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VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

No. 41

OF FRANCE.

" Cast thy Bread upon the Waters."

THE POLISH DAUGHTER, QUEEN

ing of an attached subject.'

'Is the snuff pleasant?'

things?' said Maria.

you would not change.'

bear it.'

' Very much so,' replied the false merchant,

but I will not offer your highness a pinch, be-

cause it is very strong, and apt to affect a young

person's head. It is only strong men that can-

'How much do you expect for all these

'Ah, dear princess,' interrupted the governess,

recollect that yesterday you gave the last contents of your purse to a poor starving woman,

and you have nothing left but that bright louis-

d'or, which has just been struck with the effigy

of the young king, Louis XV., which you said

Well, Mockzinska,' said the princess, with

'I contess I shall be so glad to give my father

'I refused him, madame, but I shall not re-

'Keep them for a moment; I will fetch the

The talse Pole was waiting for the return of

Marra, when suddenly his countenance changed,

and seizing his basket, he ran off with all speed.

The person whose appearance seemed to cause

The princess returned, looking regretfully at

her beautiful, sparkling louis-d'or, but when she

raised her eyes the porcelain merchant was gone.

'Two, madame-a son nearly grown up, and

'Misery, lady; we live in a damp cellar, have

'Here, good woman,' said the princess, 'tako

this'-placing in her hand the treasured louis-

d'or, totally forgetting both its brilliant effigy,

'It is very little to relieve so much misery,'

burst into tears, while she tried to thank her

'May I take them home?' she asked.

visit from me to morrow.

that sounded like a menace.

Just then Mockzinska returned, followed by a

'Certainly,' replied the princess, 'and expect

Uttering heartfelt thanks and blessings the

'Here are the ornaments, princess,' ne said.

Michael's features assumed an expression of

such savage disappointment that for a moment

Maria felt frightened. However, her kind beart

attributed his anger to his poverty and need, so

'If you do not sell them to M. Levi, you can

'I shall return,' replied Michael, in a tone

The porcelain, as our readers will naturally

conjecture, had not been offered to M. Levi, nor

to any one else, so that Michael returned the

the very last piece of gold that I possessed.'

nothing but rags to cover us, and nothing to eat

daughter, ten years old, who is dying.

young man will give them for my louis-'

them yesterday,' said Michael.

fuse you. Please to take them.

'And you refused?'

mediately touched.

' What ails you?' she inquired.

'Cold and hunger, madaine.'

turning to the mendicant, said-

' Have you any children?'

'What is her disease?'

but what we pick up in the street.'

woman something to eat.'

A TRUE STORY OF THE LAST CENTURY.

On the morning of the 30th of February, 1730 a young man, poorly clad, was standing near the gate of the Castle of Weissemburg, a few miles from Strasburg. Snow was falling heavily, and the cold was excessive, piercing the thin gar-ments of the lad, who seemed to be about sixteen years old, and causing him to shudder, as he uttered some angry words in a low tone.

He was soon joined by a man enveloped in an ample cloak, and whose face was concealed by a slouched hat:

'Hist!' said the latter, laying his hand heavily on the youth's shoulder; then, pointing up to a window in the castle, he added, in a deep whisper, 'Stanislaus is there; he still lives.'
'That is not my fault, my lord,' replied the lad

whose name was Michael.

'You must gain admittance to the castle.' 'How can I accomplish it in these wretched clothes?

'I see that I must think of everything,' replied the stranger. 'Here, take this,'—and opening his cloak, he gave a basket to the boy. 'It contains porcelain ornaments,' he said, 'and the princess Maria, I am told, is fond of purchasing such things. They will be a means of approaching ber father.'

But the souff-box? asked Michael.

'It is among the porcelain, and filled with the best Spanish snuff, well seasoned,' he added, laying an ominous emphasis on the last words .-Stanislaus is the only inhabitant of the castle who takes snuft, so that it is sure to reach its destination.

'I will do what you require,' said the boy; but on your part, my lord, remember what you have promised. You see I am starving and illclad; my mother, too, is in great misery, and my sister is dying.

'As long as Stahislaus continues to live, your mother, your sister and yourself will continue to she asked her whither he had gone. suffer cold and hunger,' replied the stranger, as I have not seen any one, made he walked off.

'What does he care!' murmured Michael to himself. 'He has warm clothes and a delicate breakfast awaiting him; while I, my mother, and my poor sister -

At this moment the castle gate was opened a servant, and the young man, approaching him

quickly, said: 'Have pity on me, sir, and let me speak a

word to the princess Maria.' 'Another beggar !' exclaimed the servant, in

a rough tone.

'I am not a beggar, but a child of Poland, exiled, like our king.

'Ah! and so you come to ask for money, on the plea of being a fellow-countryman?

Instead of showing anger, Michael replied, in a gentle voice :

'I come to see if the princess will kindly purchase all that I have left in the world-these and the porcelain it was destined to purchase. ornaments.'

'Ha! that is another affair. Wait here, I will sum. tell the princess.

So saying, the valet retired and shut the gate. Michael waited for a long time, and a paiful numbness attacked his limbs, when he was arous-

ed by a sweet voice, saying: 'You have some porcelain ornaments to sell?' The person who addressed him was a young

girl, closely enveloped in furs, which half concealed her gentle, pleasing countenance. An elderly, grave looking lady accompanied her.
'Ah! princess,' said Michael, in a piteous

tone, I am a poor Pole. My father died fighting in the cause of King Stanislaus, leaving my mother, my sister and myself in such distress | could enter the castle the false merchant reunthat we sold what we had, and now these are the peared.

'Poor boy! let me look at them,' said the My friend,' replied she, 'I advise you to princess, kindly: 'but first come in; it's dreadful take them to M. Levi. I have just disposed of cold here.

'What, Princess!' said the old lady, 'intro-

duce a stranger into the castle? 'A poor Pole, Mockzinska.'

'How do we know that he is really one,' repried the duenna. 'Perhaps, dear princess, I she added: am wrong; but your royal father's life has been often threatened; and this youth has a bad coun- return, and I will see about buying them. tenance.2 13 ---

"I confess, Mockzinska, said Maria, in a very low voice, that his appearance is not prepossessing, but the poor boy did not make himselfand ought we to punish him for his ugliness?-However, your precaution is wise; we will stay next day to the castle, where dwelt the unforhere. Then, approaching Michael, she said, tunate King of Poland He could not see the let us see your porcelain, my friend. princess, she had gone out; and the same disap-

Michael's brow relaxed, and he hastened to pointing answer was given him on the succeed-

open the basket. ing day, when he again returned.

The boy walked slowly away, and as he was

by the itera Mayon.

woman.

Every Pole knows that our noble king Stanisnot been home for the last three days?' laus loves Spanish snuff, so I spent my last coin 'I had business to attend to,' was the gruff in filling this box with the rarest and finest that was to be had, hoping that through your hands, gracious princess, he will accept it as the offer-'Ah, very well,' said the neighbor, 'you'll see

something new when you get to your mother's-And though Michael called after him, he did not vouchsafe any further explanation, but walked

quickly away, whistling a tune.

The words, 'you'll see something new,' troubled the young man; for, like all who have heart. been accustomed to misfortune from their cradle, he forboded nothing but evil, and his heart was not so utterly depraved but that he still retained some feelings of affection. He hastened to the squalid dwelling which he called home, and had arms. his foot on the threshhold, when a chi'd, who was

playing outside, said: 'Michael, your mother is not here; she is gone to live in a nice little cottage beyond the fields which you see from the end of the next

a childish air face that suited her innocent face, Greatly astonished, the boy proceeded to the place mentioned, and was doubting whether he this curious snuff-box, and adorn my mother's should enter the neat little garden which sur- you?' cabinet with these pretty ornaments, and if the rounded the cottage, when a voice from the door addressed him: 'That is just what M. Levi offered me for

'Ah, Michael, welcome!'

And a little girl, very pale, but whose eyes beamed with joy, advanced to meet him.

'Louisa,' cried he, darting towards her, ' what miracle is this?"

'A miracle, dear brother, done by an angel who came to us,' said the child; and, taking Michael's hand, she drew him towards a bright fire, on which the pot was boiling, and showing him the neat little kitchen, she added, 'Look! all this was given to mamma by a young lady, him such terror was a poor woman, well known who brought us here yesterday in a beautiful in Weissemburg for her extreme destitution and coach. We are expecting her now, for she said she would come here to-day.

'ls that you, my son?' said a woman, coming out of the inside room. 'What have you got there?' she added, pointing to the basket which 'Very strange!' she said; and calling the poor woman, was who the only person in sight, Michael carried.

'Porcelain, which I was commissioned to

'I have not seen any one, madame,' replied she, in so feeble tone that Maria's heart was im-'And which has kept you three days away from your mother, my son,' said she, in a tone of gentle reproach.

Before Michael had time to invent a falsehood, which he would not have scrupled to sell, Dear Mockzinska,' said the princess, will a carriage stopped at the garden gate, and a ou kindly desire the servants to bring this poor | young lady, followed by an elderly one, stepped out of it. They entered the house, and ap-The governess willingly complied, and Maria, proaching the fire, exclaimed:

' How very cold it is!'

The moment Michael saw them he tried to escape, but the young lady stopped him, say-

Well, my friend, have you sold your porcelain to M. Levi?'

'No, madame,' stammered he.

'Gracious princess, do you know my son?' asked the poor woman, whose name was Salson.

'How can this Pole be your son?' inquired the princess, in her turn. But, seeing the confusion of the son and the anger of the mother, 'All this,' cried the woman, astonished at the she added, kindly, 'I understand it all, Madame Salson; pray forgive him, as I do, a deception which was only meant to gain relief for you and Louisa. Certainly, if he had told me the truth. said Maria, gently, 'tell me, where do you live.' The mendicant named a wretched lune, and and not invented the story about M. Levi, but said simply, My mother and sister are perishing,' I would have given my louis-d'or to him as gladly as I gave it to you. So,' she continued, servant carrying provisions which he gave to the addressing Michael, 'your ornaments are not

' Alas, no, madame!'

'My son! my son!' cried the widow Salson, in a tone of grief, I fear you are greatly changed for the worse. You mix with bad company, and you have forsaken the honest shoemaker with poor woman departed; and ere the princess whom I placed you. And now, where did you get this porcelain?

'From a friend-from a real Pole,' replied the boy, with downcast eyes and an embarrassed

'Then your friend,' said Maria, is, I suppose, still in great want?' 'Ah, yes, madame!'

'Happily I am rich enough to relieve him. My grandlather had the kindness yesterday to replecish my purse, so that I will purchase all the contents of your basket. Let me see, she added, taking out the articles, 'the snuff-box for | knock.' . my father, the vase for my grandmother, the six cups for my dear mother.'

· And what will you keep for yourself, princess? asked Mockzinska.

Ah I. I will ask papa for a pinch of his Spanish snuff.' And so saying, she opened the box, and was going to smell its contents, when Mi-

be the band of the Almighty.

'Michael, are you mad?' said his mther. Brother, said Louisa, don't you know the princess, the angel who cured me?'

'Speak, Michael, I command you,' said Maria, in a tone that became her royal birth. The guilty boy covered his face with his hands, and cried, in a choking voice:

'I am a monster; I deserve nothing but sister, I was trying to bring anguish to her

'Wretch, that snuff was poisoned, and you meant my father to receive it through my hands.' And the princess would have fallen to the ground, had not Mockzinska received her in her

'Ah, it can't be true, princess, it can't be true,' cried poor Madame Salson.

'Speak, sir,' said Maria, recovering from her faintness.

'It is true,' murmured Michael.

'It is true,' repeated the princess; 'true that you meant to kill my father-my dear, noble father! What evil had he ever done

'None, madame; but, oh! I do not implore your pity for myself, but for my mother and my little sister. Listen to me,' and the boy fell on his knees before Maria; 'the men who employed me for this accursed purpose, said to me without ceasing, 'While Stanislaus lives your mother, sister, and yourself, will endure cold and hunger,' then-'

'Who are those men?' asked Maria, silencing her indignation in order to discover her fa-

ther's enemies.

'I know neither their names, their rank, nor their number,' replied Michael. 'But to-morrow I have an appointment to meet, under the castle wall, him, who, during the last eight days, has been my evil genius. You now, princess, know as much of them as I do. As to imploring your pardon, it would be useless; my fate is fixed, my life is doubly sold - forfeited to those some little cares, who avenge your father's death, and to those make him happy. who conspired against him.

the princess; 'no harm shall happen to you.— But keep your appointment at the castle. My him the reward of his virtues.'

goodness to us?

to the castle; I long to see my father after the danger he has escaped.'

Thus were the days of Stanislaus preserved by the kindness of his daughter; and she, after the about ten years of age, and had taken care of reward of her virtue. The exiled family of Poland were still living in retirement at Weissemburg, when one day the Cardinal di Rohan, Bishop of Strasburgh, arrived at the castle with important news for the king. After his departure, Stanislaus entered the apartment where his wife and daughter were working with their needles. 'Let us kneel and thank God!' said he.

to the throne of Poland!' 'Ab, my daughter,' replied the dethroned

monarch, ' heaven has granted us a greater favor -you are Queen of France!

On the 5th of September, 1725, Louis XV. espoused at Fontainebleau, Maria Leckzinska, daughter of Stanislaus, ex king of Poland. She fulfilled the duties of a wife and a queen in the same exemplary manner that she had done those of a daughter and a princess.

NOT GUILTY.

A STORY OF REAL LIFE.

One day, a good many years ago, a young woman knocked at the door of a little cottage in the suburbs of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The knock was immediately responded to by the opening of the door from within. An aged woman, nearly dressed, and who had eviof the little cut. 'Bless your heart, girl,' said the dame, as she

ticular about you to-day, for you did not use to

'I was afraid some one might be with you, mother,' said the girl, who had taken a seat onposite to the spinner.

'And though a neighbor had been here,' replied the dame, this surely wouldn't have frightened you away. But the truth is, you have got

impsired besite.

rightly anticipated the matter that was in the mind of her youthful visitor.

'He has, mother,' was the raply.
The old woman began to birr earnestly at the

'Well, my dear,' said she, after a short pause,

is not this but what you have long expected -aye and wished. He has your heart; and so, death. While she was saving my mother and I snppose, it needs no witch to tell what would be the end on't.'

This might all be very true, but there was something upon Catherine's mind which struggled to be out, and out it came.

' Dear Hannah,' said she, seating herself close by the dame, and taking hold of her hand, 'you have been a kind friend-a parent-to me, since my own poor mother died, and I have no one else to look to for advice but yourself. I have not given William an answer, and would not till I had spoken to you; especially as something—as you once said-'

'What did I say, Catherine?' interrupted the old woman; 'nothing against the man you love, surely. He is, from all that I have seen and heard, kind-hearted, industrious, and every way well behaved.'

'Yes, Hannah,' replied tee young woman;but you once said, after I had brought him once or twice to see you, that you did not like those—those sorts of low fits that sometimes fall upon him even in company. I have often noticed them since, Hannah,' continued Catherine, with a sigh.

'Plague on my old, thoughtless tongue for saying any such thing to vex you, my dear child. Heed not so careless a speech, Catherine. He was a soldier, you know, a good many years ago -before he was twenty-and fought for his country. He may have seen sights then that make him grave to think upon, without the least cause for blaming himself. But, whatever it may be, I meant not, Catherine, that you should take such a passing word to heart. If he has some little cares, you will easily soothe them and

As the worthy dame spoke, her visitor's brow 'I will take you under my protection,' said cleared, and, after some further conversation, Catherine left the cottage, lightened at heart with the thought that her old friend approved of good father !-O, God, preserve him, and grant her following the course to which her inclinations led her. Catherine Smith was indeed well en-'He has it already in you, dear princess,' said titled to pay respect to the counsels of Hannah. the weeping Madame Salson. 'Have you not The latter had never been married, and spent been his preserver, and that through your great the greater part of her life in the service of a wealthy family at Morpeth. When she was 'Ah, Mocksinska,' cried Maria, 'let us hasten there, the widowed mother of Catherine had died in Newcastle, and on learning of the circumstance, Hannah, though a friend merely, and no relation had sent for the orphau girl, then lapse of a tew years, was destined to reap the her till she grew fit to maintain herself by service. At finding herself unable to continue a working life longer, Hannah had retired to Newcastle, her native place, where she lived in humble comfort on the earnings of her long career of servitude. Catherine came back with her to Newcastle, and immediately went into service there. Hannah and Catherine had been two years in these respective situations, when the 'My father,' cried Maria, 'you are recalled dialogue which had been recorded took place.

On the succeeding expiry of her term of service, Catherine was married to the young man whose name has been stated as being William Hutton. He was a joiner by trade, and bore, as Hunnah had said, an excellent character. The first visit paid by the new married pair was to the cottage of the old woman, who gazed on them with maternal pride, thinking she had never seen so handsome a couple. The few years spent by Hutton in the army had given to his naturally good figure an erect manliness, which looked as well in one of his sex as the slight, graceful figure, and fair ingenious countenance. of Catherine was calculated to adorn one of womarkind. Something of this kind was in the thoughts of old Hannah when Catherine and a her husband visited the dame's little dwelling.

Many a future visit was paid by the same parties to Hannab, and on each successive occasion up dently risen from her wheel, was the sole inmate the old woman looked narrowly, though as unob-m trustvely as possible, into the state of the youngal wife's feelings-with a motherly anxiety to know entered with her visitor, and sat down to the if she was happy. For, though Hannah-seewheel again, there must be something par- ing Catherine's affections to be deeply engaged -had made light of her own early remarks upon ;. the strange and most unpleasant gloom occasion-id ally if not frequently observable in the look and in manner of William Hutton, the old woman had at never been able to rid her own mind altogether in from misgivings upon the subject. For many months after Catherine's samarriage, however, 52 Hannah could discover nothing but open unal us something to say to me, Catherine, continued loyed happiness in the air and conversation of di chael, who was anxiously watching her move-the speaker, kindly; out with it, my dear, and the youthful wile, But at length Hannah's ments, darted towards her, snatched the snuff-depend upon the best counsel that old Hannah anxious eye, did perceive something like a change, box from her hand, and threw it into the fire. can give. can give. open the basket.

Here; usual be, is a china vase, with six cups to match—they were a wedding present to my mother; and here is an ancient and unique methans. It is a china vase, with six cups to match—they were a wedding present to my mother; and here is an ancient and unique methans. It is a china vase, with a proud, the spectators of this daring action.

The boy walked slowly away, and as he was cups to match—they were a wedding present to the present to the special present to the special present to the presen

py, but for a long time held her peace upon the

It was not so Dunfortunately. Though in their manner to each other when together, no-Hannah, always seemed a prey to some uneasifirst time a mother, and, with all the beautiful, pride of a young mother's love, presented her babe to Hannah, the latter could see signs of a secret grief imprinted on Catherine's brow.-Hoping by her counsels to bring relief, Hannah at last took an opportunity to tell the young wife what she had observed, and besought her confidence. At hist, Catherine stammered forth a hurried assurance that she was perfectly happy, and, in a few seconds, belied her words by bursting into tears, and owning that she was very unhappy.

'But I cannot, Hannah,' she exclaimed, 'I cannot tell the cause-not even to you.'

'Don't say so, my poor Catherine,' replied Hannah; it is not curiosity that bids me inter-

'Oh, no! Hannah,' replied the young wife 'I know you speak from love to me.' ' Well, then,' continued the dame, ' open your

heart to me. Age is a good adviser.'

Catherine was silent.

'Is your husband harsh?' asked Hannah. ' No, no,' cried the wife, ' man could not be kinder to woman than he is to me.'

Perhaps be indulges in drink-in private-Hannah, you mistake altogether,' was Catherine's reply; 'my busband is as free from all such faults as ever man was.'

" My dear child," said she to the young woman, almost smiling as the idea entered her head, 'you are not suspicious—not jealous—'

I have never had a moment's cause, Hannah,' answered Catherine. 'No, my griefs are not of one had seen us (for it was then early in the that nature. He is one of the best and dearest morning), hurried me off. We were not purof husband.3

Old Hannah was puzzled by these replies, as much as she was distressed by the now open avowal of Catherine's having some hidden cause of sorrow; but seeing that her young fried could not make up her mind to a disclosure at the time, the aged dame gave up her inquiries, and the blow, that the death of that poor creature told Catherine to think seriously of the propriety lies at my door. of confiding all to ber.

Hannah conceived that, on mature consideration that Catherine would come to the resolution of seeking counsel at the cottage. And she was not wrong. In a few days after their late conversation, the young wife came to visit Hannah smiles, and threw herself into his arms. again, and after a little absent and embarrassed talk entered on the subject which was uppermost in the minds of both.

'Hannah,' said Catherine, 'I fear you can serve me nothing-I fear no living being can serve me. Oh, Hannah, good as my husband appears to be-good as he is-there is some dreadful weight pressing upon his mind which destoys his peace, and mine too. Alas! the gloomy fits which you as well as I noticed in him, are not, I lear, without cause.

Catherine wept in silence for a minute, and

sontinued, All that I know of this cause arises from his expressions—his dreadful expressions—while he is sleeping by my side. Hannah! he speaks in broken language of murder-of having committed a murder! He mutters about the streaming blood' that his band drew from the 'innocent victim. Alas! I have heard enough to know to the happiest mortals, were the lot of Catherthat he speaks of a young woman. Oh, Han- ine and her husband from this time forward, their nah ! pernaps, a woman deceived and killed by great source of inquietude being thus taken

him ! buried her face in that of the babe which she which had caused her distress were but a proof carried in her arms.

Hannah was shocked to hear of this, but her good sense led her at once to suggest for the Catherine, after finding her to be the person comfort of the poor wife, that it was perfectly whom he had unwittingly injured. A new tie as possible for her husband to imagine himself a murderer in his sleep, and speak of it, without as this history may appear, it is true. the slightest reality in the whole affair.

'Ab, Hannah,' said Catherine sadly, 'these dreadful sayings are not the result of one nightmare slumber. They occur often-too often .-Besides, when I first heard him mutter in his sleep of these horrible things, I mentioned the matter to him in the morning at our breakfast, and laughed at it; but he grew much agitated; as he sometimes talked nonsense he knew, in his sleep, he rose and went away, leaving his meal unfinished - indeed, scarcely touched. 1 am sure he does not know how often he speaks in his sleep, for I never mentioned the subject again-though my rest is destroyed by it. And then his fits of sadness at ordinary moments!-Hannah! Hannah! there is some mystery under it. Yet,' continued the poor young wife, ' he is so good-kind-so Jutiful to God and to man. He has too much tenderness and feeling to harm a fly! Hannah, what am I to think or to do, for I am wretched at present.

It was long ere the old dame replied to this question. She mused deeply on what had been told to her, and in the end said to Ca-

"My poor child, I cannot believe that William is guilty of what these circumstances lay seemingly at his door. But if the worst be true, it is better for you to know it, than to be in this killing suspense forever. Go and gain his confidence, Catherine; tell him all that has come to your ear, and say that you do so by my advices or se but away of her or side and way

Hannah continued to use persuasions of the same kind for some time longer, and at length. sent Catherine home, firmly resolved to follow the counsel given to here to say the searing means

as soon as she had entered, exclaimed :

Dear mother, I have told him all! He will be here soon to explain every thing to us both.

The old woman did not exactly comprehend

this. 'Has he not,' said she, 'given an explanation then to you,

subject structing that the cloud might be a tem not guilty. When I had spoken to him as you porarytone and would disappear. desired me, he was silent for a long time, and he then took me in his arms, Hannah, and kissed me, saying, My darling Catherine, I ought to thing but the most cordial affection was observ- have confided in you long before. I have been able, Catherine, when she came alone to see unfortunate, but not guilty. Go to kind Hannah's, and I will soon follow you, and set your ness which all her efforts could not conceal from mind at ease, as far as it can be done. Had I her old friend Even when she became for the known how much you have been suffering, I would have done this long before.' These were his words, Hannah. Oh, he may have been unfortunate.

Hannah and Catherine said little more to each other until the husband of the latter came to the cottage. William sat down gravely by his wife, and commenced to tell his story.

'The reasons of the unhappy exclamations in sleep,' said he, ' which have weighed so much upon your mind, my dear Catherine, may be very soon told. They arose from a circumstance which has much embittered my own peace, but which I hope is to be regarded as a sad calamity, rather than a crime. When I entered the army, which I did at the age of nineteen, the recruiting party to which I attached myself was sent to Scotland, where we remained for a few months, being ordered again to England in order to be transported to the Continent.— One unhappy morning, as we were passing out of a town where we had rested on our march southwards, my companions and I chanced to see a girl, apparently about fifteen years of age, washing clothes in a tub. Being then the most light-hearted among the light-hearted, I took up a large stone, with the intention of splashing the water against the girl. She stooped bastily, and, shocking to tell, when I threw the stone, it struck; her on the head, and she fell to the ground, with, I fear her skull fractured. Stupehed by what I had done, I stood gazing at the stream of blood rushing from my poor victum's head, when my companions, observing that no sued, and were in a few weeks on the Continent. but the image of that bleeding girl followed me everywhere; and since I came home, I have never dared to inquire into the result, lest suspicion should be excited, and I should suffer for murder. For I fear from the dreadful nature of

While Hutton was relating this story, he had turned his eyes to the window; but what was his astonishmeht, as he was concluding, to hear, old Hannah cry aloud, 'Thank God!' while his wife burst into a hysterical passion of tears and

'My dear husband,' cried she, as soon as her voice found utterance, that town was Morpeth?

'It was,' said he.

'Dear William,' the wife then cried, 'I am that girl ! .

'You, Catherine!' cried the enraptured husband, as he pressed her to his bosom.

'Yes,' said old Hannah, from whose eyes tears of joy were fast dropping, the girl whom you unfortunately struck was she who is now the wife of your bosom; but your fears have magsoon after the accident, and though she lost a little blood, and was stunned for a time she soon got round again. Praised be beaven for bringing about this blessed explanation !

Amen, cried Catherine and her husband.

away. The wife even loved her husband the As Catherine said this, she shuddered, and more from the discovery that the circumstances of his extreme tenderness of heart and conscience. and William was attached the more strongly to it were, had been formed between them. Strange

THE END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Church of SS. Michael and John, the first Catholic church built in a public street in the city of Dublin after the removal of the iniquitous and odious penal laws is threatened with utter demolition, and not only the temple itself, but its parochial house and telling me to pay no attention to such things, and admirable schools; and the very vaults containing the ashes of some of the most respected of the city and venerated of the clergy are also threatened with annihilation by the proposed city railway scheme. Against this the parishioners have very justly petitioned in protest.

The Rev. Edmund M'Donnell, Catholic Curate, died at Doneraile on the 8th ult. The Rev. gentleman was remarkable for the zeal he displayed in the discharge of his duties, as well as for his kindness and attention to the wants of the poor. The Rev. gentleman was in the act of preparing to attend a sick call; when he fell, and never rallied afterwards.

The friends of the Rev. Father Moriarty, of Mallow, will be glad to learn that he has so far recovered after a severe and prolonged attack of fever, from which he had been suffering as to be able to take a little exercise. It is expected that the respected clergyman will soon resume his duties.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. WM. HICKIE, FERMOY. Our readers will see that the Rev. Wm. Hickie, for many years a Professor at St. Colman's College, Fermoy, is about to leave Ireland for California to collect funds for the Catholic University. We cannot too much admire the zeal and devotedness of the ray. gentleman, which induce him to leave his native country, his friends and that institution to whose interests he was so deeply attached, for the perils and inconveniences of a long sea-voyage, and a suil longer sojourn in a foreign land. The townspeople of Fermoy have, on the occasion of his departure presented the rev. gentleman with an address, which s accompanied by a valuable and substantial testimonial. The address and testimonial are a convincing proof of the high regard in which the reverend gentleman's many estimable qualities were held by the On the following day Catherine once more people of Fermoy, but flattering as this address is, presented herself at the abode of Hannah, and it is accompanied by another, which is, in our optopulation and interesting still

nion, more flattering and interesting still. It is understood that Mr. Morgan John O'Connell again aspires to a seat in the Imperial Parliament. Recently he has been testing his chances in the city of Cork, in the event of a dissolution, Dr. Lyons having determined not to permit himself to be again having determined not to permit himself to be again tive soil.

The still emigration proceeds, institution—the Museum of Irish Industry, if the put in nomination. It is further stated that there will be a second vacancy, owing to Mr. F. Beamish's sert, though likely to be blessed in every other way gamating the institution with the Royal Dublin Soput in nomination. It is further stated that there impaired health.

No. Hannah, said Catherine, but, oh, he is DR Bullen. The Cook Examiner of Saturday last The weather during the past week has been, very not guilty. When I had snoken to him as you announces the resignation of Dr. Bullen. This will fine, and well suited for getting down the crops spare the Government a painful duty, as no one supposed he could continue to hold the office after the confession he made about the fabrication of charges against the president. A letter from Cork, in the Dublin Evening Mail, states that the students, as a body, resolved not to enter his class-room, and that only three or four of them were present at his lecture on Thursday, although the entire class were within the grounds of the College:

> STILL GOING!-On Wednesday week, the steamboat Laurel sailed from Sligo for Glasgow, having on board over one hundred emigrants; and on the evening of the same day the Sligo sailed for Livarpool bringing about fifty emigrants en roule to America. Un Friday night the Shamrock sailed for Liverpool with more than five hundred emigrants, chiefly from the county layo, and many also from the neighborhood of Grange and Olissoner, in this county. It was truly heartrending to witness the leave-taking of the emigrants and their friends who remain behind for the present. Six hundred and fifty for one week, from one port, in addition to the hundreds who have gene before them from Sligo .-Sligo Champion.

> BALLINASLOE. - The number of persons leaving the country is, perhaps, less than it was some weeks ago, which may be accounted for by the fact that the shipping agents are unable to forward passengers on application, the number already booked with some lines being more than can obtain berths for the next fortnight.—Star.

> Mayo. - The numbers who have left by the train this week amounted to over 650 emigrants-204 from this district, 60 from Claremorris, and the residue from Ballybaunis .- Constitution.

> Fifty-feven agricultural laborers and servant girls left the neighborhood of Waterford within the last week, also twenty-seven young sailor lads took their departure for Liverpoel, to seek for berths in foreign ships. The mail car for Cork is filled daily for Queenstown, all destined for America .- Waterford

> The number of emigrants leaving our port (Derry) weekly, or rather almost daily, are immense, forming an 'exodus' of really starming proportions, while no end to its progress is apparent. The ships of Mesers. W. McCorkell & Co., and of J. and J. Cook, are regularly crowded with passengers to the full extent of their accommodation. If nothing shall be done to encourage home colonization the country will soon be depopulated .- Derry Standord.

The tide of emigration still continues to flow from this port. Every steamer carries away large numbers of healthy, active, blooming young women, who comprise fully three-fourths of those seeking a better home in the New World. On Wednesday last nearly three hundred sailed, and their appearance bespoke that they belonged to the class which we have been accustomed to look on as ' comfortable.'- Dun-

A late number of the Mayo Constitution says :--The numbers who have left by the train this week amounted to over 650 emigrants-204 from this district, 60 from Claremorris, and the residue from Ballybaunis. As to agricultural prospects, we are glad to see that a large number of the tenantry on the estates of C L Fitzgerald, Esq. W H Rhodes, Esq, Stephen Gibbons, Esq, J J Joyce, Esq, R Kearney, Esq, L Carney, Esq, and several other proprietors, adjacent to this are preparing their lands for extensive flax culture.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE .- It is the duty-the bounden duty of every representative body in Ireland-of every man of influence-of every man who feels that a struggle should be made to keep at home the remnant of the Irish race—to give an early consideration to the means whereby that object can be best achieved. We think there is much sound sense in the suggestion of Alderman Dillon, that a conference should assemble, composed of members of all the representative bodies in Ireland, with such memnified the blow. Catherine was found by myself | bers of parliament as would attend, and that, having considered maturely our rights and our grievances. it should place before parliament and before Europe an authentic statement of the demands of the Irish nation. Such a proceeding would be of immense importance, and we trust the suggestion will receive every attention at the hands of those who are entit-Peace and happiness, as much as usually falls led to move prominently in matters of this kind.— Tipperary Free Press.

> The Dublin Corporation have done their duty well, and it now remains for the Provincial Municipalities to do theirs. Alderman Dillon advises a Conference in Dublin on this all-important subject. Why should there not be a Conference? Why should not something be done for Ireland ?- Limerick Reporter.

> Let us make due allowance for the party traditions which the gentleman had to follow who moved the amendment to Mr. Dillon's petition, and, instead of blaming them, give them credit for the candour which prompted them to admit the foundation of justice upon which that petition rested. Let us regard the declaration of opinion given by the Dublin Corporation as all the more valuable, because it was not that of a section of the body declaring views in accordance with their general political principles, but that which in the main was assented to by the municipal representatives of the metropolis - Cork

> The effects of the mild genial warmth of the preent season are everywhere perceptible over the face of the country—the trees are putting forth their delicate buds, and the winter crops are exhibiting a soft, rich verdure. The spring's work is actively progressing, and now that it has been so far advanced the proverbial April showers will be ardently wished for. So far as we can learn, an abundant harvest may be expected .- Wexford People.

The Ballinasloe Star says : - Though a considerable amount of rain fell towards the end of the week, the weather has, on the whole, been as favorable as could be desired, and the operations of the reason are quite as far advanced as could reasonably be expected. The planting of potatoes by the small farmers is now in progress throughout the country, and on large farms preparation is being made for the sowing of other green crops. The number of persome weeks ago, which may be accounted for by the fact that the shipping agents are unable to forward passengers on application, the number already booked with some lines being more than can obtain berths for the next fortnight.

The last few days have been of the most genial character, and vegetation has progress rapidly in consequence. The spring work with farmers is much advanced. Potato planting will we understand, be carried on a very extensive scale this year, as already the area devoted to this esculent comes very near the limits under potatoes last or other years, whilst little better than half the amount that is intended has yet been put in the ground. The scarcity of hands has already been felt at home. Farmers have some difficulty to secure men, because they are not in the country. - Carlow Post.

A Carlow paper, rejoicing over the genial weather, says :- The crops in every direction present a very encouraging sapect, and the whole country is now clothed is a rich green. On every side we turn we see the probabilities of reaping a bountiful harvest; and, indeed, should the present favorable weather continue for any time our hopes will amount almost to a certainty. It is wonderful, therefore, that with the glorious prospects before them more so than, perhaps, we have had for many years so many of our countrymen are hurrying from their naby the hand of the Almighty.

The Spring work is progressing rapidly in most districts .- Roscommon Messenger.

ARRESTS IN FERMANAGE. - The Enniskillen Mail says-" Several arrests have been recently made in Fermanagh for what is popularly termed Fenianism, but which is probably no more than the old Ribbonism, with the name of which, at least, we have all been long familiar. Arrests have been made at Tempo, Lianaskea, Derrylin, Mones, Belleek, and in Enniskillen, and there are now said to be about ten in Enniskillen jail, charged with being connected with some secret society."

The Irish Times says - We are enabled on most reliable authority to solve the mystery of the sudden departure of Garibaldi. A telegram was received at the Foreign Office, London, from the Austrian Ministry, to the effect that "the representative of Austria would not attend the Conference so long as Garibaldi was permitted to create excitement in England." The Prussian Government joined implicitly with that of Austria. Immediately a very sudden anxiety for the health of Garibaldi affected the British Ministry. Mr. Gladstone was called in as State Physician, and discovered that Garibaldi needed quiet and repose, not in England, but in the air and isolation of Caprera.

ISISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS .- The Registrar General has issued his "Agricultural Statistics, Ireland," showing the estimated average produce of the crops for the year 1863, and the emigration from Irish ports, between the 1st of January and the 31st Dec. for the same year. We have still presented to us the same sad picture of land no longer cultivated, and men and women flying from our shores never to return. These statistics have been, as usual, col-lected by the Constabulary, and out of the returns for 3,438 electoral divisions, the yield for 2,269 has been revised by the guardians, and pronounced to be most correctly stated.

By these returns there appears to have been a total decrease of 94,980 acres in the extent of land under tillage in 1863 compared with 1862. How many men would find employment in tilling those 95,000 acres? How many horses would be required to plough the land and carry home the produce? How many little mouths would be fed by the toil of the husbandman? - the answer to these questions would give the true idea of the loss sustained by the lapse of 95,000 acres from tillage into bog and water, or unprofitable pasture. This is, moreover, only one step in the descending scale. Year by year there has been less tillage, and, as a consequence, less labor and less wages.

The total decrease in cereals was no less than 143-534 acres. Even turnips and mangel wurzel decreased by 32,073 acres-there were fewer cattleand as these crops do not answer for exportations. they were not required. There was a trifling increase of 3,582 acres in cabbage, and 5,302 acres in potatoes. The only redeeming feature is the increase in flax to the extent of 640,029 acres, the produce of which is worth at least one million of money. In meadow there has been an increase of 7,714 acres, but, notwithstanding this, there is a decrease in the quantity of hay produced.

We had a succession of disastrous seasons, and last year was, in some respects, an improvement. At one time we had every reason to hope for a most abundant harvest, but it was not to be. The rain descended, and the winds blew, and the golden harvest partly failed. Still the year 1863 was better than any of the three preceding years. Wheat produced 1,893,541, quarters from the diminished acreage, more than in 1862. Potatoes yielded 1,297,547 tons more, and these of a better quality. In turnips there was an increase of 390,900 tons. The increase in the yield of flax was 18,388 tons. The decrease in hay was 19,496 tons. The county of Dublin exceeds all other counties in the average yield per acre n wheat, oats, and potatoes.

To guard against mistakes and misstatements respecting the real amount of emigration from Ireland, it is necessary to perceive, that the Registrar-General's returns only give the number of those who departed from Irish ports, declaring their intention never to return. All the emigrants who, though Irish, departed from English ports are excluded, as well as all those who did not expressly state that 'it was not their intention to return.' Now, it is evident that numbers do depart with an intention of returning, who never come back. Above 80,000 Irishborn emigrants departed from English ports. The righ stati tion to the real amount of the emigration which has taken place.

And yet the figures are sufficiently startling. The total number of persons who departed from Ireland, who stated it was not their intention to return, amounted to 117,820. Of this total 61,690 were males, and 56,130 females, and as compared with 1862 there was an increase in the number of emigrants to the extent of 45,090. The greatest number of emigrants proceeded from Munster. That province sent away 55,870 souls; Ulster, with her tenant-right and her manufactures and her industry, ranks next, and sent forth 22,497; from Connaught departed 17,815; and from Leinster 15,020. The total number of emigrants who departed from Ireland since 1851 is set down at 1,431,125, or about the number of the entire population of the kingdom of Denmark. Of this and total 394,200 departed from Ulster. Of those who left this country last year 19,-966 were under fifteen years of age, and there were 56,130 females.—Irish Times.

A whisper is abroad in well informed quarters to the effect that the customary term of his Lord Lieutenancy having expired, it is the wish of the Earl of Carlisle to retire, and that he possibly may not return to Ireland in that capacity .- Evening Mail.

ANCIENT IRISH BELL .- The Rev. G. H. Reade, Inniskeen, county Louth, contributed at the last meeting of the Kilkenny Archæological Society a drawing of an ancient Saint's bell, in his possession. It was constructed of iron, with a bronze covering rivetted on. It was eight inches high, two feet round the month, and the greatest diameter seven inches and a half. It was an abjuration bell, and might have belonged to St. Columbkill, as it was found at Gaolen, county of Donegal, and had been preserved. in a family there from time immemorial, being also used as a medicine bell-a drink of water out of it being the panacea. In 1847, the potato failure drove the family of its possessor to America, and he sold it to the person from whom the Rev. Mr. Reade obtained it, for £3. The rivets were bronze, the handle iron and the outer covering of broze was nearly perfect. The inside lining of iron consisted of four plates, and he fancied that it was put inside in order to keep the venerated bronze together, as there were rivets indicating that purpose. The iron did not line the top, which was convex. The bronze outside was

On the 19th ultimo while some laborers were digging in a field at Balliuscarra, near Limerick, they turned up a human skeleton which evidently had been buried for a great manylyears. . John Gleeson, Esq., city coroner, beld an inquest on it, at which a medical gentleman was examined, but; the bones were so mouldered away that he was unable to form an opinion as to what sex they belong to. Within the memory of some of the oldest people in the neighborhood no one has been missing from the locality.

THE COBE COLLEGE - Sir Robert Kune .- The Dubin correspondent of the Times writes:—Sir Robert, Kane has resigned his office as President of the Queen's College, Cork, because the Government required that the President of the College should be no longer non-resident. At is likely that Sir Robert will now devote his time and energies to his favorite.

Dublin Warerworks. The recent fearful catastrophe at Sheffield has excited some not unreasonable apprehension among the citizens that the emat Roundwood might also prove too weak to with stand the pressure of the immense body of water that will be confined within it. The corporation, therefore, to satisfy themselves, and allay public anxiety, resolved to make a personal inspection of the works. Accordingly, the Waterworks Committee, with Sir John Gray, the chairman, and about forty other members of the town-council, the city engineer, and the contractors, enjoyed a very pleasant country ex-cursion lately, in delightful weather. Starting at 10.30 a.m., they proceeded by train to Bray, and thence on cars and in carriages to Roundwood, The chief features of the waterworks at Roundwood are a great storage reservoir, having on area of 400 acres, capable of holding, when filled, 2,482,810,483 gallons of water, or a 200 days' supply for Dublin-12,000,000 gallons daily; a vast embankment some 1,600ft. in length, greatest height 66ft., the depth of water inside, which will be about 60ft., and a covered conduit pipe and tunnel, together threa miles in length. In the construction of this tunnel some unexpected engineering difficulties have been met, in consequence of which the contractor has been allowed a year additional. The embankment is 500 tt. wide at the base and 23 at the top. It is a mountain of 'puddled' earth, faced with granite. The cost of the works will be about £280,000; 1,500 men are employed upon them, and it is expected that they will be completed in January, 1865. The Waterworks Committee and the other gentlemen made a minute inspect on of the works, with which all expressed great satisfaction, except two.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX .- This is the month when flax should be sown, if the weather is at all favourable. We are glad to say that in the lower part of this county, particularly, the people are busily pre-paring the land for the seed, and so extensive has the movement become, that flax seed has been difficult to get, in Dundalk, during the last few days. Enterprising persons, too, are preparing scutch-mills in all directions, and the farmers may rely upon it that they will not have anything to complain of in that respect. An advertisement in another column informs us that Mr. O'Hare, of Raveusdale, is about to erect a Scutch-mill, which will give much accommodation in that part of the country. There is also a scutch-mill being erected at Cooley, and Mt. Brown is getting up very superior scutching machinery at Phillipsto vn, which together with Sir John Macneill's mill, and two mills at Forkhill, will do an immense amount of work in preparing flax for market. Rely upon it that those who are sowing a treasonable amount of flax are acting wisely; whilst those who have not resolved to cultivate some, will have reason to regret their want of spirit an energy. -Dundalk Democrat.

A copper mine has been discovered in the immediate vicinity of Dungarvan, to the rear of the church-yard, by Mr. Edward Allen, watch-maker, Main st. Several samples of the ore have been shown by him, and it is considered superior in quality to that raised at Bonmahon. A silver mine has also been discovered on a farm in close proximity to the aforesaid mine, and large lumps of the mineral were found when cutting drains through the land from time to time, and it is positively stated by persons well experienced in this ore that it is of excellent quality.

THE NATIONAL BOARD AND CONVENT SCHOOLS .- In answer to several correspondents, we beg to inform them that the alleged 'matilation,' burking,' and suppression of Mr. Head-Inspector Sheridan's Report, on Convent Schools, are only feints got up by the Orange and Presbyterian party, in the interest of instead of in hostility to their friends in Tyrone House. The facts are these. It has been the practice, since 1848, for each Head Inspector to draw up and furnish to the Commissioners, for publication, in their annual proceedings various general reports, on the several classes of duty which occupied them during the year - thus Examination of Teachers, Working of Model Schools, and Inspection of Ordinary Schools. Mr. Sheridan, under this practice, submitted to the Board a report, for 1860, not on Convent Schools, as is improperly alleged but on Ordinary National Schools, making therein, however incidental allusion containing anything detrimental to the character of Convent Schools for merit and efficiency, the inspector is forced to admit they surpass all other schools, but he pointed out two cir-cumstances which, in his opinion, tend to operate against their higher utility. One is, that the convents rarely contain members who had, what he deems, the benefits of Model School training; and, next, that the convents are impatient of the opposition of lay Catholic schools, to a degree which Mr. Sheridan indignantly reprobates as intolerant.

As to the first charge, just fancy the gentle daughters of Vincent de Paul, the band of noble women raised by God and Nauno Nagle, the Presentation Naus, the Sisters of Mercy, or any of the holy women that conduct these schools, seated in Marlborough-street amongst their Arian, Presbyterian, and Anglican fellow-schoolmistressess, and enjoying the blessof Professor Sullivan's coarse jokes, Caledonian Rintoul's Calvinism, Anglican Young's Protestant hymns and Pervert Savage's account of his conversion! The answer to Mr. Sheridan is, that while half the teachers of the ordinary National Schools have been trained in the Model Schools, and while neither nuns nor, Ohristian Brothers enjoyed such blessed advantage the Nuns' Schools, as Mr. Sheridan and all his colleagues reluctantly admit it, and the Christian Schools, as sworn Royal Commissioners declare, are pre-eminently the best schools in the kingdom. As to the second charge, Mr. Sheridan must have known it to be false, confounding as he does, the natural preference shown by parents, pupils and pastors for Convent Schools, with intolerant hostility on the part of the none, few of whom ever quit the convent walls, and none of them would be capable of the conduct here unchivalrously imputed to them. The Orange party accuse the Board of having compressed those passages in the Report. No, but they omitted, the whole of the Report; nay, what is more, they omitted, in that year (1860), all the Reports of the Head Inspectors - Patten, Sheahan, Newall, Kernan, Hunter, and Sheridan - on Ordinary Schools inspected. So much for the mare's nest discovered by the Uister Presbyterians through the sagacity of our contemporary, the Londonderry Stan-

The following additional testimony to the efficiency of monks' and nuns' schools is from the not very friendly report of Inspector Sheridan." The census shows that more pupils go into the upper classes in these, in proportion, than in National Schools:
These teachers are not classified by the Board, nor are they required to submit to an examination, as the Commissioners take for granted that they are sufficiently well educated to discharge the duties of national teachers efficiently; and in point of fact, it. is undeniable that the majority of them- of the nuns especially are infinitely better educated than the teachers of ordinary National Schools, while it is equally true that they bring to the discharge of their duties a disinterestedness and devotedness to which even the most zealous of the lay teachers can have no relaim. It is also undeniable that their schools do an incalculable amount, of good. Their publis recive a moral and religious training of the highest order, they are educated to habits of trathtelling, modesty, order, and clealiness, and such of them as attend with fair regularity, and continue at school till they reach the upper classes, sare sure to receive an excellent literary education de les of the control of t

The great question for Ireland; the Landlord; and Tenant question, has once more been brought before Parliament by a petition which was adopted by the Corporation of Dublin, and presented to the House

by the Lord Mayor.

MORRIBLE MURDER .- In November last an aged woman named Johanna Shean, living in the parish of Ragh, within a few miles of Skibbereen, suddenly an Alexpreared, her mysterious departure causing much excitement, and giving rise to grave suspicions.
On Friday last, however, all conjecture was set
aside by the discovery of part of the body, which leaves no doubt but she met her death by the hand of a murderer. When the woman first disappeared, her niece, Johanna Collins and her husband John Collins, were arrested and tried before the Skib. bereen bench, but acquitted, for want of evidence, and though the police were most vigilant in searchmeing, nothing transpired until yesterday morning, when the head and shoulders of the body were discovered adjacent to the house by a man named Driscoll. Collins and his wife, it is said lived with the old woman under the expectation of becoming possessed of the farm at her death; but they frequently quarrelled, and previous to her disappearance they had a disagreement respecting the division of some potatoes. So the matter remained for the past five months, Collins remaining in the house, and in pos-session of the ground. From all that can now be learned of this sad tragedy, it would appear that after the woman was murdered, she was buried in a tillage field, about twenty or thirty yards from the house, and as this field is to be sown with barley, it is supposed the murderer feared the plough might reveal the secret and on Wednesday night the body was removed about ten or twelve perches, and placed at the foot of a furze hill and lightly covered with earth. From this the skeleton must have been taken by dogs, as the entrails were strewn over the field and one of the shoulder-bones was partly eaten. Some of the clothing was also found in the ditch, and those were identified by a woman named Nelly Carly. On further search, Constable Mahoney found earth newly dug in the tillage field from which the body had been removed the previous night, and on again applying the spade, he discovered other articles of clothing, and the skin of the soles of her feet, which had fallen off when the flesh decomposed. The only parts of the body yet discovered are the head, shoulders, and arm bones. Whether the other portions are buried or eaten by dogs, it is not positively known. It was thought by some that she was cut into pieces and buried in different places; but the fact of finding the skin of the feet and the hair in the tiliage field wound tend to contradict such a surmise. Though the flesh attached to the skull evidently shows a sign of a severe blow or scalp wound, and the handkerchief she wore on her head at the time is stained with blood, yet it will be difficult to arrive at any correct conclusion as to how this revolting crime was committed, suffice it to say, there can be no doubt but that poor woman was brutally murdered .- Skibbereen Eugle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Father Newman is preparing another cudgel for Professor Kingsley, and every lover of good controversial hard hitting is looking forward to the new pamphlet with great avidity. Meanwhile the Pro-fessor has, I hear, gone to Spain, not to avoid his opponent you may be sure, but it is said to avoid the East wind - the wind which in his poems he apostrophises in the words, 'Blow, blow, thou wind of His brother-in-law, Mr. Froude, in reviewing whose history it was that Mr. Kingsley got into trouble with Father Newman, is also gone to Spain, to get materials for another volume of his history

from the archives of Salamanca.-London Letter. THE HERO OF THE RED SHIRT .- Joseph Garibaldi has landed upon the shores of Old England. Southampton has prostrated herself at his feet, and London prepares to perform the Ko-tou in his honor .-The son of the Nizzard vine-dresser, the mate of the Euxine trader, the tallow-chandler of Staten Island has been met at our gates by one of our illustrious dukes-magnates who look with disdain on many a sovereign of Europe-and invited to share the hospitality of his mansion. Gushing girlhood has apostrophized him in the broken Italian of the boardingschool; and potent, grave, and raverend corpora-tors have addressed him in goodly speech: rival cliques have wrangled like grandmothers for his possession; special correspondents have gone into raptures over his silk necktie, and--crowning touch of art—his tawny beard has been likened to the mane of a lion. With Garibaldi individually we do not, at present, wish to deal at any length; we believe him to be the honestest man, in a sense, of the entire him to be the honestest man, in a sense, of the entire case of Mr. Hutchison, on which Mr. Newdegate faction with which he is identified, and we should be mainly rested his demand for a Committee to inquire slow to put him in the same low category with that into monastic institutions. Mr. Hutchison's case greasy prophet of the Leicester Square purlieus— was simply this—that, like a great many English-Cataline without his courage-Joseph Mazzini. At least he is a bold and candid enemy. We give him credit for valor, consistency, and a certain species of ambitious unselfishness something akin to the proud humility of Diogenes. If Garibaldi pledged us his word we would place every faith in it; if we were engaged in a guerilla skirmish we would ask no stauncher comrade by our side. But here our praise must end. He is a splendid revolutionist, but a dangerous citizen - a good soldier, but a bad Christian. So much for the man. And now addressing ourself to the ovation of which he has been made the object, let us endeavor to get at its meaning. Is it paid to the individual, or the principle he represents? We are told that the welcome which is to be given to Garibaldi must be divested of any political or sectarian character; but does not this warning of itself show how hard it is to dissociate Garibaldi from the idea of politics and of sectarianism. Take away what he has done in the fields of politics and sectarianism, and what is he? Next to nothing. He has rendered no service to science, made himself no name in arts, and as for his warrior-renown, those hundreds who have borne themselves as bravely of our own race come and go as they list, and no man takes notice of them; therefore it must not be the man Garibaldi who is honored, but the principle he represents. Now what is the principle he represents? His disciples say Liberty; we call it the Revolution. By what other name we ask the admirers and subjects of this most conservative of nations can we describe the cause which is typified by him who conspired against Charles Albert so early as 1834, who fought tor eight years for the republic of Rio Grande against the Empire of Brazil, who led the army of Monte Video for four years against the Buenos Ayreans, who raised the Roman barricades against the return of the Pontiff-King, who served under Victor Emmanuel at Como against the Austrians, who threw himself with a reckless band against Francis II. in Naples, and who, last of all, raised the flag of rebellion against the monarch to whom he had given a kingdom, and was shot down for his pains at Aspromonte. It is revolution and not Liberty that is represented by Garibaldi;—his great consistency is in the pulling down of what he set up; he riots in tempest, and it there were any truth in the old philosophy, his metempsychosis should be into a Mother Carey's chicken. Whereore, then, is Garlbaldi made the genius of the hour? hi the answer is plain enough to us; and no gloss o affected liberalism can disguise it. It is because hi inscribed upon his, banner 'Rome or Death !-Th cry is not new; we have been hearing it from deab, and Rome still lives in the freshness of eterunthining; their enthusiasm comes and goes like a property which otherwise would have gone to his regala, an serves for a purpose much the same. Let latives; would that have been a reason for question, him station a year in England and he will cease to ling the man's reperfect liberty of action; or for dedivide the claim to the admiration of the footpads manding an inquiry, by a Committee of the House with the idoubtable Tom Sayers. Kossuth was the of Commons, into the effects of Wesleyan revivals;

leaden statues in your honor, to-morrow he will melt them down and cast bullets wherewith to shoot you? We trust Garibaldi will return to good courses: before he is taught this lesson. There are other kingdoms besides those of earth where man has a grand inheritance, and whose dignities should rouse the striving of a true ambition. Let him look up to them in time, and his last moments will not be embittered by the vain regrets that shrouded in deepest gloom the historic deathbed of Wolsey . -Translated from the Universe.

A WET BLANKET FOR GARIBALDI. -A French paper, published in London, the International, has a very dismal article on the reception accorded to Garibaldi. It says that Kossuth received almost as enthusiastic an ovation here a few years ago, and yet that not a single 'Cockney' would now turn his head to look at the Hungarian ieuder. It will not dwell, it says, upon the hatred of France cherished by the 'man called by general consent the hero of Marsala.' The International is not surprised at the common people being attracted by the red shirt, but that the English aristocracy should be fascinated by that glaring garment is a circumstance it cannot It warns them accordingly of the danunderstand. gers they run in countenancing an apostle of revo-lution, and earnestly bids them beware lest they thereby evoke passions which may lead to their own destruction. If they take heed in time all will be well, it tays in conclusion, if not, a catastrophe is sure to happen, 'the results of which are incalculable.

MR. NEWDEGATE AND THE ORATORIANS .- We are

sometimes much amused by the proceedings of a

French or a Prussian Legislative Assembly; by the

odd assumptions on which the use of a grave or violent language is based, and by the singular exhibitions which occasionally take place of individual eccentricity, ignorance, or prejudice, in some of their members. We are quite as much amused at the proofs which turn up from time to time abroad, of the absurd ideas which pass current there, and are accepted without a suspicion of mistake, even by eminent foreigners, about Euglish ways and institutions. We smile at M. le Verrier's vehemence about the encouragement given by Members of Parliament to assassins, or at M. Assolant's attempts to convey to the French understanding what a British Lord Mayor is like, and what he feeds upon. A caricature which has no likeness in it has no sting, and we can study it with much equanimity as simply illustrative of the state of intelligence which it reveals in its simple-minded authors. But there are occasions and subjects on which a debate in the House of Commons runs the most absurd French or Prussian one very hard; and if foreigners only knew us better and were not so careless and inaccurate in their observations, they might, we fear, find, in the working of institutions of which we are most proud, materials for their wit and malice, which we should find it dif-Soult to read without wincing a little. It is the especial province of such gentlemen as Mr Newdegate to remind even the first and most illustrious of legislative assemblies that they are men, and that amid the cares of empire and the auxieties of war and peace, they are at the mercy of a finder of mare's If a wicked writer of fiction, writing in the pests interest of the Roman Catholic cause, had tried to imagine and invent a series of absurd charges, to be put into the mouth of an ultra-Protestant old woman with the weakest of nerves, and with the vaguest of notions about evidence and the relevancy of facts, he could have improved on the reality of the statement which the House of Commons had to listen to from Mr. Newdegate. First, the Oratoriaus have a burying ground at Sydenham. It was a private one it was a 'secret one,' it had not been published in the Gazette; up to a recent date, there had been only two burials in it, and one of the graves was remarkable from having no tombstone; there was something or other unintelligible and uncanny about this burying-ground, which excited violent suspi-cions on the part of Mr. Newdegate. It turned out, from Sir George Grey's statement, that after all there was nothing but what was regular and legal about the burying ground; and it might have been supposed that Mr. Newdegate could have found out the facts before making his speech. But, then, the mysterious secret burying ground, of which nobody knew the use and meaning, could not have been used with so much effect as an introduction to the speech. After this preface about the burial-ground, came the men, he changed his religion; that he was influenced to do so, as many other people, of all denominations, have been, by the character and arguments of a particular teacher; that, again like many of his contemporaries, he threw himself with great interes and sarnestness into the cause which he had taken up, and devoted his life and property to it; that he spent a great deal of money during his lifetime in various works of charity, which, naturally enough, were connected with the religious body which he had joined; that his strong religious views neutralized the influence upon him of relatives who did not share his belief or sympathise with his object; that three years before his death he made a will, leaving what remained of his property to the associates with whom he had been united and had worked together for fifteen years; that he was buried with ' great ce remony? in the 'secret' burying-ground; and, final ly, that on his tombstone was cut, instead of 'William Hutchison,' the name 'William Anthony Hutchison, the second name being one which he had received when he became a Roman Catholic. Mr. Newdegate's great grievance is the additional name on the tombstone ; he enlarges on the "immense confu sion likely to arise from the interpolation o: a name and the 'destruction thereby of the public means of identifying the dead ;" and though he does not assert that any difficulty had been really found in getting proof of the fact of Mr. Hutchison's death and burial, he argues that because it is felony to tamper with parish registers, there must be something dark, illegal, and frightfully daugerous to the interest of heirs at-law, in such a burial-place and such tombstones as the Oratory has at Sydenbam. This case of Mr. Hutchison is, literally, the ground on which an English county member puts his demand for a Committee on Roman Catnolic monastic establishments, The grounds alleged would not be creditable to the good feeling of the reasoning powers of a French Sour-prefet, eager to signalise his zeal against Protestants and heretics. But putting aside all considerations of generosity, justice, and regard for personal feelings, it is difficult to understand how, in a country where every man is supposed at liberty to choose his religion and dispose of his property, even a member of the Protestant Alliance could have the face to come with such a complaint. Proselytism is not confined to the Roman Cutholics, nor is the Roman Catholic body the only one in which great sacrifices are prompted by strong religious convictions. What is there in Mr. Hutchison's case to make it in the slightest degree different from any other in which a man uses his liberty in religious matters? It is not even hinted, in this case, that he was not of age infacy; it uprises from the chronicles of history; and otherwise fully qualified to decide for himself, but somehow those who raise it always meet the Suppose that he had become a Wesleyan; suppose it could have been said of him, that he had come unnal buth. Aye, and she will survive the decay of der the influence of a distinguished Wesleyan preach-Garieldi's popularity. And now a parting word to er, had thrown himself, heart and soul into the Westhe reolutionist himself. Let him not put his trust legan cause, had spent his money in it, had suffered in the riendship of, those who fling up their caps in his health by religious excitement, had bequeathed at his harrot wheels. It is but the saturnalla of the to the body an whose works he felt such interest,

of other religious bodies, and of the general increase in the machinery and the contributions devoted to religious objects. But he helps no one, but those whom he most dislikes and fears, by trying to raise Parliament against them because they wish to have a burial ground of their own, and because they benefit by the wealth of those who join their body .-Guardian, (Protestant).

MR. Lowe's LAST OUTRAGE. The London papers have been expressing the outrageous conduct of Mr. Lowe towards Mr. J. R. Morell, who has just been dismissed from the office of Inspector of Schools .-What Mr. Lowe did no doubt appeared to him a master-piece of cunning. Mr. Morell was a Catholic and a convert. He therefore got up against him a false and shameless charge of 'disingenuousness' and 'untruth,' calculating that such charges made by a Protestant in high station, against a Catholic his subordinate, would be accepted by John Bull without examination. As a general rule the calculation was just. But Mr. Lowe forgot or was not aware of one important element in the case. And the result has been that justice, halting as the poet descries her, has overtaken Mr. Lowe with most unusual speed. It is hardly a month since Mr. Morell was displaced and Mr. Lowe has been already expelled from office. He does not seem to have been aware that much as most Englishmen dislike converts to the Catholic Church, every man who has ever had anything to do with him dislikes Mr. Robt. Lowe in a ten-fold proportion. Mr. Morell's complaints, therefore have been examined with tolerable impartiality, and they were such as no one could examine with moderate impartiality without condemning Mr. Lowe. We have hitherto abstained from publishing the facts, although well aware of them, because Mr. Morell's prospects of redress would have been damaged if the individual wrong done to him had been made a Catholic grievance. - Weekly Rcgister.

COURT GOSSIP-THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND EARL RUSSELL .- A capital story, in reference to the gossip of the Court, is going the round, which is too good to be withheld from your readers. It is said that the Princess of Wales, previously to leaving town for Sandringham, had an interview with Dr. Locock, with reference to his Royal Highness Master Albert Victor, and that she inquired with true maternal solicitude whather the circumstance of the royal infant being a seven months' child was likely to affect his physical or mental condition hereafter. Dr. Locock assured her Royal Highness that there was not the slightest ground for any supposition of the kind, as some of the most distinguished men of their time were 'raised' from infants of seven months. As an illustration of what a seven months child might become, Dr. Locock referred her Royal Highness to Earl Russell, her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whose sagacious policy with respect to the Dano-German difficulty was no doubt fresh in the recollection of Her Royal Highness at the time. The unfortunate mention of Earl Russell as a type of physical and intellectual vigour sent the poor Princess of Wales out of the room like Queen Boadicea, 'full of rage and of fury.' Dr. Locock is certainly not a courtier.-London

Correspondent of the Belfust News Letter. ASSAULT ON IRISH LABORERS IN ENGLAND,-Last week the village of Hemsworth was in a state of excitement in consequence of a riot between the English and Irish ' navvies.' It appeared that for some time past there has been an ill feeling between the men of the two countries working on the West Riding and Grimby Railway. One of the Englishmen baving been insulted on Friday night, he at once called his companions together for the purpose of attacking the Irishmen. About one o'clock on Sunday morning the houses in which the Irish ' navvies' resided were attacked and unroofed, the materials falling on the sleeping occupants. Later in the morning the Irish took up a position in Butcherwood, and sent off messengers to Walton and Kingsley-cuttings, calling upon their countrymen to come to their assistance. A large force of police from Barnsley and other places, armed with cutlasses, were soon on the ground, and were the means of stopping the entrance into the village, of 300 of the Kingsley Irishmen, who were marching on the road armed with picks, sticks and a plentiful supply of stones. From the strong feeling evinced on both sides, it is feared that, unless deterred by the number of police on the ground, a riot of no ordinary char-

acter will take place. THE PRISON MINISTERS ACT. - It will have been observed with regret that the Middlesex magistrates bave decided, by a large majority, neither to appoint Roman Catholic chaplains to their gools nor even to pay Priests for visiting Roman Catholics in the county prisons. Our readers will receive that a with many a histus in our foreign sets. It is then county prisons. Our readers will remember that a Bill was passed last year which gave the magistrates power under certain circumstances, with the consent of the visiting justices, to appoint a Roman Catholic Priest as minister, and to give him a fixed and sufficient remuneration. Wherever the number of prisoners exceed 30 the Act may be put in force .-Where it is not adopted, prisoners are only visited by a Priest at their own request. The Middlesex county prisons are a good instance of the necessity of some such measure. According to a letter which we publish in another column, the number of Roman Catholic prisoners in the three county prisons is no less than 649. The number in the House of Correction is 391, in the Westminster Bridewell 223, and in the House of Detention 35. All these at present have no regular religious instruction. They will, of course, in nearly every case, exercise their right of refusing to receive the visits of the Chaplain of the Established Church, and there is no one else to go to them. They may, if they atk for it, receive visits from a Priest, but it is not surprising that, as was stated on Thursday, "comparatively few prisorers have made such requests; and the result is that all these prisoners remain without any religious influence - we might almost say any moral influence - being brought to bear upon them. They are simply subjected to the hard lessons of the penal discipline of the gaol, and left to deduce the moral for themselves. Mr. Laurie endeavored, by the most obvious arguments of justice and common sense, to induce the magistrates to put an end to this dis-graceful state of things. He proposed resolutions for the appointment of regular Roman Catholic ministers for these three prisons, leaving the details of the arrangements in the hands of the visiting justices. Such a straightforward proposal, however, seems to have been felt at once to involve a liberality of feeling which was not to be expected in the Beard of Magistrates, and Mr. Cox endeavored to substitute a proposition which should give a less serious shock to traditional prejudices. He only ventured to propose that the justices should be requested to carry out so much of the act as relates to per nitting a minister of the Church or persuasion to which prisoners belong to visit them at proper and reasonoble times under any necessary regulations, and that they should be authorised to pay such ministers a moderate remuneration. Even this however was far too much for the meeting, and the amendment was rejected by no less a majority than 65 to 7. Upon this another amendment was pro-

posed, directly denying the necessity and the justice of the proposition before the Court. It committed the Magistrates to the opinion ' that the present arrangements for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners are sufficient, though, as we have explained as far as Roman Catholic prisoners go, there are no such arrangements at all; and I that any appointment by the Court or permission by the visiting justices for Roman Catholic Priests to attend at the prisons on all occasions, whether their ministrations are required or not, would be unneces. popularital once; and hollived to walk the streets doruthe machinery of then Wesley and class treets doruthe machinery of the Roman Catholic evasions which years at the last to bring back to the truth books on the Pentateuch for circulation among the doruge the looky persecution. But to bring back to the truth books on the Pentateuch for circulation among the Roman Catholic progress, might allay make a bomination who one proposes for ever did one wandering intellect, to obtain submission of hearts working classes. The Remandant submission of hearts working classes, like Remandant makes abomination who are treatment as a miracle which years at the proposes of the first treets doruthe makes and the remaind streets doruthe which years at the last treets doruthe makes the control of the wandering intellect, to obtain submission of hearts working classes. The remaind streets doruthe which years at the last treets doruthe which years at the last to bring back to the truth books on the Pentateuch for circulation of the Roman Catholic progress, might allay makes and every honest bloody persecution. But to bring back to the truth books on the Pentateuch for circulation of the Roman Catholic progress, might allay makes and every honest bloody persecution. But to bring back to the truth books on the Pentateuch for the Roman Catholic progress, might allay makes and the remaining the remain

tyrant. To-day, anya Bulwer Lytton, be erects his fears by a comparison of them with the statistics propose, that Roman Catholic Priests should be al. | and spirit from men who have strayed often in good lowed to attend at the prisons 'on all occasions,' but only on such occasions as shall be permitted by the regulations of the visiting justices; nor was it ever contemplated that they should attend whether their ministrations are required or not,' but only when it shall reasonably appear that such ministra-tions are required. The sole question is when it shall be considered that this requirement exists. At present it depends upon the caprice of the prisoner; he proposal of the Act is to make it depend on the judgment of the Magistrates. However, the amendment was scarcely even criticised, and this disingenuous and extravagant resolution was adopted by a majority of 70 to 24, or nearly 2 to 1. The original proposal was therefore rejected and the result received with 'loud cheers.' The cheers proceeded, of course from the magistrates themselves. There are very few other persons who will receive with contradicted by legitimate authority, and that he any satisfaction a result which proclaims that two-still refuses to abandon them." thirds of the magistrates of such a county as Middlesex are still capable of denying the claims of reason and justice. The speech of the gentleman who proposed the amendment-Mr. Serieant Payne-is a curiosity as being delivered by an educated and learned gentleman to a body of magistrates. It consists of nothing but a string of those loud and irrelevant, and for the most part unfounded, declamatory platitudes which may be eulogised or studied at Protestant Institutes, but which are banished from the conversation and almost from the recollection of all reasonable men. Mr. Serjeant Payne 'did it,' it must be confessed, in a style which would have done honor to the most free and independent orator who ever thundered Protestant 'huncombe' on platform or in pulpit. 'Three centuries ago has gone to Osborne without holding the second their ancestors had fought for an amended form of religion, and they ought to hold by a Reformation which was founded in good sense.' 'When once the door was opened there was no knowing when it would be closed.' If they admitted Priests, there based themselves within the last fortnight anything would be a sealed confession, and what would there be to prevent improper communications being made between the priests and the prisoners? Who could indeed tell what horrible schemes, what new Guy Fawkes plots for the blowing up of the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mr. Newdegate, might not be hatched if two such persons as Father Newman and an Irish convict got together in a prison cell? May we suggest that the same danger exists from Roman Catholics loose as from Roman Catholics tied up, and that Mr. Payne himself and the whole Constitution are in imminent danger of being suddenly blown up so long as half a dozen Priests and a dozen Irish Catholics exist in London? One or two other such dreadful consequences were suggested; and then came the peroration :-It was said that the strong Protestant feeling of the country was sufficient to check Roman Catholic arrogance. He trusted that it was so, and he hoped that resistance would be made to every attack, how-ever small, from a seuse of thankfulness that we no longer lived under the blighting influence of a Roman Catholic Priesthood.' That last sentence was no doubt irresistible. There is one other argument, however, which we have kept to the last as the gem of the whole speech. 'It was impossible,' he said, to regard the proposal as anything but an attempt to increase the number of Roman Oatholic subjects. We confess we are at a loss to understand what this means; or how the visits of Roman Catholic Priests to Roman Catholic prisoners would have any tendency to increase their own or any other species .-Would it have been credible before the event that all this nonsense should have been not only spoken, but listened to patiently and approved by 70 magistrates of the metropolitan county?—Times.

THE 'HOME AND FOREIGN REVIEW.'-We read in the Monde +- ' We have just mentioned two or three times in our columns, an English Review called the Home and Foreign Review. It was the successor of the Rambler whose liberalism we have felt ourselves called upon to notice. The Rumbler and its successor professed the same doctrines, which were also those of the French Correspondant. In England, as in France, these docurines were not looked upon with favour by sound theologians, by the Episcopate, or by those Catholics who purely and simply abide by the instructions of the Holy See, without any afterthought, with perfect submission of heart and spirit. Sir John Dalberg Acton, a gentleman of unblemisned honour and who passes for one of the most devoted and most active Oatholics in Great Britain, was a conductor of the Home and Foreign Review It was, like all other leading Reviews in England, a with many a hiatus in our foreign sets. It is then only on the authority of the Tublet that we learn that the number for April will be the last, and we must say that we are not surprised at Sir John Acton's determination. The line followed by the Review which he conducted was fraught with danger; it showed by the view which it took of the theological Congress at Munich, that it entirely agreed with M. Dollinger in his ideas and therefore the Brief addressed by the Holy Father to the Archbishop of Munich, directly applied to it. Sir John Acton did not attempt to parry the blow. In an article bearing his signature he declares that 'the definiteness with which the Holy See has pronounced its will, and the fact that it has taken the initiative, seem positively to invite adhesion, and to convey a special warning to all who have expressed opinions contrary to the maxims of the Brief. A periodical which not only has done so, but exists in a measure for the purpose of doing so, cannot with propriety refuse to survey the new position in which it is placed by this important act.

We wish we could say that Sir John Acton stopped here. The conductors of this review,' continues he are unable to yield their assent to the opinions put forward in the Brief. It would be wrong to abandon principles which have been well considered and are sincerely held, and it would also be wrong to assail the authority which contradicts them. The principles have not ceased to be true, nor the authority to be legitimate, because the two are in contra diction.' A little further on he says :- 'I will sacri fice the existence of the review to the defence of its principles, in order that I may combine the obedience which is due to legitimate ecclesiastical authority with an equally conscientuous maintenance of the rightful and necessary liberty of thought.' And he concludes with the following words: 'If the spirit concludes with the following words: of the Home and Foreign Review really animates those whose sympathy it enjoyed, neither their principles, nor their confidences, nor their hopes will be shaken by its extinction. It was but a partial and temporary embodiment of an imperishable idea—the faint reflection of a light which still lives and burns in the heart of the silent thinkers of the Church.'

'This is the respectful silence of the Jansenists. Legitimate authority, which exists for the very object of being the guiding star of the intellect, of combating error, and of proclaiming truth, pronounces a distinct judgment. We submit, say the thinkers of the Church; that is to say, we are silent, but we still think that it is we who are in the right, and that it is authority that is in the wrong. These are the men who, according to their own, maintain true principles, while in the Pontifical Brief they discern opinions only. Thus is error always the same. When unmasked, it flies to subterfuges, promises to submit, as soon as the Church shall speak, and when the Church does speak, it makes out that the Church is wrong and consents to keep slience as to an act of condescension. How brightly the inspiration of the Church and the mighty authority of her Word shine forth in these conflicts between truth and error? sary and improper, —a statement of, which we will What other authority in the world could make good venture to say that, like many Protestant manifestoes, it contains as much ingenious misrepresenta- in error? This is a miracle which has lasted for 1800

faith and with the best intentions, this is a miracle which is to be seen in the Church alone; and it is the Church alone who can show another miracle, that of promptly enforcing the sentence of isolation on obstinate pride, and rendering error impotent by merely pointing it out. As for this English Review after reading the last words of the conductor of it we will say with the Tablet :-

This is a lamentable ending. Our readers are aware that for the last six or seven years, certain principles and opinions advocated in the Rambler and the Home and Foreign Review have been opposed in the Tublet, as strenuously as we knew how to op-pose them. We never entertained a doub: that they were contrary to Catholic instincts, and to Catholic teaching; but we were unprepared for this final declaration by the Editor, that his principles have been

ARMS FOR THE FEDERALS .- In the year 1862 no less than 196,053 rifles and muskets were shipped at Liverpool for New York, Boston, Portland, and Philadelphia; also above 34 tons of orduance and ordnance stores, 11,947,000 percussion caps, 119 fowling pieces, 82 swords, and 28 pistols. There was no shipment of munitions of war avowedly to any Confederate port .- Times.

The above is a significant comment upon professions of neutrality, especially when coupled with British action towards vessels built for the Confede-

After a lengthened visit to Her Majesty, the King of the Belgians has returned home; and the Queen Court which it was Her Majesty's intention to have held at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of receiving the principal nobility and gentry of the country. Had the manner in which they have deto do with the Queen's abandonment of her intention to hold a second Court? We ask the question advisedly .- Weckly Register.

Among the bodies who presented Garibaldi with addresses at the Crystal Palaco on Monday, were the members of the London Orange Lodge. We don't know whether it is worth while to contradict the report that the miserable excommunicate attended High Mass on Sunday at the Italian Church in Hatton-wall. He was, no doubt, more agreeably and consistently engaged at the time, in fraternising with Mazzini at Teddington. All, or nearly all, of these Italian anarchists are professed infidels or apostates .- Ib.

The Saturday Review says-Whatever are the faults of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, that of misunderstanding English popular sentiment is not one of them. He measures us in such matters at our real figure. We are addicted to over Boswellizing our Johnson. As Mr. Hawthorne cynically observes -though not altogether without reason-we have got into a large swaggering, 'bulbeus' temperament. We are, as he says, 'a one-eyed generation.' Our doings, and sayings more than our doings, take a sort of pompous selfish turn. We do not mean half what we say, only we like it in a grog-like fashion, 'hot, sweet, and strong.' The Emperor knows us too well to be offended by our fit of enthusiasm; and even if he were offended, he is quite wise enough not to say so. Garibaldi happened to suit our taste: but if the Emperor or anybody else chooses to take affront at our taste, we might, perhaps, chiefly because we are 'one-eyed,' all of a sudden persuade ourselves that we had been serious all the time, and that we did not intend our taste to be found fault with. However, it is well it is all over. Too much cannot be said in recognition of Garibaldi's good sense under very trying, very difficult, and, perhaps in his case, rather disillusioning circumstances. If he comes to ponder over the actual results of his English visit, and has learned enough of our proverbial philosophy to apprehend the force of an English saying about fine words which butter no parsnips, his experience will not be altogether in vain. .

Two new joint stock companies are advertised in Liverpool to run steamers between that port and the St. Lawrence in summer and Portland in winter. The capital of each is fixed at a million sterling and each possesses influential donation.

Lord Derby has denounced the course of the Government relative to Laird's Rams. Earl Russell warmly defended the Government. A long debate occurred in the House of Commons on the Tuscaloosa case. The action of the Government was sustained by 34 of a majority.

In the House of Commons on the 27th ult, the Bill for a commutation of church rates was rejected by 160 to 60.

In the House of Commons on the 28th, Sir Geo. Grey, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, said, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Hapwood, that the .Government had no intention whatever of proposing a conference on American affairs, as in that conference the British Government was quite certain the American Government would not concur. The London Times in a city article says, the Con-

federate loan on the 27th was again very firm at higher prices, final bargains being at 501, under the news of the Southern Government having regained possession of the Mississippi by the capture of Fort Pillow and of the vote of Censure on Long in Congress having been carried by so feeble a majority.

In the Court of Exchequer on the 27th, the Attorney G neral applied to have the case of the Mersev rams fixed for trial on the 27th May, before a full court and a special jury. The court assented to the application.

The Morning Post says the rise in the Confederate loan is to be attributed to the fact that the Bonds are becoming absorbed to a considerable amount by blockade-running, through which cotton is obtained in Southern ports at contract price 6d per lb. The Confederate regulations require vessels running the blockade to provide themselves with cotton bonds in order to secure full cargoes for ships. It is known that for every 100 pounds bond a certificate for 4000 pounds cotton can be obtained in Paris, endorsed to bearer. These at Hayanah are readily purchased at from 51d to 6d per !b. which is apparently equal to 95 for bonds in the English market.

CRIME IN ENGLAND .- 'Not a day passes (says' the Times) but the disclosures of an inquest, or a trial, establishes the melancholy truth, that human life is losing its value in England. We are relapsing into a criminal and vitiated system ; what we have been accustomed to read of with horror-the indifference to infant life in Lacedemon, in Rome, and other states of heathen antiquity-in China, in India, and elsewhere; and what we have set down as the worst blot in their imperfect civilisation, is becoming the characteristic of England. he rate activity

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS DECISION .- The Christian Observer .thus speaks on this important subject :-But it is a state of things which cannot and ought not, to last. A house divided against itself cannot stand; and if anything in the whole compass of theology may be called fundamental," the questions raised, and the position maintained, in the itwo Essays, are such. If we have no courts which are competent to deal with them, it is time that some such tribunals should be; created. This is the feeling of all orthodox Churchmen ; we, might say, of all honest men. We are suffering a grievous wrong -and redress from our Reclesiastical Courts as at present constituted, is, it seems, so dilatory, so dif-ficult and so uncertain; that it may almost be said to be unattainable. We are not advocating a return to Star Chambers or Courts of High Commission; but some tribunal we do seem to want in which justice may be done without enormous expense or un-

to merit the thanks of the yaleh eldanosaer

interest to report. The Pudmontess Green- who address themselves to our auntemporary my diseasey. ment is prosecuting its raid against the Catholica ; not though hoursty recognishing the colonists the Catholica ; not though hoursty recognishing the real against the Catholica ; not there | To the suggestion of a "House of Industry," there to not though hourstly recognishing the colonists will be continued to the suggestion of a "House of Industry," there is not though though hourstly recognishing the colonists will be continued to the suggestion of a "House of Industry," there is not though though the colonists will be continued to the suggestion of a "House of Industry," there is not though the colonists will be continued to the suggestion of a "House of Industry," there is not though the colonists will be continued to the colonists will be colonists will be continued to the colonists will be continued to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -MAY 20, 1864.

The True Witness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 20.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Conference for settling the Danish imbroglio met on Monday the 25th ultimo in Lonedon; but at its first sitting it encountered an obstacle, and from a quarter from which in the present state of affairs no obstacle should have been anticipated. Immediately after the interchange of credentials by the representatives of the several Powers, parties to the Conferences it was proposed that an armistice be arranged betwixt the Danes and the Allies. To this proposition the Danes desired to append the condition that pending the armistice they should be at liberty to continue the blockade of the German ports. At this the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries demurred-declaring them selves incompetent to accept the conditions proposed by the Danes, and requesting leave to refer the matter to their respective Courts. According to latest accounts the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have rejected as inadmissible, the terms for an armistice as proposed by Denmark. This is a bad beginning, and does not warrant us in looking forward to a pacific termination of the business on which the Conference is assembled.

Though Garibaldi had left England, the excitement of his visit had not entirely abated. Many of his Parliamentary friends have given public and formal denial to the assertions of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone respecting the causes which led to his abrupt departure from the country. It is now most positively stated that Gambaldi complained of the way in which he had been treated by the Ministry, and of his unceremonious dismissal: that he denied that the state of his health had anything whatever to do with his abandonment of his original intention: and that it was his-Garibaldi's-opinion that he had been turned out of England to please the Emperor of the French. These statements are made by the Morning Advertiser, by Mr. Aytown a member of the Reform Club, and by many other prominent men in England. In spite of the disclaimers of the Ministry they are generally believed to be true: and the working classes of London in consequence attempted a public meeting to express their indigation, but they were quickly dispersed by the police, who hitherto; and the campaign on the whole leaves are accused of having acted with great and unnecessary violence.

The Times, we are sorry to say, confirms the rumor tuat the Prince of Wales had an interview with Garibaldi at Stafford House, to which His Royal Highness proceeded on foot, and without placed on the telegrams which reach us announattracting any observation. It might be thought | cing Yankee victories; but the fact that Gold that curiosity was the cause of this strange and undignified proceeding on the part of the heir apparent to the British throne: but it is more than hinted, that the object of the Prince of Wales was to take an opportunity of insulting and causing pain to his mother, the Queen, whose feelings of disgust at the Garibaldian orgies have been pretty plainly expressed, and are very generally known. Unfortunately this explanation is only too probable, only too strictly in accordance with all the known antecedents of our Royal Family since their arrival in England. All the Sovereigns of that Race, without exception, have been during their whole reigns at feud with their eldest sons, and the latter have returned the compliment by thoroughly hating, and by taking all opportunities of annoying and insulting their parents. The unhappy relations betwixt George the II. and Frederick, betwixt the third George, and the wild Prince of Wales, who would have been reckoned the first blackguard in Europe but for the accident of his birth—are matters of British history—and if rumor be true these relations are about to be revived in our own days; for alas, a strange fatality in this respect hangs on the House of Brunswick, and the whole history of the Four Georges is a sad record of domestic infelicity, and family scandals. Another story current concerning Garibalds is that his name was proposed for admission to the United Service Club; but as upon enquiry it turned out that Garibaldi is only a bogus General, holding no commission from any State—the proposal was rejected.

The trial of the case of Mr. Laird's steam rams detained by the Palmerston Cabinet in deference to Yankee threats, is fixed for the 27th of this month. "The trial" says the Standard "will be at bar—that is to say by a special jury where not one only, but all the Judges will preside, and where each Judge may sum up, making such observations on the law of the case as may occur to him. It is the privilege of the Crown to demand a trial in this form, but it has not been exercised for many years." The Ministry are evidently most anxious to secure a verdict, and so to merit the thanks of their Yankee lords and

its officials to break into the convents and monasteries, to steal the property, and abuse the persons of their inmates. In Naples the same cruel war of persecution is continued, the prisons are full, and arrests are multiplied. So powerful a military hold have the Piedmontese got of the unfortunate country, that resistance is at present useless, though the day cannot be far distant when the people will spring to arms to purge their native land of its detested alien oppressors. Crime of all kind is rife and increasing daily in the lately subjugated provinces. Encouraged by the anti-Catholic attitude of their rulers, priest murderers and assassins of every hue are holding high holyday—and revelling in sacrilege. In the milst of all these scandals and crimes of the Revolutionary party, it is consoling to witness the calm but confident attitude of the Holy Father whose health is now fully re-established. Great sensation has been caused in Italy by the indiscreet revelations of Garibaldi respecting the assistance which he received from the British Government and the British squadron in the Mediterranean. His words-" If it had not been for England we should still have been under the yoke of the Bourbons at Naples," are on every one's lips, and are much commented on as an ample refutation from a most incontrovertible authority, of the lying legends of the Liberals, and of those who pretend that the expulsion of the King of Naples was the work of the Neapolitans. In truth it was the work of England and of Piedmont, as Garibaldi has very candidly avowed; and for their easy conquest of Naples the Predmontese are more indebted to the English Admiral Mundy than to the valor of their own

Death has had a rich harvest since the comnencement of this month; and the records of history, ancient or modern, will scarce furnish a parallel to the desperate and bloody fighting of the late few days. The Napoleonic wars were lavish of human life-but even those wars are not to be compared with that which is waged betwixt Northerners and Southerners, Federals and Confederates, Yankees and Secessionists.

In results, the conflicts of the past week have been as barren, as they have been lavish of human life. The Federals have at the cost of some 35,000, or 40,000 killed and wounded; advanced some fifteen or twenty miles towards Richmond; but the Confederates though falling back present an unbroken line, and an undaunted countenance to the enemy. Butler has effected nothing good reasons to hope that in spite of the immense superiority in point of numbers of the enemy, Lee and his gallant army will yet compel the invaders of their soil to seek safety in a disastrous and ignominious retreat. No reliance can be still keeps its price at New York is clear proof that the keen sighted mercantile community has no faith in the glowing accounts of Grant's successes which reach us one day, only to be contradicted the next.

5th inst. The Conference met again on the 4th amongst the poor, but amongst the criminal and separated again, having made little or no progress. The Times complains bitterly of the conduct of France, which if it would, might with a word, solve the difficulty; and the Daily News fears that the arrogant tone and exhorbitant demands of the German Powers leave but slight grounds for hoping that peace may be preserved. The British Channel Fleet had mustered in the Downs, and was ready to sail at a moment's notice for the Baltic, where its appearance will be accepted by the Germans as a declaration of war. The cruelties of the Russians towards the Catholics of Poland having elicited an Allocution from the Pope, this protest seems to have aroused the indignation of the Russian Government. In reply to the questions of the Russian Minister at Rome, Cardinal Antonelli defended the right of the Pope to freedom of speech and action, much to the horror of bureaucracy in general, and Russian Jack-in-Office-ism in particular.

The Witness complains that if the streets are almost swarming with beggars at times, three fourths of whom are Roman Catholics," who, "when they are told to go to the Bishop, or Priests, or nuns, seem to think it the coldest kind of comfort." The Witness hereupon asks, "How is this? Why should the poor of such a rich Church be uncared for? Why should they be let loose upon the Protestant public."- Wit-

Before answering these questions, it is but reasonable that we should examine into the truth of the allegation which precedes them: to the effect that " three fourths" of the beggars in Montreal, are members of the Catholic Church. Upon what authority does the Witness make this assertion?

Upon that of the beggars themselves, perhaps: From Continental Europe there is little of which amounts only to this; that the beggars interest to report. The Piedmontese Govern- who address themselves to our contemporary say dicancy. ment is prosecuting its raid against the Catholic they are Catholics; but what reason is there To the suggestion of a "House of Industry," how to act; and though humbly recognising the es, or will it confine its patronge to one; The

We should have thought that our astute contemporary was by this time too well up to the stale dodge of the professional beggar, to allow, himself to make an assertion upon such grounds. Does he not know that these gentry make it a common trick to represent themselves as Protestants to Catholics, and as having been harshly and cruelly dealt with by the ministers of their own persuasion; and that in like manner, when addressing themselves to Protestants, or to those whom they suspect of being Protestants, they represent themselves as unfortunate Catholics, to whose distress priests and nuns are cold and indifferent. The dodge is so ancient, and so well known that scarcely should we have deemed it possible that any man with beard on his chin would allow himself to be thereby imposed on.

But although this dodge is commonly practised, still we are prepared to admit, both that there are many mendicants on our streets, and that of these, the majority-in so far as they may be said to belong to any Church at all-are Catholics, that is to say were born of Catholic parents, baptised by a priest, and have never formally apostatized. This is certainly only what may be expected in a country whose population is by an overwhelming majority Catholic; and which is constantly receiving additions from the Catholic poor of Ireland. We are now prepared, having thus cleared the ground, to answer the questions of the Witness.

Large as are the means at the disposal of the Catholic Church, and liberally and wisely as those means are employed, yet are they all inadequate to the relief of all the misery, of all the poverty, that the country contains. It must be borne in mind that the pauperism which our institutions have to meet, is not all of home growth, but that it is in great part composed of the pauperisin which annually the Old World vomits on our shores. During the summer and autumn months numbers of emigrants are landed on our wharves. Of these, the adults and those capable of taking care of themselves, start West, some to Upper Canada, more to the United States; but the old, the infirm, and those who are unable to work, are left stranded and helpless, and thus become a burden to society and our charitable institutions. Of this exotic pauperism the majority is no doubt of Catholic origin; and rapidly as our Catholic institutions expand, this form of pauperism expands still more rapidly. This is one reason why there are so many beggars in the streets.

Another reason is, that nine tenths of those who beg in the streets are persons who, because of their vicious habits, cannot be admitted into any of our asylums. They are irreclaimable drunkards and prostitutes, whose piteous tales of distress, and of harsh treatment at the hands of priests and nuns are false in every word. They indeed find but cold comfort in being referred to the Bishop, or the Religious, because they know that the latter will not support them except on one condition-that of abandoning their vicious habits, and living honestly and soberly. These vicious persons form the great bulk of the street We have per Hibernian European dates to beggars, and they should be classified, not

For the poor of the Church, the deserving poor, that is to say the poor whose poverty is not the immediate consequence of idleness, and a determination not to abandon their vicious habits, are never left uncared for by the Church : and the Protestant may be certain when addressed by a beggar calling himself a Catholic, and asserting that he has applied in vain for relief to the Catholic institutions of this City-that he is conversing with one who is no better than an impostor, and whose tale deserves no credence. The professional beggars to whom we here allude address themselves to Protestants, because they expect to enlist the anti-Catholic prejudices of the latter in their behalf, by their abuse of the priests, and their calumnies against the Sisters of Charity; and because they known that Catholics will not give them money to spend on whiskey, or furnish them with means to live in idleness and sin. So in like manner your dissipated good for nothing Protestant mendicant will address himself to the Catholic for relief, with a piteous tale of his having been brutally repulsed by the minister or clergyman of such and such a Protestant Church to whom he had made known his wants.

Beggars of this class there will be always, and amongst all races and men of all denominations. Instead of therein taking occasion to taunt one another with lack of charity, Catholics and Protestants would be much better employed in seeking out the really deserving, and in acts of charity towards the poor amongst their own people .-We know that in the matter of generosity our Protestant fellow-citizens stand in no need of praise from us; we are aware that their hands are always open, and their purses ready; but in spite of this there are numbers of Protestants begging about the streets. Do we take occasion from this to blame our separated brethren? God forbid-tor we know how impossible it is, let us do what we will, to altogether put down men-

an institution, provided only that they do it with to adopt for the relief of their own poor. Only the Law. we would wish it to be understood, that in this matter we claim the same privilege for ourselves; and that we will have nothing to do with " One good House of Industry," such as the Witness seems more especially to favor, because Catholic and Protestant poor cannot be gathered together into "one" house, unless, by mutual consent, all distinctive religious elements in its management be eliminated; and all experience shows that it is only when under religious control, and governed upon distinctively religious principles, that a "House of Industry," or charitable institution of any kind, can fulfill its purposes, or fail of degenerating into a public nuisance, and a public

The Essays and Reviews are destined to cause interminable fun in the Protestant ecelesiastical world. From one Court to another they are bandled about; and scarcely has one tribunal finished with them, than another takes them up and has its fling at them. It is rare sport for the Catholic outsider to look on at this game of religious foot-ball.

It is now some four years ago since the work made its first appearance, and the bishops of the Establishment took it up. They, sinding it too heavy, quickly dropped it however, on the plea that it might perhaps come before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of which two of the bishops are members: and it would not do for them to pronounce in one Court, judgment in a case on which in another Court they might be called again to sit in judgment. So Convocation dropped the ball, and the Court of Arches took it up. Then the Judicial Committee of the Privy Couheil had its innings, and unded all that the Court of Arches bad done. At last the ball has come round to Convocation again, and the Bishop of Oxford the other day presented a petition from the Lower House praying their Lordships to continue the proceedings which had been suspended since the month of July, 1861, upon the plea above indicated. Many of the Protestant Bishops, who have learnt by sad experience how incompetent they are to deal with religious, questions, how ridiculous they make themselves when they attempt it, and how dangerous a thing it is to come into collision with the Civil Courts-were for letting the matter drop, for wiping it up, and saying no more about it. One very respectable gentleman who calls himself Bishop of St. Davids, eloquently protested against doing anything which might seem to avor the opinion that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held one opinion, and the Church another. " If that opinion were entertained—he observed—something must be done to alter the acknowledged standard of doctrine in the Church; and that he conceived it would be impossible to do, and therefore it would be unwise to attempt it." Other gentlemen spoke in the same strain, and declared their opinion that the best course for them to pursue was to let the matter drop; but one of them, the Bishop of Salisbury, gave it as his opinion that, if they were Bishops indeed, and not mere bogus Bishops set up by the State for political purposesthere must be some duties attached to their office as defenders of the faith;" and that perhans condemning works hostile to that faith. when proceeding from the clergy and high dignitaries of the Church of which they were Bishops, was one of those duties. The casting vote of the Archbishop of Canterbury decided the question in favor of the Bishop of Oxford's motion, so that the whole game will have to be played over again; and the clergymen who have just been absolved by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, may possibly yet be condemned by the Bishops, and the Clergy in Convocation assembled. As the sentence of the latter can have no possible consequences; as by the great body of the Anglican laity, the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his colleagues in Synod assembled, upon questions of doctrine is of no more value or authority than the opinion of Mr. Jones the butterman, the decision, whether favorable or adverse to the Essays and Reviews, will be but a piece of buncombe, vox et preterea nihil Still the debates will be of value and interest, as they cannot fail of bringing out into stronger relief the absurdities of Anglicanism, and the degraded position of office-holders in a Church which allows itself to be legislated for by the State.

Another petition, illustrative of this same point, was at the same time presented by the oferior clergy to the Upper House, on the question of Divorce, and the re-marrying of divorced persons. The petitioners complained that the law of the Church, and the law of the land being on this question opposed to one another, they, the petitioners, were often much embarrassed

Church with ever increasing vigor, authorising for believing that in this matter they speak the which the Witness throws out, we of course can right of Parliament to abrogate or set aside the have no possible objection to offer. By all means law of God, and their duty to submit them selves let our Protestant fellow-citizens set on foot such in all cases to the law of the land, the petitioners humbly prayed their Lordships of the Upper their own funds, and seek not to compel us, House to use their influence to procure some directly or indirectly, to contribute towards its amendments in the lately passed Divorce, or support. We will throw no obstacles in their License to Commit Adultery, Act, so as if possiway; neither will we criticise in any unfriendly ble to soften down the difficulties with which spirit any arrangements which they may be pleased they had to contend in the actual condition of

> PROTESTANT UNITY. "Look on this picture, and on that."

From London Watchman, From Montreal Witness. quoted by the Toronto Christian Guardian, of 27th April, 1864. "Notwithstanding Bossuet's celebrated work on

the "Variations of Protestantism," there is a far more real unity amongst the Protestants than Catholics are aware of. They have one common faith, and differ only on such questions as are of a secondary importance, or are not clearly defined in the Bible 4 Indeed the different denominations are really not different sects, but associations with same faith, but placed under different rules."

French Protestantism --Coquerel the younger, has been excommunicated by the Conseil Presbyterial of Paris. This ejection will produce another split in the Reformed Church of France, in which, for two years, two opposing currents have been discernible, one diffusing such views as are held, and more especially. on the doctrine of eternal punishment by the 'Essayists and Reviewers.'
The Coquerels have long headed the section which holds that Protestantism must acknowledge the right of each to interpret according to his own belief, and light the Sacred writings."

of April 30th, 1864.

Certainly Protestants have chosen a had time to vaunt of their essential unity. Let us look at what is transpiring in one only of the many sects. which are known as Protestant. We do not insist upon the differences between Calvinists and Arminians, Unitarians and Trinitarians, Methodists or Mormons: but upon the differences actually existing in the "Reformed Church" of France, which is now on the eve of a split into two mutually antagonistic bodies.

In this "Reformed Church" whose ministers. are salaried by the State, we distinguish two parties, as we do in the Anglican sect; one calling itself orthodox, which endeavors to maintain its ascendency by asserting the principles of authorily against private judgment, and by excommunicating its opponents; the other more consistently Protestant, which headed by the excommunicated M. Coquerel "asserts the right of each to interpret according to his own belief and light the sacred writings." The former holds to what in England are known as "evangelical" views; and its standards are Calvinistic; the other entertains and promulgates opinions very similar to those enuntiated by the celebrated Essayists and Reviewers; and by the State, the common pay-master, both are held to be members of one Church with equal rights, and equal claims upon the public purse.

And so the two parties have come to loggerheads; and the fight, so eminently characteristic of Protestantism, so strikingly illustrative of Protestant Unity, is exciting much attention not only amongst Protestants, but amongst Catholics, not only in France, but throughout the Christian world. The French press of all shades comments upon it, and for the most part in a tone unfavorable to the assumptions of the evangelical party. It taunts the latter with their inconsistency, with their treason to sound Protestant principles, and their duplicity in that, whilst asserting the right of private judgment as against Romanists, they are intent upon restricting that same right as towards their brother Protestants. This argument is of course unanswerable, though it is by no means novel. Either there is a divinely appointed authority to decide upon all religious questions, and the meaning of the Scriptures-or there is not. If there is, then the Pope as head, and speaking to and in the name, of the Catholic Church, is that authority; if there is not, by what right do the conseil Presbyterial of Paris assume to themselves to sit in judgment upon the religious opinions of their brother Protestants? The Parisian journals, especially Le Temps, employ this argument most conclusively. We quote from the latter :-

"In regard to principles, the decision of the Presbyterial Council is a monstrosity and a revolting abuse of power. There is in the bosom of Christianity one sole, living authority in repect of doctrine that authority is the Pope. The acknowledge ment of that authority is the essence of Catholicism; the denial of that authority is the essence of Pretestantism, and of all Protestant sects, which place the higher and the final authority in the individual conscience. Eclectic Catholics are n Catholics at all. In assuming to decide questions of doctrine, the Presbyterial Council has misundestood its office, and been guilty of a veritable issumption of functions. If any authority at all vere needful, could it not see that the only one was hat which has on its side antiquity and prestige? dow can the notion of fixing any orthodoxy whateer-that is, of imitating Pope Pius IX.—have entered the head of a Protestant committee? Its mouth-pice, M. Mettetal, acis as the head-policeman in this harge of heresy. What a confusion of functions-a lay man to determine what a divine shall prech, and what his hearers shall learn and believe What right has he to interpose, between the concience of M: Coquerel, and the consciences of the who had chosen him as their religious guide? That compensation, what comfort can he give to those consciences which he at once wounds and bs? Pius IX. we understand, but Pope Mettetal arpasses our comprehension."

What tends to complicate the destion is the peculiar position of the "Reforme Church" in France to the State. It is a Stat/paid Church ; and the question arises-If it plits, will the State recognise and salary two formed church-

fear, of losing the State subsidy thus compels French Protestantism to keep up the farce of an ecclesiastical unity, though unity of faith or doctrine is no longer possible. All this is very instructive and highly amusing to Catholic lookers on.

UNITE more and an army description of the contract of the cont

Our Protestant fellow-citizens are about to commence an agitation for an amendment in the Lower Canada School Laws. A preliminary meeting for this purpose was held on Monday afternoon in the Mechanics Institute, when the chief grievances of which Protestants complain were enumerated; and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the School Law, with the view to the formation of an association for the protection of Protestant interests in Lower Canada, in matters relating to education. It will be seen that the grievances indicated are precisely the same as those of which the Catholic minority of Upper Canada complained, and which Protestants, if they had the power would perpetuate. This however is no reason why Catholics in Lower Canada should act unjustly. Two wrongs do not make one right.

Mr. Lunn was Chairman of the meeting, and indicated the grievances for which it was proposed to obtain redress :-

1. "In Lower Canada if there are not Protestants enough to support a separate school, they are taxed the same as the Roman Catholics, and the amount thus obtained goes to the support of the Catholic

In the Western Province we can find the perfect counterpart of this grievance :-

In Upper Canada it there are not Catholics enough to support a separate school, they are taxed the same as the Protestants, and the amount thus obtained goes to the support of the Protestant school. The second grievance of the Protestants in Lower Canada, was thus stated by Mr. Lunn :-

I "There was no other alternative left to Protestants when their number was small than either to send their children to Roman Catholic schools, or to let them grow up in ignorance at home."

So again Catholics in the Upper Province with equal truth complain that :-

There is no other alternative left to Catholics when their number is small, than either to send their children to the Protestant schools, or to let them grow up in ignorance at home.

Mr. Lunn complained also that of the twelve members of the Council of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, nine were Catholic ecclesiastics, and three Protestant, and that to this Council the selection of books for the use of Schools was committed: but as he also admitted that, at the request of Dr. Fullord-the Anglican Bishopthe selection of books for the use of the Protestant schools was left entirely to the last named gentleman, it does not appear as if our separated brethren had much to complain of in this respect.

Another speaker, a Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, cited another grievance: that school sections were purposely so divided as to weaken the Protestant element in each section, and thus to render it impossible for Protestants to maintain a school in any one of them.

competent to express an opinion: but in the language of honorable legislators' we are free to confess" that, it true, Protestants have been unjustly dealt with: that redress immediate and ample should be awarded them; and that our Protestant fellow-citizens should henceforward be left perfectly free to circumscribe their own school sections as they please, and as most convenient to themselves. We repudiate altogether that system of two sets of weights and measures, in which Protestants indulge themselves; and we Protestants when in the minority, all that we, when similarly circumstanced, claim for ourselves.

We can understand, though we not approve of, the arguments of those who condemn "separate schools" entirely, as repugnant to, indeed incompatible with, the "common school" principle.— He also who advocates a " separate school" system, and claims for that system all the advantages accorded by law to the "common school" system, pursues an intelligible and logical course of action. But it is neither honest nor logical to render the establishment of "separate schools" impossible, or even difficult. There will always posed in the way of the full fruition of that right which minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant, are recognised as possessing over the education of their children, should at once be effaced. to the public. There will ever be cases which no law can meet -as for instance that of two or three poor Catholic or Protestant families in the midst of a large and wealthy Protestant or Catholic population. To families so situated no School Law, however skilfully conceived, or impartially administered, can bring relief; nor would their position be in aught ameliorated by the repeal of all School Laws, and the adoption of the Voluntary system. Still would they be obliged, either to send their children to schools under hostile religrous control, or to keep them at home in ignorance.

One word only as to the composition of the Committee. It consists of one layman, and six Protestant ministers. This is of course by no means objectionable in our eyes, or repugnant to our principles; but we see not how Protestants' reconcile it with their favorite axiom, that clergymen should not meddle with politics; and their ferfervent denunciations of the action of the Romish ecclesiastics in the Upper Canada School ques-

In L'Echo Du Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial we find an interesting biographical notice of the Rev. Joseph Comte, lately deceased, and for many years one of the priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and the Procureur of that body. Our readers will gladly receive some particulars of the career of this worthy servant of God, whose whole life was devoted to his sacred calling.

M. Joseph Comte was born in Montreal in June, 1793, of respectable parents. At an early age he distinguished himself amongst his school fellows by his brilliant talents, and his application. These qualities attracted the notice of M. Boussin, then one of the Professors of the College of Montreal, and at his instigation the young Comte commenced his course of classical studies. At that time there were in the Seminary a number of those heroic confessors of the faith whom persecution had driven from France, and who had found an asylum in Canada. From these, and from the contemplation of their virtues, the young student received an impression that never afterwards forsook him, and made him determine to embrace the ecclesiastical state to which God seemed so evidently to have

At College, as at school, his superior talents and his assiduity soon won for him an honorable place amongst his fellows; so that the latter used to remark that, what was toilsome study for them, was for him but sport. In mathematics he especially distinguished himself, and carned off the palm from all competitors.

In 1812, at the age of 19, he commenced his Theological studies, which he pursued with the same diligence and success; whilst at the same time during three years his services were in requisition as a teacher, and in 1815 he had already commenced giving lectures in Theology .-Amongst his pupils at this epoch of his life may be enumerated the Rev. M.M. Bonin and Aubry of the Diocese of Montreal, and the Rev. M. Gingras of the Seminary of Quebec.

At last the day to which he had long looked forward arrived, and on the 10th of August, 1817, he received from the hands of Monseigneur Plessis the Holy Order of the Priesthood and on the following year he applied to be received into the Seminary. The Rev. M. Roux at that time Superior, gladly complied with this request, for already had he learnt to appreciate the merits of his new brother. "This young Comte," he said, " is qualified to fill any situation in the house;" and in 1820 the Rev. M. Riviere, Professor of Rhetoric in the College, having died, M. Comte was appointed as his successor. This post he did not hold long, for in a few months he was summoned to exercise the functions of sub-Procurator under M. Bourneuf, and afterwards M. Bedard. This last baying died in 1825 he was named Procureur, a post which he held for 39 years, and to day of his

Of all the situations in the Seminary of Saint As to the truth of this allegation we are not | Sulpice, after that of Superior, that of Procureur is the most important, and the most arduous. M. Comte entered upon the duties of his office at a critical period, when the proprietary rights of the Seminary, acquired by immense sacrifices during the space of two centuries, were being violently contested. A Religious Corporation in possession of such extensive domains was looked upon with a jealous eye; and although the Sulpicians devoted their entire revenues to would in every case give cheerfully and fully to religion, education, charity, and the development of the resources of a City which owes its high position as chief City of Canada to the Seminary -nevertheless there were many who would have rejoiced in seeing it robbed of its property .-Besides the religious and national realousies which provoked the hostility of some against the Seminary, there were misunderstandings with the Government to be contended with, political troubles, and a thousand of legal questions in to admit the claims of, either Protestant or Ca- | Parliament, to meet, which demanded a rare comtholic, to "separate schools," and then to ham- bination of prudence and an exquisite tact. To per that admission with so many restrictions as all these causes of inquietude add that of the state of Legislation in Canada with respect to of course exist social difficulties, social impedi- real estate, and which exacts such nice discernments, with which the Legislature is impotent to ment in its daily application. Such were the deal; but all legal or artificial obstacles inter- difficulties with which M. Comte had to contend; and how he surmounted all these difficulties during the course of his long career is well known

His first care on entering upon the functions of his new office was to make himself thoroughly master of the laws and customs relating to the tenure of landed property. So successful was he that he soon acquired the reputation of being the best read man on these topics in the country. The most learned of our jurisconsults, and especially the late Sir L. Lafontaine, used to come to him for advice. His decisions were received as oracles, and had almost the force of law. Here is a case in point which we -L'Echo-tell, as it has been told to us.

A case was pending in Court. Judges and Advocates were alike embarrassed, so obscure and complicated did it appear. A junior member of the Bar, full of talent, presented to the President a Memoir in which the whole case was put in the clearest light. "Sir," said the Judge to him after having read it attentively - | M. J. A. Genand.

'I know and greatly esteem your talents, but such a work as this requires a greater experience than yours." The modest lawyer thus addresswork of M. Comte."

To this accurate knowledge of the law, the Procureur added a thorough acquaintance with business, a breath of views, a clearsightedness and a prudence which led him to the solution of the greatest difficulties in so happy a manner as to elicit general admiration. Thus it sufficed for those who knew him to see his signature to the bottom of a contract, to know that everyorder. To him and to the Rev. M. Quiblier the Seminary is indebted for the Royal Charter of 1840, which recognised and confirmed its rights. A few years later came up the discussion on the Seignorial Tenure Law; aided by the wise and liberal counsels of M. Comte, the Seminary won the respect of the public of all origins for the just and liberal manner in which it availed itself of its legal rights.

During his administration the Parish Church of Notre Dame and many other churches throughout the city were built; the noble institution of the Great Seminary, the Schools of the Christian Brothers, and of the Sisters of the Congregation, wherein ten thousand children receive gratuitous education were founded; Asylums for the wretched, and other valuable works, all attest the skill and prudence with which the affairs of the Semmary were conducted by M.

As a priest M. Comte was as estimable for his piety, as in his official capacity of Procureur to the Community, he was distinguished for his lousy and mutual criminations; and through the iillearning. All his faculties were devoted to his God and to his community.

him. One morning on awaking he found himself almost quite blind, and he never fully recovered the use of his eyes. About the begining of last winter, he visibly declined, and at length, paralysis having declared itself, he prepared himself to receive the last sacraments.— Nevertheless he lingered on in great pain for about three weeks, retaining his mental faculties the last—so much so that on the 16th instant he was able to answer important questions connected with his department. In a few hours after

he resigned his soul to the hands of God. On Tuesday the 19th his body was laid in the grave in the usual place of sepulchre belonging to the clergy of Notre Dame, and beneath the awaiting the day of his glorious resurrection, when his many good works of zeal, of justice, and of charity, which the eye of God alone has seen, shall be manifested before all peoples, and shall contribute to the crown of glory of this venerable priest, whose whole life was devoted to the service of God and man.

" Morialur anima mea morte justorum." -- Numb.

We are requested to state that the Annual Paper. Pic-Nic of the St. Patrick's Society will take place during the coming month. The Committee are at present making arrangements, the result of which will shortly be announced.

To QUERIST.—No, certainly not. The Catholic Church never re-baptizes heretics; for two or three glasses. At twelve o'clock his wife baptism is a sacrament which cannot be administered a second time, and baptism administered by heretics is certainly valid.

But it is often doubtful whether a postulant for admission into the Catholic Church has ever been paptised at all, since Protestants are, as a body, generally indifferent about this sacrament, often deny its efficacy, and are invariably slovenly or negligent as to the manner in which they administer it. For these reasons, and as a salutary precaution, the Church gives " conditional baptism" to converts from amongst all Protestant sects, except in those cases where there exists a certainty that no baptism has been administered at all-as with the Baptists for instance, who admit only adults to the reception of this sacrament. But in no conceivable case does she ever rebaptize; and nothing can be plainer than her teaching upon this point, as may be seen from the Canons of the 7th session of the Council of Trent. In the fourth of these Canons she expressly declares the validity of baptism given by heretics in the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and with the requisite intention-anathematising all who gainsay it; and in the eleventh Canon of the same session she in like manner anathematises all who assert that baptism can be administered a second time—even to those who amongst the heathen have openly renounced the Christian Faith. This should suffice to convince his loss, and who fervently pray for the repose of his our querist that all statements that he may have soul, -R.I.P. met with in Protestant papers respecting the rebaptizing of converts from Protestantism to Cathloicity, proceed from the ignorance or the mendacity of the writer.

of this Society, on Monday, 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the current term : - President, M. U. E. Archambault; Vice-President, M. A. Desjardins; Recording-Secretary, M. A. Dansereau; Corresponding-Seretary, M. H. Mercier; Treasurer, Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel. Oats 45c to 47c. Pork M. J. A. Genand.

Next Sunday, 22nd inst., at balf-past four o'clock, P.M., His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal will bless the first stone of the Church of ed, replied-" That is true; honor must be the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which is to be built given to whom it is due, and this Memoir is the on the ground of St. Mary's College, Bleury

PARLIAMENTARY. - A motion in opposition to the Canal Policy of the Ministry was accepted by the latter as a trial of strength. After several days debate, the division gave the Ministry a majority of Two, the numbers being 64 against 62. With such a trifling majority in their favor it is hardly possible that the present men can thing therein was fully arranged, and in perfect effectually carry on the business of the country. so that a dissolution and general election at no very distant date, may be expected.

Remittances in our next.

The St. Catherines Post states that the population of St. Catherines is now 8,278, this being an increase of two thousand in three years.

SECTIONAL DIFFICULTIES .- That a crisis in the political affairs of Canada is approaching, not even the most sanguine lover of his country can deny, and it is such a one too as will no doubt materially affect every interest commercial as well as political. We may regret this, but it is the greatest folly to shut our eyes to the fact and allow ourselves drift into the vortex without making an effort to avoid it. The prudent man of business, when he perceives in the signs of the times' indications of a coming commercial crisis, at once sets himself to work to put his affairs in order to meet the coming storm, and if he cannot avoid it altogether, will be able, at all events, to save a portion of his effects from the common ruin around him. This course ought to be the one which our statesmen and politicians should elect to follow in the present emergency, for if we have not a political crisis on us in its full force we are certainly fast approaching that position, when the utmost sagacity and patriotism will be necessary to save our noble institutions from the wreck and ruin perceptible in a neighboring country. The ensanguined strife now devastating the country originated in sectional jeaadvised and injudicious advocacy of a peculiar political dogma by certain prominent men in Canada a similar feeling has been engendered between Upper It is about two years ago that his health failed and Lower Canada as existed for years, between the North and the South. There the statesmen proved unequal to grapple with the great dividing questions, holding all considerations of patriotism and of country subservient to the claims of party, and thus dragged their country into a civil war which, for magnitude and atrocity, has never had an equal, and we hope never will. Let us hope that Canadian statesmen-if we have any--will take warning by their fate, and so legislate that the bitter sectional strife in prospect may be avoided .- St. Catherine's Journal (Reform.)

Two breaks were caused on the Grand Trunk by late freshets, the track being washed away between Cobourg and Colbourne.

Farmers from various parts of the country say that the low grounds are completely flooded by the recent heavy rains, in many places to the extent of four and five feet, doing more or less injury to the spring crops. Farming operations generally have been suspended or interfered with for the time being. Instances have occurred in which potato seeds planted on sloping grounds have been washed out and vault of the Church. There he reposes in peace, swept away, to such an extent as to make re-planting necessary.

HARD ON GREENBACKS .- An amusing circumstance happened the other day in Port Dover, which illustrates the marketableness of 'greenbacks' in Canada. A beggar entered the office of a business man in the village, and solicited contributions from the people who were there. Some gave a 5c. others 3 cents, and an American, having no silver small enough, handed him a SI U. S. Treasury Note.—The beggar looked at it and handed it back with the scornful remark, 'I don't take such money as that.' The American said we had little appreciation of United States currency in Canada, when even the beggars nothing

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE .- The Dumfries Reformer states that on Sabbath morning last, a man named Denis Spillane was found lying dead on the floor of his house. An inquest was held, and from the evidence adduced we learn that deceased was employed on the macadamized road as a laborer, and on Saturday evening came home as usual about ? o'clock. At that time he had not been indulging, tried to prevail on him to retire, but he would not, and she put the children to bed and shortly after followed herself. She heard her husband going to a closet where there was a bottle containing about a quart of whiskey, but she fell asleep and did not awaken until five o'clock on Sabbath morning, when she found deceased lying dead on the floor, face downwards. The whiskey was nearly all consumed. She said he had been in the habit of indulging very freely in intoxicating liquors, and when in this state would fall down unable to help himself. Dr. Richardson said be examined the body, and from the appearance of the face and statements of those who first saw it, was of opinion that death was caused by suffocation, through the inability of deceased to alter his position after he fell on the floor. The jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by suf focation while under the influence of intoxicating li-

Twenty-eight military convicts were sent from this city to Qgebec, on their way to England last Friday evening. Eleven of the number were from our own military prison, the rest being from Upper Canada. They will be joined by others at Quebec.

Married,

At Hogansburgh, N.Y., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. DeLuca, Donald J. McRae, Esq., of Dundee, C.E., to Miss Catherine McDougald, of Fort Covington, N.Y., daughter of Angus McDougald, Esq., of North Lancaster, C.W.

Died.

At Brockville, on Monday, 9th inst., in the 25th year of his age, Charles, second son of R. McSween, Esq., of Brockville. The deceased whose amiable disposition had much endeared him to all who knew him had but just returned home after a short absence when this heavy blow to his family and friends took

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-May 17.

locity, proceed from the ignorance or the endacity of the writer.

First Quality Cattle, \$7,50 to \$8,00; Second and third, \$6,00 to \$5,00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra, \$30 to 35.—Sheep, \$5,00 to \$6,00; Lambs, \$2,50 to \$4,00. Hogs, \$5,75 to \$6, live-weight Hides this Society, on Monday, 9th inst., the follows to 5/10. - Montreal Witness.

> TORONTO MARKETS-May 14. Fall wheat 86c to 95c. per bushel. Spring wheat

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES (From the Montreal Witness.)

May Illa Flour, country, per qtl......12 6 to Ble was Oatmeal, do Indian Meal13 9 to BL 48 60 O to 56% to Peas per min 3. 4-to 25 als. Beans, small white per min, 5- 0.10 5 50 Honey, per lb ... 0 7 to 12 12 Potatoes, per bag. 3. 6 to JE: SE: Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$6,50 to \$15.75 Hay, per 100 bundles \$9,00 to \$33.236 \$2,50 to \$ ##\$\$\$. 0 6/sto \$ \$5 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1. 3.to (T. 36) Butter, fresh per lb, Do salt, 0 12/ita R An Lard, 0 7. to 25. 25. do. Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs. 3 6-to- Di US Buckwheat 2 3 to. 22 % /lax ... Timothy do, 0. 0 to Mr IE. 0. 0-to (配) (整) 2 3 to 2 45 Turkeys, per couple, (old)14 0 to 35. 45. Fowls, do Geese, (Wild) do 2 6 to 32 66 0 to KE. 115 Ducks. (Wild) do Maple Sugar, --- 0 6.to, 63 mm Maple Syrup, per gallon ... 6 0 to 12 345

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 17, 188/6.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,50 to \$2,60; Middlings, \$33.56 \$3,10; Fine, \$3,50 to \$3,65; Super., No. 2 \$3,500002 \$3,90; Superfine \$4.00 to \$4,10; Fancy \$3,480; Extra. \$4,70 to \$4,80 ; Superior Extra \$5,25 to \$5,300 Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,274.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,80 to \$5,00; Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars

C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at 150 lbs. to \$5,72h; Inferior Pots, \$5,95 to \$6,00; Pearly demand, at \$6,17h to \$6,221...

Butter-There is a good demand, for Now at Like to 22c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumer tion, 20c to 22c.

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

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 c.

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

Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$18,00 to \$18,00; 2 7000 A. Meca \$16 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00;— 22 has. reul Witness.

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 was Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provinces. Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Ding Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whisker, Jr. maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Ur Country Merchants and Farmers would war. well to give them a call as they will Trade with There on Liberal Terms.

May 19, 1864.

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploman from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quality wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or School Reserve ter. Oan furnish good references, if required:

Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montantal April 28, 1864. 2700

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the make. e and healthful parts of Kingston completely organized. Able Teachers have bearings. vided for the various departments. The object as the Institution is to impart a good and solid with an tion in the fullest sense of the word. The Annuals, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an expectation of constant attention. The Course of instructions wi include a complete Classical and Commentation Education. Particular attention will be given toother

French and English languages.

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

TERMS:

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

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

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWN LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Semination Machine, combining the best qualities of man Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best im what world for general family use, and Dressmalling purposes. JAMES MORISON & CARES.

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WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURES MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been a present ed the First Prize at the present Exhibitions.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTAL are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing The

chine. For Sale at WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWENDS

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Mr. W. Dalton is appointed Agent in this can cinity for the Ecclesiastical Year, advertised in an other column. Nos. 1 and 2 are now ready.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRANCE!

Paris, 21.—It was announced yesterday that the English dinner in honour of Shakespeare would take place this day at the Grand Hotel, as originally intended. This is a mistake. The Such is the moral state of the capital of the kingdom official interdict is not taken off; and Shake which pretends to restore moral order in Italy. speare's memory will not be toasted by any convivial party in the dining-rooms of the Grand Hotel on the three hundredth anniversary of his birthday. "Ma foi, tant pis pour Shake-speare," was the comment offered by a French playwright, who consoles himself for the indifference of his contemporaries by the fame that the is sure awaits him from posterity. The Prefect of Police intimated yesterday to one of the gentlemen who was to co-operate in embalming the memory of the "Sweet Swan of Avon"that if the dinner was to be attended exclusively by Englishmen, and only for the purpose of ceclebrating the "tercentenary," under the presidency already announced, he should have no objection to it. This however, could not be, as several tickets had been given to Frenchmen, and Father Parasole reminded him that he incurred exthose tickets could not be withdrawn without an communication by such an act. The Sindaco insistappearance of offence. The Committe decided -very properly, I think-that no dinner should take place, to avoid the possibility of its being trouble in obtaining to be out on bail to answer the converted into a political manifestation. Yet the authorities had not the same scruples when they allowed the banquet given by the famous shareholders of the Isthmus of Suez Company at the Palais de l'Industrie to be held a short time ago, at which there were 2,000 guests, presided over by Prince Napoleon, and where politics had a great part. We hear that the French banquet in honor of Shakespeare was prohibited because scholars, in spite of all the means employed, and M. Victor Hugo was to be its imaginary chairman. If this be the case, the authorities have There was in Cosenza an Ecclesiastical Seminary attributed to him a political importance which no- giving instruction to 92 pupils, and which had to renobody else does. True, M. Victor Hugo wrote some strong satires against the Emperor in 1852, and which, in spite of the vigilance of strong. The preference given by parents to the sepolice and Custom-house officers, made their way into France; but, as a Paris journal well remarks, these satires did not prevent Louis Napoleon from getting as Emperor, on the 22nd of November, 1852, 400,000 votes more than he In the Church of San Lorenzo, three thieves, at sungot on the 20th of December, 1851, as 10 years' rise, stole all the wax candles from the altars. A President; and, so far as I know, there is nothing to prevent M. Victor Hugo from returning to France any day he may be disposed to do so. M. Barthelemy was sentenced by the police-

court of Paris yesterday to imprisonment for 10 days, a fine of 50f., and the costs for having per- stabs. mitted more than 20 persons to assemble in an apartment belonging to him without the autho- stabbed at his own door in the evening, and survived rization of the Prefect of Police. The object of the meeting was to adopt measures to secure the return of M. Garnier Pages as a representative for the fifth district of Paris to the Corps lic streets, striking it in their impious madness. Legislatif.

The Memorial Diplomatique and the other Paris papers give the following as the basis for deliberation which Austria. Prussia and the German Confederation propose to bring forward at the Conference now sitting :--

'Integrity of the Danish Monarchy; 'Political and administrative autonomy of the

'Maintenance of their union in one single State

(nexus socialis); Rendsburg to be made a German Federal for-

tress, as a guarantee of the autonomy and indivisioility of the Duchies.

The Marseilles journals state that some fears were entertained at the theatre of that place a few evenings back that a Japanese duel was about to take place. A quarrel took place between two of the persons belonging to the embassy. They were seen to write something on two small pieces of paper, which were thrown into a hat. Fortunately, before they had drawn lots, their friends succeeded in reconciling them, otherwise the one who drew the paper containing the word ' Death' would have been bound to shut himself up in his room and put himself to death.

The committee composed of the owners of French coal mines have just published some interesting statistics, from which it appears that in the year 1853 the French coal mines produced 5,000,000 tons, of the value of 59,654,903f. In the year 1863 the produce rose to 10,000,000 tons, of the value of 117,500,000f, which is a little more than one-eight of the produce of the English coal mines. It is said, nevertheless, that the stock of coals in the stores in France is exhausted in consequence of the severe winter, and that it will be necessary to look to foreign countries for a fresh supply.

When Nice was annexed four years since to the French Empire it required great improvement, the Sardinian Government having neglected it in con-sequence of the expense entailed on it by the Italian war. At present private enterprise is about to open a new era of wealth and activity to the annexed city. Nice, situated on the Mediterranean, at an equal distance from Marseilles and Genoa, is a capital towards which flows the traffic of the Meditterranean from Frejus to Roquebrune. The increasing price of house-rent was a serious disadvantage under which Nice labored, and which had become intolerable since the population increased from 36,000 inhabitants in 1857 to 50,000, which it numbers at present. In order to remedy this inconvenience a company has been formed for improving and enlarging the city of Nice by opening new streets, sinking canals for the supply of water, and for improving the port of Villafranca. The work the company has undertaken is not a light one. It is not only necessary to construct comfortable dwellings for the strangers who are flocking to Nice, but it will be expedient to transform the old quarters of the town, which are unworthy of it. Regard for the health of the inhabitants renders this work obligatory.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-The Opinione, the Monarchia, the Stompa, and the Corriere Mercantile, express astonishment at the part which Garibaldi attributes to England in the emancipation of the Italian peninsula and several of them seizes on the opportunity to declare that the only true ally of Italy, the only one that has expended its blood and its treasures for her s France.

A private letter from Turin gives some details about the difficult position of the Government, placed as it is between the alternative of yielding to the oressure of the party of action and making war, or reducing its armaments, which pass all measure and are ruining its finances. The most prominent fact at the present moment is the interest attached by the politicians of Turin to Garibaldi's visit to England, or rather to the projects attributed, rightly or wrongly, to him. They fear that he will be a cause of considerable embarrassment to the Government by embarking in some adventure which may disturb its relations, with its powerful neighbors, or embreil it in open hostility with the revolutionists at

It is said that the Government contemplates the

at any rate, the Minister must choose between disarming or, going to war ... The circumstances, my correspondent adds, are very serious, and require

been deserted in Turin, eighteen of whom were dead.

that Garibaldi had-sent to King Victor Emmanuel a plan of campaigns which consisted in attacking Austria in Venetia, with the simultaneous move of a rising in Hungary, and an appeal to the patriots of France, England, and Germany. The King, although he is considered personally favorable to the views of Garibaldi, had to consult his Ministers, as also Gene-, rals Cialdini and La Marmora, as well as some of the most influential members of both Chambers. After several meetings, the persons consulted by the King were of an opinion opposed to that of the Gari-baldian project. Angry at such a result, Garibaldi is reported to have said, "I will go and preach in London a crusade for the Italian independence."

The Freedom of the Church and Morality in the Free State of Victor Emmanuel .- The Firenze has the following :- " The Sindaco (Mayor) of Finalborgo, having intimated to the Dominican Religious of that town that they had to leave their monastry, the Rev. ed, however, and the Dominicans were expelled. Father Parasole retired to Turin. Now, he has been arrested and taken to Genoa, where he has had great accusation of the Government prosecutor of having caused the death of the Sindaco, who has died since, by his threat of excommunication!"

A letter from Cosenza, published in the Borsa,

says:-"The Government has set up in Cosenza a Royal college, provided with a whole phalanx of masters, professors, prefects, president, rector, inspectors, and councillors of instruction. Now, this college has only been able to secure 18 boarders and 15 day among others the forcible closing of a private school. fuse admission to 34 more on account of want of room. The scandal of such prosperity by the side of the emptiness of the Royal establishment was too minary has been considered as an act of opposition to the Government, and the seminary has been closed, all classical teaching being suppressed in it.'

'Easter Sunday,' says the Commercio, was in Flo-rence a day of thefts, sacrileges and other crimes. few hours later in the Cathedral, while the kneeling crowd was awaiting the Priest's solemn blessing, a crowd of thieves robbed the Faithful of their purses, umbrellas and hats.

Don Antonio Ghilone, of Borgomaro, a Priest and President of the Royal College of Cantauraro, was found dead in his room, his body being covered with

Another Priest, Don Carlo Cure, of Fermo, was but three minutes the assassin's blow.

The Subalpino relates that in Modena several Venetian refugees took down from its niche a statue of the Blessed Virgin, and dragged it about in the pub-

Tne Stendardo Cuttolico of Genoa relates, that at Spoletto, several Priests have been arrested on the accusation of baving asked their penitents to retract what they had done or said against the Temporal rights of the Holy See, such penitents being men who had gone to confession purposely to entrap their confessor.

The Unita Cattolica announces that the Community of San Bartolomeo, in Ancona, have been expelled from their convent. It is the sixth convent and the sixth church in Ancona which have been thus turned by the Piedmontese Government into

barracks and warehouses. At San Biagio, in the Diocese of Citta della Pieve, ix assassins entered into the house of the Parish Priest, bound his servants and himself, after firing at him with a revolver, and carried away all they could

The Unita Cattolica of Turin, which relates this, adds that in Piedmont itself, for the last few months, robberies with violence occur constantly in the districts of Chieri and Riva: — The assassins attack all parties indiscriminately, and even send challenges

to the gendarmes." Rome. - The Correspondance de Rome of the 9th ult., says :- 'We cannot register the numerous suicides mentioned by the journals. It is an epidemy. How can we also translate the scandalous accounts of the acts of certain honorabie gentlemen, and the particulars of violence committed against young girls who are shut up against their will in places of infamy. The Italians have preserved licenses of anguage which no longer exist in French.'

RESTORATION OF THE SEE OF GENEVA .- We read in the Chronique de l'Ouest :- It is rumored that the Pope has restored the Episcopal See of Geneva (which was subverted by Protestantism in the middie of the 16th century, and subsequently transferred to Annecy, in Savoy, where St. Francis de Sales resided, and which Pius VII joined in 1825 to the Bishopric of Freiburg, in Switzerland, which was already the titular Bishopric of the See of Lausanne.) If this restoration takes place it will certainly be one of the most vigorous acts of ecclesiastical power of the glorious reign of Pius IX., and the whole Outholic world will hail it with delight. It is further said that M. Mermillod, pro-Cure of the Church of Notre Dame at Geneva, will be the new Bishop. The Abbe Mermillod is one of the most popular men of the day. His zeal, activity, and eloquence, added to his great efficiency as a Parish Priest, make him the very man to re-establish this Episcopal See once more in the metropolis of Calvinism.

THE HIERARCHY OF THE CHURCH .- The following statistical details are extracted from the Pontincal Directory for 1864: - The number of cardinals is 70; the oldest of them, Cardinal Totti, is 88 years of age; and the youngest, Cardinal Gineseppe Ferretti, The senior cardinal of the Sacred College (Mario Mattei) has been 32 years in the purple. There are 3 patriarchates of the Oriental rite, with patriarchal jurisdiction, Antioch (for the Melchites, Maronites, and Syrians); Babylon (for the Chaldeans); and Oilicia (for the Arminians); 7 patriarchates of the Latin rite (Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Venice, East Indies, and Lisbon). The Roman patriarchate comprises 96 sees, scattered over the different parts of the world (12 metropolitan 84 cathedral), immediately dependant on the Holy See. The total number of dioceses is 965, of which 222 are in partibus. The Holy See is represented, with foreign powers by 7 nuncios (Brussels, Lisbon, Madrid, Munich, Naples, Paris, and Vienna), 4 internuncios (the Hague, Florence, Modens, and Rio Janero), one charge d'affaires (Lucern, and 35 consuls. Nine Cardinal's hats are at present disposable. Pius. IX. has, during his reign; created 45 cardinals, and seen 65 disappear from this world.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A letter from Naples says tors since 1861., Many thousand persons are impli-

The police of Naples has celebrated the Feast of Easter by invading three private dwellings, executing three domiciliary searches, and arresting two Priests. The police agents first invaded the resis 4 % And so it was: The forts were lost. A comdence of Mgr. Cilento, Archbishop of Rossano who plete surprise; and the Prussians may thank their like many others of his Venerable Brethern, is compelled to live at a distance from his diocese and stay judging from the specimens I have seen of it—pretty at Naples near his relations. The forts were llost, A. comevidence of Gurdon and the other, firemen who with the relation of Rossano who plete surprise; and the Prussians may thank their nessed the circumstance. Does not the Federal-Go- Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, nessed the circumstance. Does not the Federal-Go- Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, nessed the circumstance. Does not the Federal-Go- Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, nessed the circumstance. Does not the Federal-Go- Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, nessed the circumstance. Does not the Federal-Go- Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, nessed the circumstance. Does not the Federal-Go- Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, nessed the circumstance. Does not the Federal-Go- Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, nessed the circumstance. Does not the Federal-Go- Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and the Sole in Montreal By Devine & Bolton, and

the furniture, seized some letters, and led off the worthy Religious to prison; another Jesuit, Father

the utmost skill ito carry the country through them.) Giambattista Rossi, had the same fate 1977 it faus in The Unita Cattolica, states that during the month of January hinety eight newly born children have on in Naples, while the population continues to pretest against their doings. Poor people may be seen more than the less of those two numbers) I do not searching among the ruins of the street oratories for hesitate to say that they ought to have lost 3.000. fragments of the crucifixes and statues which the authorities have destroyed control deference; as they

say, to public opicion!'
The Passaglian Priests of Naples have been keeping the Holy Week in a peculiar fashion. Their Father Gabriele da Viareggio, under the pretext of preaching the Passion and three hours Agony in the descorated Church of the Gesu Nuovo, poured forth all that a furious hatred suggested to him against Francis II., the Pope and the Roman Church. Then, against all ecclesiastical Canons, theatrical women and men, sang the Miserere from a platform set up in the middle of the church.

The Borsa of Naples says :- 'Assaults, wounds, assasinations, acts of rebellion against the authorities daily increase, and indecent attempts are re-corded to a most numerous extent.' Such is for the present the limited appercu which the journals which have come under our hands enable us to give this week of the Italy of Victor Emmanuel and Garibal-

The Borsa of Naples relates the insults and illtreatment inflicted on the Capuchin Fathers, expelled in November last from their house in Cassano, and transferred to Rossano in Calabria.

The Neapolitan journals relate that a recruit in Principato Citeriore, having come before the recruiting commission at Salerno with a medical certificate of his being subject to epileptic fits, was taken to the hospital, and when after a few days he had one of his usual fits, the army surgeons, to test the truth of his complaint applied repeatedly to his legs red hot irons, when the fit increasing in violence from such treat ment, they gave up their experiments when they saw the recruit on the verge of his grave. He was then set free with threats of vegeance if he related what had been done to him.

The Precursore of Palermo relates at length the forcible entrance effected by the Government agents into the Convent of the Conception in that city. Pioneers broke down the doors and made a way into the enclosure for the Government Hospital Commission, who found, after all, that the Convent was not fit to be used as an hospital. During this assault, the Nuns had to retire into the Church of their con-

A letter addressed from Sicily to the Unita Cattolica, contains the following: -The Baron Mazzarella the Priest Reale, the notary Carbonaro, were ar-rested, at Florida. The municipal secretary was also arrested, transferred to Syracusa, and then set at liberty. The number of women guilty of being mothers, sisters, neighbors, relations of relations, or connections of refractory recruits, and arrested as such, is so great that the prisons cannot hold them. These unfortunate women have to remain standing day and night in the cells, where they are shut up, like anchovies inside a barrel.

At Carini in Sicily, while the population stood in the public square during the blessing of the palms on Palm Sunday, a volley of musketry was fired from a window, and shot a man called Giacomo Ferrauti, three children, one of whom died on the spot, and a woman. Officers of the Piedmontese garrison at Salerno climbed at night over a garden wall to reach the belfry of a church, where they set to ringing the bells. They broke an image of the *Ecce Homo* by throwing stones at it, and then endeavored, but in vain, to break into the Cathedral Church!

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, April 26.—The Abendpost (the evening edition of the official Vienna Guzette) says :--

'Although it is scarcely to be expected that Austria and Prussia will agree to the proposal made in yesterday's sitting of the Conference for the maintenance of the blockade of the German ports during the armistice, yet the negotiations between the Cabinets need not be broken off, nor the friendly relations between the German and Western Powers be subject to any interruption.

Austria was sending a powerful naval force to the

A meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at Kissengen, is spoken of.

GERMANY AND DEMMARK.

BROACEBR, April 22 .- If we add the dead and wounded which the Danes, in their report of the conflict on the 18th inst., admit that they have in Alsen to those which we know they left on this side, and to the unwounded prisoners (the latter including 22 officers) we obtain a total loss of between 5,100 and 5,200men. Nearly 1000 killed and wounded Danes remained in the hands of the Prussians, and between 300 and 400 of them were buried on the field, while many others will of course die in bospital. The quick fire of the Prussian rifle was employed with fatal effect by comparatively small bodies of the assailants against Danish battalions which endeavored to resist their forward progress after the forts were taken. This was the case near a range of wooden barracks on the further slope of Duppel heights, and so near the fortified bridge-head, as mentioned in my last. The principal advantage claimed for the breech loading, self-priming rifle was fully exemplified and proved to belong to it—that, namely, of enabling small bodies of men to resist the attacks of large ones armed with the Minie, or any other muzzle load ing, percussion-capped gun. From behind the barracks, on the approach of a small number of Prussians, there issued a Danish force many times as strong. The Prussians were unsupported and in great danger; they threw themselves behind a bank, and opened their quick fire, which told so terribly on the exposed mass that the Danes, in their turn, were glad to get behind a bank, where they were kept at bay until support arrived to their numerically feeble foe - strong in the fact that against masses, or at a short distance, he could discharge his weapon half a

dozen times in a minute. The Danish account of their loss of the forts has not yet reached me : but I have been told its substance, and that they declare themselves to have been surprised by the sudden and rapid attack, which was undoubtedly the case. The fact is that they were caught napping, or, I should, perhaps, rather say breakfasting, and the fate of these formidable Duppel forts, which some compare to those of Sebastopol, and which were taken at a run by an army of recruits, with trifling loss to the assailants, is a fresh proof of the danger there is in making up your mind as to what your enemy will or will not do. From Danish officers, prisoners here, we learn that they had an inkling of assault being projected for the 18th inst., but for some reason or other they felt convinced that whenever the Prussians did attack it would be in the night or early in the morning. In this belief they held their reserves in readiness until the hour when they thought all danger past, but when in fact it was approaching with rapid strides, 'We waited all morning,' said one of the superior in rank among the officers taken, thinking the assault might still be given, although we had expected it would take place sconer; we waited, under the terrific cannonade kept up against us, while hour after hour passed slowly away. At that the authorities have got possession of the whole last we said to ourselves that we must have been correspondence and reports of the Bourbon conspira- misinformed, or that the Prussians had changed their minds, and the reserves were, withdrawn. It was past 9 o'clock when I left the forts and went back to breakfast. While thus engaged, I heard somebody suddenly utter an exclamation of dismay, What is that? The Prussian flag floats over Fort

resources provided that purchasers could be found; more suit. The police agents went thence to the land saw more than 2,000 of the prisoners march past owe it to the British Government and to poor O'Neill at any rate, the Minister must choose between dis- house of Father Paradisi, S. J. upset the whole of consists chiefly of slow rustics in uniform, is never- to pay a liberal compensation to the unbappy man consists chiefly of slow rustics in uniform, is never-to pay a liberal compensation to the unhappy man theless is atout of heart, and tenacious, and would who in the execution of his duty was maimed and have made a good fight behind its big earthworks ruined for life by the frantic fool and blackguard had it known; that one was coming. (Assuming: then who only had power; and opportunity to commit such The persecution of the modern Iconoclasts is going. Prussians to have lost 300 or 400 men in taking the a wrong because he happened to be invested with on in Naples, while the population continues to pre-six lower forts (and probably they did not there lose the authority of an officer of the United States and and it is a question whe her they would not have been driven back, for they are young soldiers to endure the sight of a long carnage.

The following proclamation has been issued by King Christian to the Danish army:

Brave soldiers! Undaunted and heroic comrades! The army occupying the Duppel position has been forced to retreat to Alsen, after a defence which will be memorable to remotest posterity, not only on account of the inequality of the confest, but also for

the heroism with which it was fought.

Heavy, indeed, have been the sufferings the development of the contest has entailed upon you; nor will the great and painful losses of the last few days ever be forgotten. But by God's help neither the sufferings nor the losses will have been in vain, for they will bear fruits in the war we are now waging against might and injustice, a war the aim of which is the existence and independence of our beloved country.

I return you the fervent thanks of myself and my people for the perseverance and self-sacrificing heroism you have displayed, and I am convinced that

you will still be inspired by the same spirit.

God preserve my brave Danish army! May it receive the reward of its persevering bravery, and may He confer everlasting peace upon our fallen he-

CHRISTIAN R. The Danes evacuated Frederica, and withdrew to the Island of Fermen. They left their cannon behind. The Prussians took possession of Frederica.

ALTONA, April 26 .- The Supreme Court of Holstein has passed a resolution stating that it will fully concur in the declaration of national rights which has been adopted by the members of the Holstein Diet, and it has sent a declaration to that effect to Lon-

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and the

King of Prussia will shortly visit Duppel together.

The atrocious conduct of the Russian Government towards the Catholics and the Conventual establishments in Poland has called forth a sharp remonstrance from the Emperor of the French.

UNITED STATES.

The correspondent of the London Times tells the following story of the Yankee brutality towards British subjects. When we remember the cold blooded murder of the mate of the Saxon by another Yankes naval officer-we must perforce conclude that the Federal authorities are not necessary particular as to the moral character of those to whom they give commissions. The Times' correspondent thus writes underdate April 1st :-

It is to-day announced from Washington, under

the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, that 35

Federal war ships are unable to put to sea for want

of sailors to navigate them. How far the undoubted unpopularity of the service may be accounted for by the brutality and drunkenness of those in command may possibly be estimated by the following narrative of the wrongs and misfortunes of a British subject, the details of which are derived from his own mouth, to the truth of which he has sworn, and which there is reason to believe have already been brought under the notice of the British Government, with a view to obtain redress from the United States, It appears that on the 21st of March, 1863, a British blockade-runner, the steamer Nicholas I, was captured off Wilmington, North Carolina, by the United States' gunboat Victoria, taken charge of by a Lieutenant Ivison, or Everson, of that vessel, and a prize crew, and ordered to New York for adjudication. One of the firemen on board, named James O'Neill, 45 years of age, a native of Dublin and a British subject was asked by the chief engineer of the captor to volunteer to work as fireman, or rather to continue to work as fireman, till the prize reached New York, and promised wages at the rate of a dollar and a half a day. O'Neill consented, and the engineer having been ordered to get up steam about ticle, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as 10 o'clock on the morning of the capture he worked a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise until 2 o'clock, under the superintendence of a first class fireman named Gurdon, sent on board from the Victoria. At that time the prize was brought to anchor off Wilmington, and O'Neill, stepping to the ventilator to cool himself, told Gurdon that quantities of gunpowder and salt were stowed in the bows of the vessel, and that it would be advisable to inform Lieutenant Everson of the fact, in case any of the crew should be careless in smoking or in going about with lights. Gurdon was of the same opinion and left O'Neill below while he reported the circumstance to the officer. In a few minutes Lieutenant Everson made his appearance, drunk, and wildly excited, and seing O'Neill called out to him to keep back, or he would shoot him. O'Neill had no time to reply before the lieutenant discharged a pisto! at him, the ball from which entered the left thigh, severing one of the arteries. Gurdon indignantly re-monstrated with the lieutenant tor shooting a man who had been working hard and doing good service, but the lieutenant made no other remark than 'It's all right,' and left the mate to his fate. By Gurdon's promptitude and care the wound was bound up till the surgeon arrived. O'Neill had fainted from loss of blood, and was taken on deck. A tourniquet was applied, and he was removed on board the Victoria. After remaining there for five days he was sent to Fortress Monroe, and thence to the hospital at Norfolk, where he was subjected to the painful operation of having the artery tied, and lay upon his back helpless for 62 days. As soon as he was able to crawl about by the aid of a stick he was transferred from the hospital to the Brandywine storeship at Fortress Monroe, and kept a close prisoner in irons, until the doctor, after two days, seeing his utter helplessness, had the irons removed. He remained in prison in this ship from the 15th of June to the 13th of November, when he was again put in irons, placed on board the transport ship Newbern, and conveyed to the navy yard at Brooklyn, preparatory to his consignment to Fort Lafayette as a prisoner of State. In this dungeon he was confined in a casemate with two other prisoners-one named Andrews charged with being a ringleader in the New York anti-conscription riots in July last. He was locked up night and day, allowed neither exercise nor fresh air, nor permitted to leave his cell even for the calls of nature. This particular casemate: was called the doomed cell.' He obtained his liberty early in March, through the representations of Lord Lyons, to whom the facts were officially transmitted by the British Consul at this port; but his wound and the subsequent cruelties be experienced, have seriously, and, perhaps, permanently, injured his health. He has not recovered the use of his leg, is quite unable to work, and totally destitute. Lientenant Everson; on being called upon by Admiral Lee, his superior officer, to explain his conduct, had nothing further to say than that O'Neill had a keg of gunpowder in his hands, which he was about to cast into the furshot him to prevent the catastrophe. He still persuate by in glass vials, and will keep in any clisists in this statement, though it has no foundation but in the temporary insanity of his own intoxication and alarm at the time, and is disproved by the nace to blow up the ship and all on board, when he evidence of Gurdon and the other firemen who wit-

the authority of sin officer of the United States and the right to wear its uniform legal of all sores

A CANADIAN CORN AND WART DOCTOR IN TROU. BLE-A Quantity of Bogus Silver Confiscated .- A cripple who deals ostensibly in a "purely vegetable discovery" for the instantaneous removal of warts, corns, bunions, &c., &c., and who calls himself Dr. Abraham McCauley, arrived in Butalo from Cleveland, on Wednesday afternoon, and a few minutes afterwards was arrested by officers Reilly and Oraig, on a charge of being a dealer in bogus coin. His velocipede, upon which he usually relies for locomotion, and his trunk, were also taken care of, and the doctor and his baggage were soon transferred to the office of Chief Darcy. The trunk was searched, and found to contain about \$45 in imitations of the 20 cent Canada coin, which, of course, were duly confiscated. The prisoner was committed to gaol for examination. Dr. McCauley is either from Toronto or Hamilton and has a family in one of those places. He was here a few weeks ago on his way west and before his departure, succeeded in selling to a boy in the depot, some \$5 worth of his trash, for which he received \$7 in notes. Since then he has visited Cleveland, Cincinnatti, and other points west, but with what success in disposing of his 20 cent pieces, we do not know. He says that he received his stock in trade at Brantford, from a man named John Meyers, who is supposed to be an extensive operator, The prisoner is almost entirely without the use of his lower limbs, is rather intelligent, and will pro-bably be readily identified by some of our contemporaries on the other side. - Buffalo Courier.

THE RIGHT SORT OF RELIGION .- Some one whose head is usually 'level,' has written out his religion as follows. It will do to read and think about:

We want a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late; keeps the wife from being fretful when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and door-mat; amuses the children as well as instructs them; wins as well as governs them; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon, and makes the happy hours like the Eastern fig-tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened truit; We want a religion that bears not only on the sinfulness of sin but on the rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chickory from coffee, beet-root from vinegar, alum from bread lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk cans.

The religion that is to advance the world will not put all big strawberries at the top and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bot-

The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given, is according to gospel, though it is according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks on a man who promises to pay fifty dollars on demand with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, with or without interest,

The London Times, of the 30th, greatly fears that the result of the Conference will be the triumph of the men of action over the men of words, and the overthrow of the just policy of the western powers. The London Daily News utters similar fears.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW? - As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like ma-gic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this arup and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benesits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers-try it now.—Ladies' Visitor, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. May, 1864.

WHAT WILL BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA DO ?-Ask his question of the shred of humanity, Jas. Wyckoff, saved alive, nay, restored to health when half consumed by scrofula - of John West, of Rainsville, Indiana, who was dying of scrolulous consumptionof Erastus Cross, of Darien Centre, New York, for four years a sufferer from nasal cancer-of Mrs. Hannah Eddy, of East Hamburgh, New York, distorted by chronic Rheumatism-of Mrs. Van Dooser, of Granby, Oswego, Co., New York, who had fifteen running ulcers on the right knee-of Mrs. Whitney, of Buffalo, who was reduced to a living skeleton by external disease. They will answer, that after eminent physicians had pronounced their death-warrant, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA not only respited them, but restored and made them whole. In every city, town, and village in the Union, may be found men, women and children who will make the same

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

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, and BILIOUS HEADACHE, all proceed from derangement; of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The warrant for this inqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example : Edward Warren, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, writes under date January 14, 1862:-After having suffered eight years from constantly recurring sick leadable, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS cared me. This was five ago, and I have had no relapse. Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones street, New York, says: Your Pills have restored my enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with billions beadache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health. They J.F. Henry & : Co. Montreal, General agents for

This old, time-tried.

standard remedy still

maintains its popular-

ity. When all others

have proved mefficient,

the Elixir alone con-

tinues to give satisfac-

Use it for

COUGHS,

COLDS,

CATARRH.

Incipient Consumption

and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest&Lungs.

Thurty-one Years Ago

This Elizir made its

appearance; and even

then, in its primitive and imperfect state,

produced such extra-

ordinary results that it

became, at once, a ge-

neral favorite. Many

have made it, what it

FAMILY MEDICINE

For as more than

half the diseases 'to

which flesh is heir.

originate from colds.

so this may be consi-

dered a general pre-

ventive of all diseases

by removing the pri-

ADULTS

Should always keep this Family Physician

at hand; and by its

timely use save hun-

dreds of dollars that

would otherwise be

swallowed up in dis-

charging Doctors' fees.

This popular medi-

cine is no longer an

experiment. Thous.

ands of people who

have used it. bear wit-

ness to its superior ex-

cellence as a Liniment

and a Pain-Killer.-

pany each bottle. It

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE,

HEADACHE,

SORE THROAT,

LUMBAGO,

&c., &c.,

and may be used in-

&c., &c.

Much might be said

It is prepared with

care; great pains be-ing taken to allot an

exact proportion of each of its ingredients,

in such a manner that

the combination shall be, in every respect, at

once more rapid in its

operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine.

A Single Tesspoon-

ful taken in warm wa-

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SCALDS,

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may be used for

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ASTHMA,

CROUP,

be fairly doubted whether: orisolal The many tinted flowers that shed

Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere than fills Address Mrs. W., Taus Witness Office. the dressing room or boudoir in which a flagon of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means, of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters. 186 Agents for Montreal :- Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

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

AFFLICTION .- Why will you suffer the terrors and afflictions, incident to a disordered state of the liver or digestive organs, when a certain remedy is within your reach?—HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure you. If you will only discard your prejudice, and give this article a trial, you will never regret it. Your stomach will be strengthened and regain its original vigor, and you will be able to digest your food satisfactorily. These Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, Cold, pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the promonitory symptoms of the 'insatiate archer,' Consumption Know that relief is at hand in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A FRIEND IN NEED-Is a friend indeed ! That's a fact: It has been said that man's best friend is money; but we know of something better, 'Henry's Vermont Liniment,' because it cures the pain that gold will fail to do. A single bottle costs but 25 cents may save you a Doctor's Bill of twenty five dollars. Every family should have a bottle at hand in case of accidents. It will quell a raging toothache in ten minutes. There is nothing better for burns, bruises, lamenes, cholic, griping, &c., &c. Sold by all Druggists.

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

OPEN YOUR EYES .- To the fact that Patent Medicines are doing more good in the country than most people are willing to admit. What a solace it is to know that, when disease makes a sudden and unforseen attack, you have a remedy at hand, a family physician in the house as it were. Such is 'N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, that ought to be kept always at hand to be ready in season and out of season, like a faithful sentinel ever on the watch to ward off the attacks of an unscrupulous foe. Price only 25 cts. See advertisement in another column.

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

JUST RECEIVED,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

REED'S DOMESTIC DYES.

IN PACKETS, 9d. EACH, With full directions for use on each packet.

-ALSO,-

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ed, under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, with the purest Drugs and Chemicals, and at moderate charges. HENRY R. GRAY,

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fects, but the limited space of this Adver-You are at liberty to make any use of the above tisement will only adyou think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it .- Yours, P. GUITTE,

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

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

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

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

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

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

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

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

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

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

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

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

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

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

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

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS. cannot be surpassed.

PRIOE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

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

JONES & EVANS, ទី សែវមានសាការ។ ទូស Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.
John K. Henry & Co.; General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. 12m, Jer. 14 1864.

M. BERGIN MERCHANT TAILOR,

MASTERTALOR

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, EF No. 79, M'GILL STREET. W. 1711.

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JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities: SOANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

March 24, 1864.

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

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

Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and Railroads.

May 6, 1864.

WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT.

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

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

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL. ADVOCATES, &c.,

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

H. J. CLARKE.

N. DRISCOLL.

J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE

MONTREAL.

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MATT. JANNARD'S

NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,

MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or

Metal, at very Moderate Prices. March 31, 1864.

TO LET, DEPOT FOR THE SALE

OF THE CELEBRATED VARENNES WATERS.

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

A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot

for the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities of the Province, will be granted on liberal conditions, and for any time that may be desired, to commence on the First of May next.

Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors, the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lajemmerais at March 31, 1864. 1933 ag a 👣

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and

have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

Jan 22, 1864. 12c. Petroury !. 1864.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS Practical Plumbers Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS: West Long ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

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

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

Jobbing punctually attended to.

BRISTOL'S

(Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

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

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

CONSTIPATION HEADACHE,

DROPSY,

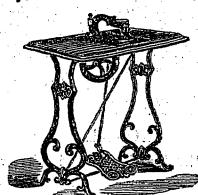
PILES. For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL) Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars

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

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

year without charge. First-class city references

to the property of the other transfer of the contract of Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces. ATT C. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

INFORMATION: WANTED in the

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

BENJAMIN CLEMENT

CARPENTER & JOINER, 54 St. Antoine Street.

De Jobbing punctually attended to. Octa 9. an a grangement of the sometimes menon

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

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

The whole of the Stock damaged by fire, smoke or water will be disposed of in a SALE by public.

AUCTION during the course of next week, and will not form any part of the new Stock which Messrs. Fournier & Oo. possess, and which at present are de-posited in the cellars of Messrs. Freer & Boyd, No. 16 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal. Messrs. Fournier & Co. also beg to inform the

public that a choice collection of Wines, Brandies, Ornamental Glass, Zinc Ware, &c., is expected by

them from Europe.

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

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

TERMS LIBERAL: Parties desirous of tasting the Wines may do so any day before the Sale, from 8 o'clock in the morning to C in the evening. Purchases may also be

made in Bond, if required. J. FOURNIER & CO. KFOrders, however extensive, promptly executed.

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

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

am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-

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



The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during

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

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

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

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

HEAD, SOURVY,

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

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

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

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

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

Full directions how to take this most valuable me-dicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

Son. WALVEG I

Auglioner.