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THE POOR SCHOLAR.

HIS LEGENDS AND TALES.

BY WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CABE.

NO. 1-THE SLAVE AND THE HOSTAGE. CHAPTER III.

That is the deed which I now call upon thee to confirm,' said Nantin. 'It is, thou mayest perceive, in the regular form."

And thus,' said Adrian, 'in presence of thy witnesses do I treat a deed that recites a falsehood, for never didst thou lend me ten besants,' and so speaking, the old man tore the parchment and trampled it under foot. 'Mark me, Nautio,' continued Adrian, perceiving the latter laying his hand upon his sword, 'violence may deprive me of life, but will at the same time acquit the debt I have contracted-a debt that in presence of thy witnesses I acknowledge, but of which in their presence also, I now tender the pay-

'The money—the money—old babbling fool pay me the money at once, and quit my sight then for ever,' said Nautin.

'I have no com wherewith to pay thee, remarked Adrian.

'No money! then thou art a madman to speak as thou hast done, observed Nantin. 'Thou hast insulted me in presence of my friends, and if I do not revenge myself on the spot, it is because I desire to punish-severely punish thee

as my slave. 'I know thee, Nantin, well,' said Adrian. 'I am aware that thou art a proud, haughty, purseproud, cruel man; but I also know that, of all thy vices the strongest is avarice, and therefore I do not fear thy threats, for I am sure that thou

wilt accept the payment that I tender to thee. 'Thy drivelling tires me, Adrian, but I tolerate it, because thy back, as a slave, shall pay the penalties of this liberty of tongue in which thou dost now indulge thyself as a freeman.'

In coming hither, said Adrian, thy sole expectation was that thou would have me as a slave, that thy malice would be indulged in daily witnessing the miseries of one who, if he had never known thee, would still be poor, but still contented and happy. In indulging thy cruel disposilion thou wouldst bave lost money, for my services could not repay thee for the cost of my feeding and maintenance. Instead of an old man for thy slave, I tender thee a young man. In the slave-market to one would purchase me; but here is one that, by his youth and agility alone, is worth at least, double the amount of the debt thou dost claim from me.'

· What !-- is it possible! this young man, thy slave,' cried Nantin, as his eyes twinkled with the joy of a miser, as he gazed upon the noble proportions of the dark youth who stood before him. What! the miserable half-starved Adrian to be master of a slave like that! Oh, it is impossible! Come bither, sirrah,' said Nantin to Leo, who in a meek and humble attitude approactied to bim. Dost thou acknowledge thyself to be the slave of Adrian?

· I acknowledge, as slave, that Adrian has full power to dispose of me as the pleases."

it is well, it is well !' said Nantin; chuckling with delight, and as he did so, placing his hand upon the broad and naked shoulder of Leo, and in vain endeavoring to produce a pre-sure with his finger upon the mass of muscular flesh which resisted him as if it were not flesh, but hardened iron.

'The slave is in rude health,' observed Nantin. 'Thou must be a man of marvelous strength, slave. Art thou as active as thou art

vigorous? This is my answer, said Leo; and, as he spoke, he bounded up from the earth four feet high, caught in the one hand the branch of a tree which had formerly shaded the statue of Vedus, then letting his body hang by the grasp of a single hand, he changed so that the whole weight of his body should depend upon the other hand, and then running with steady Land grasps along to evening was as yet unfelt and seemed to be far the extremity of the branch, he brought it down until the uttermost point was touching the soil, sation of toil had not as yet expired; and hence, when, with a sudden bound to the earth, and a dexterous twist to the bending branch at the same ing it off, laid the huge fragment of the green the broad, open, grassy field that stretched down lying, and is now directled his footsteps towards moment, he snapped it in two, and then wrenchgrowing tree at the feet of Nantin.

agility?' asked Nantin, delighted, but at the same the Olebia), and if, in the most distant part of Art thou skilled in anything beyond feats of time endeavoring to discover some deficiency that field, his weary and jealous eyes had detectwhich would enable him to depreciate, in the eyes of Adrian, the value of a slave for the possession of which he was most anxious.

May I speak candidly of myself, Master?

said Leo, bowing his head to Adrian. 'Assuredly, Leo, bou mayest do so. Let Nantin know thy value. I own, that if I could act in accordance with my own good will, thou

shouldst never be his slave." 1 thank thee, Master, most kind, said Leo

the service of the wealthy Nantin to thine. My conversation; whilst, at the same time, by their dresser, a shepherd, a carpenter, or a blacksmith, no fault has yet been found with me. I do all those things as well as others. None do them better; but there is one science, or mystery, in which I venture to say I am matchless in my

'And what is that?' asked Nantin, eagerly. 'It is as a cook,' answered Leo.

'Oh, rare!' cried Nantin, who was devoted to the pleasures of the table. 'I have all my life been seeking for a good slave-cook, and never yet could discover one.

'Then I stake my life I shall please you,' said Lso. 'I am descended from a race of slaves who have all been illustrious cooks. It is a tradition amongst us, that one of my ancestors was the favorite cook of the good Emperor Vitellius, and immortalized him by the invention of a dish, the shield of Minerva,' which all ages have wondered at. What think you of one single dinner alone costing 400,000 sesterces (about £3,230.) What think you of serving up at the same table, two thousand fishes and seven thousand birds!

Oh! most rare and delicious! exclaimed the gluttonous Nantin, licking his lips at the mere mention of such gross luxury. But art thou sure, Leo, thou are good at dressing and cooking fowl for table? We abound with poultry of all kinds in this country.'

'Am I sure, forsooth !' said Leo, laughing .-Why, I know everything that pertains to the table, and can discharge the offices of cup-bearer, butler, and carver: and as to fowl, of which you ask my knowledge, all I can say is, wait until you taste the liver of a capon steeped in milk, or a the flavor of either will be a consolation to your stomach, and a joy to your heart for a week af terwards. Ducks, doves, woodcocks, peacocks, appear, with my sauces, to be birds that bave been ted on honey, and to have been saturated with nought else than the most sweet juices.'

Enough, enough, exclaimed the now impatient Nantin, I shall love thee, Leo, as if thou wert my own child, if thou canst but perform half of what thou hast now promised. Here, neighbors, he added, turning to those by whom he had been accompanied, 'Be ye witnesses that I accept this man, the slave of Adrian, as my slave, giving in exchange for him a full and free are withdrawn. He stands at the opening; be discharge of that debt which he had contracted is gazing around him; he has not as yet recog- he might, with perfect security, remove the sword to pay me this day. Are you - for I find I must nized either of us. Oh, he stops; his eye re- of Attalus, which, crossed with that of Nantin, address you, Adrian, as a free man-are you con- mains fixed in this direction. He nauses: he is tent that all our dealings with each other should thus be brought to a conclusion !

'I am content,' answered Adrian. 'When the rich propose terms to the poor, the latter submit to the ttrong. From this moment, the slave, Leo, is yours; but before parting from him I would wish to speak a word in private. I love Leo, and it is with pain that I separate from in which the conversation had been carried on. bun.

be brief, for I can not permit him to be a moment out of my sight. Leo, when thou hast spoken with thy late master, follow me with all speed. I shall walk slowly back to Treves.'

Nantin with these words departed and left Adrian alone.

if it were not unbecoming for a freeman, I would kneel before thee, though a slave, and thank thee for the service thou hast rendered me. I am now returning to Langres. Can I do there ought to serve you?"

Yes, replied Leo. 'The moment you reach Langres, see the bishop, and tell him what has occurred: and should you, as it is most probable you will, meet with your daughter, tell her that you have been saved from slavery by a slave, and that slave was named Leo.'

CHAPTER IV.

The heats of the mid-day had diminished, although the first cooling breath of the coming faucied thou hadst discovered it, when my voice distant. The time allotted for the meridian ceseven the ever exacting task-master, Nantin, could not have manifested any displeasure if he had looked from the tent in which he lay, upon to the shallow waters of that little river now known as the Weberbach (but formerly called confided to him.'. ed the forms of two of his slaves, both resting found sleep.

Had Nantin known the antecedents of these two new slaves his jealousy would have been after thou didst he down to think, as thou sayest, paces of two horses, which seemed to be urged proceeded to the river. excited and his suspicions justified; for these two of that device by which thou hopest to surprise me to the very utmost of their speed. As long as Leo had given directions to Attalus to guide these sounds were in his ear, he did not more.— his horse in a direct line after him across the yards apart, and, as their backs were turned towards each other, the spectator at a distance portant. Hast thou arranged all things for the so complete, that even the most gentle rustling trance to the ravine; the voice of Nantin, exbut blame me not when I say I would prefe. could never suspect that they were carrying on a banquet?

gifts are lost in the house of a poor man, for faces being directed towards opposite sides, they know, rich citizen of Treves, that as a vine afforded a mutual protection to one another against the chance of their conversation being overheard. The eyes of Leo were turned towards the tent of Nantin—the watchful vision of Attalus was fixed upon the stream of the Weberbach and the country beyond it.

'This very night,' said Leo, we must make attempt to escape, if those two horses—the best which Nantin owns, and to which I have already directed your attention-are in a fit condition for a speedy flight.

'The steeds will run as it they had wings, and each of us was mounted on a Pegasus, said Attalus. But wherefore, Leo, do you deem it necessary to make the attempt this very night. I have nought but a shield and a short hunting spear. I can not go without a sword to protect both liberty and life, in case we should be followed, and overtaken by our pursuers.3

'I consider it necessary to fly to-night,' said Leo, because I am not sure that the favor I now enjoy with Nantin will continue another day. I have exhausted my invention as a cook seeking to gratify his capricious gluttony, and to soothe his malignant, passionate, and brutal temper. If I now attempt to make another new dish for him, I know not but I may poison him, and my ingenuity be rewarded by a deathmidst the most exquisite tortures.

'Poor Leo!' sighed the gentle Attalus. For myself I care not, observed the generous slave, 'my grief in case of failure would not be for myself; but for you, for your generous uncle, and my beloved wife, and for my dear, dear child. This night then the attempt will be made. Nantin gives this day in the tent beccanco warmed with pepper by me. Marry! at which I am looking, a magnificent banquet .-It is in honor of the marriage of that daughter whom you rejected. It is probable that Nantin, as well as his guests, will indulge in strong pota tions of wine. In the midst of these rejoicings none will attend to you, and you will be perfectly free to prepare the horses for flight. Be here then on this very spot at midnight. Here I shall meet you, and here bring to your own swordthat sword of which you were so wrongfully deprived, and that is now placed by the side of Nantin, and close to the couch on which he sleeps. Stir not your head now round, Aitalus, for your life. The folds of the tent of Nantin about to call me. He must do so more than once, in order that he may fancy I have been

sleeping. The word 'Leo' here came as a distant and must say content, for they are the weak and must indistinct sound to the ears of the two young

> 'He must speak louder than that, Attalus,' remarked Leo, retaining the moveless position

Be it so,' said Nautin; 'but let your words words came pealing over the field; but was listened to by the slave and seemed to be as yet unheard by him.

'He must call a third time,' remarked Leo. before I pretend to awake.'

At this instant, the name ' Leo,' was uttered n the barsh, hourse tones of an angry and impa-Good, kind and generous youth,' said Adrian, tient man; and then the slave was seen by Nantin to start suddenly up, to rub his eyes, and the moment he saw his master to speed towards him with all the eager haste of a seculous servant.

'Thou sleepest soundly, Leo,' said Nantin.

'I was not sleeping,' answered Leo. Not sleeping !' exclaimed Nantin.

'I was thinking of a device; by which I hope may surprise you, was the trothful answer of Leo.

'Oh, I perceive,' remarked Nantin, siniling; for he supposed that Leo had unconsciously fallen asleep. 'Thou wert puzzling thy brain about some new condiment, and in thy dreams spoiled the recipe. But who was the slave sleering near to thee.' I saw oo slave sleeping near me, said Leo.

'I am sure it was Attelus,' remarked Nantin. Ha! yes, I am correct—it was Attalus. Leo, he too has risen from the grass on which he was

'It may be so,' said Leo. 'But this I am sure of, he was not lying in the field when I sat

upon the earth, and apparently buried in pro- fully around me, and saw that there was then no flicted unnecessarily such suffering upon him. one near me.' 'I suppose,' remarked Nantin, he went there

for your guests that will equal in splendor of delaid before them, though king Thierry hunself were their host.'

'Good youth! good youth?' said Nantin, in high spirits. Now speed thee to thy task. I love thee much, Leo; for whatever theu dost promise is faithfully performed by thee.'

The promise which Leo gave was, in this instance, fully realized, in the estimation of Nantin, of his new son-in-law, and of his guests .-The banquet was prolonged to a late hour, and when the moment for all to retire came, it was manifest that neither Nantin nor those he entertained had restrained their appetite in any way; and that as they had eaten a large quantity of shield, to make the greater noise, 'Ho! no! "to ... food, so also had they imbibed an mordinate, the pursuit. Two of my slaves, Leo and Atquantity of wine.

'Excellent slave,' said the half-intoxicated Nantin to Leo, as ke flung himself on his couch, one more goblet of pure cold wine, that I may cool my throat, before I abandoned myself to sleep.

Leo filled out the wine, and presenting the brimining goblet to his master, said, 'I wish you as sound a sleep as at I desired to steal from your service, and was anxious you should not know of my flight until morning.?

'Ha, ha, thou art a merry as well as a good slave, Leo,' said Nantin; and then tossing off the wine, he continued as in a jesting mood, but what wouldst thou do if thou hadst a fleet steed, Leo, at thy command. Wouldst leave thy old master, Namin?

'I would this very night,' answered Leo. 'Excellent, excellent,' said the intoxicated Nantin, now bursting into a roar of laughter .-Well, then, for the future I must tell the other slaves to keep a strict watch upon thee. Remicd me, Leo, in the morning of what thou hast said to-night, lest I should lorget it.' As he

spoke these words he flung himself back on his couch, and closing his eyes, muttered to himself -Leo is a wag-says-ruu away-such a cook -what a capon-fly away-no, no, no.'-

The words ceased; Nantin's senses were already buried in the deep, profound and consciousless sleep of the drunkard ...

Leo stood motionless before his sleeping mester. Not a limb moved until he heard the loud. heavy, regular snore of the intoxicated man, and then believing that the moment had come when formed a sort of support to the shield of the latter, which was fastened to the wall over the spot on which he slept. Leo stretched forth his hand, grasped the hilt of Attalus' sword; but as he was in the act of removing it, Nantin turned suddenly round, though still sleeping, and Leo, in bounding back from the couch, unfixed the sword and shield that still rested against the wall, and both now fell on the earth with a loud clash, the shield, in its descent, striking with its ponderous Le-o !? as the distant sound of two distinct metal rim the head of Nantin, and arousing him, by the agony of pain, from the heavy sleep he was indulging.

Nantin bounded up with a loud execuation in his mouth, and as he did so, he beheld Leo before him, and at his feet the shield and the two swords. 'Vile slave,' cried Nantin, 'what means this? Wherefore remainest thou here? And how comes it that my bead is racked with such awful pain?

'I pray your pardon,' answered Leo; 'I have heard trampling as of horses in the enclosure in which they are confined for the night, and not knowing but a wild beast may have made its way in amongst them, I desired to have one of these swords as a protection for myself, in case I should be attacked by a ferocious beast. In seeking to displaced the shield which has struck you.

My brain throbs with intensity of anguish .-I forgive thee however, for the sake of thy vigilance. Another goblet of wine may allay my sufferings. Give it, Leo. Then take one of the swords and speed to the enclosure. My horses are of great value, and I would not part with any one of them for the price of two slaves.

Leo did as he was directed; and then seeing his master throw himself back upon the couch, he nurried from the apariment.

The pain in Nantin's head would not suffer him to rest again, and the wine which he bad the stalls of the horses, the care of which are taken added to the fever which the pain had prosupposed he would have done, be lay awake toss ing from side to side in agony, and cursing as he myself down there; for I had looked most care- did so, Leo for that awkwardness which had in- down to the stream, and that the horses might

to hear, upon a sudden, the regular rapid paces up Attalus, and both again mounted their horses.

'I venture to promise, answered Leo, a feast it. Confused by pain, and dulled by previous intoxication, the faculties of Nuntin slept, although coration and variety of viands any that could be his senses were aroused. All the circumstances of the day came in confusion back to his memory. At last the natural suspicion of his mind was stirred from the torpor into which it had been immersed, and as it became active, it afforded him a clue to that which had previously beer incomprehensible.

The slaves in the field together ! Attalus, .. with the care of the horses! Leo but lately here -and lo! the sword of Attalus has disappeared! the words of Leo this very night. They have planned a flight. By all the gods of Treves they have effected it! Ho? cried Nantin, bounding out of bed, and clattering together his sword and talus, have fied. Pursue! pursue! and five beasants for the head of either, whether living or dead. Up! up! To horse! to horse!

CHAPTER V.

Leo and Attalus, from the moment that the feet of the horses on which they rode had passed beyond the inclosure within which they had been confined, fled at their utmost speed, because from that moment, both were aware that they had rendered themselves amenable to those awful. punishments or rather tortures, which the ancient laws had assigned to the fugitive slaves. They fled as men fly who know that they are pursued by the malicious revenge of a relentless enemy. But as they passed beyond the boundaries of the lands of Nantin, seither surmised that their escape had been observed even at the very moment they had made the attempt. Unconscious that their danger was so imminent, they still acted as if they had been apprised of it. During the whole of the night they urged their steeds onward, and never paused to rest until the break of : day. They then holted for a brief period, note: for their own sakes, but for that of the faithful animals who had borne them thus far in safety. They rested, but neither thought of sleeping.

Brief as was the period allotted to repose, arwas not passed by Leo without uneasiness; for -instead of that perfect stillness which he had hoped to find in the midst of the deep wood in. which he sheltered, he thought he could feel. rather than hear, the uncertain and distant murmur of men's voices. It appeared to him that at the very moment he had hoped their escape would have been first discovered, that pursuers were, or might be on their track. No sooper did this fact gain upon his faculties, than he again mounted his horse, and followed by Attalus, pushed on in the direction of the river Meuse.

Again were the horses of Nantin urged on by : his two slaves to their topmost speed. All day did they thus travel, until the approach of evening, when the fugitives became aware that they were not only pursued, but their pursuers were . fast gaining upon them. The shouts of those who followed could at times be plainly heard, and, once or twice, when Leo looked back, he saw the precise place in which Nantin was riding, by the flashing gleams of his burnished helmet, as it reflected back the red rays of the setting sun.

'Attalus,' he said, 'we are lost if we attempt to cross on any of the well known fords of the Meuse. Our only chance for safety now, as it . is the only means of balling those who seek our lives, is to dash at once into the adjoining forests which skirts the river for miles, and there seek . some place that we may cross unscathed.

The forest was gained by them, as they hoped unperceived. At once they rode through it, asquickly as the horses would bear them, and never did they rest until the roar of the waters reached remove the sword without disturbing you, I have their ears. Leo found that he was travelling upon a high bank of steep rocks, down which there was no means of descent to the river's side.

Placed in these circumstances, Leo deemed it to be most wise to stop-again for himself and his companion to rest their weary limbs, by stretchtog themselves on the earth-and again to allow their horses to repose: and if they could find any nutriment at the root of trees to eat, so that they might be the better able to resume their at suprise.

Leo, at the first dawn of day, rose from the ground, and was rejoiced to perceive that Attalus was sleeping as soundly and calmly as if all the perils of the journey were over. Desirous duced. Instead, then, of sleeping again, as Leo to prolong his repose, Leo cautiously withdrew from his side, proceeded to the river's bank, and aw that there was a narrow ravine, which led be brought there without any peril. As soon as As Namin lay thus awake, he was astonished he perceived this, he instantly returned, roused

in the midst of the wide field, at least sixty in thy contemplations, he did not wish to disturb They momentarily became weaker, and at last river, when they heard upon the high mountainous thee. But let us think of something more im- they died sway, and were succeeded by a stillness rocky steep, which formed one side of the en-Fof a leaf could have been heard in the midst of claiming : This is the only place for twenty The state of the s

ATHESTRUE WITNESSAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: JULY 13.

reward I have offered for taking them dead or petite, placed an abundance of them within reach of his companion.

Leo and Attalus were covering close to the From the moment that Leo and Attalus had

rocky steep whilst these words were spoken. As yet both lelt assured they were undiscovered, but they did not know the instant when the cistof their concealment. What is to be done?' asked Attalus.

To bind the horses bere, and thus to attract rattention to the noise they make, whilst we creep through the trees until we can find a spot whese we can drop quietly into the river and then swim across.

Alas! cried Attalus, I know not how to swim . It would be suicide in me to make the attempt. Fly, then, brave and generous Leo, I will return and yield myself a prisoner to Nan- in view.

in. Never i said Leo. If I do not save you, I will die with you. But what is to be done?— Weronica, my wife! Mary, my child! inspire me.

The slave was lost in thought for a few moments. His eyes then flashed, as if with inspiration, when he said, 'I have it! I have it!-There is one last and desperate chance by which serve you as a support in the water.

with the thick hide of an ox.

mine; walk confidently with me into the water, and when I tell you, throw yourself boldly on last I am sure to have revenge. your back-you will float like a piece of wood. Bear this, my shield, over you: keep your eyes fixed on the rock above us, and the moment you see their arrows coming, use it to protect against him and his companion had been proyourself.

And what is to become of you, brave Leo? Your person will be unprotected from their ar-

'Do not think of me,' said Leo, smiling, 'I can swim as well under water as on the surface. For me, I have fastened a cord to the boss of on the earth, and of that darkness we can avail your shield, and as I swim I can draw you corselves to make our way into Rheims during through the water as if you were a boat. Do you now understand the directions I have given you ?'

Perfectly,' said Attalus.

Then, in heaven's name,' whispered Leo, 'let us make the attempt.

As Leo thus spoke, as noiselessly as he could and, as it afterwards appeared, completely unbeard, brought the two horses into the water, and, whee he had arranged Attalus as he desired and made him cover himself over with his shield, he then turned the horses heads to the opposite bank of the river, and then suddenly darting his sword a short distance into the flanks of each, "forced them, foaming and plunging, into the mid--dle of the stream, whilst he swam away with the -current, pulling Attalus after bim, who presented to the eyes of those from above nothing more than the appearance of a shield floating away down the river.

The moment that Nantin and those who watched with him heard the plunge of the horses into the stream, their arrows were discharged at the poor brutes; flight followed flight, and as the barbs fastened in the flesh of the trightened animals, drove them still onward in their terror towards the centre of the river. In less than a minute afterwards both horses were slain; and exactness on such occasions, showing that a person it was not until the eyes of the guards of Nantin were directed towards the current of the etream, down which the lifeless bodies of the steeds were now carried, that any attention was paid to what was at first unnoticed—the shield floating on the surface.

Ah! said Nantin the moment his attention was directed towards it, 'this is some device of the arch villain Leo. Shoot, men,' he cried, fat the shield. Aim high, so that your arrows may fall upon it. It it be nothing but a shield, the weight of a single arrow sticking it will overturn it. If it be grasped the hand of a man, the arrow will remain steady in the position in which at has fallen. Shoot, men, shoot steadily, so as not to miss the mark you aim at.'

A flight of arrows whizzed up into the air, and then came dropping down into the river close around the shield, whilst two of them struck ittrembling as they struck - and then remained as firmly fixed as if they had been hairmered into it.

I guessed right, cried Nantin, in a furious rage. 'To save his worthless life be has forced me to slay my two best horses. On, that I had respectable laymen, and by myself. Please observe, but him and Attalus again within my grasp .-See, see, the shield is now fairly in the centre of the current, and no steed that man has ever crossed could keep pace with it. This device has given them a day's start in advance of us.-Come, follow me to the next ford. I will pursue them, and though they took sanctuary in the Church of Rneims, I will drag them from the altar and slay them. They have baffied me, for locality we have no intercourse, except when any of to day, but they have no longer any horses to aid them in their flight; and before they can reach Rheims I must overtake them, and my swordblade shall yet be reddened with the heart's blood of the slave who has cajoled me, and of the other slave who spurned an alliance with me.

CHAPTER VI. Two weary, toilsome days had passed over the beads of the poor affrighted, way worn, and now starving fugitive slaves. .. Even the energies of the stalwarth Lieo were becoming relaxed, for he felt the raging panes of hunger, whilst his youngeracompanion seemed to have no other faculty leftsthan that of eyielding implicit obedience to his guide, and of endeavoring as lifar as inis trembling limbs would permit, to keep pace with other indefatigable, co operator, the Rev. Patrick the steps of the slave. Tuey had wandered over

water When stain, you can readily recover, their bodies. Remember the man, and before he sought to satisfy his own ap-

crossed the Meuse in safety, the shouts of their pursuers had ceased to ring in their ears, and now, whilst they were enjoying their wretched tering of the borses' hoofs might betray the place repast, and lay stretched behind the tree that had supplied them with food, they were borrified with hearing the tramp of horses' feet, and as the sound came to their ears they both drew their swords, resolved alike to die fighting rather than be taken prisoners. The clump of trees amongst which they lay was so thinly scattered, that it are strangers, and about two thirds of the remainder afforded no means of concealment, and they must have been instantly perceived by the passers by, if it had not happened that both were lying flat on the earth when Nantin and his soldiers came

Nantin, with his men was proceeding onward without paying any attention to the clump of trees in which the fugitives lay, when the horse on which Nantin rode stumbled and was on the point of throwing its rider. Nantin, however, recovered his seat, checked his horse, and turning to the man who rode next to him, remarked: Lis strange we have not yet overtaken them. we may be saved in this dire extremity. Quick, My belief is that we must have passed them, al-Attalus; undo your belt, in order that having though I have as yet discovered no place in which your shield firmly fastened at your back, it may they could conceal themselves. It is, however, of no consequence, as I am sure to catch them As Lee spoke these words, he bound firmly to sometime to morrow or the day after, trying to the back of Attalus' head and shoulders his shield steal into Rheims. The moment I lay hold of that which was made of osiers firmly twisted them, I am determined upon hanging Attalus to like wicker work together, and covered over the next tree; whilst, as to Leo, I shall cut him to pieces with my own sword; the villain shall Now, Attalus, he said, take this shield of be for hours dying in agony, before I permit him to expire. On then to Rheims, for there at

> As Nantin spoke these words, he rode onward with his military attendants. Les lay prostrate on the earth for half an hour after these threats nounced. He then rose up and said : 'Attalus, one last and desperate effort must now be made by you; it is our sole chance of preserving our ives. Broken down as we both are, we must now follow the same road that Nantin has taken. In an hour more there will be complete darkness the night. I know a place where we can enter the city without exposing ourselves to the inquiries of the guards at the gate. Are you acquainted with any one in Rheims who, for your uncle's sake, would conceal us from the pursuit and the vengeance of Nantin.'

> 'Yes,' replied Attalus, 'There is in Rheims a priest attached to the great church of the city; but I know not where he lives. He would preserve us even at the risk of his life.'

And what is his name ?' asked Leo.

pendent.

' Paullulus,' replied Attalus. 'Then, Attalus, we must resume our journey -and discover, if we can, in Rheims that priest upon whose charity the lives of both are now de-

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

Conversion in Connemara. - On Sunday, the 3rd inst. at Claddaduff, Chapel, Connemara, Mr. Francis Derbyshire. received into the bosom of the holy Catholic church by the Rev. P. Walsh, C.C. Clifden. The convert read his recentation in a firm audible voice before the congregation who were all much edified. The Rev. Mr Walsh went through the ceremonies prescribed by the Roman ritual with his usual care and cannot on the impulse of the moment or for any mere consideration jump into the Catholic Church. The convert had been several weeks under preparation before his reception. This is the only real kind of conversion which takes place in our Western Highlands. If it were not for base bribery sustained by English funds the religious rinderpest which Dr. Trench came here to bolster up would be morally stamped out of Connemara in six months. The soupers are despised as much by our liberal Protestant gentry as they are hated by the Catholic peasantry:-Dundalk Democrat.

THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND THE ALLEGED CONVESSIONS IN CONNEMARA.

(To the Editor of the Weekly Register.)

Clifden, June 5, 1866. Dear Sir. - The five day's sojourn of Dr. Trench to Connemara has been the occasion of stimulating rigorous inquiry into the main points of his letter, published in the Tines of the 10th ult.

To take these points scriatim, permit me to direct attention to his statistics relative to the original Protestants and to the number of converts. He stated that there were, in Errismore, 76 original Protestants and 206 converts. Now, I give the result of the closest examination, made by my indefati gable co-operator, Rev. Richard Prendergast, three this examination was made in every village or towniand. The whole of Errismore comprises fifteen townslands. The entire Catholic population of that district amounts to 3008 individuals, 18 original Protestants, and 29 children attending the mission schools. Besides these 29 children and 18 original Protestants, there is a colony gathered from all quarters, and squatted on a tract of land given rent free by the Law Life Assurance Company to the Protestant mission at Errismore. With that special them are dangerously ill they send for the priest, as was the case some time ago. Matthias Connolly and his son were attended in their last illness by my former respected curate, the Rev. Patrick Flatley: We defy the missionaries or Dr. Trench to go behind these statistics. Thus stands the population of Errismore : -

So called converts.....

The colony above-named, not included, numbers 24 families. Therefore, instead of Dr. Trench's 76 original Protestants, we have only: 18, and instead of 206 converts we have only 29, who are in reality not converts, as their parents promised to withdraw them from the schools if they had any other means

of subaintence. Let us now see how the statistics of Dr. Trench with regard to Sellerna will beer the light. My Walsh, a respectable lay gentleman, and myself, made a village-to-village examination. Dr. Trench the arid surface of Champagne, and could dis- stated that there were 236 converts and 13 original

miles in either direction, up or down the Meuse, afford them the slightest nourishment, until the townlands and the island of Omey, and has a Oatho-that the wretches can attempt to pass. Watch approach of the second night, when Leo perceivant in population of 2,364 souls, 23 original Protestants, and 57 persons associating with the proselytisers, this epoch well of Eep your eyes fixed upon the ed a small clump of trees, one of which, to his but who or most of them promised to leave the

Following in the wake of Dr. Trench's tour, we come to the Chifden district, which comprises the town of Olifden, 21 townlands, and two islands, and contains a Catholic population of 4,753 souls. The original Protestants are 105, as far as we can ascertain, including coastguard, police, and other officials; but with five or seven exceptions they are not natives of Connemars. In the town of Clifden and its immediate vicinity there is not one pervert household but two families. In this entire district of Olifden there are 85[so-called converts, 50 of whom are readers, schoolmasters, or missionaries, in one shape or other, and in the receipt of large monthly salaries; and young and old, strangers and natives, from the parson to the youngest child, are all in the receipt of emolument.

To leave nothing untold in this matter. I have to observe further that there are two orphanages, one at Olifden and the other at Kingstown, in which are children brought (to use a mild expression) from various parts of Ireland. There are also two colonies, Kingstown glebe and Ross, whose occupants invariably send for the priest when dangerously ill. These are retained in their present outward religious profession by the earthly ties of houses and land, and constant remunerative employment, along with gratuitous meal and clothing, and missionary salaries The number of families on the glebe lands is nine, and in Ross eleven.

Thus, therefore, the population of Clifden district stands: --

Now, let us examine the second point in Dr. Trench's letter, viz., the repudiation of bribery. He says, in paragraph eleven, that his own experience was enough to scatter to the winds the oatmeal or Indian corn, the reputed cement of those schools, although he naively admits that 'food was given to pupils in the schools, and that a half pint of meal was given to others lest they should hunger during the long hours of school,' Still, we have the published reports of the proselytisers themselves, by which we can bring home to them the most extensive system of bribery. In the celebrated report for the year 1853, I find in pages twelve and thirteen the following statements: — Summary of receipts, £2,116 10s. 8d.; expenditure by cash, for meal from the 25th of February, 1852, to April 1st, 1853, 1,494 18s. 10d.; rice, milk, salt, soup, &c. for all £1,559 14s. 1d.

The entire expenditure for the period between 26th February, 1852, and 3rd of April, 1853, was youched by the auditors, William Cairnes and F. Moffit, to have been £2,116 18s. 8d., deducting a balance of £15 2s. 91d. on hands. Furthermore, I find in the aforesaid report of 1853, 'A specimen of part of the cash fund account for one week from the 9th to the 16th of January, 1863, the following items: -12,769 children fed at the twenty-two mission schools during that week, and that from the 25th of February, 1852, to the 3rd of April, 1853, the total number of meals, exclusive of extra meals to orphans, was five hundred and seventy-seven thousand one hundred and eighty meals.

(Signed) HYACINTH D'ARCY-It would be rather a heavy undertaking for the Right Rev. Prelate to scatter so much 'Indian and oatmeal to the winds! His poetic metaphor cement is not, after all, so despicable, for without it the edifice of the proselytisers would soon totter. If the system be honest, and can bear publicity, why don't they circulate an annual report of their proceed-

Vast sums of money have been expended during the last eighteen or nineteen years. A mere handful of temporising hypocrites, a few natives, many needy adventurers from several parts of Ireland, squads of ignorant expounders of the Bible, blasphemies, falsehoods, and fierce animosities-all these, and much more discreditable, courses and immoralities, are the fruits of the scandalous traffic.

ask, was it the duty of the Protestant Archoisnop of Dublin-a member of the Privy Council, and occasionally the representative of our gracious Queen in his capacity of Lord Justice—to lend himself to so disreputable a scheme, false in its statistics as to numbers of converts, and unblushingly false in its denial of the use of disreputable agencies - that is, bribery of all sorts, and lies ad infinitum. His visit has done much to arouse the indigation of a loyal, well-conducted people; por does his vituperation of the faith of the people gain much affection from Catholics to the Whig Government that imported him. Indeed, the Oatholic religion, he graciously admits, is something better than infidelity.

He gets credit for being a great lecturer on sonnets and ballads, and is reported to be a great lin-guist. I doubt much if the Right Rev. Polygot (a man of many tongues) knows much of that ancient

A word or two with regard to the numbers of Protestants returned for Ballindoon and Omey by the census of 1861. How can I dispute the accuracy of that census? My answer is, that that census was grossly exaggerated, not by the police but by the readers and other agents of the soup system, who threatened to withdraw meal, and pay, and clothes, unless the whole family in every case were returned on the census sheet as Protestants. Thus, hundreds of persons were put down as Protestants who never were inside a church in their lives.

We defy all whom it may concern to disprove these statements or go behind our figures.

In conclusion, I would warn Catholics and Liberal Protestants who may come to Connemara to guard against notorious imposition; it is anything but just to put down to the discredit of Connemara imported groups of children (many of whom, I believe, were kidnapped) or the squads of glib readers lured to Connemara by liberal monthly pay, good living, and

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours faith-

PATRICK MACMANUS, P.P., V.P.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The London correspondent of the Freeman writing on Saturday says :-The appeal from the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, in the case of his Eminence Cardinal Paul Cullen, appellant, the Right Hon, the Attorney-General for Ireland respondent, was before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Westbury, in the House Lords to-day. The question involved in this case is, whether a legacy in Ireland, absolute upon the face of the will, but bound by a secret trust for charity, such as the Court of Chancery would enforce against the legates, is exempt from legacy duty by virtue of the provisions of the acts regulating legacy duty in Ireland—namely the 56th Geo. III., cap. 56 and 5th and 6th Vic. c. 82, s. 38 The testatrix, Miss Bridget Fitzgerald, made her will on the 10th of February, 1829, and after various bequests, she gave and bequeathed all the rest, residue and the remainder of her property, real and personal of every nature and description whatsoever, not thereby disposed of, or to which she would be possessed or entitled at the time of her death, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, to the Most Rev. Daniel, Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Rev. Patrick Joseph Doyle and the survivor of them, his beirs, administrators executors and assigns requesting that all the intentions in that her last will and testament expressed

disease. Although the Most Reverend Dr. Murray, and the Reverend Patrick Joseph Doyle appear upon the face of the will to be the residuary legatess for their cwn use and benefit unaffected by any trust, yet they took no personal interest in the residue, and were merely trustees thereof for charitable trusts, which by certain communications in writing, made by her to them in her lifetime she directed to be carried into effect with respect to the said residue. Contemporaneously with the execution of her will, Miss Firzgerald wrote and sent to the Most Rev. Daniel Murray and the Rev. Patrick Joseph Doyle, respectively, letters directing the application of the residue for charitable purposes. Miss Fitzgerald died on the 5th day of May, 1850, without having revoked of altered the said residuary bequest; and probate of the will was granted by the Prerogative Court in Ireland, on the 18th of June, 1850; to the Rev. P. J. Doyle, who thereupon took possession of the assets of testatrix, but retained no part thereof for his own benefit, except a legacy of £100, bequeathed to him by her will, and paid the several legacies bequeathed by the will and duties payable thereon, with the concurrence of Dr. Murray, he dis posed of the residue of the personal estate which came to his hands for the charitable purposes mentioned in the said letters. The Most Rev. Doctor Murray died in February or March, 1852, and the Rev. P. J. Doyle, died in December, 1852, having previously made and published his last will and testament in writing, whereby, after bequeathing some pecuniary legacies, he brqueathed the residue of his property to appellant for charitable purposes and appointed appellant and the Rev Philip Dowly his executors; and probate of the said will was granted to appellant by the Court of Prerogative in Ireland in the month of January, 1853, and he thereupon took possession of the assets £5,000 and upwards. Applications were made to the Rev. Patk. Joseph Doyle, in his lifetime, to deliver an account of the residue of the personal estate of Miss Fitzgerald, and pay duty thereon at the rate of 10 per cent., and after the death of the Rev. Mr. Doyle similiar applications were made to appellant on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. In answer to these applications the appellant claimed exemption from legacy duty as regards the said residue, on the ground put forward by him in his answer to an information filed against him by the Attorney-General for Ireland, in the Court of Exchequer, on the 14th April, 1862, and which prayed that it might be declared that the appellant, as administrator de bonis non of the testatrix, and as executor of the said Rev. P.J Doyle, was chargeable with duty at 10 per cent upon the value of the said residue. That the ap pellant filed his answer to said information on the 13th day of January, 1863, and thereby submitted as matter of law that inasmuch as the Rev. Dr. Murray and Rev. P.J. Doyle did, in the lifetime of the testatrix, receive from her directions in writing to apply, and did in pursuance thereof consent to apply the residue of her personal estate for the charitable trusis mentioned in the letters before referred to, the trust was one which a court of equity would enforce, and that therefore the bequest of the residue to the said Most Rev. Dr. Murray and Rev P.J Doyle Mas really and substantially a bequest thereof for charitable purposes, and that no duty was payable in respect thereof. The Court of Exahequer in Ireland made a decree declaring the bequest of the residue liable to a duty of 10 per cent, and against that decree the present appeal was brought.

THE PRESENTERIANS AND SEPARATE EDUCATION. -We can understand how a man, fallen from grace and resolved to yield to nothing but his own misguided will becomes what is called a Protestant; but we wonder that any sensible man could become what is called a Presbyterian. Nevertheless we have got several persons in Ireland who profess that creed, and their clergymen hold meetings occasionally which they call a General Assembly! Both the clergymen and their flocks, however, are a very small minority in this country; but still they have the presumption to dictate what sort of education suits the Catholics, who form the great majority of the population. Now we have always maintained that there is no

church in the world which has got power to teach but the Catholic Courch, for it was to her first bishops - the apostles themselves - that Christ addressed the commission, when be said-' Go and teach all nations.' There is no other church authorised to teach, and it must be admitted by every sensible person, that the experience of more than 1800 years must have enabled the Catholic bishops to decide what KILKENNY REVIVING. - We understand the Mayor sort of education best suits the children of their flocks and they have come to a decision many years ago on what is called united or mixed education. After deliberating long and anxionaly the conclusion was arrived at that it was 'dangerous to faith and morals.' And there cannot be the slightest doubt that this decision is correct. The Catholic child who associ ates with Protestant children loses by the compan iouship because nearly all Protestant children are taught from their infancy to hate the Pope, to mock Catholic practices, and to ridicule all that a Catho-

A Catholic child obliged to sit at school or college with such persons suffers in some way or other in faith or morals, and it, is found safer to bring him up in the company of children of his own creed, surrounded by the emblems of religion, and taught the unerring doctrines of his own faith. It does not follow that a child brought up in this way will have less love for a Protestant than if both were brought up in the one school. We maintain that he has tar more. We say that mixed education has been the cause of much ill will and deadly strife in Ulater, where Catholic and Protestant cannot associate as they ought, but indulge in bad language, and show their feelings of rancour by engaging in insulting party processions, and party strife. That is what united education has done for the north of Ireland, and yet men boasting of common sense say it should

But look at the effects of the separate system, for that is what we have in Louth, Meath, Dublin and all up the South. See what it produces. In Ulater you can't attend a fair or market without hearing the wicked and abominable cry of 'To hell with the Pope.' When has the opposite ory been heard in Catholics districts, where boys and girls are instruct ed in the separate system? In Dundalk, and all the other Catholic towns and districts Protestants are not insulted, but if both denominations attended the same schools, sparring and scolding would commence, and bad and uncharitable te-ling, as in Ulster, would take possession of them in maturer years.

What, then, must we think of the insolence of the Presbyterian Ministers who advocated this bad system of 'mixed education' at the last General As sembly? They passed four resolutions on the subject of National Education, and one of them was as follows-

That the Assembly renews its declaration of adherence to principles of United National Education, as opposed to the denominational system, and ex presses its unaltered coviction of the importance of maintaining that principle in the present condition of Ireland. Now what right had this meeting of Presbyterian

ministers to pass such a resolution as that?, They would call it tyranny if they themselves were forced to adopt a system of education contrary to their con viction and yet they have the folly and the madness to tell the Catholic bishops that united education is the best for them, in the present condition of Ireland.

best mode of education. A system he disapproves of coor fastend like hat of a cow shed, with a padshould not be thrust upon him against his will. But alock, its dark chambers within, with their straw beds cover nought to abute their hunger, or even to Protestants in Sellerns. That district comprises 16 might be fulfilled and carried into execution imme. the General Assembly has no scruples on the subject, laid down on the damp mud floor.

diately, or as soon as conveniently could be after her and although its members would shout and roar if their own convictions were opposed, yet they are not ashamed to insult the Catholic people, by saying you will have mixed education and no other. I can do no harm to tell these officious clergy men that the Catholics of Ireland will not submit to their dictation. They must have freedom of education. They sak nothing more than what is given to the English Catholics—the denominational system. They sek no more, and they will take no less. It is not the State but the Church which should have the education of Catholics in its keeping, and if the State aims at tyranny, by forcing a spurious, and demoralising system of education on Catholic Ireland, it will not be borne by her people. Let the Presby-terians take care of themselves; and let then be good enough to permit the Catholics to do as they would be done by....

THE MAYORALTY OF DUBLIN FOR 1867. - We understand that a meeting of the Conservative members of the Corporation on Saturday, Mr. Maclean, T.C., was selected as their candidate for the Mayoralty for the next year. - Irish Times.

DEATH FROM EATING ORANGE PEEL .- The Carlow Sentinel gives the following account of an in. quest on the body of a girl who is supposed to have died of eating orangerinds: -An inquest was held on Saturday last, before Edward Gorman, Esq , coroner for this county, and an intelligent jury, at Raheen near Clonmore, on view of the body of a girl named Elizabeth Hughes, aged 11 years. It appeared in evidence that deceased was on the previous Thurs-day at Ballyconnell, and had partaken of some eranges, and eat a portionof the rinds; she afterwards partook of vegetables, and consequently became ill and died the next day. Dr. Clendinnin was of opinion that the girl's death was caused by the use of the orange peel and vegetables, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the fact.

The Queenstown (Ireland) correspondent of the London Times writing under date of June 6th says :- The first of the Fenian invaders who made or attempted no concealment of his objects, was captured to day upon the arrival of the tender from the City of New York, when that vessel ap. proached the harbor on her homeward voyage. One of the passengers, Richd. Quinn, who is a shoemaker. when not employed in military affairs, requested the Captain to steam directly into Queenstown, as he had particular business there. The Captain objected, as he had to go on to Liverpool and suggested that the tender might answer as well. Quinn at first was disposed to dissent from this view, but when the tender came alongside he announced himself satisfied. As soon as she was fast by the vessel, he jumped on board her, and pulling out theatrically, a Fenian flag, waved it over his head. and completed the tableau by brandishing a pistol .-A single detective, however, who was on bo rd came forward and arrested him. The valiant Fenian made no attempt whatever at resistance, but as soon as he saw the policeman approaching him he flung the pistol over the side. When the tender landed he was searched, and there were found ubon him, deside the pretty piece of sitk he had been flourishing, a dagger and a revolver. His banner was about a yard long by two feet wine, of green silk, with a white cross, around which was a circle, half of which was composed of shamrucks and the other half was made up with the inscription, In hoc signo vincis' Quinn was committed to Bridewell at Queens-

The special reporter of the Belfust News Letter, writing from Drumara, on Sunday says - Since the last report no further cases of cattle disease bave occurred on Mr. M'Kiterick's farm at Drumara. -The cordon will embrace about four miles in circumterence. The townlands included in the infected districts' are: The whole of the townland of Drumara, part of Creevy, part of Carrickmaddyroe, part of Bresagh, of Billycarnagannon, and part of Drennan.

THE RETIREMENT OF JUDGE LONGFIELD. - We announced a week or two since that it was most probable that Judge Longfield would shortly tender his resignation. The learned Judge on Saturday, before leaving the court, stated that such is his intention, and availed himself of the opportunity to return his thanks to the solicitors generally for the support they had at all times given bim, and added that he had come to the determination to retire.

It is probable that the judgeship vacant by Judge Longfield's retirement will be offered to Sir Coman C'Loghlen whose appointment would be regarded with satisfaction by all parties. - Irish Times.

and Mr. Kenealy had a visit from a Dublin gentleman who was the principal organiser of the late Great Exhibition, scring on benuit of the leading mercantile men of Dublin, to inquire into the Ormonde Mills, with a view of establishing a great Factory in this city. The Mayor and Mr. Kenesly supplied this gentleman with every information on the subject, and though we cannot detail all that occurred, we may state, what migut be easily anticipated, that this gentleman is strongly impressed with the prospects of success. Instead of a capital of £25,000, he suggests a capitol of £100 000, which there will be no difficulty whatever in raising through the instrumentality of the Dublin gentlemen alluded to, and we believe it was agreed on, at the suggestion of the Mayor, who is wastuly engaged in this movement, to call an earner meeting than the next monthly meeting of the Corporation, to give an opportunity to these Dublin gentlemen to meet the merchants and citizens of Kukenny, with a view to carry out this great p oject. The leading mercan-tile men in Ireland are now beginning to interest themselves in the proposed New Otmonde Factory, and we think the intelligence will be received with satisfaction by the citizens .- Kitkenny Journal.

FEUDALISM IN IRELAND: THE CASTLE A D THE COT. In no other country in the world, we believe, does the same practice obtain of making so many small islands of verdure and cultivation in the midst of a sea of bogs and desolation. Nay, not only is there a lack of proportion between the garden and the wilderness, but the galden is constantly shut out of sight-not with bedges or palities, but great sixfoot walls, which often go meandering for miles in zig zigs so as to cause the roads besides them to double their length. At length the waytarer reaches a grand gateway. Within is a beautiful park with soft green grass and well swept avenue, and glowing rhodo endrone and laburnums and fine old elms and beeches, with their branches drooping richly to the ground. Ou side there is a miserable village, composed of a hundred mud hovels, huddled together like the huts of the Fellah Araba, built out of the slime of the Nile. The park is a green velvet robe, the village is a miserable druggled shirt appeuded thereton Let us enter one of these cabinsoften barely five teet high, nor jet such dens as we have seen in Donegal where the door was a heap of decaying sea weed replaced by the wretched inhabitan's as they needed to crawl in or out of their abode. We would speak of an ordinary Irish cabin of mud and thatch, with one room or two, as the cause may be. Look at it and say whether it be a house or only a lair, and whether the tendrits of those gentle feelings which cluster round a home can cling to those blank mud walls. It is not that the place is so poor that dies not constitute its character of abandoned equalor. A bwits chalet built of a few dozen logs of pine from the forest; hard by, probably cost less to build than the cabin, But compare the two-the chalet (any one in the remoter valleys of We are really astonished that any men would the Vaudois or the Valais), with its attempt at carv-have so much presumption, and especially that a logs, its lattle plot of hardy fi were, and its inscripsmall little minority would attempt to dictate to the | tions praying that all whildwell-therein; may reach bishops and priests of millions will a man has the the 'grind adut re-ernel, and the rish cabic with right to hold what religious pointons he thinks proper, surely he should have the privilege t select the stuffed with a me woin the garment its uppainted

HOW 18 IRELAND TO BE GOVERNED ? To the Editor of the Weekly Register. Sis,—To statesmen who have the responsibility of office this is a grave question? I shall in this letter,

. . .

with your leave, supply the answer. First, the way of governing it-if the union is to be maintained, and it is to be productive of benefit to both parties, concerned, England and Irelandmust be a new way. A way has been tried for three centuries, but, instead of unity and peace, and prosperity, it has produced nothing but strife and mutual haired. Force and fraud on the one side has been met by wrath and retaliation on the other .-The attempt on the part of the stronger to make Ireland an English province, and to eradicate the Irish race, and the Irish (the Catholic) faith, naturally fanned the very flame it was intended to extinguish. Never was failure more complete than that which it has, for 300 years, been the lot of the British Crown to experience. The hatred of the mass of the Irish people towards the rule of Britain was never more intense than at this hour. All hope seems latterly to have died out that any good can come to them while they are connected England. This wide-spread belief is simply the fact and our refusal of credence to it will neither alter nor overthrow it. Now, no one at all versed in English and Irish history can have any difficulty in tracing out the origin or cause of this hatred of Ireland towards England. The choice offered all along to Ireland has been Protestantism, the religion of its persecuting master, or Catholicism, the religion of its people. To the honour of God and of the country its choice has been the latter. It has been for this choice, this herioc virtue, that sanguinary penal laws and state disabilities have been its terrible lot from the age of Henry VIII. downwards Irish hatred of the English race has had a cause, a

root, and a growth, supplied to it by England. It is fair neither to the people on this side the channel nor on the other to put it, as some would do, upon the difference of race. Had the race on each side been the same, and the conduct of England the same, namely, a persistent attempt by fire and sword and confiscation, to make the Irish people renounce their own religion, which they held in their conscience to be the only true one, the hatred would have been the same-perhaps more implacable than it is. A key, then, is given to legislate beneficially for Ireland, if statesmen will employ it - if they will cast away the prejudices and wicked aims which have corrupted their principles of government, and set about the work on the principle that the Irish people, though they may lawfully be regarded as British subjects, cannot by any law be made to nonour or love a power which dishonours and hates its religion.

While it is patent to every Catholic of Ireland and of the Empire, that England cherishes a spirit of fatal animosity towards his creed, he will never be brought nor can he be expected, to have any reverence for her laws and government.

The avowed principle of Cromwell, when he landed his troops in Dublin Bay in 1649, was to substitute English and Scotch settlers in the country for the native Irish inhabitants. To carry this point it was necessary to enlist in his sanguinary enterprise the powers of an adverse religion as well as an adverse army. His settlers and soldiers were both to be of his own gloomy fanatical creed. The Irish were to be massacred without mercy, as the Canaanites were of old. Their right to the soil which had given them birth was to be forfeited, on account of their being Irish or Irish Catholics. There was no injustice, no barbarity, no cruelty, whi h they were not, for that crime, doomed to experience, from the time that Cromwell's bands took possession of Dublin. And is had been well if, with the end of Gromwell, the ruinous effects of his reign had ended. But these, though stripped of their more atrocious toatures by his death, lost none of their desolating properties. The cancerous legacy of civil and religious rapine and rancour which he left to the Irish nation was so large that time seems but little to diminish it. It is an inexhaustible fund, guarded and consecrated by a State Church.

If statesmen see a wrong in England or Scotland they set about directly to remedy it. They never say it must go on; they never allow that it cannot be cured. But, as regards Ireland it is quite different. The same statesmen will descant for years on Irish wrongs; yet they act as if remedy were impossible. Parliament has vast powers. In the theory of the constitution it is said to be 'Omnipotent,' yet those powers are paralysed when measures for the relief of rish subjects are required. To what is this owing? I should say chiefly, if not solely to the Cromwellian legacy. Till the British Government wipes out and Catholic subjects of the British Crown, harmony estween the two countries there never can be. No Legislative measures, however well meant, can really attach Ireland to England till England has ceased to be a head centre of a religion in Ireland set up and kept up, not for the benefit of the poor and ignorant, but for the simple purpose of Protestantising the country. The aim which British rule in Ireland has from first to last had, and which took a most hideous and terrible form in the time of Cromwell, must not be merely modified or changed, it must be reversed. Its direction has been to put down the religion of the people of Ireland, the Catholic religion, and to put up the religion of England. The notion of 'stamping out' the religion or the Celtic race in Ireland must be not only abandoned, but it must be made clear to the people that it is so, and execrated by the Government. The unjust robberies of Irish properties which were perpetrated under Cromwell, and secured to the usurpers by legal' (we should say lawless) documents, must be left to be corrected by that Providence which, sooner or later, averges the cause of the injured and oppressed. It is beyond the reach of any statesmanship to dig up and relay the foundation stones of a fabric two hundred years old. But it is not impossible to cease to go on with the structure. It is not impossible to say that the government will no longer be anti-Irish, anti-Catholic, in its spirit and acts; that it will no longer be party to a State support of a religion for a minority of the Irish nation; that it will no longer ignore or disparage the religion which constitutes the religion of four fifths of Ireland.

Again, it is not impossible, by promoting labour for the poor at a higher value, to keep them at home, and restore them the means of content. It is not impossible to make poor law relief when the poor, and the lame, and the homeless, are driven into the workhouses, be accepted and looked upon as a mercy. rather than a misery. Nor is it impossible, if there is the sincere purpose, to make the holding and ren-anting of lands in Ireland the same as in every other part of the globe-a bond of union between the landowners and the land-holders of the soil.

Again, it is not impossible to cease to carry on a war with the clergy and people of Ireland on the subject of education. Secular education, in the form that article has been hitherto pressed upon Ireand by the British Government, is, in the eye of the Catholic, not a plant to be put into a flower-pot to decorate the cottage with, but to be cast into the hre. Why will the Government, except that it is doomed to cut its own throat, persist in forcing that upon Ireland, while, it shows, it can leave England and Scotland, and all the other British dominions to determine the education of the people who belong to

While the sytem of governing Ireland has such flagrant defects, and is so full of injustice and onesidedness, troops and police may suppress insurrection and rebellion among the people, but there can never be content or prosperity, or anything but hat taed of English rule:

The crops of Westmeath are said to be most pro

GREAT BRITAIN.
CONTROVERSIAL DISTURBANCES AT PLYMOUTS.-A Mr. Murphy has for the last fortnight been amusing the lewd, and shocking the good. Protestants, how?

ever alien, and exciting the Catholics of, Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, by his fifthy blasphemy. He is an emissary of the Protestant Electoral Union, and gives himself out as a convert from Romanism, hat the ignorant assurance of his statement clearly shows that be has learnt his lesson from Exeter Hall compilations only.

He is ignorant of Latin, and according to his own fashion speaks on the scapular, transubstantiation, and, of course 'the confessional.'

At all lectures but the last, admittance free, the entertainment consists entirely of a mixture of low sarcasm and lewd talk, ending with an impromptu farce of badgering any modest and fervent Catholic who dares to beard the monster on the platform.

A book is produced, a Oatholic one, and a passage selected which the audience has been well prepared to misunderstand, and by shouts, laughter, and disgust, the Catholic is made to depart, ill-treated, but declared defeated, together with all his Church .-Thus is all prepared for the climax - the lecture on the confessional, to which the admittance is six pence, by paying which females declare they frequent the confessional, and males that they are more than 18 years of age.

By this lecture he generally succeeds in disgusting everyone, and losing his influence, and the cause of the Electoral Union. If tolerated so long he is, at least, after this expelled for ever from the hall or room. Sometimes Catholics and Protestants combine to kick out this corrupting miscreant long before the lecture. Stone house, of Devon, however, and the 'Plymouth Mercury,' are not so easily disgusted. The miraculous obedience, too, of the Irish here to their pastors, permitted Murphy to finish his published course uumolested, but a well-filled purse made him too bold, and in the height of his success he declared he would lecture one more night on the Infallibility of the Pope,' admittance free. 'Our clergy have not forbicden this night, at all events, said the unwilling sufferers, 'he shall not be left alone again, but we will drag him off the platform.'

Thus, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., they went early, but St. George's Hall was already packed, and on the right hand side was a compact body of marines near the platform, because the attendance of police had been refused from Plymouth, Devonport, and even Stonehouse. Few Irish thus entered the hall, but a large excited crowd of them

remained outside the building.

As soon as the subject of the lecture was announced, Murphy's stentorian voice was drowned in the echo from the other end of the hall, which continued too long for him to consider himself safe .-He called on the Protestants of the country to 'turn them out,' and Sergeant-Major Saunders and some marines tried muscular force, but in vain. A Catholic, too, jumped on the platform, and said he knew the lecturer too well, and if they would listen first to the lecture, he would afterwards give them and the rest of the audience something of Murphy's

antecedents. This troubled the sham apostle not a little, and in vain he asked where they had met before. However, as all were waiting for him he began again, but his voice was again drowned, and it was per ceived that the angry faces were now dangerously

near the platform. 'Protestants, turn them out!' shouted Murphy. Marines, form in a body! ordered the same Sergeant, with scabbard uplifted, and down they came with sticks and unfastened belts in battle array, and gave and received fearfully, as some became disarmed or found some of their foes armed for Murphy's benefit. Military discipline in the end triumphed, and the Irish were driven out of the room, but not out of the building. The Infallibility, however, and the Cross were vindicated, the lecture declared to be over, so with three cheers for the Pope, recommended by Mr. M'Oarthy (who during the whole time had | this action of the law would induce the House to alone tried to keep those outside in bounds,) all left heartily pleased, and playfully carried their peaceful leader on their shoulders to his residence.

This, of course, has been much exaggerated by the opposite side present, who thought their deserts had come. However, the hall and, consequently, Stonehouse is shut now to Murphy; it is hoped that Devonport is not committed to give him a hearing; Plymouth is too genteel for him; Liskeard seems to hate and tear his presence, and a survey of Bodmia showed him he had better send one less known to lecture in his place. Thus we hope to lose this pest soon and for ever. Of course, those of an Ebenezer Chapel were not only not disgusted with such a man every trace of that, so far as is possible, and bases | but delighted with him, and so invited him to preach the laws she makes for Ireland on principles of re- last Sunday for them in their chapel, and in the spect for the people's sentiments and habits as Irish afternoon in the Stonehouse market (private property) close by. The Catholics agreed to keep quiet, however, and there was no riet.

The moral good it has done is already showing itself in sympathy with Catholics, disgust of Murphy, and not a few earnest inquiries as to the Catholic doctrine and practices. The head of the Stonehouse police is undergoing a persecution from the disappointed bigots who have succeeded in getting a favorable sentence passed on the conduct of the marines on the night of the fray. No general notice, however, has been taken of the active assistance of the marines on other occasions, given in the hall, or of the fact that Sergeant-Major Saunders was Murphy's agent, and receiver of all his correspondence down here.

The suppressed excitement on Sunday, found vent in a singular way. About half-past nine that even-ing it was rumored that some persons had attacked the cathedral tower, and in a few moments the convent, cathedra!, and bishop's house were surrounded by hundreds come to defend this beautiful and most prominent ornament of the whole neighbourhood of Plymouth .- From a Correspondent of Weekly Re-

gister. THE FEELING IN MANCHESTER .- The great struggle for the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom has been begun at length, in a form bolder, if not more judicious, than that of shooting policemen from behind a wall, or stabbing Orown witnesses in the back. The attempt of which we are now intormed even exceeds in hardibood the late capture of a fishing smack in the Bay of Fundy, and the subsequent descent of a martial picuic party on the island of Grand Menan, hitherto the only positive achievements accomplished under the Fenian flag. We do not hazard much in venturing to predict that it will have as prompt a termination as that which befel the former enterprise. But the Fenian mind will perhaps consider a difference in its favour to have been already established, in the fact of its having been attended by a certain amount of bloodshed. There is too much reason to fear that a considerable number of loyal and innocent lives will be found to have been sacrificed in the raid upon Canada, which is however, very imperfectly reported by the mail of the 2nd June. An imposing air is imparted to the proceedings of the mauraders by the statement of their having captured a place designated as ' Fort Erie;' but if we are correct in gathering from the account that the locality thus described is 'a small undefended village,' no slight part of the apparent wonder disappears. A body of Canadian volunteers had, however, with an alacrity which is not the less laudable because it seems to have been somewhat rash, hastened to try conclusions with the intruders, and we learn with regret that many of them were stated to have been killed.

We shall wait with some curiosity for the symptoms of one effect of the Fenian raid. It will not shake the British power, or seriously alarm any portion of the colonists, except the handful of unfortunate people provided night-schools for the instruction of the whose property has been seized by the brigands. It children in their employ; but as a rule, they are in will not, we venture to think, disturb the relations mind and body neglected, and the densest ignorance between this country and the United States. But prevails. They have no home training, most of their between the all but extinct disposition to sub houses being locked up all day, the parents and all

The reception given to the marauders by the popula-tion of Canada will be of use in removing a very undesirable misapprehension. Among those who have assisted in repelling the invaders will be found, we confidently expect, a just proportion of Irish collonists, whose conquet throughout the whole trouble has proved them perfectly capable of living loyally, as well as happily and prosperously, under British rule. The action of the American government seems also, from the imperfect accounts which we possess, to have been substantially all that might have been expected from an honest and friendly nation; and it will not, on the whole, be a disadvantage for the world that the Fenians have tried the conquest of a British Province and satisfied themselves of the prospects of success.-Manchester Guardian, June 14th.

CATHOLIC INNATES OF PRISONS IN ENGLAND .- A highly inflaential and numerous deputation, including nearly thirty members of Parliament, waiting on Sir George Grey on Monday to induce the Government to take steps either to render the present Prison Ministers' Act more effective, or to introduce a measure, compelling the justices and visiting boards to appoint chaplains, or open the prisons to the free access of Catholic divines, for the purposes of affording religious instruction to Uatholic iumates. The following is the list of the leading members of tha deputation :- Lord Petre, Lord Dunraven, Lord Howard, Lord J. Browne, Hon. C. Langrishe, Sir John Gray, Sir H. W. Barron, J. F. Maguire, G. Barry (Cork), Mejor Gavin, and Messrs. M'Evoy, Synan, O'Reilly, Blake, O'Brien, The O'Conor Don, Cogan, Corbally, Dillon, Murphy, The O'Donoghue, Sergeant Armstrong, Bagwell, Pim, Monsell, Russel, Moore, O'Beirne, Stackpoole, and Sir Colman O'Logblen.

The O'Conor Don introduced the deputation, and, after calling attention to the provisions of the Prison Ministers' Act, pointed out that in many instances that act had been inoperative. Alluding to the re-turns that had been furnished, he showed that only in eight prisons in England Roman Catholic chaplains had been appointed; that in fifteen out of the forty one prisons to which the return applied no alteration at all had taken place in the condition of the Roman Catholic prisoners and that in them the law had been set at defiance. He next adverted to those prisons in which the law had been partially attend. ed to, and in which a priest was permitted to assist the prisoners without a special request on the part of the prisoner, but showed that this permission was granted under such restrictions as practically to render it almost useless. In one prison in Middlesex, where over 200 Roman Catholic on an average are confined, the priest is permitted to visit, but can see only one prisoner at a time, and his visits restricted to a few hours each day, so that practically he can do little good. He showed that various attempts had been made to induce the local authorities to take advantage of the powers they now had as to the appointment of Catholic chaplains, but all without result, and, therefore, that it was idle to expect that a permissive act could accomplish all that was required. In conclusion, he pressed on the Home Secretary the necessity either of making the appaintment of chaplains compulsory in all cases where the number of prisoners justified that, or otherwise the passing of an act empowering him

to make rules as he thought advisable regarding the appointment of chaplains in the county and borough jails.

Several members of the deputation supported the O'Conor Don.

Sir George Grey felt deep interest in the question and quite sympathised with the view of the deputation. The returns showed that the administration of religious instruction to prisoners facilitated discipline and otherwise did much good. He would wish to hear the whole question fully put before the House prior to pledging himself to bring in a compulsory measure. The House would not have passed a compulsory clause when the Permissive Bill was adopted. Perhaps the good results that followed reconsider its views and take steps to make it act uniformly. He was not opposed to that idea-on the contrary, he would wish to see the law in action in all prisons, but he would not at present pledge himself to introduce a bill.

The O'Conor Don pressed Sir George to be present at the debate, and he promised, if possible, to do so and express his views.

The doputation seemed much pleased with their reception.

The question will be brought before the House by the O'Conor Don .- Freeman.

TROOPS COMING. - The Times of the 11th ult. states that the troop thip Oronles left Portsmouth on the 9th, with the 87th Royal Irish for Gibraltar, and disembarking the 87th at that place would embark the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Royal Weich Fusiliers for Quebec. From the latter place she is to convey another regiment (the 16th probably) to Jamatca, and finally return to England with the 6th regiment, now stationed in that colony.

The Inverness Courier, a Scotch paper, has the following: In 1854 a gentleman named Donald Macleod, a farmer, if we mistake not, lost a pocket pook in Portree containing all his money, and being unwilling to meet his creditors penniless emigrated to the United States. There it appears he has been successful in amassing a fortune, and having now after a lapse of twelve years, returned to his native land, he has given instructions to pay with interest all claims against him.'

CHILDREN IN ENGLAND IRON MILLS. - Sad Stories f Suffering .- A correspondent of the Pall Mull Gazette, who has visited some of the iron furnaces in the 'black country' of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, tells these sad stories :-

In the mills and forges boys of all ages, from eight and upwards, may be found, amid the labyrinth of machinery and the coils of heated iron, engaged by day and night in tugging long, red hot seething bars. Their activity is very great, owing to the nature of their work, which requires rapidity of movement, and contrasts strangely with their otherwise jaded and worn appearance. In addition to the labor of dragging along iron, each of these little fellows has to ran, in short stages, a distance of more than eleven miles every day, in an oppressive atmosphere, thick with dust and steam. Owing to the quick and un-certain movements of the hot iron bars in their passage through successive rolls before having time to cool, the occupation of these boys is attended with some danger, a serious burn being almost an every day occurrence.

Standing in the midst of an extensive forge a few ears ago, I was alarmed by a cry of terror at the farther end of the works. There was a general rush to the spot, and I shall never forget the horrible and sickening sight that met our view. A large rod of seething iron in coming from the rolls had somehow wisted aside, and had litterally pierced through the body of a little fellow some ten years old. For a while the roar of the machinery was suspended, and two or three brawny puddlers carried the hapless creature home; but when the first thrill of horror had passed away the wheels were again set in motion

and all went on as before. The lives of these boys are almost entirely spent in the forges, except the hours allowed to sleep. They have their meals there, and in the snatches of leisure it is their playground. In most of the works is the arm or basin of a canal the water of which is kept in a chronic fever, and in which, despite its inky color, they delight to bathe, both in winter and summer. So constant are they in their ablutions that they often come out parboiled, like a washerwoman's thumb. Some of the proprietors of these works have

fatigued at night, nothing but bed or a carousal in the Fox and Dragon is acceptable.

Returning bome late one evening, I saw two little children, a boy and a girl, lying asleep upon a door step, which proved to be that of their own home. — On awaking them they told me they were waiting for their mother to come out of the neighboring tavern, and open the door. They had no father and had been hard at work all day. The boy worked in a forge, and the girl in a foundry, and the mother in a jappaning factory, and though thus separated all day there seemed no bond of affection to bind them when they met together.
West of Dudley is a strange wild region known as

the 'nailing district,' composed of scattered hamlets, to all the houses of which is attached what appears to the stranger a blacksmith's shop. The manufacture of wrought nails is, and has been for a century or more, the great staple industry of the district. It is carried on by the nailors in their own houses few trades of the district does the employment of women and young children assume a more objectionable form than in this. The women seem to have lost all traces of the modesty of their sex, and from childhood are addicted to swearing, smoking-resembling as far as possible the other sex in their habits and deportment even to the wearing of their coarse flaunel jackets. They mostly marry very young, often at fourteen, and seldom later than eighteen or twenty. With such women for mothers, it is not difficult to judge of their children. From tenderest ages, often from five or six years, they are trained to that round of labor in which their lives are doomed to be spent. The first stage is ' blowing the beliews,' and next they are taught to forge the smaller kind of nails.

The hours of labor are dreadfully prolonged, often exceeding sixteen hours per day; the rate of re-muneration is very low, and the homes are consequently wretchedly poor. Entering one of them lately, I saw the father, mother, and eight sons and daughters, all toiling in a small, ill ventilated dirty hovel. It was growing late in the evening, and l inquired, 'Is it not time to cease your day's work?' Oh, noa, maister,' rejoined the mother; 'we've a noit's work afore us yet, or there'll be no bread o' the loaf o' Sunday.' It was Friday night, and it was, as I learnt, a practice to work from Friday morning until Saturday afternoon, without having more than short snatches of rest for meals. While I lingered a little fellow, who could not have been more than eight, fell from his work apparently exhausted, but his father, on observing it, threw at him a hammer handle, telling him with an oath, to recommence his work. He took no part in our conversation, having, like his two eldest daughters, a short pipe in his mouth, which seemed to him and them ' the calumet of peace.'

This is by no means a solitary case. Hundreds of such instances are to be found of little boys and girls just emerged from babyhood, ill-fed, ill-clothed and overworked, trained amid vulgarity and vice, and in the densest gloom of ignorance. Were it not for Sunday schools 1 shudder to think of the future of these hapless children. Their lives could only be compared with those of the heathen in his blindness, on whose behalf Exeter Hall is pleading so eloquently during this month of May. I visited a Sunday school in the nailing district a few Sundays ago, and found there a multitude of these little Christian savages. They were lustily singing a hyma as I entered which is very popular in the district, rather, I suspect, because it goes to a lively tune than because any of the children can heartily appreciate the sentiment of the words:-

" I thank the goodness and the grace Which on my birth have smiled, And made me in these Christian days A happy English child.

"I was not born a little slave To labor in the sun And wish I were but in the grave And all my labor done.

A sad feeling came over me as I looked upon the crowd of wan pale faces and worn frames, and com pared that scene to the burden of the song of praise, and I could not belp wishing from my heart that the contrast was somewest more striking between 'a little slave' and these 'happy English children.' In other branches of the bardware and metal trade the evils of child labor effually abound, especially in the founderies, japan works and timplate factories, but, as a rule, they are less aggravated in the large establishments than in the smaller workshops.

Mr. Edward Greenland, who managed the Leeds Banking Company up to the time of its disastrous into the creek, holding an inquest each time, until stoppage, was on Tuesday committed for trial on the charge of making files returns of the issue of cases out of the same body (1) notes. The magistrates agreed to accept bail, but fixed the amount at £10,000. It was intimated that an application would be made to a Judge in Chamders for a reducation of the ball.

UNITED STATES.

Though 'Limited Liability' has done much good. it has done much harm also. It has produced an almost unlimited amount of rascality and knavery in the City, and brought upon the character of British commercial men a shocking reproach which it will be difficult to wipe out. And for this the law which applied limited liability to banking is mainly responsible. If banks had not so readily advanced the money of their depositors to float bubble schemes, so many reckless speculations could not have been set in motion by unprincipled schemers-and if bank directors and shareholders were responsible to the last shilling they possessed for the liabilities of the concern, they would have been more cautious in their advances .- Weekly Register.

LOOK TO THE SABBATH BOOKS -The New York correspondent of a Georgia exchange has the follow-

ing:"But the most noticeable publications that are brought out are those designed entirely for children. Through these a big crop of hate and persecution for 'rebels' is being printed, precisely as abolitionism was sowed thirty years ago. I remember then finding abolitionism in my school-books. One of my little boys got a prize at school the other day; it was a book entitled 'The Soldier Boy.' The frontispiece contains an atrocious libel, representing a Confederate soldier attempting the life of a Federal soldier who had given him a drink of water. It narrates with approval all sorts of outrages perpetrated by 'The Soldier Boy,' and his friend upon Southern sympathizers' or 'traitors.' The book, in short, is an abominable tirade against the South, and yet is permitted to be distributed to the school children in this most conservative quarter of the South There is no instruction in it, only a spirit of malice against the South and the Copperheads."

Commenting upon this subject the Cincinnati Enquirer says :- "We advise our Democratic friends to look closely to the kind of school-books that are put in the hands of their children. True, this is most unwarrantable even in politics; but how much more unjustifiable and wicked is the same sort of trickery when practised to embitter the youthful mind against the never failing truths of the Oatholic Church. Scarcely a school-book in general use in the United States but is filled with prejudice against or misrepresentations of our holy religion.".

Urica, N.Y, July 5. - The extensive machinery South of this city, were totally consumed by fre,

PORTLAND, Me., July 5 .- The fire has completely wept through the city, from the foot of High street. t. North street, destroying everything in its track so completely that the lines of the streets can hardly betraced in a space of one and a half miles long by a. quarter of a mile wide; it appears like a forest of chimneys with fragments of walls attached to them. Perhaps 50 buildings were blown up to check the progress of the flames, but the inhabitants could. scarcely do more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city, saving such goods as they could carry away. Every vehicle in the city was employed in removing goods.

The Upper side of Free street is swept clean to

India street, except two buildings on the corner of India street. Wood's marble hotel, the Freeman. House, the American House, Elm House, International House, Commercial House, Sturdenant House, and Kingsbury's Hotel, are all destroyed. Congress street, from Chestnut street to the Observatory is cleaned on both sides. Not a building is standing on Exchange street; Federal street is entirely destroyed, as is Cumberland street, from Pearl st. to-the Hill, on both sides. Union, Plum, Temple, Lime and Silver streets are entirely cleaned, and Franklin, from Pree to Oxford. All of the wholesale and most of the retail shoe stores are destroyed.

A steam and hand engine came in from Saco, and hand engines from Biddeford, Gardiner. Brunswick, and Hallowell.

A despatch from the Mayor of Portland to Mayo Lincoln, says; thousands of our people are homeless and hungry; can you send us some bread and cooked provisions. The response has been prompt and liberal as the time would allow. A large quantity of provisions, in charge of J.B. Smith the well-known caterer, was forwarded by the 3 o'clock train, and further supplies will go to-night.

Two thousand tents have also been forwarded by the U.S. authorities. General contributions of money to purchase supplies are being received by Mayor Lincoln, who wil see that it is properly used. The Adams Express Company offer to take free of charge any contributions for the sufferers by the Portland fite.

New York, 5th. - Lamieran, the alleged absconding bank cashier, underwent an examination for extradition on Tuesday; entired the Deputy Marshal into a hotel, where he was drugged, and Lamieran made his escape.

AN INTERESTING SEQUEL TO A HASTY DIVORCE. -A correspondent of the Volkstreund, writing from the Indiana Prairie, April 30, relates the following .

In Sullivan county a young married pair, who had been united in the bonds of wedlock about six years having become somewhat mutually disagreeable of late, the husband in his anger hastened to a lawyer and took steps to obtain a divorce from his wife. One day he came home to his wife and said to her, Betsy, i have fulfilled your wish. You said you wished you were separated from me. Here is the decree of divorce. His wife was at first surprised, but far too indignant to betray any emotion. She said she was ready to leave; she only needed to pack up her goods. She wished he would be present to see that she took nothing except what was her own. He stepped into the adjoining room with her, where the bureau and clothes-press were. The wife proceeded in silence to take out the clothes, when suddenly her eyes fell upon a small dress, and, quite overcome she broke out in convulsive weeping. husband, hitherto an indifferent observer, remarked her emotion and discovered the cause. It was the dress of their only child, a little daughter of three years, who had died almost two years ago. The husband was no less affected by the sight than his wife. He embraced her with emotion, begged her pardon again and again, tore the decree of divorce iato a thousand pieces, hastened to the clerk's office, took out a new marriage license, and was married I immediately to his late wife.

'CROWNERS.'-We thought the 'Crowners' of Canada knew how to make the most of this office, but it seems that their brethern across the lines know a thing or two not yet dreamt of in Canada. The Rochester Express thus exposes the manner in whichthe Buffalo Coroners manage to do so much business :'-A citizen of that place, (Buffalo,) who was in town a few days ago, upon being twitted of the number of bodies found in Buffalo Oreck, defended his beloved city thuswise: - ' You don't suppose that . every time there is a Coroner's inquest in Buffalo some new murder or death has occurred? If so you aremistaken. The Buffalo Coroners are enterprising, and know how to value a corpse, and when they get one they hold an inquest and then 'chuck' it back.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF JEFF. DAVIS, - Surgeon George E. Cooper, U.S.A., who has made a. pecial examination of the physical condition of Jeff. Davis, in compliance with directions from the President, reports the following as the result of his examination :--

He is considerably emaciated, the fatty tissues having almost disappeared, leaving his skin much shrivelled. His muscles are small, flaccid and very soft, and he has but little muscular etrength. He is quite weak and debilitated, consequently his gait is becoming nervous and irregular. His digestive organs, at present, are in comparatively good condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but the most carefully prepared food. With a diet disagreeing with him, dyspeptic symptoms promptly make their appearance, soon followed by vertigo, fever, spinal and cranial neuralgia, an erysipelatous inflammation of the po terior scalp and right side of the nose, which quickly affects the right eye-the only sound one he now has-and extend through the nasal duct into the interior nose. His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively excitable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to a man in robust health, cause him much pain, the description of the sensation being as of one flogged, and having every centient nerve exposed to

the waves of sound.

Went of sleep has been a great and almost the principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp and the creaking boots of the sentinel on the post round the prison rooms, and the relief of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably wakens him. Mr. Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken by placing matting on the floors for the sentinel to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial

His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of diseases to which the tide water region of Virginia is subject, I, with reason, fear the result.

HEAVY BAIL.-Jefferson Davis' counsel have agreed to demand an immediate trial at the June Court, or if a postpon ment is insisted upon, they will demand that their client be released upon bail, which he is prepared to offer to the amount of Ten Million Dollars, if necessary. James T Brady, of New York, is retained as counsel in the case, and is at Fortrass Monroe in daily communication, with him, together with O'Connor and Shes.

The New York World truly says that no rightminded American can read these reports without a blush of shame, and adds, 'Since the eloquent pen of Mr. Gladstone, near a score of years ago, concentrated works of Rogers 4. Co., at Willowvals, five miles the indignation of the civilized world upon, the barbarous treatment inflicted by the Bourbon rulers of together with their contents, early last weamened together with their contents, early last weamened there has been no such revelation as this of the promoting. It was clearly an incendiary fire. (Insuthere has been no such revelation as this of the protality to which men may be tempted by political passions; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischiasions; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischiasions; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischiasions; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischianearly double that amount.

Boston, 5th.—The terrible fire in Portland excites and San Elmo should be paralleled in the sacred.

mising, and despondency has given place to the most will it revive the all but extinct disposition to sub- houses being locked up all day, the parents and all Bosrox, 5th.—The terrible are in Portland excites and san him sended in the san house being locked up all day, the parents and all Bosrox, 5th.—The terrible are in Portland excites and san him sended in the san house sended in the To the finite of the i County of the interference of the i County of the interference of the interference

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 13 1866.

The source of Adunes मार्थ क्षेत्रमात्र कर स्वतं त्राचना क्षेत्रमात्र राज्य CATHOLIC CHRONICLL AIRTED AND PUBLISHED BYERY PAIDAY were the At No. 696 Cruig Street, by J GILLIES. OLERK, Editor.

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

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

cetters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid: The figures after each Subscriber's Address

were week shows the date to which he has paid vap. Thus " John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 13.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULT -1866. Friday, 13 - St. Anacletus, P. M. Saturday, 14-St. Bonaventura, B. D. Sunday, 15-kighth after Pentecost. Monday, 16 -Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Tuesday, 17-St. Alexis C. Wednesday, 18-St. Camillus of Lellis, C. Thursday, 19-St. Vincent de Paul, U.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest dates from Europe are by the steamers Saxonia and Aleppo, the latter of which brings us news up to the 27th ult. From Prague' we learn that the Prussians had crossed the heights of Hollederff, where they had an encounter with the Saxon troops. Hostilities had been also commenced by the Prussian army corps in Silesia. It is officially announced that two attempts had been made by the Hanoverian army to break through the Prussian line between Eisenech and Gotha. Those two attempts having been repulsed, the Commander-in-Chief of the Hanoverian troops declared his willinguess to capitulate on certain conditions. The negotia. tions for the capitulation having been without result, the Hanoverian army made a last desperate attempt to extricate themselves from their position, and succeeded in eluding the different Prussian corps with which they were surrounded. They probably marched immediately into Bavaria. to assist Austria against Italy.

The most important news, however, from the seat of war is the complete deteat, in three successive engagements, of Victor Emmanuel and ins brigand horde by the Austriaus. The Itahave met the Austrians at Como, Compagna, and Custozza, and in each engagement were severely defeated. General Villery of the Italian army was killed, Prince Amadiz of Savoy wounded, and a large number of Italian prisoners and guns captured. Victor Emmanuel, at the head of he chrigands, was obliged to retreat cross the Mincio. Garibaldi, the very embodiment of filibusterism ts said to be in a strong position in the Alpine passes at the head of a number of volunteers. The news from Venetia, as will be seen from this short summary, is such as to satisfy the friends of Catholic, Conservative, and social principles which are at present, we are happy to say, so successfully vindicated by Catholic Austria. As to the contest between the Austrians and the Prussians, we glean from our despatches that the Austrians have been successful in some small encounters, and more particularly in a great battle fought on the 24th June, which commenced at surrise and ended at 5 P.M. in the triumph of the Austrian arms.

From Great Britain we learn that the British Ministry had tendered their resignation, which. after some delay, has been accepted. Lord Derby will probably be Premier and Lord Stanley Foreign Minister. So say our exchanges. although nothing official has yet transpired.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, the telegraph brought us the melancholy news of a most destructive configration in Portland, by which some ten million dollars' worth of property was destroyed. Amongst other buildings we are esorry to learn of the destruction of the old Palace of the Bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Bacon. This buildtng had been for some time occupied by the Sisters of the Congregation, who lost all their furniture, &c., by this destructive fire. The wew Cathedral in course of erection has also suffered some damage. Mr. Starnes, the Mayor of Montreal, called a meeting of the citizens. on Wednesday last, at the request of many himself a disbeliever in all revelation. in all seof our leading men, to devise measures to contribute to the support of the people of Portland. We hope the meeting will have a practical result; and that our curzens will not forget the smoortant aid which Portland rendered us in 1852, when Montreal, was visited by a similar districted and only of Lot A 4

avided Volle et Parliament, the greater part of the - weeklibas been taken up in discussing the new of such a belief being entertained by one who had of geometry; Gali, a These proposed changes have been much but it is impossible even to conceive of such a "discussed throughout the country, but as yet belief as entertained by one who had read his no hing dehuite is known of the ultimate fate of Euclid intelligently. So the Catholic, who has and thus both parties went on playing the game "the new measure.

-From time to time we have laid before our rests, knows as certainly as be can know the measure of whilst the great mass of the Lower readers extracts from impartial Protestant papers | truth of any proposition in Euclid, that, if the showing what is the nature and the extent of the Roman Catholic Church be what evangelical kee at heart, looked on bewildered, and manireligious movement now going on in Italy, side Profestants contend she is, then Christianity it- fested, as a body, what the London Times com- know indeed that the Pope is left out; yet no one by side and conjointly with the political move- self is a lie, and its founder was an impostor. ment or Revolution. We have shown by extracts from our Protestant contemporaries, that the religious movement was purely infidel; that in ceasing to be Catholics, the Italians ceased to be Christians; and that in rejecting the Lope they rejected Christ. This, we contended, was the only fruit, would and could be the only fruit, of the Protestant and evangelisation of Italy.

Still the evangelical press rejoiced greatly at the new day dawning upon the Peninsula, after so many centuries of Catholic darkness; still they raised their shouts of triumph, as monastery after monastery was abolished, as convent after convent was broken into by the lewd mercenaries of an alien government, and their trembling inmates were driven forth destitute upon the world amidst the obscene jeers and insults of the Pied montese soldiery; as Bishop after Bishop, priest after priest, was condemned to exile, or the long protracted agonies of the Piedmontese dungeons for his fidelity to his king, his country, and his God. These were the workings of the Gos pel, the blessings of the Spirit, the tokens of the presence of the Lord, according to the system of theology and political morality in vogue in Exeter Hall. With variations suited to the occasion, the Revolutionary chant of "ca-ira ca-ira," was raised in the conventicles, and ap plied to the progress of the Reformation in Italy and the devil's work going on in that fair part of Europe, at sight whereof the angels in heaven might have wept, whilst hell and all its inmates must have shouled for very joy, was poinpouly heralded to the world in journals calling them selves Christian, and by biasphemous scribblers was lyingly spoken of as the great "Work of God in Italy."

But a lie, even an evangelical lie, cannot live for ever. Some day or another, sooner or later, it must receive its coup de grace; and so, as last, has it been with this monstrous lie about the Reformation in Italy. Not that there has no. been an Italian Reformation; not that there bas not been a great turning away from Popery; but at last the nature of this Reformation, and the direction of this turning away, can no longer be concealed, and are admitted even by the evange lical journals themselves, which, but a few months ago, were loudest in applauding the said Re

Amongst the later we may cite a low Anglican er evangelical journal of this City, which, in its issue of the 20th ult., devotes an editorial to the consideration of the religious and moral status of tnose ci devant Catholic communities that have Protested, or discarded their ancient Catholic frith and allegiance. Amongst all these communities, our evangelical edito: recognises, and is forced to admir, the existence of one trait in common. To wit:-That, in ceasing to be Papists, they had invariably ceased to be Christians. The phenomena he notes as of constant occurrence. It is, as be points out, characteristic both of the Irish on this Continent, who have escaped beyond the control of the priest, and of the Irish at home who have been drawn within the fatal vortex of Fenianism. He notes it in Revolutionary France of the last century, where the neonle as they renounced the Church, renounced all revealed religion, all moral and religious restraints; and the same phenomenon, he notes, is repeated again to-day in Protestant and evangelised Italy:-

"They"-he says, speaking of the Irish who have thrown off the restraints of Popery —" they are throwing off all the restraints of religion and becoming infidels. n Italy, from all we can learn, there is much the same state of things."

Of course there is; any one not a fool must have known long ago that such would, that such necessarily must, be the state of things. So it will be too in Lower Canada snould, unfortunately for the cause of religion and morality, the agencies now at work for the perversion of her Catholic people meet with any general success Indeed we will say more. The conversion in any numbers of the French Canadians to evangelical Protestan'isin will be a sign, and the effect of their moral falling off of their disregard for the virtues of chastity, bonesty, and sobriety; for no people were ever yet persuaded to exchange Catholicity for evangelical Protestantism, until their morals had first been seriously corrupted. A Catholic may, through mere intellectual pride, and intellectual deficiencies, become and profess supernaturalism; but the Catholic who professes himself to be a convert to what is known as evangelical Protestantism, is a moral monster for such a conversion is morally impossible; as impossible as it would be for a boy who had once mastered his first book of Euclid to believe that the three angles of a triangle might be coull to more than two right angles. We can conceive

but one, and never can be more toan one, step.

The elections in New Brunswick seem to have determined the fate of the long-talked-of Union of the British North American Provinces, by giving to the supporters of the scheme a decided change in public sentiment is owing we know not for but a short time ago there seemed to be in Island there is still, a decided aversion to the

A Union, if not precisely such a Union as that which was first agreed upon at Quebec, may now be looked upon as an accomplished fact. The by delegates from the several Provinces-Lower and Upper Canada to be considered as two distinct Provinces-who will deliberate in concert with the Imperial Government. The terms thus mutually agreed to, will be embodied in an Act of the Imperial Legislature, and then the Union will be consummated. It may turn out to he a very excellent measure, but it is one to which it will be abourd to apply the term "Confederation;" for that word implies, essentially, not a Union imposed by a force ab extra, but a Union adopted solely by the authority of the contracting and confederating parties. This may seem a trival distinction to some; but to those who remember that in history everything tends upwards, and that by words the world is governed, it will appear no slight matter .-It is destructive, to all time coming, of the doctrine of "State Rights," without which, in a Union of Catholic and Protestant Provinces, there can be no guarantee for the rights and liberties of the weaker States, members of that Confederation. Whatever name may bereafter be given to it, the Union of the British Provinces in North America will, and must, be in and in a very few years, the superfluous machinery which has been introduced, in order to give to it in the eyes of the unreflecting the semblance of a Federal Union, will be found so useless, so cumbrous, so expensive, and so productive of friction, that by the consent of all parties it will be thrown overboard.

Some may look upon this as a catastrophe to be deprecated; others will treat it as a blessing to be invoked; but no matter in what light it may be viewed, the result is mevitable; is one that must be patent to all who have watched the workings of political systems, and is most probably designed, if not avowed, by the Upper Canadian and Clear-Grit concocters of the sation and consolidation, because it is essentially taking place before our eyes in the neighboring Republic, which from a Federation of sovereign and independent States has, within the last few years, collapsed into a Jacobin Republic "one and indivisible," through the triumph of the democratic party. The same tendencies are at work in the British North American Provinces. and will bring about the same result : the more easily because in their case there will be no "State Rights" to trample under foot, no theoretical "sovereignty and independence" to overthrow; and because, in theory, as well as in fact, the several Provinces or component parts of the Union will be subject to, and dependent upon. the central government.

By a singular anomaly a measure which should. one would think, so materially approve itself to the democratic conscience, has been violently opposed in Lower Canada by the Rouge or demogratic party, which has thereby done more to forward it, and to secure its adoption, than have all the arguments adduced in its favor by its supnorters, the so-called Conservatives. Confederation assures the ultimate triumph of Rouge or extreme democratic and anti-Catholic principles are of constant occurrence in the case of conin Lower Cacada, and for this reason one would versions to Catholicity; but in the Ritual Pest. have thought it would have enforced the support the vagaries and inconsistencies of the patient of the Rouge party. But it was a Ministerial measure, the success of which threatened for a time to keep them and their friends out of office. and therefore they opposed it: though substantially the same measure as that which some years ago, the Brown-Dorion Ministry were prenared to bring forward as the panacea for what were called "sectional differences." Now the very fact that the measure was warmly opposed by the Rouges compelled numbers who hate Rouge principles, and who did not like Confederation for advice and prescription of the famous State hav its own sake, to give a qualified support to the measure; the victous arguments, of the Rouge the famous Roman remedy mainly in this that press, in like manner - a press whose anti-Catholic and Annexationist proclivities are unmistakeable-tended to bring about the same result;

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION IN ITALY ligion, and bas examined the bases on which it the Rouges opposing, an essentially democratic is atterly worthless; nay is provocative of fla-Canadians, Catholic, Conservative and anti-Yanhow to work their way out of it.

> Of the consequences of the measure itself upon the existing relations betwirt the Imperial Gov- King Edward the Sixth." Now what were ernment and its American Provinces the most these things? This is what no one can make majority in the Legislature. To what this contradictory opinions are expressed. By some out certainly; for the reign of King Edward the we are assured that it will have the effect of maintaining the Imperial connection and of stay- course of which the doctrines, ceremonies, and all the Lower Provinces—as in Prince Edward | ing off the danger of Annexation, by increasing ritual of the Anglican Church were in a state of the military resources of the Provinces, and their continual flux or change; and as impossible to means of defence; though how-the climate of fix or determine as were the opinions or princi-British North America remaining the same, and the relative geographical positions of the several component parts thereof remaining the samedetails will, it seems, be left open for discussion a political Union of any kind can bring about a closer material Union, which is the one thing time being. needful, we do not understand. No one, we supbe of any use in a military point of view, the Engineers, in case of such a war, all the right bank of the St. Lawrence, that is to say the keep open military communication with Nova Sectia, in time of war with the U. States.

Others again contend that, so far from foster. ing our political connection with Great Britain. Confederation, by aiming at creating a new nationality on this Continent, will precipitate the mevitable rupture of the Imperial tie; and as a necessary consequence will lead to Annexation. substance a legislative or incorporating Union; Both views have their supporters; and it is certain that in England, Contederation is well looked upon by an influential political party that objects to Colonies and outlying dependencies because it promises at no very remote date, to release Great Britain from all her obligations towards her North American Provinces, by establishing the political independence of the latter.

In the meantime, it is not for us to pass sen tence; rather is it for the Catholics of L. Canada to make the best bargain for themselves that is still open to them, if indeed the discussion of the details of the Union is to be re-opened. What should be their aim, so it seems to us, is, to limit as much as possible, the sphere of action of the proposed Central Government, and to extend that scheme. The tendency of the age is to central- of the local or municipal council as far as possible. At best these will be but paltry affairs: a democratic age, or age in which the principles but as half a loaf is better than no bread, so of ultra-democracy are in the ascendent. That should we try to approximate as closely as possitendency is plainly visible in the revolution now ble to the principle of "State Rights," as the only political bulwark against the encroachments of the ever-aurging sea of democracy.

> THE RITUAL PEST .- This disease, of which the seeds have long been latent in the constitution of the Establishment, and which of late has broken out with unusual fury amongst the Anglican clergy, threatens to cause a great deal of trouble not only to Bishops, and other government officials, but to newspaper editors of Low Church proclivities—and to evangelical persons generally. There is no use blinking the facts of the case. The disease has got a strong hold of a very large number of the English clergy: it is spreading rapidly, and has already crossed the channel to Ireland, in which country some very severe cases had declared themselves, in Dublin. so long deemed safe against all such attacks: and worst feature of all: not only is the disease spreading, but there seems to be no cure for it. so that the person once attacked goes on from bad to worse, and seems to set all modes of reatment at defiance.

Many of the symptoms are like those which are not often terminated by any such crisis as conversion. On the contrary, the exhibition of or even the proposal to exhibit, the famous Roman remedy which was resorted to so happily in the case of Dr. Newman, in that of Dr. Manging, and in many other cases, has anything but a southing effect on the Ritualist. The only remedy he will hear of, and this he maintains is a specific, infallible in its operations, is "Anglican Principles," as compiled and employed by the sician. Henry VIII. This remedy differs from there is no Pope or centre of unity in its ingredients: and that consequently it does not keep well in unsettled weather—and is certain to turn sour and mouldy in a very short time. For the once been initiated into the evidences of his re- of cross-purposes—the Conservatives supporting, want of this essential ingredient the prescription

tulency.

Nor is this all, for even the ingredients of which it is compiled are not quite certain! We plained of as an almost stolid indifference to a can say for certain what the prescription con-This is why from Popery to Infidelity there is measure so important to themselves, their land tains. It is written on an old scrap of paper or guage and their religion. They felt that they Canon, and prescribes the constant use of certain were in a false position, though they did not see things, or ecclesiastical drugs that were in use "in the church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the Reign of Sixth was essentially a transition era, in the ples of Thomas Cranmer, who in matters of religion was but the servile echo of Henry VIII., of the Protector Somerset, of Northumberland, or in short of the civil ruler of the hour, and for the

In so far however as any doctrines were to be pose, who has looked at his map, can suppose that taught, any confession of faith held, ceremonies the projected Intercolonial Railroad, whatever practised, or ecclesiustical ornaments to be remay be its merits as a commercial speculation, tained in the Church of England by authority could, in time of war with the United States, of Parliament in the second year of Edward the Sixth, it is certainly highly probable, that the seeing that, according to the Official Report of doctrines, creeds, &c., held and retained in the last days of the previous King were in 1549 retained and allowed. The first Parliament of the country through which the Railroad would have new King, in its second session, passed a Bill of to pass, would have, at the commeement of hos- Uniformity for religion: and to this Act it is tilities, to be abandoned to the enemy as unten- most likely that the Canon by us quoted referred. able. Except by means of a Railroad on the Now certainly in this Bill of Uniformity the old left bank of the great river, with a tunnel under doctrine respecting the Eucharist was retained. the gulf of St. Lawrence and below Anticosti. The aliar was therein still spoken of as an altar. it would be physically impossible for Canada to not as a Communion table; and the Minister who officiated thereat was invariably designated "priest"-whilst the efficacy of the sacrificethus asserted as the co-relative of the terms "priest" and "altar," was extended to the dead for whom suff.ages were ordered to be made. The same fact may be gathered, inferentially, from a rubric in the Book of Prayer put forth in 1549, which expressly taught, and enioined as to be held by all, that in the half of a consecrated host, as much was received by the communicant as in a whole host, for that in every fraction thereof, however minute, "was the whole Body and Blood of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Here we have the doctrine of the Real Presence put forth in strong language, and insisted upon in the very terms still employed by the Catholic Church. It is more than probable therefore that by the Parhament which retained the old Catholic doctrine concerning the Eucharist, the logical accessories of that doctrines,-to wit, the ceremonies and ornaments, and ritualism whereby that doctrine was assented to and rendered sensible to the people, were also retained.

> These considerations would seem to show that our nineteenth century ritualists of the Anglican Church have the letter of the law on their side; though it is a long disused or an obsolete law, and though it is trreconcilable with those later and Calvinistic developments of Anglicanism which succeeded the death of Mary, and the accession of Elizabeth. Here at least there is no room for doubts as to the intentions of the nursing fathers and nursing mothers of the new church: and though for the sake of ensnaring some lax or ignorant adherents of the old faith ambiguous expressions, and staminering formulas were still retained in the reformed liturgy there can be but one interpretation of the meaning of the change of the word "altar" into " communion table." of the word " priest" 1010 " minister;" and of the alteration of the old rubric which enjoined that the priest should himself place the host or consecrated bread in the mouths of the lay communicants, into the present forms which enjoins the minister to deliver the bread unto their band." Tuere is no mistaking the meaning of these changes, no avoiding the conclusion that, betwirt 1549 and the date of the drawing up of the existing littingy of the Church of England, a radical change of doctrine as to the Eucharist had taken place amongst the people and had received the sanction of the Legislature. Ceremonies, ornaments, and ritual, therefore which were all strictly in keeping with the Anglican doctrine, in the second year of Edward the Sixth, are incongruous and incompatible with that doctrine as set forth to-day in the reformed Book of Common Prayer, against which the genuflexions, and habiliments, and florid Church decorations of our Ritualising friends are a constant and energetic protest. They are not acting an honest part by thus scouting the Calvinistic doctrines of the Establishment respecting the Eucharist as clearly expressed as it is in the Liturgy and the rubrics: and though in the Canon to which they appeal they may have the letter of the law on atheir side, yet is its spirit dead against them, seeing that since the second year of King Edward the Sixth the doctrine and creed of the Anglican Church have undergone a radical change; and that therefore the cremonies

* And therefore as much under one kind as under

suited to the early form of belief, that of 1549. are indicrously and mischieviously out of place REAL COLLEGE .- There are lewientertainments now that that belief no longer obtains, and is at which we have ever assisted that have given indeed expressly repudiated by the legal autho-

Services apply that services say est independ at a disting

And this seems to be all that the authorities can legally do: for though they would fain put down Ritualism -as inconsistent with as abhorrent to, the essential Protestant or anti-Catholic | Philosophy, and most interesting experiments on character of the Establishment, the law gives them no vantage ground for that purpose. Hence the operation of Lynch law is invoked, and put on force against the Ritualists. Brutal and gavage mobs - composed, not of the lowest classes to say more in praise of it. The distribution of of society, socially, but of wealthy and welldressed males and females—assail the obnoxious ritualising clergymen with foul obscene abuse and hideous noises when he makes his appearance in the Church. These failings, other and more extreme acts of violence are by our Protestant champions resorted to, till the unhappy Ritual-1st, to whom the law gives no protection against ruffianly assailants, is compelled to yield, and to deast from the attempt to give to his "oyster brand"-as Anglican communion tables were preverently and not unaptly termed in the sixteenth century—the semblance of a Catholic dian civilisation. After this came what many

ists are better received; for with all their follies experiments by Messrs. J. Dubuc and F. and inconsistencies, the Ritualistic clergymen are honorably distinguished from their evangelical brothren, by their attention to the wants of the poor, by their kindness to the sick, and by their self-devotion. Hence whilst the sleek, well fed evangelical is a favorite with the well to-do middle classes, - by the poor, and wretched, by the outcasts of society from whom respectable evangelicalism keeps itself contemptuously aloof, the High Church clergyman, who if he does the service, visits and comforts the poor: who if he be guilty of the enormity of flowers and lighted candles at Easter, will stint himself in his meals at Christmas, in order to furnish forth the table of some lonely widow-or starving orphan-is looked upon as a friend, a spiritual adviser, and as a priest. This accounts for the phenomenon which we find exultingly recorded in the Low Church papers; that it is not amongst the poor and ignorant, but amongst the wealthy, well dressed, and better educated classes of the Protestant community, that the most active antiritualists, that the most noisy church brawlers, and that the greatest blackguards are to be tound. There is for instance much significance in the following paragraph on the subject which we clip from the Protestant Episcopalian :-

"The congregation at St. Alban's, gathered out of one of the most degraded parts of London, and little able to distinguish between truth and untruth, good and evil, no doubt go with the minister who gets up such pretty shows for them. But in places where there is more capacity for thoughtful judg. ment, there are sometimes strong popular demonstratrons against such things. At Northmoor Green, near Bridgewater, for instance, the people, learning that the incumbent meant Easter Sanday to introduce the highest forms of Romanists ceremonial. broke into the vestry Room, tore up the obnoxious vestments, carried off the 'altar,' destroyed the super altar, with its cross, and then, on Sunday, crowded the church with such a violent and shout. ing mob, th t the performance of the intended ceremonies was impossible" - £ piscopalian.

Comment on the above would spoil it.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. - HIS LORDship the Bishop of Montreal, who is, as our readers are aware, on his Pastoral visit, was at St. Elizabeth's last Sunday. We are pleased to learn that his Lordship's health is daily improving, notwithstanding the arduous duties which he imposes on himself, and that the pure country air is gradually re-establishing his health.

THE ROMAN LOAN IN AMERICA .- In another column will be found an advertisement of the Roman Loan in America. It is almost unnecessary for us to draw public attention to this Loan. To those who thoroughly understand the matter it is one of the most remarkable and liberal propositions ever made by any Government, and it has the still further recommendation of being made by a Government which has never yet failed in its engagements.

Mr. Robert Murphy, the gentleman who was chosen to place the bonds of the Roman Loan before the public, has, as will be seen by the advertisement referred to, obtained the recommendation of His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, who has most earnestly commended the object of Mr. Murphy's mission to the clergy and faithful of the Diocess of Kingston. We feel certain that His Lordship's kind appeal will not be in vain. It is needless to add that we too heartily recommend it to those of that, Diocess with whom we have any influence.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-June, 18 in .- Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. We give the list of the contents-

1. Ginevra Da Siena. To

Samuel Same

- 2. Sir Brook Fossbrooke. Part XII.
- 3. Life of Strele.
- Bauneb: A Manis A. Want For A' That. (48) 6. The Permissive Bill. A price of a god?
 - 8. Index.

7. The Political Crisis.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE MONTus more real pleasure than the annual distribution of prizes at the Montreal College. We always promise ourselves, on that pleasant occasion, a rich treat as well in music as in the more serious matter of discussions on various questions of scientific subjects, and we have never yet been disappointed. This year the entertainment was as successful as any at which we have ever had the pleasure of assisting, and it would be difficult prizes, which took place on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, was preceded by a discussin between Mesers. T. Dagenais and O. Jannel, on the liberty of the Human Mind: mens humana est libera. The latter young gentleman made many adroit objections to the proposition, but they were successfully solved by his confrere, both of them displaying much deep thought and a solid fund of erudition. This interesting discussion was folled by a learned essay, by Mr. Derome, on that great Christian and statesman, M. de Maisonneuve, one of the great pioneers of Canaprobably considered the most interesting part of By the poorer classes of society, the Ritual- the whole entertainment - some very amusing Doherty, ou the artificial production of cold .-These experiments were not the less surprising, because the great heat of the day almost pre-

> It would be an act of ingratitude in us, were we to omit rendering our humble meed of praise to the College Choir, led by the Rev. Mr. Lefebvre, who discoursed some of their sweetest music at appropriate intervals during this pleasant entertainment. The distribution of prizes took place as usual; after which the Rev. Mr. Bayle Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, made short address to the students of the College exhorting them to beware of the dangers with which the holidays are so generally accompanied, nd expressing a hope that the vacation on which they were then entering would be in every sense pleasant to themselves and to their parents.

vented the large and select assemblage from be-

lieving that they were within a few feet of objects

with a temperature so low that a few minutes

would suffice to convert water into icecles. The

valedictory address was delivered by Mr. O.

Japuel, with a depth of emotion which made a

ively impression on the vast audience.

RESOLUTIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURES.

OTTAWA. July 3. Resolutions to be moved providing for the Local Government and Legislature of Lower and Upper Canada, respectively, when the Union of the Pro-vinces of British North America is effected:—

Resolved, 1st. That, by the 38th paragraph of the reso utions of this House, passed on the 3rd day of February, 1865, for presenting an humble Address to her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island in one Government, with provisions based on the resolutions which were adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the said Colonies, held at the City of Quebec, on the 10th of October, 1864. It is provided that, for each of the Provinces, there shall be an Executive officer, styled Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be a pointed by the Governor General in Council, under the Great Seal of the Federated Provinces, during pleasure, such pleasure not to be ex ercised before the expiration of the first five years, except for cause, such cause to be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immedia ely after the exercise of the pieusure as aforesaid, and also by Message to both Houses of Parliament within the first week of the first session afterwards; and that, by the 41st paragraph of the same resolution, it is provided that the Local Government and Legislature of each Province shall be constructed in such manner as the existing Legislature of each Province shall provide.

Resolved, 2nd. That, under and subject to the Constitution of the Federated Provinces, the Exe cutive authority of the Lieutenaut Governor of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, respectively, shall be administered by each of such officers according to the well-understood principles of the British Constitution.

Resolved, 3rd. The Great Seal of each Province of Lower Canada and Upper Canada shall be the same, or of the design in each of the said Provinces as that used in the said Provinces respectively, at the time of the existing Union or until altered by the Local

Governments. Resolved, 4th. That, there should be a Local Legislature fr Lower Canada composed of two Chambers to be called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.

Resolved, 5th. That there shall be a Local Legislature for Upper Canada, which shall consist of one Chamber, to be called the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

Resolved, 6th. That the Legislative Council of Lower Uanada shall be composed of twenty four members, to be appointed by the Orown under the Great Seal of the Local Government, who shall bold office during life, but it any Legislative Councillor shall for two consecutive sessions of Parliament fail to give his attendance in Parliament. his seat shall thereby become vacant. .

7th. That the members of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada shall be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years, and shall possess a continuous real property qualification in Lower Canada of four thousand dollars over and above all incombrances, and shall continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities. 8th. That if any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative, Councillor in Lower Canada, the same shall be determited by the Coun-

9th. That the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, unless otherwise provided by the Local Parliament, shall be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office during peasure, and only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

10th That earb of the twenty four Legislative Councillors of Lower Canada shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four electoral divisions thereof, mentioned in schedule A of the lat chapter of the consolidated statutes of Canada, and such siter, \$2.

Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in

the Division he is appointed to represent
"Resolved," 11th That the Legislature of Lower Canada shall be composed of the 65 members to be elected to represent the 65 electoral divisions into which Lower Canada is now divided under Chapter two of the Codsolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter 75. of Consolidated Statues Lower Canada, and the Act 23 Victoria Chapter 1, or of any other Act amending the same in force at the time when the local Government shall be constituted, as well for representation in Local Legislature thereof, as in the House of Commons of the Federated Provinces; provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenaut Governor for assent any bill of the Le gislative Council and assembly of Lower Canada, by which the number of the representatives in the Legislative Assembly or the limits of the electoral divisions may be altered, unless the second and third reading of such bill in the Legislative Assemb'y shall have been passed with the concurrence of bree fourths of the members for the time being of said Legislative Assembly and the assent shall be given to such bill unless an address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor that such bill has been so passed. Resolved, 12th. That the Legislative Assembly of

Upper Canada shall be composed of eighty two members, to be elected to represent the eighty-two constituencies in Upper Canada, such constituencies being identical whether for representation in the local Legislative Assembly or for representation in the House of Commons of the Federated Provinces, and which constituencies shall consist of the divisions and be bound as is provided in the schedule hereto annexed, marked A.

Resolved, 13th, That until other provisions are made by the local legislature of Lower and Upper Canada respectively changing the same in either of the said Provinces, all the laws which at the date of the proclamation constituting the separate Provinces of Lower Canada, shall be in force in each of said Provinces, respectively, relating to qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected, or to sit or vote, as member of the Assembly of the Province of Canada, and relating to qualification or disqualification of voters, and to the ouths to be taken by voters, and to the returning officers and their powers and duties, and relating to proceedings at elections and to the period during which such elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of controverted elections, and the proceedings incident thereto, and relating to the vacating of seats of members, and to the issuing and execution of new wits in case of any seat being vacated, otherwise than by a dissolution, shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and in the said Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

Resolved, 14th. That the Legislative Assembly of Lower Unada and the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, respectively shall continue for four years Ifrom the day of the return of the write for closing the same, and no longer, subject nevertheless to either the said Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada or the said Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada being sooner prorogued, or dissolv. ed by the Lieutenant Governor of either of the said Provinces, respectively.

Resolved, 15th. That there shall be a session of the Legislature of each of the said Provinces once at least every year, so that a period of 12 months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the local legislature in one session and the first sitting thereof in the next session.

A CANADIAN VIOLINIST .- The Minerve states that a young Freuch Canadian, Mr. Oscar Martel, gives promise of becoming a distinguished violinist. extraordinary talent has attracted attention, and he has received lessons as well as encouragement from from the well known artists Messrs Hone and Prume. He is to play in public for the first time, next week, at the commencement of the Assumption College.

LIGHTNING IN LACHINE. - The Minerve states that during the thunder storm of Tuesday last, the lightning fel on the house of Mr. Norbert Lafond in Lachine. It came down the chimney, and struck, in the room where the faimly were assembled, two m.n. who lost, for a few hours, the use of their legs. after which the numbness left them, without their having been otherwise burt. There was in the room a strong smell of sulphur.

FIRE AT LEVIS. Among the effects of the thunder storms of Wednesday, was the destruction by fire, of two houses belonging to Mr. Samson, near No.3 Fort, on the beight of Levis over the Grand Trunk Depot. Mr Samson having parted with his original dwelling lands for the benefit of the Imperial Government to build the new fortifications on, he had just constructed a new and large brick dwelling, which was struck by the lightning, on Wednesday right, and burned with all its contents which were uninsured. The proprietor had only recently moved in from a smaller building alongside that he had temporarily occupied, and with his

family, had a narrow escape - Daily News FIRM .- We regret to learn that Samuel Cairns, Req, of Durham, had the whole of his outbuildings destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. They contained large quantity of grain, bay, &c., which was also destroyed. His dwelling house was saved with great difficulty. The loss is very heavy, there being no insurance. - Huntington Journal

A Court Martial, composed of Lieut .- Cols. Denison. Shanley and Chisholm is now sitting at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, for the purpose of enquiring into Col. Booker's conduct at the Limeridge Sattle.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Remi, J Richardson, S6; Westwood, J S Driscoll, \$2; Drummondville, Miss Ployart, \$2; Maryuttte, USCA McRae, \$1 UScy Point Alexander, J McCarthy \$2; Erinsville, P McMillan, \$2; South Hinchinbrook, J Mason \$2; St Jerome, P Shea, \$1; Bagot, P Kennedy, \$2. Portage du Fort, Rev A O'Mallev \$5; Tannery West, J Fox, \$2; Lachine, Rev J N Marechal, \$2; St Ambrose de Kildare, X Desrochers, \$1; St Catherines, J. Hand \$6; Halifar, N. S. J. Donoghue, \$5; Boston, U. S. Miss R. A. Brady, \$3. U. S. cy; Newbury, H McLear, \$4; Paris M Halligan, \$2; Amherstourg, A O'Madden, \$1 ; Osgoode, J Kinsels \$3; French Village, M Ling. \$2; Cornwall D Mc-Keever \$4 50; Huntingdon, Wm Wilders, \$2; Portsmouth, P Rammill, \$1; Alexandria, Alex McDongall, 12.8 con, Charlottenburg, \$5; St Narcisse, J Byrns, \$3; Hiller, J Vincent, \$2; L'iovdtown, R Walsh, Quebec, J McKenzie, \$4; St Johns, Col Hibbert, \$5; Mitchell, F. N. Law, \$2; La Presentation, Rev. Mr. Beauregard, \$2; Toronto J.P. McDonell. \$2; Egerton, J Buckley, \$1; St Louis, Mo, US, Rev Prof Willard \$3 U S cy.
Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton - T Hollerin, Cod-

ringion, \$2; Wm Ferron, Frankford, \$3; L Lebelle,

Per O T Palagrave - W J McDonald, \$2. Per Rev C Gay, North W k field-Self, \$2; John Mahoney, \$2; P.O'Farrell, \$1; J. Martin, Lowe, \$2 Fer W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills -F McL od Glennevis, \$2

Per F J Maguire, Trenton - P L McAuley, \$2. Per P. Doyle, Toronto - Self, \$2; W Patterson, \$2; M Walsh, Woodbridge, \$1. Per T Hurly, H. is ing - I Boyd, \$4.

Per M McCormick, Souris, P & I -Self. \$1; D Mooney, Little Harbor, \$1; Archibald McDonald Little Pand \$2 Per W Chisholm, Cornwall-A Kennedy, \$5,77

J'Durocher, \$4 17. Per P Lyuch, Allumette Island -Rev D Corbet, \$2,75; A Maloney, \$2,25; C Duff, \$2. Per A B McIntosh, Onatham—A Salter, \$2.

Per L Coughlin, St Catherines - M Landrigan, \$2. Per P O'Brien, Gananoque-Self, \$2; Rev Mr Kus-

Fort Erie July 3 .- About noon to day severa shots were fired from a barge full of men in the dress of Unites States soldiers, as they were proceeding along the Eric Canal in tow of a tug. The Fenian and the United States flags were hoisted side by side, but the latter was lowered just before the outrage was committed. One ball struck the house of the Rev. Mr. Greenham It is supposed that the shots were fired at a train full of the 47:h regiment waiting at the main goard, as several balls were seen to stricke the water short of this point. Toronto Leader July 5.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, July 19, 1866

Flour-Pollards, \$4,50 to \$5,00; Middlings, \$5 25 \$5.75; Fine, \$6,00 to \$6,15; Super., No. 2 \$6,30 to \$6,40; Superfine \$6.80 to \$6.90; Fancy \$7,50 to \$8,00 Extra, \$8,25 to \$8,75 ; Superior Extra \$9,00 to \$9,50; Bag Flour, \$3,70 to \$3,20 per 112 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Batter, per ib. - New worth 16c to 17c., accord

ing to quality. Pork - Quiet; New Mess, \$24,50 to \$00,00; Prime Mess. \$21 to \$00.00; Prime. \$20,50 to \$09,00.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,60 to \$4,90: Wheat-U C. Spring ex curs \$1.50. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5 40 to \$5,45; Seconds, \$5,15 to \$0,00; First Pearls. \$8.00 to \$0,00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 bs. ..\$9,00 to \$950 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 9.00 to 00.00 Sheep, each, ..\$6,00 to \$8,00 2,00 to 4,00 .\$3,00 to \$5,00 Calves, each

MANUSCRIPT DESCRIPT DESCRIPT

MUNTERAL KETA	IL MAKE	Di Y	rn	U	P9.	
1		Ja	ly l	0,	186	6
		9.	d.	·	8.	d.
Flour, country, per quin	tal,	17	0	to	17	6
Oatmesl, do		1١	0	to	11	6
Indian Meal, do		8	6	to	9	0
Wheat, per min.,		0	0	to	0	0
Barley, do , per 50 lbs		3	4	to	3	6
Peas, do.		4	0	to	4	6
Oats, do-		I	10	to	2	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.		1	6	to	1	9
Do salt do		1	1	to	1	2
Beans, small white, per	min	0	0	to	0	0
Potatoes, per bag		3	3	to	3	6
Onions, per minot,		4	0	to	0	•
Beef, per lb	••••	0	7	to	0	9
						

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

To insure the Tressury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Gavernments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt. His Holiness, Pupe Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th April 1866 decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public. Although former loans have comminded nearly

par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital has decided to issue this loan at sixty six(66) dollars gold tor the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, er one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi annually, on the 1st of April and the 1 at of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 71 her cent. interest on the invest. ment. From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds : the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

Ii is believed that this loau will commend itself to capitalists generally, and andoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head. Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at th

following Banking Houses. Mesers EDWARD BLOUNT & Co., Paris, France.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the abject of his mission to the Rev. Clergy

and faithful of our diocese. Given at Kingston this 2nd day of July 1866.

t E. J. Bp. of Kingston. The venerable Catholic Olergy, throughout the United States and the Canadas, (expedite this good work.) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof, and forward the same by Draft or Express to the Central Office at the Banking House of Messrs. Daucan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the Bonds will be immediately transmitted to them. ROBERT MURPHY Agent.

Apostolical Nunciature ? in France.

PARIS, May 20th, 1866.

Mr Robert Murphy, Paris: Sin : - Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., entrusted with the emission of the new loan that the Holy Father has just ordered by his Sovereign dearne of the 11th of last April, have apprised me of the off-re that you made them to place the bonds of the aforesaid loan in America, and of the motives that they have for believing in the success of your efforts.

Receiving this intelligence with great satisfaction, I myself desire, Sir, to encourage you in your good intentions and to entreat you to omit nothing that may facilitate your attainment of so just and useful an object to the Government of the Holy Father as that you propose. To this end you are specially invited to call, above all, on our Most Rev. and Ri, ht Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops, and on the venerable members of the Clergy, whose moral sucport is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribers among the faithful. And I by these letters, which you may exhibit to the Most Reverend Prelates and to all Ecclesiastics, myself earrestly entreat them to have the goodness to receive you with all kindness and to lend you all the aid that circumstances may require for the more successful accomplishment of the enterprise. For tais purpose I declare to them that you are, under the orders of Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., alone authorised to negotiate the bonds of the Pontifical loan in America, and I add thereto that the subscription is for the immediate account of the Government of the Holy

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to learn the names of those persons who have either subscribed to the los n'or nided the subscription With the hope that your efforts may speedily be crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you Sir; of my sentiments of the most distin-

guished consideration. 31 3 The Apostolical Nuncio in France.

Kingston, 2nd July, 1866.

e e-ar residen gericht -- Larmegreich -- 18

We certify the above to be a correct translation from the original.

Married.

ラビタスにそうぎる為に異で

In St. Patricks Church, on the 31 inst., by the Rev Mr Dowd, Mr Henry Heaton, Newsdealer, of this city to Miss Ann Conway, Daughter of Mr. Patrick Conway Merchant Tailor, of New Wine Street, Glasgow, Scotland.



ANNUAL PIC-NIC.

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th, 1866. TICKETS for sale at the usual places throughout the City, and at the door on the day of the Pic Nic.

Doors open from TEN o'clock A.M. to ELEVER

TICKETS of ADMISSION - 25 cts.; Children

Full particulars in next issue.

P. O'MEARA. Rec. Secretary.

CONVENT

VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE,

(NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).

This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abund int. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness, in a word every thing that constitutes a good education.

This House is situated in the splendid property of the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Caugh awaga .-The means of communication to Upper Canada and United States are of easy access.

A megnificent Garden, and very pleasant Play-Ground, well planted with trees, are at the disposi-tion of Young Ladies.

The Course of Lustruction is in both languages, French and English.

There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health.

The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing,

Music Piano, Harp.
The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry Astronomy, &c., &c.

TERMS.

(PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE). Washing...... 10 00 Music - Piano 2).00 Harp..... 40 00 Bed and Bedding..... 600

The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Papil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible reasons.

UNIFORM.

In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. In Winter, Dark July, 5, 1866.

WANTED,

FOR the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, OE., a MALE TEACHER, capable of Teaching the French and English Languages, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. He must be a married man.

THOMAS WALSH, Sec. School Commissioners, Lacolle. June 27, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been prowided for the various departments. The chient of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils: TERMS:

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and S. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dilion respectfully inorms his friends and the public, that be keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian Comic Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Naz, N.Y. Table t, Staats Zeitung, Oriminal Zeltung, Courrier des Etats Unia Zetting, Oriminal Zetting, Confrier des atets Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le son Ton, Mad. Demorestant Faskion, Book Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, Wontreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, Tribe Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, I' Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Sciental Le Defricher The Yovelette, Dime Novels, Dimezerong Books, Joke

dooks, Almanack, Disries, Maps, Guide, Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper Envelopes and Schoolddate isles at the very lowest prices: Albums, Photographs stand Prints. Subscriptionssecoived for Newspapers and

† E J. Bp. of Kingston.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

od the cap to ad FRANCE. ------ IE al PARIS June 14. The Emperor's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the event 'of the day. It says, indeed little more than what from a knowledge of the past had been already conjectured or positively known; but it is important from the fact of its being a formal declaration of Imperial policy at the very moment when men are on the watch for the first sounds of war. The allusion to Austria is significant. At will be difficult for her to answer the charge that, while in concert with Frussia, and regardless of the Treaty of 1852, she made war on Denmark on behalf of German nationality, she now refuses to Italy, the application of the same principle by completing Italian independence.

It was never expected that the declarations of the French Government as to absolute neutrality, and the assurances that Italy, if she attacked, would do so on her own responsibility, at her own risk and peril, meant that Austria, if victorious, would be allowed to re establish her old domination in Lombardy. Lombardy was caded by Austria to France, and net to Italy; and no one is, therefore, surprised to learn from the Emperor's lips that he will not suffer "the work which he contributed to construct in Italy' to be undone. His Majesty gives no explanation as to the nature of the dequitable compensation, which he suggests Austria might find for her sacrifice of Venetia, and we cannot tell whether he means compensation in money or compensation, in territory Probably, it is the latter which he had in his mind, but at whose cost is not clear. Turkey may have been the Power expected to furnish the means of making up for losses. The Emperor Napoleon, in conversation with a foreign diplomatist passed a judgment on Turkey after the Orimean war, not very different from that of the Em peror Nicholas, and he may now think that it might still be useful in that way. In what other quarter compensation could be found for Austria, if Austria agreed to give up Venetia to the Italians, it is difficult to guess.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys was instructed, as the Emperer says, 'to repudiate, in His Majesty's name all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium be not disturbed.' It was observed that when the Minister of State real the first part of this sentence, repudiating the notion of territorial aggrandizement, he was interrupted by loud acclamations from the deputies, but when the condition of repudiation was heard silence prevailed .-It struck them, perhaps, as it struck many out of doors, that when three Powers are at war one must come out of the conflict seriously diminished. If Prussia be the winner in this terrible game she annexes the Elbe Duchies forthwith; if Austria triumphs over her rival she may think of recovering Silesia, which she is known to yearn after; and if the chances of war are favorable to Italy, Venetia will, of course be hers. There must be a winner and a loser; and the question is whether the indemnity which the winner takes may not be considered as a disturbance of the European equilibrium, and, consequently, just ground for 'territorial aggrandizement for France. If this be so the Emperor shows his usual sagacity in waiting for the result. This result, whoever may gain the day, whether Prussia, Austria, or Italy, will be a gain to France; and France would not refuse to accept territory won without the cost of blood and treasure to herself. -His Majesty declares that he has received the assurance of the Courts engaged in the conflict that, whatever be the issue of the war, not one of the questions involved in it will be settled without the assent of France; and of this no one entertains the slightest Coubt.

By the public the Imperial letter has been received with a sort of mingled feeling. It is regretted that the deputies were not allowed to express their opinions on a communication of such importance. -M. Thiers repeatedly tried to get in a word, but in vain. Discussion was considered by the Minister and by the President of the Chamber to be inopportune, and the deputies could not obtain an assurance that in the event of France being obliged eventually to take part in the conflict the Legislative Body would be allowed an opportunity of giving their opinion.

As for the belligerent Powers, none of them can allege now or hereafter that the Emperor of the French has not acted towards them with the utmost straightforwardness. He frankly informs all whom by taxation receipts adequate to their expenditure, when the war is he expects over, and when the settling day comes.

A French financier and political economist has examined the financial portion of the three Powers about to engage in war, and, setting aside the advantages which each may derive from the gallantry of its army and the skill of its generals, he seeks out the one who shall be best served by its material resources. He begins with Prussia, whose finances previous to Count Bismark's Administration were in excellent order. Her funded debt was only about £44,000,000, and her annual expenditure £24,000,000 -only the third of that of France. Count Bismark. however, called 500,000 men to arms, and all the savings of former Ministers have been expended .-Confidence, moreover, is destroyed, so that Prussian paper money is at a discount, and the Prussian Bank has found it necessary to raise the discount to 9] per ceut.

Turning to Austria, he says the financial picture is very dark. Austria has not ceased to increase the deficiency in her Budget during the last 18 years, and to contract loan upon loan. Consequently, her debt is increasing, and her credit is diminishing in an equal proportion. The Austrian debt is esti-mated at 240,000,000. The Austrian Minister of Finance has increased all the taxes so as te arrive at a revenue of £40,000,000. The interest on the debt absorbs so much of the revenue that it will be impossible to maintain the present standing army with the balance. Her bankruptcy is becoming imminent, but the loss will fall chiefly on Frankfort, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Brussels, from which Austria has derived her supplies of money.

Leaving the Government of Francis Joseph, he arrives at that of Victor Emmanuel. The Italian debt in 1860; after the annexation of Tuscany and the Marches, amounted to £100,000,000. It has X been since doubled The Italian Rente was quoted at 84 in May, 1861; at present it is quoted at 37 .-The Italian Government has been constantly increasing its army since 1860 without engaging in war. It has, moreover, contracted engagements with railway companies which amount to above £2,000,000 a-year. The two thirds of these railways are completed, but their bonds have fallen considerably below par. The Italian Government has just issued paper money, which, according to the Finance, is at a discount of 20 per cent., and according to the Semaine Financiere at 8. The truth is that there is no fixed rate at which Italian paper money can be converted into gold. It is under these auspices that the Italian Government is about to attack the Qua-

drilateral. PARIS, JUNE 21. The Constitutionnel of to day points out the pacific sense of the Emperor's letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. 'Peace,' it continues, 'has the preference and the best wishes of the Emperor, and his hopes must be also on that side, for, after having positively declared that France would not engage in war except under a decisive state of things, he has grounds to believe that noue of the belligerents will desire to assume the responsibility. of provoking it by creating such a position of affairs-

PARIT, JURE 22.-The Moniteur of to-day says Certain persons seek to shake public credit by

1285

without taking (the trouble to verify them. The press and the Times itself (profipudor ?) casting the Government is observant of such acts, and will responsibility of war upon the Cabinet of Vienna, not hesitate to institute legal proceedings against the authors of false intelligence.

EXEMPTION, FROM MILITARY SERVICE. 1 is said for

certain, that the French Senate is about to take into consideration the question raised by Mr. Durny, touching the exemption from military service of the members of religious societies who devote themselves to instruction. The Minister of Public Instruction intends to confine the exemption to the Christian Brothers who labour in the communale, schools, and not to extend it to those who teach in private schools. The question has been brought before the Senate, by the Archbishop of Rennes, who sent the following notice, along with his memorial, to the President:
'I have the honor of forwarding to your Excellency the petition hereto annexed, with a view to call the attention of the Senate to the measures recently taken by the Minister of public Instruction in relation to religious educational congregations. Con-vinced as I am that this novel legislation must of necessity destroy those plous institutions which are so useful for the religious instruction of the lower classes, who need that instruction more than ever at the present day, I consider that I am doing an act worthy at once of a good citizen and of a hishop in showing to the Senate that the Minister of Public Instruction has misinterpreted the law of 1850 in his circulars, and that not only religion, but the country and society at large will suffer severely from his error .' - Bien Public. 1.07

ITALY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S ENTHRONISATION .- On the 17th instant, the anniversary of the day on which Pius IX. ascended the throne, His Holiness addressed the Cardinals in reply to their congratulations, and raised his voice against the persecution to which the bishops and priests are being subjected in Italy.

On the 12th instant the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna blessed the colours of the Tyrolese chasseurs in the Cathedral of that city. His Grace after the ceremony addressed the men as follows :- " We live," said the Archbishop, 'in days which remind us of the portentous calm that precedes a storm.' With God all things are possible, but humanly speaking war is inevitable. It is clear that, should it break out, they who fight on the side of Austria will be fighting for the right, for the whole of Europe, and not for Austria alone. The cause in which you are arming is glorious and holy. Brave sons of the Lyrol under the chief whose courage and Edelity have been tried so often, you will show yourselves worthy of your ancestors. God abhors the pride and hardness of heart of those who covet the goods of others, of those who do not scruple to sacrifice the blood of man to their idol, but He accepts as homage to Himself the ardour of those who offer up their lives for the altar, for justice, and for their country.

The Florence Parliament is discussing two measures of flagrant injustice, one to force a worthless currency on the wretched Italians, and the other to suppress the religious houses in the kingdom.

ITALIAN MILITARY FORCE. - The Paris correspondent of the Standard quotes the following appreciation of the critical state of the Italian Government, extracted from the Revue des Deux Mondes, and written by M Michel Chevalier, whose sympathy for that country is well known :-

The Italians say that armed peace exhausts them but war would exhaust them still more. Have they, in fact the means of carrying it on? Not that they are deficient in courage or discipline: on this point I am persuaded they would do their duty, and pursue an honourable career; but the material resources required for war are wanting to them. The truth, which peoples as well as kings should be resigned to hear, is that the Italians, who had displayed an admirable spirit before being united into one single state, have not been the same since they have formed only realm from the Mincio to the southern extremity of the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The wisdom which had been remarked in them until then has experienced a total eclipse on one essential point -the finances. They have not known how to frame a budget, and have accumulated deficit on deficit. Whilst the most able financiers are unanimous in declaring that a loan is a resource which ought to be reserved for a time of war, the Italians have contracted in times of peace enormous foreign ones, in France, especially, unhappily for the small capitalists of Paris, who have engulphed their savings in them. They have been totally wanting in resolution to raise or to reduce their expenditure to the level of than one-tenth her size, has sent out over 3,000.—
their possible receipts. This grave fault, of which The contrast is the more striking seeing that at the at present they perceive the full magnitude, is not time when Milan and Turin were first clamoring for imputable to their Ministers of Finance. M. Sella, war (now some six weeks ago) there were not 40,000 frankly recommended them to impose taxes on them. selves. M. Scialoja has repeated with all his force similiar salutuary recommendations : but they closed their ears until too late. They have given themselves the satisfaction of uttering fine sentences. and nourished themselves with reminiscences of the Roman Republic—to day out of season. Like the Roman Senate, who, after the battle of Cannæ, sold, by auction the ground on which Hannibal was encamped, they thought they would give a magnificent example of patriotic pride is claiming boldly as their own property Venice and the famous Quadrilateral; by which, in the judgment of the most experienced men and of their most sincere friends, they have ruined their situation. By these inconsiderate menances they have irritated an enemy it was their interest to appease, so that, once entered upon a course of conciliation, they could have negotiated and treated for the cession of Venetia on equitable conditions, for which, when all parties were cool, an understanding would very likely have been possible.

M. Petrucelli della Gattina continues to contribute to the Debuts from Italian head quarters; he supplies, in the midst of a great deal of eccentric and sensa tional rubbish. a little useful information, which l condense. His last letter is dated from head quarters Piacenza, May 27. Piacenza, he says, is a fortified town, surrounded by a wall in good condition, a deep most, which may be flooded and covered by a fortified camp, with what he calls une triple enceinte'-(by which I presume he means the old-fashioned plan of three parallel ramparts of earth, separated from each other by wet ditches, the re-entering angles of the outer wall being at right angles. Strasburgh and Valenciennes are fortified in this way—it is still held the most formidable defence against a storming party-but with the long-range artillery now in fashion, its value has never been tested.) M. della Gattina tells us that the walls are only partly provided with guns; but for this he gives a curious reason, which will amuse your military readers : 'Why condemn to rust in the open air these Italian tenors There is good reason, why, though he does not state it. It is this: That in the event of the Italian army being defeated, an entrenched camp at Piacenza would not enable it to make a stand. The district of Piacenza at the time of his writing was occupied by a corps d'armee of four divisions-1st, that of Prince Umberto, quartered at Firenzuola, half-way between Parma and Piacenza; 2d, that of General Guggia, at Pontennove, between Firenzuola and Parma; 3d, that of General Bixio, Pacensa itself; and 4th, that of General Gavone (at present in Berlin), at Codognno, between Piacenza and Lodi. This is plain enough, and, with the aid of a tolerable map you will see that the Italian army is in a position which (see my extract from the same writer in my Sunday's letter must greatly tempt the Austrians to strike a blow, as the wing at Pizzighettene might be crushed before the centre or the right wings knew anything about it. But this may be part of the system. If the Austrians do not chose to attack they deprive themselves of great advantages - and their reluctance is only/due to their desire not to be con-

because it refused to affect, in the transparent sham of a conference, a belief which no man, in his sense has entertained from the time of its being first but forward had senting the time of its being first but

The 3rd Italian corps d'armee is under General della Rocca, whose frankness so far exceeded his courtes, as to prompt him to tell M. della Gattina that he wished those horrid newspapers would noid their toogues about the army. He might safely say so to M. della Gattina, for, with the exception of what I have given you above I can make out no thing intelligible of the confused and contradictory account he gives of Piacenza and its fortifications MILAN, June 9 - The Lombardia publishes the following declaration addressed by Kossuth to the

Hungarians:-"Tonin, June 6-A large number of my compatriots in various parts of Italy having requested counsel of me by letter upon what they ought to do under present circumstances, and as it is impossible for me to reply personally to all, I declare by the present that in my opinion all those of my compatriots employed in the military service, or in any other manner, will do well to remain for the present where they are tranquilly awaiting the course of events. Those, on the contrary, who have no occupation, are fit for military service, and desire also to enter it, will do well to eprol themselves in the Hungarian Legion. They may all rest assured that if matters progress in such a manner as to offer a field of action to their patriotic zeal they will receive due previous notice.

"L. Kossuth."

A new fear, and one of no common magnitude, begins to dawn upon Italian statesmen. The hatred of the southern population for the new regime, in stead of being weakened by the lapse of years, or crushed out by the mailed heels of the Piedmontese, is springing into fresh life and activity in presence of events that agitate Europe. The Neapolitans begin to think that the time when 'the King shall have his own again' is swiftly and surely approaching .-This feeling accounts for the revival of the reaction in the Two Sicilies, for the daring manner in which the outlaws defy the troops, and the air of general insecurity that pervades Naples and all the cities of the South Butchery failed to extinguish the patriotic spirit of the adherents of the exiled King, and now that an opportunity is afforded, or is likely to be afforded, for striking a blow at the Sardinians, the old veneration for the Bourbon family blezes up afresh. It must be confessed that the Sardinians contributed in no small measure to perpetuate this popular detestation of themselves. They know well that if the best part of their armies were to be kept engaged by Austria, it would be impossible to hold the South for a day. A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette describes very fairly, as it seems to us, the oppression under which the Neapolitans groan .-He say-" The only thing to be said is that for Italy under her present circumstances peace is almost more ruinous than war; her expenses cannot amount to less 4,000,000 francs a day even by the account of those who are anxious to put them at the lowest figure. It is easy to see what distress must be occasioned by such expenditure in a country already bankrupt and possessing no resources on which to fall back. Gold is at seven and eight per cent., silver at five and six per cent., and even for copper a premium of one per cent, has to be paid. To remedy this dearth of precious metal, the banks of Naples, Genua, and some other towns have been authorised to issue notes of various amounts from five francs upwards-such notes as they are! Their size is fully that of a leaf of this journal, and their texture is considerably coarser than that of the paper ordinarily used by grocers to wrap up their sugar .-These clumsy notes are passed from hand to hand, and signed successively by each recipient. Value, away from the place where they are issued, they have absolutely none. The taxes are frightful—ten per cent upon income, twenty-five per cent. upon house rent, and endless smaller impositions in like proportions; not to say that salt and tobacco are Government monopolies, and that there is a Banco del Letto in every street. Whilst in the northern cities the enthusiasm with which the very idea of war was greeted has increased day by day, as the probability of its outbreak has grown into absolute eertainty, in the Neapolitan territory, after a burst of factitious excitement, the whole desire for active fighting has cozed away. Few indeed are the vo-lunteers which Naples herself has furnished—some 800, may be - whereas Leghorn, a city scarcely more troops north of Florence, and the Austrians could have marched from one city into the other without let or hindrence. But it is the same throughout. The Neapolitans have not the cause of Italy at heart; they regret the departure of the Court from their city, they detest the Italians who have come down from Genoa to settle in Naples, and they detest still more the taxes levied as they are in a most searching manner .- Tablet.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government, in sending the Prussian Ambassador his passports, informed him that it took this step because it looked upon the withdrawal of the Austrian forces from Holstein as having taken place under compulsion from Prussia.

Prussia has addressed a Note to the German Governments which voted on the 14th inst., against the mobilisation of the Federal army, requesting them to abstain from participation in any discussion with the Powers who are at war with Prussis, as such conduct would necessarily disturb their peaceful relations

with the Prussian Government. The troops of Electoral Hesse are concentrated near Fulda. Prince Wilhelm von Hanau, third son son of the Elector, has been taken prisoner by the

Prince Alexander of Hesse has now officially assumed the command in chief of the 8th Federal Corps d'Armee.

Prussians.

The railway communication between Casse and Warburg has been restored.

The Hamburg military contingent has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march into the

Hamburg will be occupied by a Prussian corps and placed under a Prussian Commandant.

The concentration of the 8th Federal Army Corps

60,000 strong, under the command of Prince Alexander of Hesse, has been accomplished.

The head quarters of the Bavarian army have been removed to Beyreuth.

In consequence of the decision of the Federal Diet of the 16th inst, that Austria and Bavaria should enter Saxony, the representative of Luxembourg has presented a declaration to the Diet, stating that the Netherlands decline to take part in any course of action which shall imply a recognition of the conti-nuance of the Federal Pact.

The Austrian troops will probably assume the offensive in Upper Silesia.

A telegraphic message received at Prague states that they have crossed the frontier into that proviace. In Italy the Austrians expect to be attacked on

three sides - at Venice, by the Italian fleet; on the side of the Tyrol, by Garibaldi; and lastly, by General Cialdini, who will cross the Po. It is stated that the English, French, and Russian

representatives at the Saxon Court will shortly follow the King of Saxony to Prague. Immediately on the announcement of the death of

of Sexony, towards Loban or Rumburg, between the Prossian hussars and an Austrian corps. A considerable Austrian : force, is massed in what direction, and other large corps are stated to be upon the Silesian frontier, in the neighborhood of Troppau.

The 8th Federal Army Corps is; following closely on the track of the Prussian forces to Marburg, in Electoral Hesse. Large bodies of Federal troops are marching in a northerly direction.

It is stated that the Prussians have occupied Wiesbaden. A slight encounter: took place vesterday between some Austrian and Prussian cavalry on the road to

Rumburg and close to the frontier. The Prussians retreated. Marienthal, Ostritz, and Lenba are occupied by two Prussian regiments of infantry and one of Hussars, and Bernstadt by two regiments of cavalry.

The Prussians are also closed to the frontier near Wurzelsdorf, and they are hourly expected to advance into Bohemia.

The Prussians have not taken possession of Zitian, but have placed a strong garrison, with 12 pieces of

artillery, in the town of Bantzen. The Prussians occupied Dresden at half-past 11 to day.

The Prussian troops entered Cassel this morning. The Elector is at Frankfort.

Hundreds of Sexon inhabitants are flying into Bohemia. The Prussians are forcibly enrolling men up to 40 years of age.

General Manteuffel, at the head of the Prussian troops, entered Luneberg, in Hanover, this mara-

ing.
The Prussians are reported to have cut off the com munications of the Hanoverian army, and rendered its junction with the Austro-Federal troops imPosaible.

The Prussian Lieutenant-Colonel Granach arrived at Stade last night and 'disarmed the garrison, dismissing them to their homes. He took possession of 21 guns and numerous morters, rifles, and other war material.

Railway communication between Risenach and the railwy line between Coburg and Bamberg, and to blow up the railway bridge at Lichtenfels. The Austrians have destroyed the railway bridge at Oswiecin, on the Galician and Silesian frontier. The railway communication between Oswiecia and Myslowitz is interrupted.

the available Wurtemburg troops have been sent to the northern frontier of the kingdom.

The Austrian Cabinet has summoned the Bavarian Government, in consequence of the decision of the Federal Diet on the 16th inst., to unite with Anstria in carrying on Military operations in Saxony.

Oldenburg and Anhalt have officially notified their withdrawal from the Germanic Confederation. Baden declines to take active part in the hostilities against Prussia. The assertions of some German papers that riots had taken place among the Baden

roops are unfounded. The object of the Federal plan of operations is

said to be the reconquest of Holstein. The Moniteur du Soir published the following : -A private despatch announces that an engage-Hessians and the Prussians coming from Giessen. The Prussians are said to have gained the advantage and continued their march after having secured

possession of the railway. The Neue Freie Presse publishes a rumour that the Emperor will invite the German princes who have remained faithful to the Confederation to assemble in Vienna, for the purpose of discussing question

referring to the Federal Constitution. The Imperial manifesto has been enthusiastically received in the capital and the provinces.

It is stated that the Duke de Gramont, the French Ambassdor, is negotiating with the Vienna Cabinet respecting the guarantees which France desires to receive in Europe. The negotiations are represented to be progressing satisfactorily.

Government to Italy, consisting of 130,000,000f. in gold packed in casks, has passed through this city en route for Florence. They also state that the Porte has notified to the Great Powers its intention its sittings.

As soon as the Volunteers are completely equipped they will proceed to Bergamo and Brescia.

THE MASS OF THE MARTYRS. - About two miles, in an easterly direction, from the town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth, stood the Castle of Dunmahon. It was, at the time of Oromwell's appearance in Ireland in the possession of a gentleman named Fitz-walter, a sincere Catholic and true Irishman. He loved his country. He had joined the Catholic confederacy in the old Cathedral at St. Canice, in the

faire citie, and be had long fought in its ranks. The gallant Herbert MacMahon, the Bishop of Clogher, had led on the last remnant of the once powerful confederates, at Skirfolas, but after doing all that brave men could do, they were forced from the field with a loss of two thirds of their number, by an overwhelming force, under the command of the cruel and treacherous Sir Charles Coote.

The gallant Fitzwalter was one of the survivors of that sangninary field. He immediately returned to his Castle of Dunmahon, where he resolved to remain for the present.

Meantime, a Parliamentarian garrison was placed in Dundalk, and deep and many were the schemes laid by the Puritans for the surprise of the Castle of Dunmahon. They feared openly to attack the garrison, for they knew that the people would support Fitzwalter to the last: At last a plan was proposed which seemed to be the most feasible of any yet of-

Fitzwalter had a daughter, and an only child, the love and admiration of her parents, and of the country around. Upon the youth and inexperience of this young girl they resolved to found their diabolical pian. The second in command of the garrison was a young man of very prepossessing appearance, but with a heart as bad as his countenance was fair. He was to personate an English Earl, and to hover about the vicinity of the castle, to try if possible to win the heart of the unsuspecting girl; and when once master of her affections, he could easily obtain entrance into the castle.

All turned out according to his desires. By means of an old woman, who procured several interviews with her; he became a constant visitor at the castle, and he acted the cousummate hypocrite so well, that no one for a moment thought of suspecting his intentions.

But the morning had at last arrived upon which he was to admit the Cromwellian garrison to their work of death. It was Sunday morning; God's holy Sabbath morning, that the hypocrite had chosen for the slaughter of the inmates of the oastle, because he knew that upon that blessed morning the neighboring people were in the habit of assembling at the castle to hear Mass, as they had no priest amongst them, and Fitzwalter had always kept a priest in the Immediately on the announcement of the death of castle. The morning was unusually dark, and the Prince Sigismund the Queen of Prussia left this city sky was covered with lowering clouds as if the very

Hostilities have commenced between the Prussians villain In rushed the enemy, who had been secreted and the Federal army. The 4th Darmstadt Infantry in a wood since the preceding night. The work of Regiment has been almost annihilated by the Prustians at Friedberg, between Frankfort and Giesen.

Large bodies of Federal troops are massed at Mayencel and his wife itogether with three hundred and hine: and Frankfort, where the Wartemberg contingent persons, all were butchered indiscriminately without will arrive to night. regard to age or sex. The sun suddenly shone out According to intelligence received, an engagement in all his splendor, as if beaven, rejoiced at baving has taken place between the outposts at the extremity, received the glorious martyrs who had sealed their faith with their blood on that day.

There was a great rejoicing amongst the Puritans a sermon was preached by the ranting chaplain, in which he extolled the zeal of the soldiery in the destruction of the Ammonities. As for Fitzwalter's daughter, she became a raving maniac, and after wandering about the country for some time, she was found dead one morning in the ruins of her once happy homestead.

ON THE LOVE OF RETREAT .- To a christian who lives in the world, this love is frequently an illusion. Worldlings, themselves, sometimes form plans of retreat. When one speaks to them about being converted to God, and of reforming their conduct, they reply, that they wish to quit all, and abandon all, as if the disorder of their life were inseparably annexed to their condition, and that it was out of their power to find a cure for it. But, observe here: it is not the tumult of the world, and the exterior agita. tion of your business, which prevent you from serving God, it is rather the interior cry of your passions: to which you lend a willing ear; it is the tyranny of your vicious habits which you cherish.

We may find, where we please, retreat and soli-tude even in the midst of the world. May we not by a good use of time, always gain some hours or some moments of retreat, to meditate on the law of God? May we not habitually make for ourselves a sort of retreat, in the bottom of our hearts, wherewe may entertain ourselves interiorly with God, though we may appear to be engaged only with the cares and interests of the world? At such moments the spirit is attentive to the business of the world but the heart is with God.

PAY YOUR DEBTS .- At such a moment as the present, every man who has the money, or can raise it in any way, should promptly liquidate his obligations. To refuse or neglect to do so, at any time, would be wrong; but now such neglect or refusal is a double and inexcusable wrong. One dollar set in motion, may pay fifty times that amount of debt in a very few days. For people realize this matter of debt paying as they should. They have no conscience on the subject. They excuse themselves by saying they Cassel is interrupted. The Bavarians intend to cut are 'very busy.' Suppose you are busy. You are not too busy to neglect such a moral obligation 'I' will attend to it in a day or two.' You don't know that, for you may die-your properly may be burned, or some other providential circumstance may happen to prevent it. 'Oh, he dosen't want the money. How do you know that? Who gave you that piece In consequence of the Austrian war manifesto, all of information? Nothing but the voice or message of your creditor can settle that matter. 'He is rich, and dosen't need small sums.' Indeed! is that your excuse? How can you know but that your neglect to pay him hundreds, may cost him thousands? can't stand such a high rate of exchange.' You are bound to stand it, for while in business you must take all its risks. If you can't stand the exchange, how do you expect your creditors can stand your delinquency? If he wants money, he has only to go to the bank.' Well, that will do. When a man lets himself down to such a level, he had betler 'snuff

the candle,, and desert the ranks of business men.

A GREAT FRENCH HISTORIAN ON THE OULTIC RACES. -The following is from the great French historian Michelet. It will be seen that English accounts did not blind his keen arpreciation of Ireland's state .ment has taker place near Frankfort between the The inability on the part of France is, thank God, no more:

Singular fate of the Celtic world ! Of its two great divisions, one, although the least unfortunate, is perishing, wearing away, or, at all events, losing its language, costume, and character-I allude to the Highlanders of Scotland and the people of Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany. Here we find the serious and moral element of the race, which seems dying of sadness and soon to be extinguished. The other filled with inexhaustibleness of life, multiplies and increases despite of eve ything : it will be felt that I speak of Ireland. Ireland! poor elder child of the Oeltic race, her sister, who cannot stretch out her arm to protect her across the waves-the Isle of Saints, the emerald of the sea, all fertile Ireland, whose men grow like grass, to the terror of England, The Vienna papers publish intelligence from in whose ear is daily shouted-they are another Rome stating that a subsidy sant by the Prussian | million'-land of posts, of bold thinkers, of John Scotus Erigena, of Berkley, of Toland-land of Moore land of O'Connell-land of the brilliant speech and lightning sword, which in the sentity of the world still preserves the power of poetry. The English to interfere in the Principalties. The Conference may laugh when they hear in some obscure corner of upon the Roumanian question will shortly conclude their towns the Irish widow improvising the coronach over the corpse of her husband pleurer c l'Islandaise (wailing after the manner of the Irish), is with them a bye word of scorn. Weep, poor Ireland, and may France weep as well, as she beholds at Paris, over the gate of the asylum which receives your sons, that harp which asks for succour. Let us weep at our inshility to give back the blood which

they have shed for us. In vain, within less than two centuries, have four hundred thousand Irish fought in our armies. We must witness the sufferings of Ireland without uttering a word. In like manner have we long forgotten and neglected our ancient allies, the Scotch-and the Scotch mountaineer will soon have disappeared from the face of the earth. The Highlands are daily unpeopled. The conversion of small holdings into large farms, which russed Rome, has destroyed Scotland. Estates may be found moety-six square miles in extent, others, twenty miles long and three broad : so that the Highlander will soon only exist in history and in Sir Walter Scott's novels. When the tartan plaid and claymore are seen passing the inhabitants of Edinburgh rue to their doors to gaze at the unusual sight. The Highlander expatriates himself and disappears; and the bagpipe awakens the mountains but with one air.

Dirting. - Some persons eat themselves to death, others diet themselves to death. When a man is sick he is weak, and concludes that as when he was well he are heartily and was strong, if he now eats heartily, he will become strong again : well meaning, but ignorant friends are of the same opinion, and their solicitations to eat become one of the greatest annoyances of a sensible invalid .: Nature purposely takes away the appetite under such circumstances, and makes the very sight of food nauseating. A sick man is feeble; his feebleness extends to every muscle of the body, and the stomach being made up of a number of muscles, has its share of debility-It requires seeveral hours of labour for the stomach to 'work up' an ordinary meal; and to give to it that amount of work to do when it is already in an exhausted: condition, is like giving a man, worn out by a hard day's work, a task which shall keep him laboring half the night. Mothers are often much afraid that their daughters will hurt themselves by a little work, if they complain of not feeling very well; and yet if such daughters were to sit to dinuer and shovel in enough provender for an elephant or ploughman, it would be considered a good omen and a harbinger of convalencence. A everse of such procedure would restore multitudes of ailing persons to permanent good health; namely, to eat very little for a few days; eat nothing but coarse bread and ripe fruits," and work about "the house industriously or, what is better, exercise in the open air for the greater part of each day on horseback, in the garden, or walk through the woodlands or over the hills, for hours at a time. Objectless walks, and lazy loiling in carriages, are little better than nothing. South think to

Why are presidented like vagabonds ? Because

> The Grand of Mile of Lighted B

spreading false news respecting the events of the reluctance is only/due: to their desire not to be considered in the specified at the appalling massacre for Potadam.

War or the imminent failure of some credit or indussided the aggressors—a feeling which does them for Potadam.

War or the imminent failure of some credit or indussided the aggressors—a feeling which does them for Potadam.

The following telegrams have been received during which was about to take place.

The gates were thrown open by the perfidious the week.

The gates were thrown open by the perfidious the week. Line of tops, and Prop. 1865. at my comment of the selection of the se

· Cook, this hoister; sauce is quite cold. Missus has sent me down with it, and says you must 'eat it directly, and bring it up again.

Why are all games of chess of equal durotion?-Because it always takes four knights to play a grme.

Those who blow the coals of others strife may chance to have the sparks fly in their own faces. Ahand laid kindly on the head of a child is laid upon the heart of a mother.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper, but he is happier who can suit his tempel to his circumstances: Which is the cheapest, a bride or a bridegroom

She is always given away, the bridegroom is someo times sold.

A GOOD OBJECT.—The editor of a new paper in Nebraska begins his introductory article with the collowing sentence:- The object in view in the fstablishment of this papers is the procuring of meaus wherewith to buy bread and butter and good cloths.

ENDURING POPULARITY -- If ever a luxury possessed the elements of enduring popularity, that luxury is MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Its freshness, its purity, its delicacy, its unchangeableness, its wholesomeness, and its disinfectant properties in the sick-room, place it far in advance of every other perfume of the day. No other toilet water is like it; nothing can supply its place; no one who uses it can be persuaded to use any other perfume. Hence the amazing rapidity with which its sale increase. It is so far superior to all other perfumes of this hemisphere that it may be said to have no second; it stands alone, and after being thirty years before the people, is now making more rapid progress than ever before.

Purchasers are requested to see that the words

Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. Agents for Montreal:-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell& Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

"Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water

INDOLENT SORES .- Vitality is so weak in some systems, that any ulcerous diseases with which they are afflicted, lapse almost immediately from the acute or inflammatory phase into the chronic condition, becoming sluggish and indolent. But they are not the less dangerous on that account, while they are much more difficult to deal with. In no class of Cases has BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA been administered with more signal success than in these. It supplies to the system and the constitution the vigor necessary to fight the disorder, while its antiseptic properties exercise a direct and most beneficial effect upon the sores. It is important to use BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS at same time with the Sarsaparilla, as they carry off from the system depraved and vitiated humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way hasten a cure

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

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. - WORDS OF COMFORT .-Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: 'I consider Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills the best remedy for Chronic Constipution at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.'-He also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive function, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed - perfectly safe, and emmently reliable. Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Humphrey Lettsom, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-LA should us used in connection with the Pills.

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THE OO-PARTNERSHIP beretofore existing between Charles Catelli, Aurelio Gionnoti, and Davino Alouisi as manufacturers of Statuary, under the name and Style of CATELLI & CO. was dissolved on the 12th instant.

The affairs of the late Firm wills be settled by the undersigned, who is authorised to collect all debts and pay all demands against said Firm.

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The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, every Monday, : Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN F. M. precisely, calling, going and return ing at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers at Quebec can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 P.M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., calling, going and returning at Sorel, Maskinonge, kiviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sanday and Wednesday at 2 p.m , calling at Lanorate on the Friday trips from Montreal, will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer MOUCHE-A-FEU, Capt E. Laforce,

will run on the Rivers Francis and Yamaska in connection with the Steamer Columbia at Sorel.

The Steamer VIOTORIA, Capt. Charles Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p.m., calling, going and re turning, at Repentigny, Lavalurie, at. Sulpice, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux,

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