAY AND GROHOORE OF THE BILLHOOK. They are now being re-published in Dublin, under the immediate supervision of Michael Banim, the surviving member of the 'O'Hara Family,' whose 'Tales' so long delighted the British and Irish public. It is to be hoped that the Canadian public will hail 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 produced. Price 20 cents a Number; by post, 25 cents.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal, C. E.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,

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

23 Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

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

YOUNG HYSOON, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUGHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at 123 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 26, 1865. 12m.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will 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 SCHOOL 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, including Penmanship, Mosaic and Fancy Work. June 9, 1865.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, District and Cottage Reports for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Grand and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal, Jan 17, 1864.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The Emperor returns to Paris to find the perfect realization of the wishes he sought to teach the Arabs of Algeria. The children of the South may be said to be the hands of his instructor...

The Emperor may congratulate himself upon the thorough 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 matter than the question whether the General Post office shall be removed from the street dedicated to the memory of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

The Moniteur states that Prince Napoleon 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.

Paris, June 16.—The Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Dupuy 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 Tonlon with infernal machines were not considered new even by the inventor himself.

The majority of the Paris journals, speaking of the strike among the cabmen 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 Italian and Papal Governments have agreed that all Italian Bishops, without distinction, shall be simply required to enter into a written engagement not to violate the laws of the kingdom, and that no prelate shall be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel.

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 100,000,000 like Louis XIV.; sometimes 24,000,000, like Louis XVIII.; sometimes 12,000,000, like Louis Philippe; sometimes 30,000,000, like Napoleon.

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.

Paris under Philippe le Bel possessed three carriages; 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 1835 there were 913 hackney coaches in Paris and 21 supplementary carriages for Sunday, 700 cabriolets standing in the street, and 700 de remis, 250 omnibuses, 179 coucous for the suburbs, 9,000 private cabriolets, and 6,000 private carriages or de remis; altogether, 17,763 carriages on two or four wheels.

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 instance. 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 foundation 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 employers to raise their wages, their pay, even including the privileges which the Emperor has given them, is more out of proportion than that of any civilian operatives.

chaos, or as Mr. Proudhon phrased it, 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 classes almost universally, it would be very likely to do so.

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 witness against whites.

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

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 6,773 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.

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 Correspondencia declares that complete tranquility prevails everywhere, and two or three lines further on it says, 'Cards laden with arms and powder were seized yesterday. Guns, bombs, and ammunition of all kinds have been discovered.'

The Independence Belge says:—'As is well known, the Spanish ministry in order to carry 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 libertical 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 bill for suspending indefinitely the guarantees which the law at present in force still leaves to the press.'

Piedmont.—The Negotiations Between Rome and Italy.—The Turin correspondent of the Debats, writing on the 16th, says:—'Nothing official has yet transpired respecting the negotiations at Rome. The ostia 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 recognized the order of things existing in Italy. Diplomatic fictions have their limits, and public opinion has not been deceived by them. I persist in believing that the negotiations will come to a successful termination, notwithstanding the efforts to the contrary 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 Saporj is Catholic by tradition and sentiment, and an old royal race does not easily depart from its traditions, especially when they harmonize with the real opinions of the majority of the nation. We are therefore returning, in some degree to the policy of 1848.'

My Dear Blind.—Human progress is at a standstill, 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 egoism 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 fellow-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 find rise from the abyss of misfortune into which the perversity of governments has thrown them. This paramount post of honour, which the vicissitudes of modern times have left vacant, could be occupied by the German nation. The serious and philosophical 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. 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 you, 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. GARIBOLDI.

Florence, June 20.—Florence papers express the opinion that the negotiations will remain without any result. The Italian Government has revoked the orders issued during the American war in reference to the entry and the stay of ships of war of the United States in Italian ports. A local journal of the Italian Government, the Negoziazioni between Rome and Italy have been interrupted in consequence of the Pope having rejected the conditions proposed by the Italian Government. Signor Yegueli will remain at Rome until he has received a reply to a despatch which he has addressed to his Government at Florence.

The French Embassy has demanded that the Pontifical soldiers be commanded by General Montebello. This has been refused by the Pope. 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 offenders have had their sentences reduced, and Ferry and 10 others have been set at liberty.

Spain.—The Duke of Argyropoulos.—Vienna, June 20.—The Oesterreichische Zeitung says that the reply sent on the 17th inst. to the last note of Herr von Bismark energetically rejects the demands of Prussia for the removal of the Duke of Argyropoulos. The Austrian Minister regards the representations of Herr von Bismark respecting the proceedings of a secret government carried on by the Duke of Argyropoulos in Kiel as unjustifiable, and expresses astonishment that the Prussian Minister should continue to speak of two claimants to the Duchies.

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

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ESTABLISHED 1861.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rotterdam, Berks County, Pa. Dr. Jackson - Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters...

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS. Carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the City. The greatest care and attention is paid to the Dispensing, Department, and every Prescription is prepared...

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

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...

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE, No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 32 Little St. James St.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years...

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c.

THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

March 27 1864. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

LUMBER. JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sangwinet and Craig Streets...

GLASGOW DRUG HALL. OPPOSITE WITNESS OFFICE, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. BUGS! BUGS! BUGS!

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER. The Subscriber is receiving twice a week fresh supplies of this celebrated Mineral Water...

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

Table with columns for destination (Central & Western Districts, Eastern District), train type (Accommodation, Day Express, Night Express), and departure times.

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE DURING THE YEAR 1865. To be delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday for Sunday's use) from the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF OCTOBER.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, OONTYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, OONTYANCER, &c. BROOKVILLE, O. W.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. All kinds of Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Mushroom Spaw, &c. &c.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, OONTYANCER, &c., MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 25, 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 hand COFFINS of every description...



BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES. The Great Purifier of the Blood! Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER.

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS. THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.



These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY J. F. Henry & Co., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada.