## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

No. 42.

THE TWO MARYS; OR, THE

\*DONNELLS OF INNISMORE.

CHAPTER XIV-Continued.

Mrs. Somers at once burned back, and Mary returned to Maria, who was kneeling beside the bed, the hand of the corpse clasped within her own. Absorbed in grief, she noticed not that Mary told her Mr. Montague was there, nor heeded anything that was taking place around her, till a heavy footstep was heard on the staircase, and the voice of Mr. Montague sounded in her

Yet, Maria rose not till he stood beside her, that dead hand still within her own; and then, after he, too, had pressed his lips on the marble brow, and had mastered the emotion which he felt, sufficiently to speak, he greeted the daughter of his dead wife, with affectionate warmth,

saying,-'I little thought, Maria Von Alstein, that our meeting would be here, and under such circumstauces as these; yet, am I rejoiced to find you by her side; consider this home as your own; and, as the daughter of my wife, look on me as your tather? yourself as the sister of my children; only too late, dear Maria, is your true position known and recognized, and that with deep-

est sorrow for the past.' Maria's heart was too full to speak, but she managed to stammer out a few words of gratefui acknowledgment, and to press the hand of her step-lather. Then she took up the book, so that winter came and passed away, and the pointed to the open pages, and, in answer to young green things put forth their tender blos-George Montague's fervent 'God be thanked,'

Mr. Montague, I do bless God, so much, my poor mother did know me for her child, before she died. The past seems only like some her. And yet, to lose her, seeing how well she died,' she added, pointing to the book 'ought to make me rejoice; and see, how calm that face looks. One cannot think that she did not feel bappy; she does look so peaceful.'

rested on the countenance of the corpse, one at hand, then on herself, and the momentous momight surely believe, and hope, that the sincere nosyllable 'yes,' she had uttered a short halfrepentance of the last two days, succeeding the hour since, when the barrister, who had so indelowed by the most perfect peace; indeed, it the poor unknown Maria Flohrberg, had asked might almost be said, in her case, as in many, plain Maria, to make him wish to kneel with her who die from disease of the heart, to have passed from time to eternity without a struggle.

Maria, who steadily refused any assistance save that which Mary rendered her, after which she | ing an angel, was a good-hearted little body, who joined Mr. Montague, in the drawing room. It was arranged that the interment of the deceased lady should take place at Fairview, and that the body should be conveyed thither with as little delay as possible.

And you, Maria, will accompany me thither,' will be there, unconscious yet, of the light in which they will have to regard you.'

· I would rather not come to Fairview, yet. said Maria, bursting into tears; 'many persons, at Fairview, must know of-of that robberyand, and there will be some who will say of her, what we should not like to hear. To see me daughter.' well bring it all to their minds again. Am I not right?

Quite, quite right, my dear Maria,' said Mr. Montague, instantly acknowledging and appreciating the motive which caused her to speak thus. 'But you will allow me to hope, that a few weeks hence you will come home, for you must consider Fairview as your home, Maria.'

'I will indeed, I will, dear Mr. Montague,' replied Maria, ' when these sad events shall have died away, and my poor mother's death shall no more be talked of, then I will be sure to come home for some time before I go back to Ger-

many with my uncle.' The next day was appointed for the removal of the body, and Maria determined on remaining | ter; but Millicent's greeting, though affectionate, at the house in Harley Street, till this had taken was more constrained. place, passing, to the intense astonishment of Mr. Montague, many hours together, quite alone, ther, Mrs. Mainwaring draws George Monta-

repose of her mother's soul. in the few months that she had passed beneath his roof, and the exquisite misery of those that had succeeded them, had been so marked with take place early in the summer. trial. Truly, too, had Fraulein learned a lesson of the empliness of worldly grandeur, as she came to her mind, however much she might said,strive to repress it, the thought of the past in which poverty had been borne with a spirit so "Alas! no; I could not go to Fairview, till the my request."

sod has grown green upon her grave; till this heart of mine aches less heavily, till people forget all about that sad mistake of hers; and her neglect of me.

Thus gently did Fraulein try to think of her mother's grievous sin; and knelt and wept away the long, long hours, and prayed God, in His great mercy, to accept that sincere repentance, and receive that guilty, but contrite soul, into

The following morning the hearse arrived which was to convey the remains of the deceased body lay, to take her last farewell, accompanied by Mary and Mr. Montague.

Remember, Maria, he said, pressing her hand warmly within his own, as the carriage drove up which was to convey him to the station, 'remember your promise; I shall expect to see you at Fairview before long.

Maria returned to her kind friends the Mainwarings, little dreaming how long a time was to elapse ere she was to visit Fairview, or return to her German home.

CHAPTER XV .-- A WEDDING ON THE TAPIS .-NO JOY WITHOUT A SORROW.

Fever, raging fever, laid Maria prostrate for many weeks. In her mad delirum she raved about the court, about her mother, and all the distressing scenes she had recently encountered. Nervous excitement raised to the highest pitch, had ended in a long and well nigh fatal illness, soms, and Maria yet remained with her friends, the Mainwarings.

It is a balmy evening in Spring, the night after the return of Mrs. Mainwaring to Dovercourt, and Maria is anxiously expecting the coming of sad dream. To have known her only to lose her step-father, and half-sisters, the former of whom she has not seen since her mother's death, the latter from the time of the cobbery.

Maria, still a sort of invalid, reclined on a couch, a book in her hand, but her thoughts far away; now they were fixed on Mary, the bride It truly was as Maria said, such a placed smile of the closter, whose reception was very nigh mental agony she had experienced, had been fol- fatigably labored in her service when she was were doubtful if death had not come with so her to become his wife. And I wonder now gentle and stealthy a summons, that the soul what Herbert Mainwaring could see in that before the altar at Dovercourt? An, what, indeed? Why nothing; but that she had been The last sad duties were then performed by very patient in her illness, and was also very unselfish and warm hearted, in fact, without bealways strove to make exceedingly happy every one who came in her way.

Every one at Dovercourt, then, loved Maria, and so, when a little later, Mrs. Mainwaring came into the library, lighted up only by the soft rays of the setting sun, which lent a roseate said Mr. Montague, 'and Millicent and Alice gloom to Maria's pale cheek, and the good lady took her place beside her, on the couch, she raised her blushing face to that of her friend, saying, 'Do you know, Mrs. Mainwaring, that

> Wishes Maria Von Alstein to be his wife, and we shall be very bappy to receive her as our

Maria spoke not, but pressed one of that good friend's hands to her heart, exclaiming -What can be have seen in me to lead him to

make me the object of his choice? 'Virtue, Maria; and may you, my daughter, for so from this day I consider you, long live, loving and beloved as the wife of the future master of Dovercourt.

At this moment the sound of carriage wheels was heard advancing up the avenue, and Maria arose to meet her step-father, and half-sisters. George Montague met her with his old cor

dial frankness, and with a something of fatherly affection mingled therewith. Little Alice bounded forwards, calling Maria by the name of sis-

But while the three sisters are talking toge in the death chamber, engaged in prayer for the gue into one of the deep recesses of a bay window, and communicates to him the intelligence, It was with feelings of undisguised admiration, that very soon Maria will become the bride of that he regarded this Joung woman, whose life, Herbert, and, consequently, that her luture home will be in England, and that she hopes she will soon have recovered her health, and the union

And it was with no scall pleasure that the worthy gentleman listened to the information knelt beside those poor remains. For ever, ever | imparted to him, and then approaching Maria, he

'I find bridal favors will be in request, shortly and must therefore exact a promise before I leave rebellious that scarce any sin had been deemed Dovercourt; it is, Maria, that you will promise too gravous, could at but be cast aside. Fair to be married from Fairview; I stand to you in,

pressing the hand of Mrs. Mainwaring, 'have homes. you then told papa my secret? With all my heart let it be from Fairview, then; and then Herbert and I mean to visit Innismore, for I fancy we shall be in time to witness the reception of dear Mary.

In consequence of the long illness of Fraulein, and the necessarily protracted stay of Mrs. Mainwaring in London, both her uncles, Von Alstein, and Flohrberg, had left England for Germany, and the Montagues had never returnlady to Manchester, and, dressed in the deepest | ed from Fairview, Mr. Montague rightly conjecmourning, Maria went into the room where the turing that the sad affair in which his deceased wife had so unjustly implicated her own daughwould die away more quietly in the country than in the very place in which so much that was distressing had occurred. Thus, neither himself nor his daughters had seen Fraulein until this evening, she having returned to Dovercourt on the previous day.

The plow occasioned to his two daughters, by the sudden death of their mother, had been very great; the unamiable Millicent, whose disposition resembled, unfortunately, that of the late Mrs. Montague, shocking her father by expressing herself to the effect that she thought it a very sad thing Here Von Alstein had ever presented himself at all, as it was mainly, owing to her mother's recognition of him, that the fact of who Maria was became known to her, and consequently it was to the sudden shock this had occasioned that they owed the loss of their mo-

However, the young lady managed to hide her real feelings, though she could not disguise from Maria the fact, that the avowal of her birth had gained her no sisterly love in that quarter, and even contrived to appear well pleased, when Mrs. Mainwaring hinted that she had thought that the four bridesmaids; on a certain occasion, bad best be her two half-sisters and her own daughters. Bertha and Margaret.

Having then extorted a promise that Maria and her friends would drive over to Fairview, on the following day, the worthy mill-owner took

Herbert accompanied the ladies thither, but he was distressed to find that Maria had done violence to herself in accepting the invitation .-No sooner did the white walls of Fairview appear in sight, through the still scanty spring folinge of the trees, than she bethought her of the first night she had spent at Fairview; and then came rushing on her mind the remembrance of the reception she had met with the next day at the hands of her mother.

She sat for some moments absorbed in thought, when the voice of her friends disturbed the mournful reverse into which she had fallen, and then making a forcible effort to drive the past from her mind, she leaned from the carriage window, to answer, with somewhat like a cheerful face, the recognition of Mr. Montague and Alice, who stood at the entrance of the ball to receive them.

' How changed do all things seem,' thought Maria to herself, as stood within the spacious vestibule, paved with marble, and gazed upon the noble stone slaircase, with its balustrades of carred oak, and then upon her own form, enveloped, as it was, in expensive mourning, trim med with the richest fur, for the weather was still variable and cold, for one yet an invalid, and imagination pictured to her mind's eye, herself clad in a plain and cheap merino, with, mayhap, that old fashioned, unlucky shawl, which had excited the risibility of the crowded court; hurrying up that same staircase, or sitting in that dreaded study, teaching Alice, whilst in some things she felt that she wanted teaching ber-

Now, the master of the mansion was there to welcome the plain little German maid, and she addressed hun as 'father,' and those of old, her pupils, especially Alice, claimed that sweet tie of affinity, a loving sisterhood: whilst the servants were respectful in their homage, every one ready to do her bidding. And yet, one familiar face was missed, one face so dreaded of yore; but yet, in those two latter days of her life, it had become so wondrously dear; dear by reason of her repentance and sorrow; dear because of her sacred words were pronounced which made those newly awakened love; dear, doubly dear, becase it was the face of her mother.

Yet it ever must be, that with earthly joy there must be a taint of sorrow, and these memories of the past, formed to Fraulein, the perchance needful alloy in the happy future, that now seemed spread before her, for verily, we should dread that that happiness will not be lasting which is not without some bitterness to remind us that it is of the earth, earthly!

CHAPTER XVI .- THE WEDDING AT FAIRVIEW. THE ESPOUSALS AT INNISMORE. THE CON-

It is a bright July morning, one year after the

The two half-sisters, and Bertha and Margaret, are dressed alike, in robes of sky-blue place in the carriage, a burst of merry laughter crape, over white silk slips, with white bonnets from those whose eyes had a moment before. trimmed with lilies of the valley. And Maria been diffused with tears, had attracted her atis attired in a dress of white moire antique, with tention, and hastily turning round, she discovered a long veil of white lace, and a wreath of orange flowers. By the way, we think it a great shame that brides are allowed to monopolize this very pretty flower exclusively to themselves, it is one of those absurd customs which might very well be done away with. Why shouldn't maids, wives, and widows, wear them if they please?instead of the use of this very lovely flower, being appropriated to that very brief term of a wife's existence, during which she is called 'a bride.'

'How beautiful Fraulein looks,' said many that day. 'I never thought her so pretty,' seid

'No, say we, 'she is not at all pretty, only engaging, and interesting.' This leads us to remark, that people are very fond of quoting the

Beauty is when unadorned, adorned the most?

We beg leave to differ with the poet; it is all nonsense, simple nonsense. Maria was very plain, my dear reader, you know I have said so. What absurd trash it is for people to write about heromes being angels, and beauties, and all that sort of thing. Pray, in our common every day existence, how many beauties, how many paragons of loveliness, can you or I, count amongst our friends? Or how many angels, I should like to know? Oh, dear, no; good kind-hearted souls, dear, loving friends, God be blessed for the gift, do we not often meet amidst the thorns and briars, sown by rougher natures; but no angels; and the best amongst us, the truly good, would disown this hackned appellation. But some people must use exaggerated phrases .-And to return to the point we started with; there is a trite old saying nearer the truth than the sentiment of the poet, namely-

'Fine feathers make fine birds.'

And though they cannot give beauty to those who do not possess it, they certainly are marvellous aids in carrying off any deficiencies that may exist in natural grace, and vice versa.

'Maria's was then a case in point. 'Oh, dear, how positively handsome she looks,' says

'I never thought her haif so pretty,' said another.

While a third exclaims - ' she really looks beautiful.

These were, in fact, simple untruths, neither more nor less. Maria looked, as she always did, very lady-like, if you will; very interesting; but she was no longer clad in plain, old-fashioned garments; and, instead of her countenance beag jaded, harassed, and anxious, it was merefy delicate, from the effects of her long illness .-But, all around her were her friends: a Mappy future before her, added to which, she was not only happy, but good, at the same time; so putting positive ugliness out of the question, show us any young woman, arrayed to the best advantage, with a face beaming with happiness, and no bad passious leaving a trace thereon, for the countenance is the index of the mind, and I am sure you will say with ourselves, that such an one may appear vastly good looking. Well, and Fraulein Maria had everything in her favor, the sun shone, and kind friends smiled upon her, and amongst them was that dear madam Flohrberg, she had so long thought her mother, and the good Herr Flohrberg, with her uncle Von Alsrein, and she doubtless telt very happy, as she stepped into the carriage which was to carry her to St. Oswald's Church, at Dovercourt, a pretty little rural edifice, built in the gothic style, its grey walls mantled over with ivy.

A group of little girls, dressed in white, were already at the church door, and, of course, they strewed flowers in the path of the bride, as she blushingly took her place before the altar. Mr. Montague, as the bride's father, gave her away, and, in a very few moments, those two, one.

The mass for the bridegroom and bride was said, and, at its conclusion, the wedding party again formed in due order, and returned to Fairview.

Of course, at the wedding breakfast, there was no lack of fine sentiments, and a few speeches, some very clever, others very dull and ing the same good will to the happy pair.

months should be passed in making a tour through Germany At length the hour arrived,

Ah, Meme Liebe,' said Maria, affectionate- with tea and cakes before they return to their through the trees, and lighted up by the resplendent beams of the July sun. But we had forgotten to mention that ere she had taken her at her feet a white satin slipper, which the youthful damsels, Bertha and Alice, had agreed together should be thrown after the newly married couple, in accordance with the old establish ed custom, and as an omen of good fortune.

> The moon was just rising over the range of mountains skirting the valley in which the Castle of Innismore was situated, as Herbert Mainwaring and his wife, just one year after their union, arrived at the stately edifice. The scenery was grandly romantic, and wild in the extreme; not a sound to be heard, save the rushing of a distant waterfall, the cawing of the rooks, and the barking of the watch-dog. The evening air was laden with the perfume of many flowrs, and the subdued light of a lamp assuing from the library window, and lights also, in that of the principal sitting room, with the passing and repassing of many figures, told them that the household of Innismore were expecting their coming.

They were received with true Irish hospitality by the kind-hearted owners of Innismore, to whom Herbert was already well known, and whose wife was doubly welcome on account of her relationship to Mary, the loss of whom Mrs. O'Donnell still deplored, as she would that of a beloved caughter.

Innismore and its romantic environs were not well known to Maria, and, uware that the protession of Mary was appointed to take place the next day but one, and that then they were immediately to return to England, she rose early the following morning, whilst yet the grass was gemmed with the dews of a lovely September, to explore the immediate locality around the Castle, even before the hour appointed for breakfast. The bright rays of the sun shone on the gray walls of the Castle, the more ancient parts of the building being thickly overgrown with ivy; the pathway was overshadowed in their summer garniture : innumerable wild flowers carpeted the ground beneath her feet, inducing her at every step, to pause to gather them, and the music of a waterfall made itself heard, as it leaped down the glen, foaming and bubbling forcing its way round the rocks, till it was lost to sight.

Most unwillingly did Maria turn her steps homewards, on hearing the peaceful quiet of the scene disturbed by the breakfast bell, calling the inmates of the castle together, and with her usually pale face flushed with a glow of healthful exercise presented herself to her hospitable entertainers.

Nearly the whole of that day was spent in exploring the country round about, and, wearied with her day's ramble, through glens and valleys. with the heather-clad mountains around and above her, she passed a night of sound and refreshing slumber.

Early the next morning their host and hostess. with Herbert Mainwaring and Maria, set out on their visit to the Convent, in which Mary was about to make her final vows. And after some three hours pleasant drive, through a richly wooded country, they arrived at the humble house which she had chosen for her future home.

It was a long, low, irregular building, this Convent of Carmelite Nuas; the jasmine and honeysuckle covered with their creeping tendrils its white walls, and the birds sang merrily in the try which had grown so luxuriantly over the more ancient part of the building, which had been much added to in latter years. The rippling of the waters of a distant cascade, made a sweet melody amidst the otherwise unbroken quiet of a place which seemed formed for prayer and meditation, for the scenery was picturesque in the extreme, hill and dale, and wood and water, each lending their own peculiar charm to the beauty of the landscape.

This sweet and retired spot the sisters of the Order of Mount Carmel bad chose for their resting place, and if almost perfect silence, amid the beauties of nature, are aids to meditation; as they undoubtedly are, then had they chosen wisely.

It was a most austere order which Mary had selected, and many were the prophecies of her friends that she would become ill before the period of her Noviciate expired: it was, thereprosy, but all alive proceeded from persons bear- fore, with much surprise, that Maria benefit her, with her really sweet face glowing with a bright-It had been arranged that the next three er color than it had ever worn at Dovercourt, or amidst the mountains of lunismore.

Was she happy? Oh, yes; that contented and Maria bade a tearful farewell to the two countenance, and the joy with which she prepared families, to whom she was so closely allied, gez- for her espousais, told that beyond a doubt. death of Mrs. Montague. All the bands at the ing as long as she could see them, at the white But bark, the chapel bell admonishes them that too griavous, could it but up cast action to be light of a father, and trust you will not deny mill have a holiday, and a goodly stock of beef walls of Fairview, and then at Dovercourt, the the hour draws nigh, when Mary shall pronounce wiew, Fairview, she murmured to herself.— the light of a father, and trust you will not deny and ale is to be distributed amongst them, sombre red brick building, gleaming as intervals those awful vows which death alone shall break; 

and Maria and her husband enter the little gothic chapel, already-well filled by the gentry of the surrounding neighborhoods

It is a solemn sight to stand within a crowded and how lightly do they often utter those vows. But, if this be the case, how doubly impressive who in the solitude of the closter, takes the for miles around. Lord of heaven and earth for her portion and inheritance, and binds herself irrevocably to His service by vows never, never, to be dissolved.

Such were the thoughts of Maria, as she ment in which Mary would take the Veil, her Profession not being made in public.

But, hark, slowly on the summer air floats the deep tone of a bell; it tolls as for one, whose accustomed name of mother. worldly course is ended; it sounds as the knell of a departing spirit, and Maria knows that the have been pronounced, and that at this moment the newly Professed lies prostrate, on the black ever tolls the bell, announcing that Mary of Innismore has naught to do with this world, to Flohrberg. which she is now dead, and the world to her; that she lives henceforth, only as Sister Clare, the humble daughter of Mount Carmel, whose prefaced our little work, we have mentioned that future life must be passed in the practice of the Mary of Innismore, is no fictitious character, her severest mortification and austerity, for great silence, penitential exercises and prayer, conconversion of sinners.

order in the Catholic Church, had Mary of In- guiled you of perchance a weary hour, so that, nismore felt an inward attraction. And now, well content you shall have borne with us to the she comes forth, clad in the coarse robe of the | end; and should the more youthful reader perorder she had embraced at the close of her long use our pages, may we hope that here and there Noviciate,-ber dispositions having been care- some good thought, clothed though it be in our fully examined, and her temper tried in many own homely language, may have been expressed, ways, for the little world of a Convent would be and anon laid up in the heart, so that the bright indeed an unruly world were unfitting dispositions | gift of the imagination, shall not have been used admitted, to mar the happiness of a quiet sister- in vain; the moral of our tale being indeed an primary object, indeed, in its promulgation was (no hood-bearing a lighted taper; then the newly- humble attempt to exemplify the stern truth, that professed knelt before the grate, whilst the hymn | even on this earth, and most certainly beyond -Veni Creator- Come Holy Ghost,' floated | the grave, virtue is sure to meet with its reward, | vesled by God, and all the rest tend inevitably to in liquid strains through the edifice; then the aye, even if your path here be decreed by an such denial. But there is an important social end Mass was sung, and at the conclusion, the veil was all-wise God to be strewn with thoras, yet, a blessed by the priest,-it being placed on the clear conscience, and a good life, shall not fail altar, in a casket of richly cased gold.

The prayer of the officiating priest and the responses of the Nuns concluded, he approached the grate at which knelt Sister Clare, and commenced the Antiphon, - Veni Sponsa Christi, -Come spouse of Christ, which was continued by the choir, in these words—Accepe coronam quam.tıbi Dəminus præparavit in æternum-Receive the crown which the Lord hath prepared for thee for ever.' Then was sung the nineteenth psalm, beginning-' May the Lord hear thee in the day of tribulation, may the name of the God of Jacob protect thee.' At the close of which the priest placed the veil on Souperism. The term was most appropriate. It inher head, with these words,- Receive this sacred veil, the sign of modesty and reverence, baseness of the means employed to accomplish it. which thou must bear before the tribunal of our Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt have eternal life, and live for ever and ever. Amen.' The Nun responded, in a clear and audible voice,-He hath put His seal upon my countenance.'-The sisterhood replying, - That I may admit | cabbage on Fridays. It struck him that if he could no other lover but himself.' Then giving the blessing to the newly-professed, and having recited the customary prayers, the Religious re- plished. For two months hundreds of hungry men, tired, in procession, from the choir, singing the sixty-sixth psalm,- 'May God have mercy on us and blees us,' &c.

We will not deny that there were many in the Convent Chapel whose eves were suffused in tears, as they gazed on the woman, young in years, endowed with no small share of natural grace, and the adopted daughter of an affluent family, who could thus forsake the world and all that they deemed its pleasures.

But ever, ever, had long been present to her mind's eve even in the peaceful solitude, the image of her wretched father, who had cast her from him as some worthless weed; ever, ever, the form of her dying mother; dying amidst the rocks and glens of Innismore. Religion was, then, to her wounded soul, a haven of rest: here there would be none to reproach her with the stigma on her parentage, and gradually the festering would would heal up, and the Carmelite Nun, perchance, find a store of happiness and peace which the world could neither give relief of the starving the price of their apostacy, why nor take away.

But the voices of the Nuns have ceased the vapoury wreaths of incense are dying away, the lights which burn around the altar, are being extinguished, and Maria rises from her knees. and joins her friends, who, entering the Convent parlor, find that a substantial and elegant dejeuner has been prepared for them by the thoughtful kindnass of the Nucs.

It cost Maria and Mrs. O'Donnell much pain to bid farewell to the young Nun, whom they outbreak of the potato disease in 1847, it was pushhad both loved so well, when in the world, es- ever since been the head-quarters of souperism. To pecially the former, who felt that on account of keep it from flagging by keeping up the delusion in the distance that would separate them, it was this country that the work of perversion is going fornot likely that their meetings would be otherwise | ward, the knaves who are most interested in collectthan few and very far between.

Sister Clare had, indeed, anticipated death. the great dissolver of all earthly ties. But who shall say that her choice was not well and wisely made? Yet it was with a sharp pang of sorrow that Maria Mainwaring gave one long and last embrace to the fair recluse of Mount Carmel's hallowed shade, whilst the lady of Innismore shed many bitter tears, as she pressed to her motherly bosom the gentle being whom she had snatched from destruction, and reared for God, in the person of one of our 'Two Marys.'

As to those who have figured in our pages, we have but to say, that the worthy cotton merchant of Fairview, still lives surrounded by a grateful people. He is one of those whose name is held in honor and respect in the great commercial town in which he lives; his saddest moments being those in which he thinks of the earned for her a premature grave. The happiest Church Endowment Society was a grand object with he can ever know, are those which he spends the Proselytisers. It would be sure to bring in money wife whose timely remorse, at her past errors,

with Herbert and his tep-daughter, when he, on which is what they have been all along labouring ... ORANGEMEN AND WHIGE LIBERALS.—The Tablet for Last year they failed, but this year they suc- may depend upon it that the Warder will continue to ceeded, and the Queen's Archbishop of Dublin is now sound a loud and distinct note of warning whenever. Alice, too, is the ever-loved sister, but Millicent has still the old proud feeling chaging to her, church and hear those awful vows pronounced and can scarce yet forgive Maria for being so by two human beings, swearing love and fealty closely connected with he self. The Mainwarto each other, till death shall part them. Aye, ings, too, jet reside at Dovercourt; the good old Squire, the beloved landlord of all the tenantry on his estate, his wife and daughters, and awful, then, are those vows made by her, the latter still unmarried, idolized by the poor

Herr Von Alstein leaves to Maria one fourth of his large property, besides a large sum on her marriage day; the remainder, he says, will be equally divided amongst the children of Madame awaited, with her friends, the arrival of the mo- Flobrberg; and Maria did, indeed, find it hard to realise the truth, that she must benceforth look on the latter only as her aunt; the force of early habit often prompting her to pronounce the long-

We need hardly add that the liberality of the bachelor uncle, who now resided with the Flohrthree vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, bergs, effectually banished poverty from their

Maria, of course, paid a visit to the good cloth of serge, in the centre of the choir; she General and his amiable wife, whose honest Irish hears, too, the voices of the sisterhood, singing, hearts exulted in her happiness, though we quesin glad jubilation, the Te Deum, and yet, ever, tion if she received a warmer welcome than when they knew her only as the poor Maria

We have now but to bid you farewell, dear reader. In the few lines with which we have painful story being founded on fact, and as we teres of our other Mary, we trust we have not To this, we may almost say, the most severe | wearied you; rather may we hope to have beto award us a due meed of happiness, and, hereafter, an unfading crown of glory.

May we then hope, gentle reader, that our tale of the 'Two Marys' shall not fail to find grace and favor at your hands

THE END.

#### THE CONNAUGHT PROSELYTISERS.

(From the Weekly Register )

The scheme for perverting the peasantry in the highlands of Ireland, and at the same time serving the personal ends of the leading Proselytisers, has been hitherto known under the expressive name of dicated at once the vileness of the object and the For forty years the system has prevailed in Ireland. When famine raged in parts of Ireland about the commencement of the period we mention, the late Lord Farnham conceived the bright idea of bribing the starving creatures about him into a profession of Protestantism by a plentiful supply of bacon and once succeed in inducing them to break through the rule of abstaining from flesh meat on Friday, the second reformation as it was called, would be accomwomen, and children might be seen flooking ham every Friday about noon, and there regaling themselves upon savoury flitches with an energy that showed they liked the fare, and that seemed to imply a contempt for the precept of the Church. We forget whether or not any portions of the Protestant Bible were read on these occasions; out our impression is that after the second or third week, when the poor silly Lord thought the gulf was made sufficiently wide between the Priests and the bacon caters to prevent the possibility of a reconciliation, he did venture upon Scripture reading as the next stage in the road to their complete perversion. This, we should observe, all occurred in the months of June and July when the old potatoes are usually exhausted in Ireland and the new crop has not attained maturity. During all these proceedings, though the Dublin Evening Mail and the other Protestant news. papers were blowing the trumpet in triumph at the prodigious progress of the second Reformation, it was remarked that the Parish Priests were silent. No allusion were made from the altar to the success that appeared to crown Lord Farnbam's zeal in the work proselytism; but when one good and zealous Priest was asked by a Protestant neighbor and friend who had a great horror of the crime of making the did not denounce so disgraceful a system, he replied, - Wait for another week or two and then you will have the laugh at these fools. My poor people were dying of starvation and they have got leave to eat meat whenever they can get it. But the momen: the new potatoes come in, you'll see how many of them will present themselves within that demesne wall to eat Lord Farnham's bacon.' And in a fortnight there was not one-not even one found to barter his soul for the flesh pots. Still the same game has been kept up in different parts of Ireland from that time, and in the terrible famice years after the ed on with great vigor in Connemara, which has ing funds for the estensible purpose of bribing poor half-starved Catholics in the mountains to renounce their religion, have resorted to various olever contrivances. The most notable of these has been the introduction upon the scene of some English Bishops who have been filled with all manner of false impressions and induced to bear testimony to the progress of Protestantism in Connemara. These Prelates, being mere strangers in the country and knowing nothing themselves of the real state of the case, could, of course, only repeat what the had been told. Their testimony was, therefore, entirely worthless, and the influx of funds was running very low. In this emergency what was to be done? Why, catch an Irish Bishop of Irish extraction but of English habits and with an English celebrity; and make him the voucher for the efficiency of the Prosely lisers, and the eulogist for their services. Who could work their parpose so well as the new Anglican Archbishop of Dublin? Dr. Trench belongs to a Galway family of rank who have not been remarkable for the bigotry that has distinguished the Trenches of Garbally; and as Dean of Westminster he had acquired considerable prestige in this country. To get him to join the Soupers

hour when he put himself at the nead of the basest conspiracy that was ever formed to effect a base purpensities in this respect that he could not write upon prudence would have saved him from from the contamination of an association with the Soupers. He earn condemnation from the Tublet, and must be dethat his first exhibition among them has proved him a fitting colleague for the ambulatory ranters who make proselytism a cloak for personal aggrandizement. All the old offensive physicology was as pat upon his tongue as if he had been educated by Mr. Tresham Gregg and had graduated at Exeter Hall. But though the Catholic religion were all that he so coarsely describes it that would be no evidence of the success of the Soupers in Connemara, which is what he has undertaken to mantain and what is absolutely true. The number of the perverts has been grossly exaggerated, as we can take upon ourselves to assert, and we challenge Dr. Trench to point out a case of perversion that has not been the result of foul influences alone. The Catholic Clergy repeatedly challenged the proselytisers to fair public investigation of the boasted success of their schemes, and the Parish Priest of Clifden has offered once more to submit the question to the test of an enquiry by two or more trustworthy commissioners and to abide by the result. Will Dr. Trench take up the gauge. He will or he won't. If he will we shall get at the truth and the world will know what a swinhave led you through the fairy realms of fiction, die soaperism is. If he will not the world can be stitute basis of the order, its object, being the whilst telling you of the sorrows and misadren- at no loss to comprehend why he refuses the challenged investigation.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE POPE'S DESIGN IN THE ENCYCLICAL. - Here, as we venture to surmise, is in part the significance of this Encyclical, in so far as it vindicates various prerogatives of the Church, which have long been generally dormant, or in so far as it stigmatises various modern errors which have very largely influenced legislation and administration. The Pope's doubt) to fulfil the commission he has divinely received, of maintaining doctrinal purity; for many of the errors condemned deny truths immediately realso to be attained. No one can say how soon the time may arrive in large portions of Europe, when the argumentative issue will be between Catholicism, as a whole, and the revolution as a whole. The Holy Father is, therefore, reasonably anxious that loyal Catholics should be trained, not to defend this or that particular institution against this or that particular assault, but to support the old body of Catholic truth in its full integrity, against the new mass of revolutionary error. It may be added that various Catholic doctrines appear to great disadvantage if considered separately from the rest. One instance here will be a sample of many. Considering the great tendency of civil rulers to selfishness and oppression, the doctrine of non-resistance may well appear to give society inadequate protection against such evils, unless you take also into account 'that salutary influence' spoken of in the Encyclical 'which the Catholic Church, according to the institution and command of her Divine Author, should freely exercise to the end of the world over

nations and their rulers.' But if thinkers would but suppose the Church permitted freely to exercise these her divinely-given prerogatives, they might learn to see that no more perfect security could well be imagined against tyranny and despotism. It is of vital moment then, we repeat, that the social doctrines of Catholicism be mastered in their full consistency and harmony, and not merely apprehended in detached fragments. Thus, and thus only, will the Church's children be enabled to fight, when the day of battle arrives, clothed in her full and impenetrable armour. Thus, their success bear any kind of proportion hna wit to their zeal. That by such means indeed they will be able indefinitely to withstand and retard the triamphs of revolutionism, is abundantly clear: whether a resistance can be put forth which shall be fully effectual, insomuch that a reaction may set in towards better and higher principles - this is an issue which is in God's hands alone, and on which it would be absurd to speculate. Only let Catholics do their part: when the crisis arises, let it find them at their post; well acquainted with their doctrine, loudly professing it, and prepared to act or suffer in its behalf. Thus they will have fashioned themselves to be their Creator's serviceable instruments, of which he may make such use as to Him seems good. -Dublin Review.

Died, on Wednesday, April 19, of malignant typhus fever, the Rev. David Barry, C.O., of Kilnamartara, Macroom. Possessed of rare natural abilities, he turned them to the best account during a creditable career in college. Subsequently, with unassuming piety, Christian and enlightened zeal, he worked most dilligently and disinterestedly in a laborious cause, whence he was summoned to his reward in the twenty-seventh year of his age, and the second of his ministry. His death is a source of much regret, not alone to his relatives, to whom it has brought the deepest affliction, but to all who knew him, especially to his brethern in the priesthood, by whom he was held in the highest esteem .-- Cork Exammer.

The meeting held in Cork to protest against the law under which the Dominican Fathers were lately mulcted was a great success, and eventuated in a large subscription to defray the costs of the action. The number of scholars receiving tuition in the

Ohristian Brothers' schools in Ireland is, at the present time, about 30,000. Since 1800, Catholics have expended over

£5,000,000 in Ireland in building their churches. Scarcely ever has there been such excitement caused in Dublin as that produced on the publication of the assassinations in Washington. It would

be quite impossible to give you even the most remote ides of the terrible effect which it produced on all classes.

The National Association has issued a very able and valuable document, 'Suggestions for the Amendment of the Landed Property (Ireland) Improvement Act, 1860,' pointing out under sixteen sections the leading points in relation to compensation for improvements, and a copy of which I enclose. You will perceive that it is just and moderate in its demands, judicions in its suggestions, and conciliatory in its tone and spirit, while the numerous and high opinions which are excited in favor of compensation. thus, economists, as Mill and Longfield; jurists, as Justice Shee, Smith, Master of the Rolls, Napier, ex-Lord Chancellor, and Westbury, Lord Chancellor; practical agriculturists, as Laird; and statesmen, as Burke, Derby, and Palmerston, must silence the calumny which would represent the claim of the

The Limerick! Chronicle says: - The spirit of Fenianism appears to be rife in our country. On last Thursday night, notices were posted in three districts of Pallaskenry - Men of Kecry, be readythe police tore down the announcements is ore is and his successors to the state of Frince gelodiath office it is been

the leader of the Souper gang. If his days be any attempt is made to betray the Protestants of Ire-long in the land be will live to regret the Ireland, and their interests, into the hands of the Romish faction. If the Protestants of this country are not eager to place the party the Tablet has chosen pose by base means. We are aware of Dr. Trench's to fraternise with in power, it is because they distrust hostility to the Catholic religion, and that he has often gone out of his way to circulate a calumny or throw out a sarcasm against Catholic doctrines and Catholic institutions. So inveterate are his evil progating, side by side with vehement denunciation of philology without reviling Catholicity. But we Lord Palmerston. Before the party which Mr. Disshould have thought that a regard to decency and rael's management has deprayed can hope to have the sympathy of Irish Protestants it must honestly has judged otherwise himself, and it must be allowed | clared Anathema by the Dublin Review. When that change occurs, when that act of purification and restoration is effected, the 'ultra-Protestant, no Popery, crade upon the gullibility of English fanatics and Cromwellian, Williamite Warder' will not fail to make proselytism a cloak for personal aggrandize. apprise its readers of the startling conversion. Until then, it will continue to marshal the Irish Protestants against Ultramontane alliances, however subtly disguised, convinced that as long as Irish Protestants reject such monstrous compacts, and separate themselves from those who attempt to establish them by whatever party name known, their interests will be safe, and their constitutional position unassailable. known to every one who lives in Connemara to be At the General Election the representatives returned for Irish Conservative constituencies, will, we have great hope, be more Protestant in the 'Williamite' sense than ever before; for the ambition of Ultramontanism to lord it over heland, and put its iron beel on all principles besides, is now more clearly defined, and all men see that it must be crushed, if we are to live henceforth in peace, under the Constitution for which our forefathers bled. The way to crush it is to return men to Parliament who will hold no parley with it. There is no mystery about this line in politics; and the Tublet well knows it is one which has elements of power in it. Already, as represented merely by the protests of the press against treacherous intrigues, it has disconcerted the plans of the Ultramontanes, and it will visit them with discomfiture finally. Our humble part in defeating their and we take the article of our contemporary, whose courtesy and ability we gladly allow, to be a tribute at once to the honesty and success of our course .-

On May-eve the Belfast ripters, emboldened doubtless by the failure of the late trials, resumed their old bad practices in a meadow near the town, where they assembled to gather yarrow, of which there was an abundance for all. Dislodged by the police from the meadow, the insane factions renewed the fight in their old quarters of the Pound and Sandy Row, and several quiet people were much burt by the stone-throwing. Ultimately several of the dis-orderly were arrested and by the active exertions of the stipendiary magistrates order was restored. --Weekly Register.

The meeting of the County of Meath, announced in our last, was held on Wednesday. The resolu-

tions were as fo'lows:1. That as agriculture is the principal industry of Ireland we hold that whatever impedes the development or progress of this industry must necessarily paralyse the energies of the people and mar the pros-

perity of the country.
2. That the want of security and protection by law of the tenant's right to the proceeds of his own capital and labor is the cause of most of the evils which now, as hitherto, afflict the tenant farmers of Ireland and have brought this country to its present prostrate condition.

3. That considering the magnitude of those evils at the present time, and fearing that the speedy ruin of all classes of Irishmen will be the sad result if a remedy be not promptly applied, we are of opinion that it is the duty of parliament to make at once such a change in the laws affecting the relations of landiord and tenant in Ireland as will put an effectual stop to those evils.

4. That the numerous convictions occurring in this country affords a melancholy proof that the law affecting the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland confer an amount of irresponsible power most disastrous to the occupiers when placed in the hands of bad landlords.

5. That we are more convinced than ever that the policy of independent opposition to every ministry that refuses to make the tenant question a cabinet measure is the only parliamentary policy to save this

and Edward M'Evoy, Esqra., having proved their fidelity to the interests of Ireland, by always holding themselves independent of every ministry and every. party, in accordance with their declared principles and the wishes of their constituents, are entitled not merely to our confidence, but also to our lasting gratitude.

7. That a permanent and efficient committee be appointed to watch over the interests of the tenants in this country, and to take such steps as may be necessary to bring before the public the various facts bearing on tenant right which may come under their

notice in their respective localities. The following passage, from the speech of the Rev. P. O'Reilly, can't be quoted too often :-

'Independent opposition did not consist in asking places: neither did it consist in making fine speeches in Parliament upon popular questions that they might be read in Ireland, and then voting next day for the Minister, who was sworn never to grant one of those measures; neither did it consist in abusing the Minister occasionally. per licentiam, but sure to answer to the call of the whipper-in when the critical division took place. Independent opposition did not consist in any of these, or all put together, no more than the moon consisted of green cheese (hear, bear.) Independent parliamentary action consisted in holding the balance evenly between all the great parties in the state, whether Whigs, Tories, or Radicals, always, however, keeping an eye to that scale which went down to the counter, not loaded by good measures for Ireland, but by the gold of the Treasury. He was sure no one suspected him of leaning to Toryism; that being the case, be told them that the essence of independent opposition consisted in opposing the Whigs. He did not urge independent opposition to the Tories, for he knew it was nonecessary. The Tories did not give a shilling to the Whigs, God bless them for it' (laughter.)

The Tenant Right Meeting held yesterday, in front of the Court House at Navan, was an immense success, being one of the most stirring and spirited demonstrations, on the land question, that has ever taken place in Ireland. Many circumstances, some local, others extern and national, concurred to elicit the great burst of popular feeling which the Clergy and people of Royal Meath sent forth on vesterday The evictions in Rathcore, in that county, the trial which followed, in Tullamore, the verdict, by an exclusively Protestant jury, against the landford, and the deep interest felt throughout the whole county in that remarkable case, tended to prepare the people for the opening of the agitation. A meeting of the coadjutor Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, and the Clergy was held in Navan, before the trial, in the Rathcore case, and funds subscribed to support the suit of the unfortunate tenants against Mr. Knox. Not content with this, in order to diffase full know. ledge of that flagrant case of unjust landlord oppression, the whole report of the trial, including Mr. Butt's magnificent speech, is being brought out as a Irish occupier as confiscators or one-sided in its pamphlet. The High Sheriff, P. J. Kearney, Esq., a Catholic, occupied the chair, at the meeting on yesterday, and the whole proceedings were of the most grati ying and hopeful character. - Cur. of Weekly Register:

W. P. Bond, Esq., of Ardglass, co. Westmeath, bas the Fenians are coming? On the following morning has given a lease forever to the Rev. James O'Reilly had attained the advanced age of nearly eighty

THE O'DONOGHUE AND THE FEDERALS. The Dublin correspondent of the Post writes, April 26 :- The O'Donoghue, as every one knows, has always sympathised strongly with the Federals, and consequently, it is not astonishing that he should now rejoice in their success. In a letter to the Freeman, he suggests that a public meeting should be held in Dublin for the purpose of congratulating the Government. and the people of North America, upon the happy prospect of the restoration of peace and the triumph of the Union cause;' but here, as elsewhere, society is divided upon the point whether or not the war was a just one, and if such a demonstration be held, it will not represent the weight and respectability of the city, which are decidedly Southern in their tendencies. It looks suspicious, too, that one of the heads of the National League, many of whose members sigh for the promised descent of the Federal Fenians upon the shores of Ireland, should be the first to propose-such a meeting. In the North itself, to take up another ground of opposition to the scheme, all good and sensible men are endeavouring by every means in their power to obliterate the traces of the awful struggle that has just closed, and to bring all classes into friendly communion again, but the course advised by The O'Donoghue, as can be readily seen, would encourage the virulent faction of which General Butler is the type, and imperil the reign of reason and humanity which Mr. Lincoln has inaugurated by extending terms so lenient to his defeated countrymen. This is no time to boast about the triumph of the Union cause, although it may be fair enough to exult over the happy prospect of the restoration of peace. It is not a little singular that Mr. John Martin, who is recognised as The O'Donoghue's heachman by the League, has often defended the right of the South to secede, so that should this untimely demonstration come off, its platform will hardly be occupied by both of these ' patriots.'

We understand that the mans and plane of the proposed naval dock-yard in this harbor have been received at the Admiralty Office in Queenstown. They are accompanied by an order to proceed with the preliminary part of the work at once, subject to the Admiral's approval of the plans. The first work to be done is what we may term the laying the designs will be performed at least straightforwardly, foundations of the dock-yard, upon which convict labor will be employed, the estimated expenditure being, we believe, £5,000. The docks will extend from the eastern end of Hawlbowline, on the Spit Bank, and over Ratty Island .- Cork Examiner.

> A: a late meeting of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, a Carlow member presented an ancient instrument of torture now totally disused-the brack, or 'scold's bridle,' devised for the punishment or restraint of voluble females. It was constructed of iron bars, formed in the shape of the head, with a large piece of spiked iron, to be inserted in the mouth and keep down the tongue; the bars of the back being hinked, and so fashioned as to be reduced or expanded, according to the size of the head, and locked behind. Several specimens of the brank. occuring in England, have been noticed and engraved in the Archæological publications of the sister country, but this appears to be the first instrument of the kind discovered in Ireland. - Universal

> The Freeman says .- A complete relapse has taken place in business notwithstanding the easy rates for money. It was precisely the same this time last year, when business progressed by fits and starts alternately, with weeks of complete stagnation. Though the bank rate is now 4 per cent against 7 per cent last April, the stagnation is greater this year. It is to be hoped the Exhibition will assist some branches of industry by bringing Irish manufactures under the notice of foreigners. The great decrease in the population is, no doubt, the primary cause of the falling off in trade, as the wants of five millions must be far less than those of eight mil-

> EMIGRATION FROM INSLAND. - Emigration has within the last few days experienced an unwonted intensity. Notwithstanding the numbers carried out by the last National and Inman boats, there are supposed to be 1,500 at this moment waiting in Queenstown, hundreds of whom will, even after the next despatch, have to wait still further. They come from Galway, Mayo, Limerick, Clare, Kerry, and the west of this county .- Cork Constitution.

According to the Cork Reporter there are about 700 emigrants scattered through the lodging houses of Queenstown, awaiting steamers to convey them to America. Formerly a large proportion of the emiountry.
6 That our county members, Matthew E. Corbally going out to their husbands; but this class appears to be exhausted, and the emigrants are chiefly young men and women, or more correctly, boys and

The Western Star says :- The old adage, 'that the king and the beggar, the prince and the peasant, are liable to the misfortunes of life,' has been almost verified by the following singular story: - There is at this moment in a western town not twenty miles from the ' Citie of the Tribes,' an individual whose occupation is that of a messenger or porter, and who besides frequently executes commissions of a much lower calling; but strange, yet true, this now humble individual was at one period of his life a Privy Councillor, and, during the latter part of the Russian war, was one of those distinguished personages whose humanity, amounting almost to eccentricity, led him to volunteer his services out there, as M. D. and during the memorable Crimean campaign, took much pride in affixing the euphonious appendage of M. D., L. R. C. S, to his cognomen.

With regard to the raising of flax in the county Clare, the Ciare Journal says :- We are glad to see that the joint flax committee, in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, have decided on sending to this county three flax instructors. Mr. George Mercer has been appointed instructor for the unions of Enuis and Corofin; Mr. James Kanna. ghan for Kiliush and Killadysart, and Mr. John Smith for Ennistymon and Ballyvaughan, The farmers need have on fear now, but that with the able assistance of those gentlemen, they will be able to lay down their land properly and sow the seed so as to be able to produce a good crop. When it comes to maturity they will be provided with additional assistance for the pulling and steeping of it. And when we recollect that with those very great advantages, the people of this district will have convenient to them an excellent mill which will prepare the fibre in the best possible manner for market, so as to ensure, for it the very highest price, we have no doubt but there will be extensive sowings made of this valuable crop. Every person who has any influence over the small farmers of our country should induce them to sow flax this year, as there cannot be the slightest doubt but it will prove a most profitable and remunerative crop.'

The question of the Established Church is occupying the serious attention of the heads and pens of many a dignitary, from the Primate to the youngest Curate in the establishment. Mr. Whiteside lectured in the Young Men's Society, in defence of its position, revenues, and work, and, this morning, Rev. W. M. Brady, D. D., Rector of Donoghpatrick, Meath, has come out with a pamphlet, about the sixtieth that has been published within the past year, claiming mercy for the monster.

The Fermanagh Muil of the 27th ult. saye :- Yesterday morning about half-past eleven o'clock Mr. Broughton, a well-known teacher in this locality, residing in Preaching-lane, East Bridge-street, was found burned to death in his bed room. From some bottles smelling strongly of whiskey being got near the body, it is thought he was drinking the nightprevious. He was a very eccentric old man not allowing any one to enter his room, which he used to clean himself: no one lived in the house with him. We believe he was, also, subject to epileptic fits, and

complete the finite field appearable along the confer to combinate

gular good fortune to deliver a speech on the vexed faith at the altar. question of tenant right, which has won the applause of the advocates on both sides of the long pending controversy. The Dublin Evening Mail halls him as representative of the Eistern District, at the annual one of the most rising of our ruling men, and says meeting of the Poor School Committee, which was pay homage when he invites them to meet in Dublic. it may be hoped that before long he will be called to take place during the week. upon to fill one of those higher posts of Government for which he proved his fitness by the courage and ability shown during his difficult mission in the East. The Freeman's Journal, on the other hand, is proud to recognise in his Lordship the genius of the Sheri-dan family, and believes that the speech delivered last week to his tenants at Claneboye-house 'merks an era in the history of tenant compensation; that he has rendered most important service to the tenant cause; that he has disentangled the question from many theoretic difficulties, and showed by the application of a plain principle how great injustice mignt be redressed and a practical remedy applied to an acknowledged grievance. The Freeman concludes by wishing that Lord Dufferin had charge of a Bill on the subject, 'which his position as a peer and his experience as a landlord would invest with weight and authority.'

The most valuable portion of the speech is the truthful sketch of the actual working of tenant-right in Cister. Enormous sums are given for the 'tenant right' of a farm on which no improvements have been made by the outgoing tenant, and by whom all tormer improvements may be utterly exhausted. In order to effect the purchase, money is borrowed at a high rate of interest. The new tenant is unable from want of capital to stock or work the farm, and he struggles on for some years till he, too, is compelled to sell his tenant right, and another comes to go through the same process. Such a system could scarcely be tolerated by the landlards it one of the conditions on which the new tenant is accepted by the lamilord were not the payment of all arrears out of the purchase-money. There are accres I could name, says Lord Dufferin, -

'Who have actually occupied farms under me, have lingered in possession a certain number of years and have finally been driven out, not by act of mine, but by the persecution of their craditors throughout the country, on account of debt contracted for the express purpose of paying for the tenant-right of the land which they were never able to cultivate, and for which they never paid the rent.'

Lord Dufferin, when he succeeded to the Clane-boye estate, resolved to check this ruincus competition for land, and to prevent the incumbrance of land by an embarrassed tenantry. This he did by requiring that no new tenant should be admitted to the exclusion of the representatives of those who held under his father and ancestors for many generations, and by invariably giving the preference to a tennat adjoining the vacated farm. In the second place, he pays the outgoing tenant the price of the tenant right, giving him the fairest possible compensation for all bona fide unexhausted improvements.' In this way the existing tenants get additions to their farms on easy terms, and the landlord is satisfied with three fourths of the cent he might obtain by availing himself of the competition for land. He wishes, however, to have the burden and responsibility of the valuation cast upon an experienced public officer of the Encumbered Estates court. -Times' Cor.

IRISH POPULATION STATISTICS .. - The Quarterly Return of the Registrar General issued to-day is more than usually interesting. It relates to the last three months of 1864 as fer as the statistics affecting births and deaths is concerned; but in reference to emigration and the decline of the population, applies to the whole of last year. The Registrar-General considers that the total of the population on the 1st of January, 1864, was 5,723,516, and, according to his principles of calculation, adding the emigration for .864 to the deaths, and deducting the births therefrom, the population suffered another decline of 71,601 in 1864, and must have stood at the commencement of 1865 at 5,651,915. There was an emigration from Ireland in 1864 of 114 169. The births were 136643, or some 50,000 less than the previous year The Registrar General, however, admits that the registration returns are still defective. The deaths in 1864 were 94,075, or over 34,000 less than in 1863. The births were 3.36 per cent. of the population; the deaths I 62 per cent. calculated on the Census Returns of 1861. 1,776 marriages were registered in Leinster, during the quarter ending on the last day of September, being equal to an unnual ratio of 1 marriage to 201 of the population; 1,285 in Munster, or 1 marriage to 297 of the population; 1,910 in Ulster, or 1 marriage to 253 of the population; and 443 in Connaught, or I marriage to 513 of the population. From which it appears that Connaught is a decidedly bad matrimonial market. The number of virths registered during the year, in the province of Leinster, amounted to 33,073, or 1 in 43.2 of the population; in the province of Munster the number of births registered during the year amounted to 37,955, or 1 in every 40 3 of the population; in Ulster there were registered 44,929, or 1 in every 43; and in Counsught, 20,686, or 1 in 43 9 of the population. The number of deaths registered during the year in the province of Leinster amounted to 25,703 or I in 55 6 of the population; in the province of Munster, 24,307, or 1 in every 61 4; in Ulster, 31,876, or 1 in every 60 4; and in Connaught 11,489, or 1 in 79.1 of the population .- Evening

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The following letter appeared in the Morning Ad.

MORE PERVERTS TO POPERY.

'(To the Editor of the Morning Advertiser.)

Sir. - I bez leave to inform you of more perverts to Popery. On Saturday last the Priest (Dr. Fas.) of the new Catholic Church of St. Peter, Hattongarden, received into this Church and baptised two two highly respectable ladies of the Wesleyan Methodist peraunsion.

nsion.
I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
C. J. Francois.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND. - We quote the following paragraphs from the Labourer for May :-

We are glad to bear that an accession to the clerical staff of the Eastern Vicariate is likely to be made towards Pentecost. His Lordship the Right Rev Dr. Strain, having visited Ireland at the beginning of the month for that purpose. succeeded in obtaining the promise of assistance from the Rector of the Diocesan College of Waterford, a county whose supply of Priests is unfailing. 'On Low Sunday his Lordship administered the

Sacrament of Confirmation at Arbroath, assisted by the Rev. Incumbent, Laurence J. Dunn. On Easter Tuesday following, he visited Dundee, where at the Convent of Mercy, two of the Sisters had the happiness of receiving the black veil at his Lordship's hands, and of making their vows in presence of the community, several of the Clergy-including the Vicar General-and their relatives.

'A Pastoral Letter from his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Strain, the first he has issued, proclaiming the Jubilee, decreed by His Holiness in his late Encyclical, was read in all the churches of the district on Sunday last (Low Sunday), appointing the month of May, ensuing, for the Jubilee.

The repairs on St. Mary's, Edinburgh, are slowly progressing. In its present condition, it was found quite impressible to carry out the services of the Church, according to the rubrics, in Holy Week, so that from Maundy Thursday till Easter Sunday, the doors of St. Mary's were shut. It has been decided to build the Theatre on the present site, and we hear,

the operations will be begun in May.

'The Rev. George Rigg left Edinburgh for London on the 23d April, in order to be present, as a.

to the Eastern District, by Bishop Strain, for the the Italian Revolutionists, rather than be baulked of erection of a chapel; his Lordship having visited their will—the unification of Italy—have robbed the the parish for that purpose during the month.'

HOUSE OF LORDS - Assassination of President Lincoln .- Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain) brought up the answer of Her Majesty to the address agreed to by their lordships on Monday. It was as follows: - 'I entirely participate in the sentiments which you have expressed in your address to me on the subject of the assessination of the President of the United States, and I have given directions to my minister at Washington to make known to the Government of that country the feelings which you entertain in comman with myself and my whole people with regard to that deplorable event.' (Hear, hear.)

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Earl Russell gave notice that he intended on Monday next to move an address to the Crown expressing the feeling of regret and abhorrence with which it had heard of the assassination of President Lincoln. The Earl of Derby hoped that his noble friend would take pains to ascertain that the form of the address would be such as to secure the unanimous coinion of the House. As far as the substance was concerned. every man, woman and child in the country must agree with it. Sir. G. Grey in the House of mous, on the part of Lord Palmerston, who was absent through indisposition gave a similar notice.

The Weekly Register says .- The following was put into our Editor's box. It is printed as a note for circulation : -

"ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, to Some Members of the House of Lords, to The Majority of The House of Commons, To The Honorable Mr. Adams and other Americans Resident in London, To The Lord Mayor and Courts of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London, To Members of the Bar, the Press, and the Bench of Bishops, and

To The English People Generally. Your Royal Highness, My Lords, Gentlemen and Fellow-Countrymen.

You have been struck almost dumb by this atrocious deed. 'But remember: On that very day twelvemonths,

you were vieing with each other how most to horor Garibaldi; bimself a notorious cut-throat, and the sworn friend of Mazzini, the Apostle of Assassina-

'Be not surprised, then at an action in exact accordance with your own conduct, and reflect that this may be but the beginning of similar strocities which may plunge Europe into war. Though Orsini is dead, Mazzini still flourishes.

'I am, Your obedient Servant, COMMON SENSE!

And now that the blow has fallen, and the high hopes are destroyed which the extraordinary valour and heroism of the Southern troops, and the skill and genius of the leaders had gradually raised so high, against all calculations founded on inequality of numbers, wealth, and resources, it is for those who from the first have sided with the North to triumph if they please, and for those who, until lately, sided with the South, to renounce their recorded opinions, and to abjure their professed sympathies, that is if they be so minded. We are not so minded. We never were more thoroughly convinced than at this moment that the triumph of the North is a misfortune for religion, for civilisation, and for humanity. It is a victory of physical force over law and justice. It is a triumph of arbitrary power over liberty and right. The Correspondent of the Times says, most truly, that those who see in it a triumph over slavery miss the meaning of the great event. It is a victory of the unity and the centralisation of Power over the Confederation of Republics established by Washington. The North has deliberately sacrificed liberty for the sake of Empire, union for livelihood by the labor of his hands in youth amined.—Edinburg Evening Courant. the sake of unity, its dominion over itself for the and had risen to greatness by the practice of the Effect of the American News in sake of dominion over others.

As the Times says:--It was not so much because slavery was considered a crime or a mistake, for not ten men in a hundred pected and accused of the murder of the President, Abolitionists when the war began; but because the who may yet be acquitted by an American jury on institution of slavery was local, and would not yield the ground of insanity, that he is 'the vilest assas- to Federal authority, that the neonless arrivals from the States—the general feeling being one of relief and thankfulness the table open and thankfulness the table open. to Federal authority, that the people, anxious to be sin known to history, and one to meet the enormity a nation for the first time in their history, waged of whose crime no punishment that man can inflict is hostilities against their slave holding brethren, with such vigor and pertinacity. The triumph of the North is in fact a triumph of the Revolutionists over the Conservatives. Washington's republic was not good enough for Mr. Charles Sumper, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, and the Puritan

Churches. In the same manner, but from a different, though concurrent reason, Washington's Republic was not good enough for the active, presumptuous, ambitious, and ill informed ultra Republican multitude, who caught their inspirations from the discontented Red Republicans and Socialists of, Germany and France as well as from the anti-Anglican Irish who swarmed into America at every tide, and continually leavened the mind of the North by their European notions. Having no idea of the constitution on which the great fabric of American liberty rested, these immigiants gradually accustomed the Northern mind to receive with favor and encouragement the really un-American idea of a great and indivisible nationality to extend over the whole Continent. As there was a British nation, and a French nation, why should there not be an American nation, greater than either to overcome the world by its superior power, and gather to its bosom the halt, the lame, the blind, the starving of all other countries, and convert them into free citizens of a country where every man has a vote, where there are no kings and lords, and where the only true king is the working man, who can command what wages he pleases, or buy a farm for the merest trifle if so disposed ? To achieve this obect-to centralise power so as to make the Union feared abroad—the North, using slavery as a convenient cry, fought the battle of revolution against the South, and won it. Pending the reconstruction of the Union, the two systems and the two schools of

ideas must struggle for the ascendancy. That is the truth. Beyond all doubt or question, the victory of the North over the South is a victory of Liberalism and the great Liberal party. In Great Britain and Ireland, in France and Belgium, in Italy and Russia, this is felt to be the truth, and true Liberuls twitter with delight. Liceralism is every where the same. Whether in an absolute monarchy or in constitutional government, or in a democratic republic, when once the principle of Liberalism obtains the ascendant, there is always one trait conspicuous - the determination, at all risks and at all costs, to make arbitrary will override the sacredness both of public law and of private right. Reason and | reaction. - Tublet. logic, law and custom, justice and fair play, charity and consideration, must all give place. It is my will, says the Liberal, and I know no religion, no law, no justice, no charity, that shall prevent me from having my own way. The People are those who agree with me, and the will of the People is the only rightful ruler of the world. The only criterion of right is the possession of force, for as soon as superior force is on the side of me and my friends, any one who opposes us is and, must be wrong. And not only is be wrong, but his opposition to us is so wrong that, by persisting in opposing us, he ceases to have any rights at all. His house shall be burnt, his lands wasted, his social and political privileges forfeited, and, if necessary, he shall be put to death.

-Dublin Daril 26. - Lord Dufferin has had the sing whom, a young lady, made a public profession of her hundreds of thousands of Poles have been transport. ed to Siberia; this is the principle on which the Southern States of the American Federation have been devastated; this is the principle to which The O'Donoghue calls upon the Catholics of Ireland to in order to congratulate the North upon the resto-Ground has been secured in Kilsyth, belonging ration of the Union; this is the principle upon which their will-the unification of Italy-have robbed the Pope, have warred against the Church, and have murdered thousands upon thousands of Neapolitan peasants .- Tablet .

The elaboration of representative Government is the greatest achievement of the English nation, but it is not sufficiently recognized that its success has been dependent on the anomalies which are the great stumbling-blocks of theoretical reformers .-The strange parcelling out of seats, in many cases the result of mere accident, has secured the representation of every class and of every interest, and the mixed character of our constituencies has been reflected in the character of the House of Commons. Other nations which have adopted representative in. stitutions at a bound have failed to introduce the contrivances of compensation which we have the good fortune to possess, and their deliberative assemblies have been almost exclusively filled by the dominant majority of the nation .- Times.

A horror of crime is a good thing-so good, indeed, that when the reality of it is not to be had, a counterfeit, if tolerably well executed, is valuable. It would be better if people felt the horror of assassination which they express, but it is better that they should express horror without feeling it than that they should express approbation of it.

In 1865 our Parliament, our ministers, our municipalities, our public meetings, and our newspapers, declare themselves filled with horror for the crime of assassination. We hope that they tell the truth when they say so, and if they feel what they say, we hope that the feeling will be a lasting one. It is a young plant, which has shot up very quickly to its present height, for there was little trace of it a year ago when General Garibaldi 'with the heart of a lion and the head of an ass' was the idol of the hour. There was no deep or strong feeling against regicide and assessination in 1864, for General Garibaldi was a man who, by his own solemn, public, and official act, had identified himself with the crime of aganssination, had treated it as a virtuous and heroic deed, deserving of reward and honor, and had bestowed a pension on the surviving members of the assassin's family. There was no deep or strong feeling against regicide or assassination in 1864, for it was with the utmost difficulty that even a partial condemnation of Mr. Stansfeld's conduct was obtain ed, and that gentleman not only gloried openly in his friendship for Guiseppe Mazzini, whom he belauded in the hearing of the House of Commons, but he had actually allowed his own house and his own wife to be made use of to enable the Italian Apostle of the Dagger to carry on his correspondence under a feigned name. And Guiseppe Mazzini is a man who thinks so highly of assassination that he holds that nobinity but very good, very pure, very singleminded men should presume to commit it, and then only in special cases, and when they have reason to made to say that he found no packet, deed or deeds, believe that it is their mission. These are the pub- writing, or paper of any kind, or portions of such, lic and recorded sentiments of Guiseppe Mazzini, and yet nobody pretends that Guiseppe Mazzini is an object of horror to the English Press or to the English public. For ourselves, however, we have a right to express the horror which we really feel for the assessination of the late President Lincoln, and parately. Considerable speculation is, of course, we rejoice that the governments and representatives affoat as to what the something found can be, but it of public opinion of the civilised world have joined in reprobating the deed. But our horror of the crime of assassination has not sprung into being within the last fortnight. We have always felt and avowed a horror of assassination, and even we carry the feeling to such lengths as not to see any great pailiation of a murderer's guilt in the fact that his destined victim is a crowned and consecrated king, and not to cousider it any great aggravation of the crime that the murdered man, although President of a Republic at the time of his death, had earned a

In this, however, we may be wrong, for we see that the Times prints of J. Wilkes Booth, who is sushut who has not yet been tried or convicted, and sin known to history, and one to meet the enormity

adequate.

The Unita Cattolica gives a Syllabus of the regicides and attempts at regicide which have been committed since 1850. After reminding us of the seven attempts against the life of the King of the French, Louis Philippe, and the four attempts against the life of Queen Victoria, he begins with the attempt to assassinate the late King of Prussia, in May, 1850. -In February, 1853, the Emperor Prancis Joseph of Austria was stabbed by an assassin in Vienna. In March, 1854, Ferdinand Charles III. Duke of Perma. was assassinated in the streets.

In February, 1852, Queen Isabella of Spain was stabled as she came out of church.

And again in May, 1855, an assassin was arrested in the acc of discharging a pistol at Her Ma-

In December 1856 Milano attempted to assassinate King Ferdinand II. of Naples.

Six attempts have been made to assassinate Napo-

leon III, Emperor of the French. The first in October, 1852; the second on July 5 1853; the third on April 28, 1855; the fourth in 1857, by the plot of Tibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli,

who were convicted. The fifth on January 14, 1853, by Oraini, Gomez, Pieri, and Rudio; the sixth, when on December 24 Greco, Trabucco, Imperatori, and Scaglioni were arrested at Paris, and soon afterwards tried and convicted. The present King of Prussia was shot at twice on July 14, 1861. An assassin tried to stab the Queen of Greece on September 18, 1662; and An assassin tried to stab Count Cavour told the Chamber of Deputies at Turin that an attempt had been made to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel, in 1858, as may be seen in the official acts of the Chamber, No. 158, page

The Liberal party had got p etty well familiarised with attempts to assassinate kings, but it has been thrown into a fearful state of excitement by the assassination of President Lincoln. We are glad that this crime has given such a shock to the public sentiment. Perhaps the practice of assassination may become less frequent for a time. During the Reign of Terror as long as the death tumbrils were filled with dukes, and marquises, and generals, and ma-gistrates, and fair ladies, all Liberalism looked on as at an interesting speciacle, but when the carts began to carry to the guillotine, bakers', and grocers', and barbers' apprentices, there was a instantaneous

We read in the Scotsman :- South Queensferry was on Sunday afternoon last the scene of a disgraceful disturbance, occasioned by the district missionary, and two lay preachers from Edicburgh, having taken up a position at a part of the town which is principally inhabited by Irishmen of the Roman Oatholic persuasion, and there begun to expound their doctrines, and denounce the creed of the Church of Rome. "The Catholics taking offence at this, turned out in large numbers on the street, and commenced hooting and yelling in a furious manner. assuming a rather serious aspect, the police were obliged to interfere. They requested the preachers to desist, which request was however, not with a flat refusal; and setting the authorities at defiance, and the operations will be begun in May.

Let all men know that there is only one virtue, that preachers continued to harangue, the mobifor a conto be greatly depressed in mind, and spoke rather
three converts were admitted members of the is, to agree with us; and only one orime, that is to siderable time, amid much tumult and uproar. At strangely. No suspicion, however, was entertained Church during Holy Week in Edinburgh, one of thwart our will. This is the principle upon which length, fearing that the Catholics would proceed to that he premeditated self-destruction.

inflict summary vengeance on them, the preachers made their exit, amid the shouts and derisive cheers of the mob. It will be remembered that the late Queensferry riot owed its origin to a similar cause, and it might be well for the public peace if the authorities would take measures to prevent a recurrence of such unseemly outbreaks as these. We cannot blame 'Irishmen' for summarily ejecting the persons in question. Paid emissaries come into quarters inhabited by Catholics, and there vociferate their foul-monthed blasphemies against God, the Blessed Virgin, the Saints, the Sacraments, the Church, and whatever else is holiest and dearest to believers. Being for the most part apostates themselves, these wretched tools of beresy know but too well how to lacerate the tenderest cords in the Catholic heart. It is their vocation, and they have sold themselves to Satan, and they earn their pay. It is hard to bear. To endure the nuisance and the insult of a hired vagabond calling himself a 'district missionary,' or a 'lay preacher,' abusing your religion in loud and vulgar tones at your very door, is almost too much for human nature. The breach of the peace (if any) committed in abating such nuisance is excusable, for the law ought to protect the lieges against such outrages, and if it do not, they are perfectly justified in taking the law into their own hands. The misfortune is, that in doing so, they can hardly avoid, in a country like this, enlisting public sympathy to some extent on the side of the aggressors. This is the trap laid for Catholic by those who pay and send out 'district missionaries 'and 'lay preachers.' The desired effect of such ministrations is not conversion, which does not take place, and is not expected; but a riot, which does take place. The riot of course caponises the swaddlers, and (what is of still greater importance) keeps up the odium against Catholics. This last we be-lieve to be the one great end of all such proceedings. To sustain the unpopularity of Catholicism and thereby to prevent conversions is now the one great object of the 'No-Popery' zealots. How to defeat it? Let the swaddlers be 'severely let alone.'-Allow them to waste their sweetness on the desert air. Heed them not : pass them by as if they did not exist; or as if you yourselves were deaf, dumb, and blind. Thus they will be like a swimmer upon dry land, or like a bird attempting to fly under the exhausted receiver of the air-pump. Without your co-operation as audiences or as combatants, they must become not only ineffective, but ridiculous .-Refuse to listen to them, and you take away their occupation and their salary. Mr. John Hope, writer to the Signet, and paymaster to the swaddlers of Edinburgh, will soon weary of drawing cheques for 'dis-trict missionaries' if the said missionaries fail to get together a congregation of Irish Roman Catholics, and cannot even, by their choicest blasphemies, prevail on the Roman Catholics to hoot or pelt them.

THE SEARCH FOR DOCUMENTS IN A GRAVE. - Our Banff correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says : - ' A. paper has to-day been exhibited purporting to be a copy of the report by the Sheriff Substitute of his procedure at the opening of the grave and coffin of the late Mr. Leslie, of Dunlugus, which goes entirely to negative the reports current on the subject. In the paper now exhibited the Sheriff-Substitute is but that he did find something in the coffin; though what that something is does not appear, further than that the report goes on to say that the Sheriff-Substitute, being doubtful whether it fell within the remit to him, thought it proper to report upon it sewas said by a gentleman who was exhibiting the paper that this never can and never will be known to the public, and from the confident manner in which he spoke it seems clear that the something found in the coffin is not, as was supposed a missing deed, and this is perhaps all that any one is entitled to know. In short, it appears that the very unusual step taken in opening the grave has, so far as concerns the case in court, led to no practical result, further than to show that it cannot now be said that all the repositories of the deceased have not been thoroughy ex-

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN NEWS IN LIVERPOOL .-The breakdown of the South had been so thoroughly discounted in Liverpool, that the news of Lee's surrender was received with extraordinary calmness by both Northern and Southern sympathisers, and cau-Of course Northern stocks of all descriptions went 'up,' and the Confederate Loan went 'down,' though in the course of the day the latter rallied somewhat. Sugar and all descriptions of produce were better and livelier, and pig-iron advanced 1s. 6d. trary to all anticipattons, there was a brisk business at improving rates in the cotton market. This resuit, so contrary to all expectations, is owing to the fact that the stock of cotton is small, while spinners have good orders on hand and they do not like to trust to the problematical arrivals of the raw material which may or may not be found in the Southern States.

LIVERPOOL, May 3 .- A telegram received here announces that Wilkes Booth landed from the Edinburgh at Queenstown, and was immediately arrested.' 'Queenstown, May 3.-The man who was arrested here upon landing from the Edinburgh was not Wikes Booth, but a passenger named O'Neil, who hears a striking likeness to the assassin of Mr Lincoln, and who had previously been arrested in Boston. He has been liberated.'

A nice case of extradition was decided in the Court of Queen's Beach on Thursday week. A clerk in a bank at New York was arrested in this country on the charge of forgery, because it was alleged he made false entries in the books of the bank with a view to defraud. The law of the state of New York mukes this offence forgery, and on this he was arrested under the Extradition Treaty. But the Court unanimously held that the offence under our own law was not forgery, that is, of attempting to pass off his writing as the writing of another person, and the prisoner was discharged . - Standard SUICIDE OF ADMIRAL ROBERT FITZROY, -We have

to record the death, by his own hand, of Vice-Admiral Fitzroy, the chief of the meteorelogical department of the Government. The fatal act took place at his residence, Lyndburst house, Norwood, on Sunday morning, April 30. Admiral Fitzroy's name was well known in connection with the system of storm signals which is now in such general use at all our ports. The Admired, who was a cousin of the late Duke of Londonderry, was about sixty years of age. He sat as M.P. for Durham in the Conservative interest from 1841 to 1843, when he was appointed Governor of New Zealand. He had held his appointment at the Board of Trade since the first'establishment of that department over which he presided. He was twice married, and leaves a son and two daughters by his first marriage. The Standard says: - The Admiral has, it seems, for a long time been suffering greatly from mental excitement, brought on chiefly by excessive study: His medical adviser, Dr Hettley, warned him of the consequences it he did not relax his studies entirely, which he pro mised to do, and took up his residence at Lyndhurst Lodge, about a month ago. He, however, persisted in his studies at the Board of Trade, and the change of residence had little effect on him. It seems that he has several particular friends in the Confederate States, and on the news of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee' reaching England, he became greatly excited and more so when he learned the fate of President Lincoln. On Saturday he was in the company of Lieutenant Maury, and on his return to Norwood in the afternoon he was noticed

VICIBSITUDES OF ZION CHAPSL .- The chapel long known to the religious world as Zion chapel; was originally used as the place of worship for Lady Huntingdon's connection. It was in this chapel that Irving poured forth his fervid and confused atterances -and it was here that Pugin, as a youth, was tortured, as he himself feelingly describes, not so much by the ravings of Irving as by the sight of the hideons building he was so often doomed to pass his Sunday mornings in ; and now, this very Zion Chapel, once the head quarters of Dissent, is devoted to the purposes of Roman Catholic worship, and its grotesque architecture which so afflicted the elder Pugin is being completely refashioned by his son, Mr. E. Welby Pagin, - The Builder.

The competition between the Whitworth and Armstrong guns, which has been going on for the last six months at Shoeburyness, was brought to a close on Wednesday. Two targets were set up, alike in every respect, one of which was fired at by the Armstrong. the other by the Whitworth gun. In two rounds the Whitworth gun penetrated, the target to the depth of only three inches, bulging the plate a little on the inside; while the Armstrong shots went right thro' and caused extensive injury in the interor. A third round was fired, changing the position of the guns, so that each fired at the other's target, but the result was equally in favour of the Armstrong gun .-Standard.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express gives the following account of the negro race :- I have seen various intelligent persons recently from the South, and from the details they give me of the present condition and prospects of the poor negro there, I learn we have a dreadful problem yet to solve as regards them. They are already perishing in every quarter by hundreds and thousands like dogs. This sudden emancipation, without any pre-vious arrangements, of 4,000,000 of helpless, ignorant creatures, will prove to be the most herrible and gigantic act of cruelty on record.

Judges sometimes differ. A Western Judge recently decided that the act abolishing slavery was unconstitutional and illegal; and another has just held that it was the reverse, and has ordered a slaveholder to give up four minor black children to their father.

MORALITY BY LAW .- For a dozen years, Massachusetts has had a law abolishing the saie of liquor except for mechanical or medicinal purposes. There have been severe penalties, and sharp-eyed officers, and much unctuous talk among the people. But liquor has been sold and drank, and the law has grown to be almost a dead letter.

A Committee of the Legislature has been investitating the subject with a view to taking some sort of action. They make the following state. ment: --

Intoxicating drinks are freely sold in every city and large town in the State, in most of them without any attempt at concesiment, and in some with considerable ostentation. In some smaller towns, and in one or two clusters of small towns, none is known to be sold. But in these cases such inhabitants as choose to drink can be freely supplied from the shops in some large town within easy distance. In the greater number of towns, the statement is uo doubt true that it is easier for a stranger to get a glass of spirits than a glass of milk. In most farming towns, however, the traffic is disreputable and private.

The Committee report only two towns, and these in Worcester County, where the sale of intoxicating drinks is more restrained than be fore the passage of the Act in 1852. The Committee farnish testimony upon the point at issue, by which they show that while there are difficulties in the enforcement of the law, both from juries and witnesses, the greatest difficulty is from a lack of co-operation by the peo-

So much for an effort to control public sentiment and public practice by law.

The Courrier says :- We have before us Washington correspondence tending to exonerate President Johnson from the personal responsibility for the proclamation which offered \$100,000 for the arrest of Mr. Jefferson Davis, in taxing the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. This responsibility is certainly grave, for public opinion will be severe it the accusation should not be justified. This is the way in which the correspondence in question seeks to relieve Mr. Johnson :

We should understand that the recent proclemstion offerings reward for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis, as implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was not put forth by President Johnson as an individual act, or merely because of his own opinion as to the culpability of Mr. Davis. It was promulgated agreeably to the decision of the legally competent authority. It was first determined in the Cabinet council that all persons having any connection whatever with the conspiracy should be tried by a military tribunal and not by the ordinary courts: All the testimony concerning the affair had then been officially put into the hand of the Judge-Advocate General, the Hon. Joseph Holt, who has examined it with much care and made his report to the Secretary of War, in which report he expressed the opinion that there is evidence to prove that Mr. Davis took part in the organization and execution of the plot. It is upon this official report that the proclamation is founded. It is not to be supposed that any direct or personal intervention is to be attributed to Mr. Davis, but it will be proved that the conspiracy was contrived and carried out with his know-

ledge and consent.' This is all very well, and all that is necessary, if it is proved. But the public will suspend its judgment. A despatch of day before yesterday expresses some doubt as to our having a public examination. Closed doors, says the despatch, will prove a great mistake on the part of the authorities, and it adds-When Pichegru and Moreau were put on trial in 1801, although Fouche wished for a secret hearing, the First Consul, Napoleon, insisted that it should be public, remarking that otherwise the people might think that the evidence had been invented to make the condemnation sure. The criminals were accused of the gravest crimes, and the proceedings aboutd be spread out in the sight of all the world. Chambres ardentes were no longer in accord with the spirit of the age and of the people.

AMOUNT OF COTTON IN THE SOUTH. - We have been repeatedly asked to give some information in relation. to the amount of cotton on hand at the South. The difficulty in forming an approximate estimate has arisen mainly from the impossibility of ascertaining. to what extent the actual yield, since the war began, has been shipped in evasion of the blockade. The Texas cotton, and nearly all produced west of the Mississippi, has been passing, as fast as it could be hauled on waggons, to the seaboard by Mexican ports. A considerable portion of Louisians and l'ennesses has been cleaned. Notwithstanding the high prices here and abroad, there has been very little inducement to Southern planters to cultivate this crop. It has been absolutely impossible for them to find rope and bagging to prepare the cotton for mar-ket after it was picked and the local authorities have used every means an their power to compel the land. owners to raise cereals in place of the great staple.-Since the fall of Mobile we have been able to exend our researches at the South; and we have now obtained what we consider reliable data for a fair estimate of the quantity of cotton still on hand within the socalled Southern lines. We place the whole amount as equal to 1.500,000 ordinary bales. Some of it is in the seed and a large quantity is still unpacked for want of proper material and facilities. A Mobile corerpondent figures the total at 1,800,000 baies, but some of his essumptions are in excess of known results, and we are confident that our estimate is wery close to the actual stock .- Journal of Commerce.

# True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDA At No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

THEMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 26.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1865

Friday, 26-St. Phillip of Neri, C. Saturday, 27—Ste. Mary of Pazzi, V. Sunday, 28—Sanday within the Octave. Monday, 29-St. Gregory VII. P. C. Tuesday, 30 - Of the Octave. Wednesday, 31-St. Angele of Merici, Y. JUNE-1865.

Thursday, 1-Octave of the Ascession. The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed

Sacrament will commence as follows:-Saturday, 27-St. Peter's of Montreal. Monday, 29-St. Zotique. Wednesdayf 31-Ste. Julie.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

The prospects of an understanding betwixt the Holy See and the revolutionary Government of Piedmont are at an end, and the negotiations betwixt the Sovereign Pontifi and Victor Emmanuel have come to naught. This is but what, from the well known character of the negotiating parties, might have been anticipated. On the one hand we have the Holy Father, who is as firm in upholding the cause of God and of his Church, as he is meek and conciliating in all things that merely concern himself as an individual. On the other hand, we have the crowned head of the Italian Revolution, the puppet in the hands of the anti-Catholic and anti-Christian party which seeks first the overthrow of the Kingdom of God upon earth, in order that thereon may be maugurated the reign of their father the devil, and that his kingdom may be set up. It is to this party that Victor Emmanuel owes his being; it is because he has frankly thrown bimself into its arms, and consented to do its bidding, and to accomplish its dirty and impious work, that he is its ostensible head. He dare not | prejudge the cause. trifle with his creator, be dare not offer obstacles to its imperious will, for were he to be so rash, it would turn upon and rend him; it would hurl him wicked, to the bad eminence which he now oc-Father were such as the latter could not condescend to accept, or even listen to. Thus it is with no surprise, almost with a feeling of relief. that we learn that the negotiations have been broken off, and that M. Vegezzi, who conducted them on the part of the King of Piedmont, has left Rome, and gone back to his own place .-As to the immediate cause of this rupture we are not as yet informed, but we suppose that in a few weeks the truth will be published. In the mean importance to the utterances of a mendacious murdered. Liberal press upon the subject.

several persons accused of complicity in the murder of the late President, as well as in the dastardly assault on Mr. Seward, has been continued throughout the week, without eliciting anvthing tending to implicate either President Jefferson Davis, or the Southern gentlemen named in Andy Johnson's Proclamation, in the crime .-Nothing more irrelevant or ridiculous have we given in this case, as the Washington authorities have permitted to be published; for they have permitted some of it to appear, moved thereunto by the very general expression of disgust at their | in Canada. previous iniquitous determination to suppress the details of the trial. Any one who has read and retained in his memory, the celebrated Report of the trial Bardell ver. Pickwick, as published by Dickens, will have a lively idea of what has been going on at Washington during the past week, and of the style of evidence admitted against the accused. One witness testifies to having heard Booth say, on one occasion, that if " they acted their part right, the Confederacy would gain its independence, and old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout." Hereupon, with a logical accumen worthy of Sergeant Buzfuz. when he dwelt upon the mysterious words "Chops and Tomato sauce," and indignantly appealed to heaven and the jury whether a confid. That all Catholics were necessarily hostile to enforce that secession doubts may be entertained, clime, strangers to our long dream winters, and nada's Temperance Legislator. close to the actual alock .- Farraul of Ciramstee.

The trial before a military tribunal of the

ing woman's happiness was to be trifled away by such shallow artifices as these it is concluded that the plot to kill President Lincoln was arranged soon after the battle of Gettysburgh .-Another witness deposes to "drinks" having been participated in by Booth, and others of the accused. Another deposes to a meeting of Virginia officers, at which he was not present, but of whose proceedings he had heard a rumor. Somebody in short had told him, that somebody had said that at that meeting it had been resolved to kill Abe Lincoln, and he believed that Booth was present at the meeting. This is the kind of stuff of which, for the most part, the evidence is composed; hearsay evidence which no English Court of Justice would allow to go before a jury, or even to be delivered in its presence; but then in monarchical England there Letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre- still linger a superstitious reverence and attachment for liberty, and justice. One witness, a Mrs. M. Hardspeth, testifies to having picked up a letter signed Charles Selby, and addressed to my "Dear Louis," in which the latter is styled the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century, and told that he must kill Abe. As all this still leaves the conduct of President Davis untainted, a new dodge has now been resorted to. A letter has been conveniently found, date unknown, contents unknown, writer unknown, in the deceased Booth's pockets, which clearly establishes Jeff. Davis' guilt. What a " mighty convanience" it is that Booth is dead, and has left his capacious pockets behind him, in which we should not wonder if the Federals yet find a battery of six pounder Aimstrong guns, sent out by the perfidious government of Great Britain. Well! dead men tell no tales; and no doubt anything that may be wanted will yet be found in "Booth's pockets."

> The defence of the accused had not commenced as we write; but their best defence will be to take exception to the competency of the tribunal before which they are arraigned. This will not serve them personally, of course; for ing in the Southern States. As Ireland, even guilty or mnocent, their guilt is a foregone conclusion with the Court. But it is a line of defeuce which, if resorted to, might have the effect of bringing home to the minds of American citizens, the despotism which now obtains in the by the Yankees, are to retain also their several country, which but a few years ago used to Legislatures, with the outward forms or trapboast of its liberties, and immunity from the pings of self-governing communities. But just despotism of Europe.

A Dr. Blackburn bas been arrested on the charge of having attempted to import Yellow Fever from Bermuda, by means of the clothes of patients stricken with that disease. What truth there is in the story we cannot say; and as the accused will have to stand his trial for the offence imputed to him, it would be unfair to

General Sheridan is under orders to proceed to Texas, with instructions to lay waste the country should the struggle for independence be prolongfrom the throne on which it has placed him, and ed. It is reported that General Kirby Smith elevate another more docile, more unscrupulously has been killed by a Major M'Kee in the course of a dispute relating to cotton. A plot has been cupies. Therefore it may easily be conceived discovered amongst the negro troops at Memphis that the demands which Victor Emmanuel, to assassinate all the Confederate soldiers on naspeaking not in his own name, but in the name role in that city. Whether the negroes were inand as the creature or tool of Italiam Liberalism | cited to take this step by the Abelition preachand Italian infidelity, would propose to the Holy ers, or whether it were adopted by them spoutaneously, does not yet appear; but they attempted to put their diabolical scheme into execution with great vigor, for a guard of white soldiers having been placed over their quarters, they tried to sally out, and were not repulsed without the loss of twenty of their numbers. President Jefferson Davis is at present confined in Fort Monroe, where he is detained, in order to give to the Federals time to trump up, or fabricate evidence against him. From the general tone of the time it would be manifestly absurd to attach any Northern press, it is probable that he will be

of going to press are by the Hansa from Southampton on the 10th instant. In the House of Commons there had been a warm debate on a measure for lowering the franchise, which was followed by a division wherein the Conservative party came off triumphant-the numbers being as 288 against 214. The Dublin International Exhibition was opened by the Prince of Wales on the 9th instant. Ten thousand persons were ever read than such [portions of the evidence present. The Canadian delegates in England have, it is said, succeeded in the object of their all things their own political ascendency, even as mission, though we know not what that object was, and they may therefore be shortly expected

> RECONSTRUCTION AND PROSCRIPTION .-The plan for the reconstruction of the Union, as announced by Northern journals, is a close conv of the policy adopted and pursued for years by the English Government, after the conquest of of Ireland subsisted betwixt the vanquished Ca-Orange, for the government of the Sister Island. Saxon invader. Nevertheless there are differwards Treland was to exclude from all political that these difficulties will be but augmented by

as an undoubted fact; and therefore all Catholics political power, whilst at the same time a series to in order to enable the government of the day to distinguish betwirt its Protestant-and therefore presumed loyal subjects-and its Catholic and therefore assumed hostile subjects. This is the whole history of the Penal laws of last'century. Religious motives had little or nothing to do with them. William of Orange was no bigot, neither was he at all disposed to persecute any man for conscience sake. Profoundly indifferent himself on all matters of religion, at heart an infidel, or at all events a sceptic, one form of Christianity appeared to him'as worthless, except as a means for governing mankind through their superstitious fears, as any other. It certainly is but just to acquit a Prince so skilful in the art of governing, and one of the most profound and far seeing diplomatists of the seventeenth century, of hostility from religious motives towards Catholics. He hated Louis XIV., he dreaded the power of France; but at heart he bore no ill will to the Pope, and would have been well content to patronise Catholicity in his usurped kingdoms, could he have done so without danger to his own ambitious schemes. So too with the statesmen of a subsequent age. It was not so much against foot. Popery as a religious system, that their Penal laws were directed, as against Popery as a political system, and one which was assumed to be an indubitable proof of attachment to the Stuarts, and of hostility to the Revolution settlement in Ireland. What did the dissolute, corrupt, and infidel politicians of the days of Anne and of the first two Georges care for religion in any form? They imposed tests and oaths merely in order to exclude Catholics, whom they supposed to be necessarily hostile to their policy, from all share in the management of the affairs of the country.

This is exactly what the Northerners are doafter its conquest by the Anglo-Dutch, still retained its Legislature, from which, however, all disaffected persons, that is to say Papists, were excluded, so the Southern States now conquered as the English Government branded the Irish disaffected to their rule as "rebels," excluding them from all participation whatsoever in political power, and imposed tests or oaths by which that disaffection might be detected-so do the Northerners act as towards the Southern States. The vast majority of the population of these States are set down as "rebels" because they fought for their independence, as did the Irish at the Boyne; because they were truly loyal to the Constitution, and to the principle of State Rights, as were the Irish to their Sovereign and to the Constitutional principle of hereditary of the prostrate South, will be, rather are, but right; and therefore they are by a triumphant the memories of the past—a past which can North excluded from all share in the Government of their several States, and a searching oath is applied to them in order to test their affection or disaffection towards the new order of things, or political settlement, by force of shade of difference betwint the conduct of the Northerners towards the vanquished South, and that of the English towards a conquered Ireland. the proscription of its political opponents; just as the other in Ireland attempted to reduce the Kingdom of Ireland to the status of an English Province, by limiting all power and privileges to the Anglo-Saxon and alien minority therein settled. As accidentally the line of demarcation of demarcation betwixt Catholic and Protestant, Our latest dates from Europe up to the time it so happened that the political proscription of the Irishman assumed the appearance of the religious proscription of the Catholic; but the objects which the framers of the Penal Code had in view were really identical with those which the Northerners are aiming at in their policy of "reconstruction" of the Union. Union they desire, even as England desired Union with Ireland when the Prince of Orange drove James from his throne; but the Union which they desire is one in which the Northerners seek above in the case of Ireland, its Union with England was only to be accomplished and perpetuated by the establishment of Protestant, or in other words Anglo-Saxon Ascendency. In what will this policy of proscription result?

The policy of the English government as to-lone homogeneous political unit; and we think

were expressly excluded from all participation in the Constitution, or written contract betwist the several sovereign and independent States of of skilfully devised tests or oaths were resorted which the late Union was composed. But there tage. can be no doubts, there can be no differences of opinion, as to the illegality of the measures now pursued towards the Southern States by the central Government. There can be no doubt that that government has no more legal or constitutional right to interfere in any manner with the internal affairs of any particular State, or to determine the conditions upon which the citizens of such State shall enjoy and exercise their political franchises, than it has to legislate for Treland or for New South Wales. The memory of this illegality, of this usurpation by the Federal Congress, of powers which do not belong to it, of powers which by the written Constitution, in virof which alone it has its being, it is expressly prohibited from exercising or arrogating to itself, intense than that which even now animates them, for a government so outrageously and so hypocritically tyrannical; which cloaks its violations the laws which it violates, and tramples under

But will not this tyranny react on the North-

ern States, upon those by whom, and in whose behalf, it is now exercised against the South? Once establish the principle that in any one case, contingency the right to intermeddle with the affairs of any particular State, and to dictate to it, how and of whom its Legislature shall be composed; and the whole political system of the appalling. neighboring republic is revolutionised. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. A rule that is applicable to Virginia to-day, may be applied to Massachussetts to-morrow; and if the Federal Government may violate the terms of the compact or Union, in virtue of which it exists, how can it be pretended that those terms are binding upon any one of the States in particular? The Union of North and South may indeed be reconstructed and preserved, but only construction of the Union which binds the Normental principle, the one best and brightest feathe independence of each particular State in the stored. "State Rights" were the one barrier against the encroachments of despotism, and democracy; and this barrier overthrown, the liberties of the victorious North, as well as those never be recalled.

The Globe, as organ of a member of the Cabinet, sings to a very different tune to that which it was of yore wont to whistle, when in the cold shades of the Opposition. Not that we believe arms established. In principle there is not a in any change of heart, or disposition, but in change only of outward circumstances. So we have seen more than once your flaming patriot, breathing fire and fury against the oppressor The one seeks to set up Yankee ascendency, by touched by the magic wand of office, subside into the most exemplary of loyal placemen.

The Globe is now, and long may it continue in its present vein-death upon Annexation. It refuses to listen to such a project; it will not condescend even to discuss it. Annexation, says the Globe, " is a word which should never be betwixt Celt and Saxon coincided with the line attered by any Canadian except with contempt and aversion." For once we can with a good conscience respond Amen, even to the Globe.

For what do men propose to themselves by Annexation to the neighboring Republic? They can indeed annex its political troubles, its debt, its financial burdens, its heart burnings, its present despotism, and its future anarchy; but can they annex its soil, its climate, its more favorable material conditions? And unless they can do the latter, of what profit, even from the most sordid point of view, would be a political annexation?

If indeed the greater material prosperity of the United States over Canada could in any degree be attributed to some moral or political advantages which the United States enjoy, which their peculiar form of Government bestows upon them, and which might be expected to accrue to It is true that betwixt the men of the North Canada, were the latter to assimilate its social and those of the South, there are not those religi- and political conditions to those of its Southern ous and ethnological differences which in the case neighbor, we could understand the meaning and the object of a Canadian cry for Annexation .-Ireland by the Anglo-Dutch under the Prince of tholic Celt, and the victorious Protestant Anglo- But every one knows that any material advantages of which the United States can boast, are Indeed in all essential respects the two plans are ences betwixt the former which will long prevent due exclusively to the superior climatic, and the identical, and will have no doubt the same results. the two from blending, or fusing together into other physical, conditions of that portion of this cunningly composed, and said to be of surpassing nower, all Irishmen obnoxious to the suspicion of the high handed and unconstitutional measures Ocean, Canada deserves to be spoken of as a benefactors; and thus shall the " Dunkin Cockbeing hostile at heart to the Revolutionary settle- adopted by the North; Of the right of any State | terrestrial Paradise; so as compared with countries adopted by the North; beloved of thirsty souls, hand down to rement of the Crown, and the House of Brunswick. to secede from the Union, and to take up arms to tries in lower latidues, blest with a more genial mote posterity the name and the memory of Ca-

that measure, and to that dynasty was assumed different opinions may be held by different men, with a soil more bountifully endowed by nature. because at is not a case expressly provided for in rich in coal above all things, and in the other elements of wealth, and of material greatness. Canada must necessarily appear to great disadvan-

Except under very extraordinary and exceptional circumstances, we believe that the material prosperity of a country depends but little very little, on its form of government, or its political institutions. As every man's real happiness in this world depends more upon himself. more upon his own good conduct, his industry, sobriety, and economy, than upon his external conditions, so we believe that with communities it is only by the exertions of the individuals of which they are made up, that the resources of the country which they inhabit can be developed and put to profit. Government can do but little: and it perhaps does best then when it does least, when it reframs from all interference, and gives greatest scope to individual energy. In a counmust long rankle in the hearts of the vanquished try like our's, to be let alone by Government is Southerners: will still further tend to irritate the summum bonum; and the colonist who them, and to inspire them with a hatred still more ettributes his want of success and bad crops to the Government, which will not do this, or which will not do that, is in nine cases out of ten a good for nothing, helpless creature, whom no of the Constitution under a feigned respect for government could belo even if it would, whom it would not be worth while to help even were it in the power of government to help him. In short, as a general rule, the less a government governs, the better; and surely it cannot be denied that the government of Canada under Queen Victoria, leaves as much scope to inthe State holds from the Central or Federal dividual energy and intelligence, as does that of Government, that the latter has in any concervable | Andy Johnson. Wherein then even in a material point of view could we gain by Annexation? What would be the effect in a moral point of view it is easy to see, and the spectacle is most

We say then with respect to Annexation what we have often said with respect to the Ministerial scheme of Confederation: That therein we cannot perceive any remedy for the disadvantages under which we labor, and which must be attributed, not to anything in our political condition, but exclusively to the climatic accidents of the country. Deficient harvests, a small return for toil expended on the land, and seed sown, and the difficulty, owing to our long, interminable winters at the expence of the Constitution, and by a re- of keeping in good condition a sufficient quantity of live stock on the farm, to furnish a sufficiency thern States themselves together. The funda- of manure for the crops - these in ultimate analysis are the causes of the stagnation of trade, ture of the old American Constitution, that of and general impoverishment of the country. of which certain croakers complain, and cite as management of its internal affairs, has now been an argument in favor of organic political changes. upset, and can never again be replaced; has at But never do they condescend to explain how last been obliterated, and can never again be re- such changes would apply a remedy to the evil complained of; how for instance Confederation would increase the fertility of our wheat lands; how Annexation would supply the want of turnips as winter food for cattle ; or how the farmer would be enabled to take more off his land in harvest time, in the shape of food, than he had put into it, either in the shape of seed or of manure in the season of sowing. If Confederation might be said to have the effect of shortening our winters; or if Annexation could keep the winter communications of the country open and free from ice during the whole year, then indeed we should anticipate much material benefit, to the farmer and to the merchant, from the proposed constitutional changes. But upon these points we are by no means sanguine. Whether Confederated or non-Confederated with the Lower Provinces, whether annexed or nou-annexed to the United States, we fear that the Canadas will still have to contend with the same climatic disadvantages then, as they have to contend with now. We fear that every year the St. Lawrence, the outlet to the sea, will be blocked up with ice for many months, that all field labor will be suspended, that spow will still cover the face of the earth, that the average returns to the farmer will be as small as ever, and that remunerative occupation for the urban working classes during the winter will still be scarce.

> But there are men who would still legislate for everything, and who believe that an Act of Parliament is a panacea or cure for every ill to which flesh, whether bucolic, or commercial is liable. Have we not seen men who believe, and go about professing the behef, that drunkenness can be put down by Act of Parliament? -- and with such an instance of the extreme credulity of mortals, need we wonder that there are others who believe, and preach the doctrine that the bad harvests, the consequence of our soil and climate. can be remedied by a political poultice in the shape of Confederation according to some, of Annexation according to others?

A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT. - The liquor sellers of U. Canada, have as a testimony of respect to Mr. Dunkin, the author of the new prohibitory liquor law, given his name to a lately invented "cock-tail," or intoxicating beverage Continent; and just as compared with regions excellence. Thus do those enlightened men the further North, and situated towards the Arctic licensed victuallers, testily their gratitude to their Fire converse magnetical influences is the constitution of the and provided in the constitution of the conference of the

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MAY 26, 1865.

A LAME DEFENCE. - The Montreal Witness takes up the cudgels in defence of Garibaldi whom we had charged with sanctioning assassination, by his conduct during the time he was dictator at Naples, towards the female relatives of

Not that our contemporary denies the facts of the case as by us stated. He does not deny that Garibaldi pensioned the mother, and set apart a dower for the sisters of Agessiao Milano; he does not deny, that the only claim which these women had upon the public purse consisted in this, that their relative Agesilao Milano had attempted to assassinate the King of Naples, but that having failed in the attempt, and having been arrested, he was put to death for his offence. All these facts, which are conclusive to the fact that Garibaldi is the fautor of assassination when committed in the interests of the Liberal or Revolutionary party, and that therefore it is rank hypocrisy for an admirer of Garibaldi to denounce Booth, are tacitly admitted by our saintly con-

But, argues the Witness, with logic worthy of the rile cause which it supports, Garibaldi thus acted "for the sake of the triumph of his cause " and because he " courted popularity;"and he adds-" If Garibaldi was wrong at all in this case, it was only from weakness in not resisting popular clamor at a time of revolution when it could scarcely be done." To this we

If it be wrong for a soldier and subject to assassinate his commanding officer, and his king, then it is equally wrong to testify approval, in any manner of the act. Of two things, one Assassination is either evil per se, or it is not; always and under all circumstances a cowardly crime, or it is not; and if the maxim be true that he who approves of, or rewards a crime, is as bad as the actual criminal, then was Garibaldi every whit as bad as Agesilao Milano, the would-be

But Ferdinand was a despot, and the soldier who attempted his life was " exasperated by the cruelties of a despot"-says the Witness, in palhation of the assassin's crime. But in what sense was the King of Naples a despot more than was Abe Lincoln? If the former violated the written Constitution, strained the laws, and attempted by force of arms to reduce his subjects to obedience, so also did Abe Lincoln. Did the Neapolitan Sovereign threaten to bombard a city of his revolted subjects, and thereby earn for himself the nick name of Bomba? Abe Lincoln did more; he carried the threat into execution, and for long weeks bombarded, and threw so-called Greek fire into the city of Charleston, in order to compel the surrender of the forts by which the entrance to its harbor was defended. . There is no harsh, unconstitutional, or tyrannical act that can be imputed to the late King of Naples, of which the late President of the Northern States was not also guilty, unless it be this: that the former was a Catholic, the latter a Protestant. If then the despotism of one may be urged in palliation of the guilt of his attempted assassin-which we deny-so also, with equal truth and justice, that is to say, with none at all, may the despotism of Abe Lincoln, be urged in palliation of the wretched assassin Booth. To us both, that is to say Agesilao Milano and Booth, are equally odious; and he who should offer a word in defence of either, or who like Garibaldi should bestow public marks of approbation upon either the Neapolitan, or upon the American cut-throat, would thereby approve himself to be at heart an assassin himself.

· But the crime of Garibaldi admitted, argues the Witness, it was a crime of " weakness in not resisting popular clamor at a time of revolution when it could scarcely be done:" it was " for the triumph of his cause," for the sake of the popularity which he, Garibaldi, courted, that he committed an act of which every honest man would have felt askamed. "Save me from my friends!" well may the partizans of the Revolution in Italy, and the friends of Garibaldi exclaim. Why what a damnable cause must that be which must be supported by such means! what a mean contemptible wretch he must be who to "court popularity" would do that of which his conscience disapproved. For again the dilemma presents itself. Either Garibaldi believed in his conscience, or he did not so believe, that the act of attempted assassination for which the Neapolitan soldier, whose female relatives he pensioned, was executed, was a praiseworthy act, and established a claim upon the public purse. If he did so believe, then is our case made out, and Garibaldi is the fautor of assassins-and the endorser and patron of assassination. If he did not so believe, then is he viler than we thought him to be: since for the sake of the popularity which he courted, he consented to do that which in his conscience he knew to be wrong. In the first case we have to deal with a man whose moral

. We do not pretend that Mr. Lincoln was a despot, for we look us on him personally as a kind-hearted man; but he was the tool of a democracy, than which a more cruel and loathsome despotism cannot

exist. The Topic year as deleter one or a life of the control of t

sense is perverted and who confounds wrong with right: in the second case we have to deal with one who with a clear sense of his duty, deliberately sins against conscience, for the sake of a party triumph, and of the stinking acclamations the infamous scoundrel Agsilao Milano, executed of a filthy mob. The Witness may select for an attempt to assassinate the late King of which horn of this dilemma it pleases: but on one or the o ther its friend and protege Garibaldi most be impaled.

> The Belleville Intelligencer, a staunch Protestant paper publishes a communication on the subject of the Common Schools of the district; from which it would seem as if Protestants themselves were by no means satisfied with those institutions; and that few parents whose means are such as to permit them to avail themselves of other schools, care to allow their children to attend the Common School. The writer says :-

> "One consideration at once obtrudes itself in this connection, the large number of private schools smong us. Do not these indicate a deficiency in our public schools, or a dissatisfaction with them? Can it be, that it is necessary for manufacturers, merchants, and men of property, first to be the main contributors towards a costly system of public schools, and secondly to supplement these by a number of expensive private schools for the instruction of their own children ?"- Belleville Intelligencer, 19th

This is a very pertinent question indeed. The wealthy Protestant classes feel, as do Catholics of the poorer class, that the so called public or Common Schools are not desirable place of education for their children; though upon the principle of the charitable housekeeper, that anything perfectly uneatable might be given to the poor, those schools may do well enough for pauper children. Being rich, and not therefore feeling the burden of paying for two sets of schools, Protestants can submit to a law that presses heavily only upon the poor Catholic: who conscious of the deficiencies of the Common School, and averse to expose his child to its deleterious influences, is yet from poverty unable to obtain access to schools of a better sort, and less morally dangerous. The action of the Protestant " manufacturers, merchants, and men of business" of Belleville is equivalent to a verdict of Guilty against the Common Schools, and is a full justification of the agitation raised by Catholics for Separate schools, - if the State taxes them at all for purposes of education.

The Negroes of the Southern States are, by all accounts, in a most wretched condition, the inevitable consequence of the triumph of the policy of Northern Abolitionists. The unfortunate blacks, deprived on a sudden of the tutelage address is Delhi, C. W. of their former masters, by whom as a general rule, they were kindly treated, and carefully provided for in infancy, sickness, and old age, are now thrown upon their own resources, and starve in consequence. Too lazy to work, except on compulsion, as the great mass of negroes always and everywhere are, have been, and ever will be, the unfortunate victims of Yankee philantrophy, which is as alien to Christian charity, as the devil is to God, are dying off like rotten sheep; and it seems likely that their sudden emancipation will shortly be followed by the ex- be called Father; your good advice and kind can find any of the auriferous metal .- Detroit Free tinction of the negro race. The following is from the Washington correspondent of the New York Express:

of the present condition and prospects of the poor negro there, I fear we have a dreadful problem yet to solve as regards them. They are already perishing in every quarter by hundreds and thousands like dogs. This sudden emancipation, without any previous arrangements, of 4,000,000 of helpless, ignorant creatures, will prove to be the most horrible and gigantic act of cruelty on record."

THE CROPS .- From all parts of the Western Province the most favorable accounts of the growing crops reach us; the autumn sown wheat is looking remarkably well. In the Eastern part of the country prospects are not so bright, and the long protracted winter is inflicting great suffering on the farmers, and stimulating that emigration or wholesale exodus at which so many of our contemporaries affect to wonder; and for which they seek a remedy in the government, as if an Act of Parliament could mitigate the rigor of the climate. We copy the substance of a statement that anpeared last week in the Minerve. From it will be seen that there is nothing to be wondered at, though there is much to be regretted, in the fact that Canadian farmers are rapidly fleeing towards the South, and to a country blessed with a more me this day. As a priest, I hope I have done genial clime :--

THE BACKWARD SEASON BELOW QUEBEC .- The Minerve has a letter from Rimouski, stating that great distress prevails in that region, owing to the scarcity of fodder. There is much snow remaining in places. and the ground is not thawed yet sufficiently for the grass to grow The cattle have to be kept and fed in the stables, old straw and hay which had been thrown away being now scraped together for food. Most of the animals can scarcely stand on their legs

The above sufficiently explains the emigration to the United States.

Letters have been received from Rome from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The Jubilee for the City of Montreal has been postponed to the month of December next

THE FIRST COMMUNION. - On Thursday morning 700 children made their first communion

the property of the property of the population of the resource of the pro-

The Globe loquitur :--

" But making all allowance for this | the representative] principle and for greater enlightenment, there are still manifest reasons why extent of territory and population is fraught with perils to a republic, unless it is is so merely in name, and is in reality a despot-

This follows immediately after the remark from the same source that, "had the South secured their independence, an impulse would have been given to disintegrating schemers;" in other words, the tendency of the victory of the Southern over the Northern States would have been to prevent " an extent of territory and population" which is "fraught with perils to a republic un- served, and the regulations for the festival will be less it is so merely in name, and is in reality a despotism." From the Globe's own premises the conclusion flows that the triumph of the South would have been in the interest of liberty, as that of the North, will, unless the disintegrating process set in from some new quarter, be fatal to freedom, and eventuate in despotism .-Never can the truth be too often repeated that the consolidation of small political communities sian typhus brought hither in ships. The people into one great State is a process fraught with peril to liberty, and is only tolerable as a means cause bitterly to lament it. They become responsible of detence, because it assures unity of action, against external foes; and that, on the other hand, the process of disintegration, or the breaking up of large States, or political communities into their constituent elements, is a process imperial Government, and to carry on the works aleminently favorable to internal liberty.

FLORENCE MACCARTHY .- By Lady Morgan. D. & J. Sadlier, New York, Montreal.

The Messrs. Sadlier have brought out in a very handsome form, a new edition of this well known Irish story by Lady Morgan, in her own day one of the most popular novelists of the British Empire. Fashions and tastes change probably the most strongly fortified place on the however; and if many of Lady Morgan's works have fallen into oblivion, this of Florence Mac-Carthy will always retain its position as an interesting, faithful, and well drawn picture of Irish character as it appeared to a generation now passed away.

CARRONBROOK, May 15th, 1865. To the Edito- of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,-I enclose you a copy of an Address presented to the Rev. G. Volkert, on his leaving this mission, where he has been Curate for some time, and is now appointed to the mission of Wyndham and Simcoe. Please insert the above, and I shall feel obliged. The purse presented with the Address contained \$150. I may add that the Rev. Mr. Volkert's present

Delhi, C. w. Yours, very truly,
Joseph Kidd.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. G. VOLKERT.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR, - We, the in-

habitants of the mission of Irishtown, have heard with sorrow that you are about to leave us, and go to another sphere of labor, and we take this your departure from amongst us, would convey consolation have been the solace of many a weary heart. We hoped you would have been allowed to remain with us; but as good Catholics we bow to the commands of the Church; and be assured, "I have seen various intelligent persons recently Reverend Sir, that, although absent, you shall from the South, and from the details they give me not be forgotten, and your memory shall hang not be forgotten, and your memory shall hang round our bearts, like the mists of the morning, which time shall not dispel, and wherever you; may go our prayers and good wishes shall always we hand you with this as a small token of our tions to go as soon as possible. - Perth Courier. esteem and regard, not so much for the amount as for the spirit in which it is given. In conclusion, Reverend Sir, allow us to renew our expression of sorrow at your departure, and to wish you every bappiness in this world, and a crown of glory in the world to come.

Signed on behalf of the congregation. PATRICK O'NEIL, Joseph Kidd, JOHN WALSH.

Irishtown, May 7, 1865.

REPLY.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-I thank you for the kind and feeling Address you have presented me with, also for the purse which accompanies it .-I assure you, my friends, I was not prepared for so kind an expression of feeling towards me. I have been amongst you but a short time, and I represented by this same picture. As we said before, am sure I did not deserve or expect so much love, respect and generosity as you have shown my duty to the best of my ability; at least I have done my best to promote your interest, and in justice to you all, I must say I have been most ably assisted by the congregation. Great indeed must be your faith-noble must be your natures | dered 'ruff' of us in designating it 'the unkindest cat -overflowing with love must be the hearts that of all !- Prescott Messenger. prompted such a tender expression of feeling as you have shown me this day. Would to God that every spiritual Father had such children. My friends, you overwhelm me with kindness. I cannot find words to express my gratitude; and I assure you it is hard for me to part with you amongst whom I have found so many friends in so short a time. True it is, I have suffered much in on the 15th instant, from an accidental gun shot Irishtown, but these troubles were not caused by you. I know you have done your best to keep the standard of the standard o you. I know you have done your best to keep this city, aged 22 years. May his soul rest in peace. me, and I would have been delighted to be the Amen. shepherd of so noble a flock; but you also know that our first duty is obedience to our superiors in | Elizabeth Hill, wife of Henry Heaton, a native of with each other in that great and universal bro. 14 years, daughter of Edward Quinn.

Song allows, Jamanacs, Diagree and Forage, Stamps, and St. Patrick's shall not separate us, for we are still in communion that distance of the stamps, and St. Patrick's shall not separate us, for we are still in communion that Long Point, on the 19th instant, Annie, aged with each other in that great and universal bro. 14 years, daughter of Edward Quinn.

Tan. 17, 1864. yet we must part; but bear in mind that distance years. May her soul rest in peace. THISTER TO RECEIVE THE COMPANY OF THE CONTROL OF TH

therhood, in that bond of prayer by which even the most distant can mutually assist each other, in that Catholic Church which is indeed Universal, and knows no limit of nation, country, or clime.

G. VOLKERT, Priest. Irishtown, May 7, 1865.

THE JUBILEE. - This periodical festival of the Roman Catholic Church has been sanctioned by His Holiness Pius 1X, to take place in this diocese during the present month. The religious services have already commenced in the parishes of Notre Dame and St. Roch's, and will begin on Sunday next, at St. Patrick's. It has been observed by the faithful in all ages, with even greater solemnity and devotion than is practised at Easter. The devotions to be obpromulgated from the pulpit at St. Patrick's, on Sonday morning .- Quebec Daily News, .8th inst.

Councillor Brown deserves well of the citizens for his persistency in demanding the means of cleansing the city. In any case we are certain to have more illness during our hot summer than almost any other city of the world not afflicted with a postilence.-Last July our death rate was much more than double that of London. And it is quite possible that to our ordinary fertility in disease and death may be added this summer increased dangers from the Rus- \$1. who stand shilly-shallying and raising quibbles \$2 against this most necessary expenditure, may yet see for the loss of many lives. The emergency is not one to be trifled with.—Montreal Guzette.

THE DEFENCES OF HALIFAX. - The sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars is immediately to be expended on the defences of Halifax harbor by the ready projected and in hand will require the expenditure of very considerable sums. For example, the fortifications on George's Island, (Fort Charlotte) are to be completely reconstructed. The tenders called for by the Commissariat, in connection with Fort Charlotte, comprise the building of one main magazine, four powder rooms, and the galleries connected with the same. It is understood that nearly all the barbour forts are to be mounted with 100pounder Armstrong guns. The cost of these immense and most expensive pieces of ordnance will foot up a pretty large amount, but will leave Halifax continent of America.

QUEBEC, May 18 .- Mr. G. McQaire, provincial and Surveyor, was accidentally drowned near the Grand Trunk Ferry Wharf on Tuesday night. The body was found floating yesterday afternoon a short distance above the spot were the accident occured. Mr. McQuire lately completed a valuable map of the gold-mining district of the Chaudiere region, which forms a part of the Parliamentary report just issued.

THE CROPS. - The crops throughout the township of Kingston are said never to have given better promise of a good harvest than they do this apring .-From Sydenham, Storrington, Pittsburgh, Loborough, Wolfe Island, and other places heard from, comes the same welcome intelligence. The fall crops are particularly promising. The hay crop also promises well. Generally speaking, the accounts from the back townships are cheering, and on the whole the county of Frontenac is in a fair way of producing a ful! average crop this year if no unforseen mishap should unfortunately change the aspect of things.

THE EPIDEMIC AT HALIFAX. - The town council of Halifax has appropriated \$2,000 to take the necessary preventative measures against the spread of the fever. OIL IN LONDON, C. W . - It is reported that a bed of oil has been discovered in London, C. W. The vil-lage of Delaware is also in a state of excitement from

a similar cause. THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS. -It is understood that several gentlemen of wealth of this city have recently visited the gold fields in the neighborhood of Queopportunity of expressing to you our feelings of bec with a view to investing. The prospects are sorrow on this occasion. To say that we regret digging gold for the next generation. A gentleman digging gold for the next generation. A gentleman Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. tecently in business in this city informs us that he Hay, per 100 bundles but a faint idea of our feelings. In you, Rev. has invested in a claim about fifty miles from Quebec, Straw,
Sir. we have found one who is indeed worthy to and is going with pickaxe and shovel to see if he Straw,

Press,

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA. - During the past few months a considerable number of people have left this part of the country for settlement in the United States. Some have left their farms behind them to seek homes on the more fertile plains of the West, but the cheif portion are young men, the ' bone and sinew' of the country, who are leaving home to seek for the means of living in a foreign land. We understand that over one hundred able bodied men passed over the B. & O Railway during the week, all bound be with you. Accept, Reverend Sir, the purse for the States, and many more are making prepara-

> THE UNKINDEST 'CUT' OF ALL .- The Ottawn papers not having the fear of the usual fate of illustrated papers in Canada, before their eyes, are amnsing their reacers with a series of illustrations, whittled out' by some local artist. One of them, a few days since, produced a picture, calling it John Wilkes Booth. We saw the joke at once. Gir nones, the We saw the joke at once. Of course the editor was practising a little on the credulity of his readers. But as we are acquainted with the history of the cut in question, we propose to enlighten the public a little. Originally, it was a picture of old Doctor Jacob Townsend, and after doing servive for many years in his quack advertisements in several country papers, at last became located in an office in a quiet old town in the Western States, where it proved as 'handy as a pocket in a shirt.' At presidential elections, it became the picture of the candidate for the White House, and in this way brought preminently before the public, Pierce, Buchanan, and Bell of Tennessee as late as 1860. Again, it became convenient when he was hung anywhere throughout the neighbring States, when 'the noted criminal' was we recognized it at once; but how it reached Ottawa is the puzzle. However, we must protest against its further use in Canada, unless as a bugbear to frighten little children with. It is getting too common. Pierce it did look like; Buchanan it resembled some what; of Bell it was considered a striking picture when he heard of the result of the Presidential election; but it 'looks no more like Booth than it does like Napoleon I.' We think it can hardly be consi-

> > Birth.

In this city, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. M. Ronayne, of a daughter.

Died.

In the Military Hospital, City Point, Virginia, U S,

In this city, of consumption, on the 16th instant,

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Acton Vale, Rev Mr Ricard, \$2; St Mary's, N S, Rev J Woods, \$4; Almonte, Wm Riordau, \$1; B Alphonse Rodriguez, Rev P Beaudry, \$2; Cincinnati, U S, Rev R Gilmour, \$6,84; Asphodel, P O'Neill, \$2; Kingston, H Lamarche, \$1; Rossie, Walter Carroll, \$2; Coteau Landing, J Birmingham, S2; Ormstown, J P Murphy, \$2,50; St Joseph d'Ely Rev F P Cote, \$2; Corunna, Rev P Andrieux, \$2 Malhaie, Patrick Jones, \$1,25; Three Rivers, Rev U O Caron, \$3; St Laurent, Rev C Bonneau, \$3; Alexandria, D P McDonald, \$1; Hantingdon, James Flynn, \$2; Lagrange, Hugh Monoghan, \$2; Ilets de Jeremie, S Miller, \$2: Prescott, M Crowley, \$1; Formosa, Rev J J Schmitz, \$1; Lagranice, E Spellman. \$2; St Marthe, Rev F Aubry, \$2,50; Blessington, M Hart, \$2; Thornton, R Gassin, \$1; Jarvis, G E Forster, \$1 ; Portemouth, A Grant, \$1 ; St Hyacinthe, Rev Mr Desnoyers, \$2; Sorel, J Morgan, \$2,50; Amberetburg, Mrs M J Bailey, \$2; Cobourg, P McGuire, S2; Allanburgh, R Smith, \$2; Hamilton, J McGann, \$4; Galt, P Lavin, \$2; Levis, Rev Z. Gingras, \$2; Rev F. Ducontier, \$2; Rev Mr. Deziel, \$2; St. Johns, T. Maguire, \$2; Ristigouche, Rev P. Sancier, \$3; Tyendinagu, T. Deasy, \$2.

Per L. Whelan, Ottawa—Self, \$2; Califield, D. Smith, \$2; Clarendon, E. McNally, \$2.

Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall - E Warren, Moslinette, §3. Per P Doyle, Hawkesburg Mills - Self, \$1; J Carr,

Per Rev C Gay, North Wakefield-M O'Malley,

Per J McCarthy, Hamilton—Wm Goering, \$2; W Kavanagh, \$2; M Crofton, \$1; W Harris, \$2; Jan Connolly, \$2 Per Rev J Pelletier, Richebuctou—Self, \$2; M Sutton, \$2; D O'Leary, \$2; P Quilty, \$2. Per J O'Brien, Quebec—M A Higgins, \$5; K Tem-

ple, \$2,50; G M Muir, \$2; J Johnson, \$2; Rev Mr Huot, \$7,50; Capt. McGrath, \$1; Mrs McCormack, \$0,50; Hon C Alleyn, \$5; J Sheridan, \$2; Judge Maguire, \$4; J Benky, \$5; T Code, \$5; Rev Mr Murphy, \$2; Valcartier, F Conway, \$2; Bonaven-

ture, Rev M Mailloux, \$3. Per E Kennedy, Perth-J McEachen, \$2; Lewis

Penny, \$2. Per P M'Cabe, Port Hope-J Hurley, \$1. Per J M'Iver, Dewittville-M Smith, Ormstown,

Per W Chisholm, Daihousie Mills-Self, \$2; Geo M'Donald, 7, 6 con, Luncaster, S2.
Per A S McDonald, Alexandria-Major A M'Don-

Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville - Rev Mr Breunan,

Per J Daly, South Gloucester - F Mckenny, \$6. Per J Kennedy, Downeyville - D Donohue, \$2. Per Rev A McKenzie, Greignish - I M'Intyre, Conl

Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton-A M'Auley, \$2. Per Rev Mr Lalor, Trenton-T Magnire, \$7. Per J Maxwell, Paris-N Halligan, \$2.

Per W Fetherston, Ingersoll-Self, \$2; Chas P Higgins, \$1; Burgessville, Jas Hickey, \$2. Per T Griffith, Sherbrooke-Mrs Thomas Grace,

Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria-J McDougall, 34, 9 con. Lancaster, \$2; Lochiel, W Donovan, \$1.

#### MONTREAL WEOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 15, 1865 Flour-Pollards, \$3,60 to \$3,75; Middlings, \$3,85 \$4,10; Fine, \$4,45 to \$4,67; Super., No. 2 \$4,65 to \$5,00; Superfine \$5,10 to \$5,20; Fancy \$5,20 to \$5,30. Extra, \$5,50 to \$5,70 ; Superior Extra \$5,80 to \$6,00; Bag Flour, \$2,80 to \$2,801.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 ibs, \$4,55 to \$4,75: Wheat-U. Canada Spring \$1,03 to \$1,07. Ashes per 100 los, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,325 to \$5,25; Inferior Pots, \$0,00 to \$5,70; Pearle, in

demand, at \$5,50 to \$5,55. Butter-Store packed in small packages at 163 to 19c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c. Eggs per doz, 15c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.

Cut-Meats per lb, Hame, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, 00c to 00c. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$20,00 to \$21,621; Prime Mess, \$17,50 to \$00; Prime, \$16,50 to \$00,00.

.. \$10.00 to \$10.50 Hay, per 100 bundles -. \$11,00 to \$12,00 .. \$4,00 to \$0,50 9.00 to 10,00 Sheep, clipped, each, .. \$6,00 to \$8,00

Lamb, 2,50 to 4,00 Calves, each. --\$6,00 to \$8,00

CHOICE TEAS, FOREIGN FRUITS. WINES, CIGARS, GROCERIES,

AND VARIOUS FOREIGN DELICACIES. Selected expressly for Family use, IMPORTED AND BOLD BY

#### DUFRESNE & M'GARITY. NEW No. 228, NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL. EF Goods sent to any part of the City, free of expense.

Particular attention paid to Families, Army, Navy and Merchantmen's Stores.

DUFRESNE & M'GARITY, 228 Notre Dame Street.

GOVERNESS.

AN Officer's daughter wishes to meet with an engagement as resident GOVERNESS in a private Family or School. Acquirements - English, French, Drawing, Music (Vocal and Instrumental.) Address - Gamma, Box 52, Brampton, O.W.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object o the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an 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 half yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Saptember, and ends on the First Thursday of July

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books that our first duty is obedience to our superiors id Elizabeth Hill, wife of Henry Heaton, a native of all things. Therefore, although painful to us all, Castle Comer, County Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 42 Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Boo

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS. April 28 .- On receiving the news of the assassination, of President Lincoln and the attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward, the Emthe profound affliction and horror with which these odious crimes have inspired the Emperor.

Paris, April 29 .- The Emperor left Paris at Algeria.

ALGIERS, May 3 .- The Emperor Napoleon has disembarked bere. His Majesty received an enthusiastic reception. His health continues excellent.

It was at first stated that the person who attempted the life of the Acting Secretary (for the Embassy, M. Balche, was a Polish refugee. This is not the case. It is now ascertained that Nikitchenkoff, 28 years of age. He left Russia funds were quite exhausted. He applied at the Russiaa Consulate, and lastly at the Embassy. for means to enable him to go back to Russia, Paris. but without effect. He returned to the Embassy on Monday afternoon, and again asked M. Balche for assistance, who refused it. He then, without saying any more, drew a pionard, and stabbed him in the back and throat. He defended himself for some time against the servants of the hotel who tried to seize him, and was at length disarmed and arrested by a sergent de ville who was called in. M. Balche's wounds are very appears that there had been no personal enmity between the assassin and his victim. The question will probably arise whether the assassin is amenable to French tribunals. He is a foreigner the crime was committed on a foreigner and in the residence of the Russian Ambassador. The French law, which privides that crimes commit ted to France by foreigners shall be judged in conformity with the laws of the country, is not and the Russian Government may and probably will demand the surrender of the criminal. In committed by a foreign subject on foreign territhe flag of which he displays .- Times' Cor.

PARIS, May 4 .- The Committee of the Leto be raised in the land and sea service, have presented their Report. From this Report it would seem that, with an annual contingent of ural inconvenience of increased taxation. such an amount the army really disposable for active service is 320,850 men, and the effective strength at home 197,236. The Report presents the situation of the army up to the first of Bill. March, 1865, indicating - 1, the number of men (officers included) forming the effective strength in actrity; and, 2, the number of men composing the reserve—viz.:—Is Algeria, 79,826 (officers included); in Italy, 13,041; in Mexico, 30,747; and in the interior (France), 276,513, making a total of 400,127, to which the reserve is to be added-viz, 214,002 which gives a total of 614,129 men.' The reporter remarks, however, that from these 400,127 men, composing the effective force, a considerable deduction is to be made of those who are not serving in first, what he calls the orga the ranks. These are, non-effectives, such as local staffs, gendarmery, Imperial cavalry school, companies of remount, veterans chaplains, doctors, hospital apothecaries, administrative officers; bakers, butchers, hospital attendants, reterinary surgeons of the remount depots, master tailors, bootmakers, saddlers, &c., in all 48,739; second, the permanent deficit, such as men in hospital, men undergoing punishment, detached from their regiments, in the recruiting service, in arms manufactories, forges, penitentiacies, &c., in all 19,538; and thirdly, those on leave of absence, the average rearly number of whom is set down at 11,000. The ictal of these different categories being 79,277, the army really disposable as combatants is not 400,127 men, but 320,850. Again, if it be considered that those non effectives belong to the army in France, it is clear that the effective strength, instead of being 276,513, as appears in the appended statement, is in reality only 197,236, or 180,000 sub-officers and soldiers, and 17,236 officers. 'You may judge by this,' the reporter adds, ' the difficulty of reducing the ef-

According to our latest intelligence from the South, France is not content with merely promising that her latest convention with Italy will be carried out to the letter. In recent utterances of her diplomotic representatives at Turin, Vienna, and Rome, a disposition has been evinced to protect the Pope even more effectively against what evils might befall him after the evacuation of the Eternal City. Owing to this change of temperature in higher apheres at Paris, confidential communications, it is said, have also taken place between the hostile statesmen of Turin and Rome. What will be the result of all these overtures and private interviews we shall see soon enough. As for the reasons that have contributed to bring them about, they are probably multifarious, and most hidden for ever in the portfolios of I dont't know what number of foreign offices. I may, however, say that the German Catholic potentates and bishops seem to be convinced that in case of the Pope being left to live with his people alone the most terrible punishments of the Church would have been mercilessly inflicted upon all persons and personages guilty of restoring this happy family to izself. As a beginning in more secular style, it was intended to publish the letters successively addressed to the Pope by Napoleon III .- Times Cor.

A Montevideo correspondence in the Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung speaks of an intention of the Emperor Napoleon to establish a kingdom on the River Plate, with the Duke de Joinville as

M. Manrice Joly, a member of the Paris bar, has just been sentenced by the Correctional Police Court to 15 months' imprisonment, 200f. fine, and costs, for a pamphlet printed anonymously at Brussels, entitled Dialogues aux Enfers entre Machiavel et Montesquieu. and of which he was the author. Several copies of the work had been introduced at his instance into France, and circulated in Paris, Dijon, and Lons le-Saulnier. The charge against him was that of having in the said pamphlet excited hatred and contempt against the Government.

Official reports recently published show that the mortality is decreasing in Paris, according as large sewers are constructed and wide streets run through the narrow overcrowded quarters of the old city. On making a minute search into the records of Paris, it the 18th century, from the year 1709 to 1719, under Louis XIV., the mortality was 1 in 23; and under arrived in Bome shortly before and during the Pas. to such an existence.

Louis XV., from 1752 to 1762, it was still I in 30 chal season. These persons came to spend money 1846, I tn 37; in 1851, 1 in 38; in 1856, 1 in 39; and at the present time it is 1 in 40 inhabitants. The result is that at present there are 4,762 less deaths in Paris than there were in the year 1841. A writer was has devoted his time to statistics observes that the wellbeing of the population will peror deputed an aide de camp to call upon the tality diminishes sensibly in every country where the Minister of the United States to request him to condition of the population is improved. It is to be convey to President Johnson the expression of remarked with respect to the late improvements in Paris that of 8,260 houses taken down to make way for new streets, 6,000 were situate in parishes where, in consequence of the overcrowding of the inhabitants, contagious diseases committed great ravages. half-past eight this morning on his journey to These 8,260 houses, moreover, have been replaced by 24,947 new buildings more spacious and well calculated to diminish mortality among the occu-piers. Another improvement to which the decrease of mortality in Paris may be attributed is the numthe homage of the public officials, and met with ber of public gardens opened within a few years. On the 31st of December, 1853, there were only 540 acres of boulevards and public gardens, planted with night. - Reuter. 69,125 trees. In 1862 there were 770 acres open to the public, planted with 158,460 trees. The large sewers have likewise tended to decrease the mor-Secretary himself was absent) of the Russian tality. In 1840 there were only 86,230 yards of sewerage; at present there are 350,000 yards.

There is another cause to which the improvement in the sanitary condition of this city may be attribe is a retired officer of the Russian army, named buted, and that is the reforms in the management of the hospitals. In 1313, under Phillippe le Bel, furnished with money, but as he visited several the deaths in the Hotel Dieu amounted to 80 a day, countries and had spent six weeks in Paris his and not very long since four, and even six patients were placed in one bed in that hospital. All that is now changed, and the deaths in this Hotel Dieu are in proportion to the mortality in other parts of

#### SPAIN.

Madrid, May 3 .- To day the Senate voted unanimously a resolution expressive of their sentiments of norror at the assassination of President Lincoln and their sympathy with the people of the United States.

ITALY. A General Election is about to take place in Italy, and according to the Convention of September, the new Parliament will meet in Florence. The probable composition of the new Chamber of Deputies is serious, but there is a hope of saving him. It already a matter of anxious consideration, and the Correspondance de Rome tells us that Catholies from the various States of the Peninsula have consulted Rome whether they ought to abstain from taking any part in the coming elections, or to take part in them for the sake of trying to return politicians favorable to the cause of the Church. The Correspondance says-'Rome has kept silence. Just at present she will give no decision, and leaves to each man the care of finding a rule of conduct in his own conscience, and in the diversity of circumstances which the Revolution has produced.' And the Corthought to be applicable to the present case; respondance says: The world will admire Rome's prudence, moderation, and tact, for that a uniform rule could not be laid down for men so variously situated. A Neapolitan who has seen thousands of an international point of view the crime was his countrymen shot, thousands driven into exile, and thousands languishing in prison, has much more tory, as the Ambassador represents the country to complain of than a Parmesan or a Modenese. The Lombards, the Tuscans, and the Romagnoli have their respective grievances, but these are very PARIS, May 4.—The Committee of the Le-different in degree and quality, and the families gislative Chamber, to whom the Bill was referred which look forward to having thrown once more for the lery of 100,000 men of the class hable upon their charge their relatives, who being already provided for in convents and monasteries are marked out for plunder and confiscation, are not in the same

> Tunin, April 28. - In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Bill for the suppression of religious corporations was withdrawn by the Ministry. Signor Mellana complained of the withdrawal of the

position as a family which is suffering from the gen-

Tubin, May 4. - The Opinione of to-day publishes correspondence from Rome, asserting that there is little probability of the negotiations now pending between the Pope and the King of Italy leading to a successful result, on account of the opposition raised

by the Ultramoutane party. The organ of the intidel party at Tarin only expresses what it desires to take place. It would have been more credible had the reason of the alleged failure been left out. No reason exists why the 'Illtramontane party,' that is, the Pope himself and his riends, should desire the ill-success of the negotiations which Signer Vegezzi is at Rome to conduct. The initiative proceeded from the Holy Father himself, and the object is the restoration of Religion to her normal status in Italy. Catholic aspirations and neavers are everywhere ascending that a happy issue may crown the work, that it may be the commencement of new life for an unhappy land .- Of the actual facts of the negotiations, all that is known or taked of will be found in our news columns today. The facts are but few, but so far as facts are stated the statements of the Times correspondent seem to be borne out by what has appeared in the Continental Catholic press .- Weckly Regisier.

Tunta, May 5 .- The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects, explaining the motives which induced the Government to withdraw the Religious Corporations Bill. The Minister says the opposition on the part of the Chamber, and other difficulties which presented themselves, led the Ministry to believe that the Bill would not be passed. Neverthless, the Government has decided upon bringing it forward again in the next Session. Referring to the mission of Signor Vegezzi, the circular states that it is not the intention of the Government to abandon the fundamental political principles of the kingdom. The Government could not decline the invitation of the Pope, but, on the other hand, it could not torget its duty to protect the rights of the people, the laws of State, and the prerogatives of the Crown, and has therefore refrained from mixing up political with religious questions. - Reuter.

Turio, May 4 - The Gazetta di Torino of to-day says :- We believe that Signor Vegezzi will shortly return to Turin, without having concluded any negociations with the Papal Court.' Letters have been received from Rome in confirmation of this rumour -Reuter.

Much has been said about the gratitude which is felt by Italians towards the Emperor, to whom to fact they owe the liberty and independence which they are enjoying at the present moment. This sentiment finds expression in the language of Ministers and Deputies in pumphlets, and above all in the revolutionary journals. The Arca di Noe furnishes an instance in a caricature of the 'Life of Cæsar' which it publishes. Napoleon III. is hoisted up on a chair His head is planted on the body of a child, and with a pen of monstrous length he is writing the words Life of Omsar' in a book which is placed far from him on the ground. As a fellow to the Life of Oxenr' the Arca de Noe puts side by side with it the Death of Casar' represented by the assassin Orsini, who is showing the fatal shell to the Emperor. In France the ' Propos de Lubienus' justly incurred the vengeance of the law. At Genosa scurrilous pamphlet met wi h a certain success as being a curiosity. But what are these outbreaks of il.-humour in comparison with the dismal threat of the Arca di Noe? Of this Italian Power which is so bitter against the Catholic press, and which tolerates such incentives to regicide, we can only say that it has morally made itself an accomplice with the instigators of that dastardly crime .- Correspondance de Rome.

ROME. -By letters from Rome of a recent date, we learn that the Pope's health was excellent. He had and water. They are forbidden for six months to been enabled to go through all the ceremonies of communicate with him or address a word to him. Holy Week without fatigue or indisposition. He His brother Giana is treated in the same manner at was giving audiences daily ; during the Easter Festivals five thousand persons had been admitted to rehas been discovered, that at the commencement of ceptions at the Vatican. Eighty thousand foreigners that he is treated like a wild beast, and that he has according to the Correspondent of the Monde, had

inhabitants. From 1836 to 1841 it was 1 in 36; in not to take it away. What Rome would be under 1846. I in 37; in 1851, 1 in 38; in 1856, 1 in 39; Piedmontese regime we know not. That it would not be crowded with wealthy strangers we are tolerably certain. Naples is deserted, grass grows in its streets since Garibaldi set foot there. In Palermo, once a place of much resort, there is daily murder and robbery, starvation, bankruptcy, ruin, and deso-

> Nothing more is known of the appointment of our new Metropolitan. The Holy Father, while reserving the appointment wholly to himself, recommended to the Cardinals of the Congregation held on that subject to pray earnestly that the decision might be in conformity with the will of God. The Holy Father 1 will not insult the memory of Ferdinand the Sehas ordered that a funeral service should take place | cond by making any comparison on the matter. at his expense in the Church of Saint Andrea della | was in Nisida and saw the political Bagne in 1850 Valle, for the repose of the soul of our late Cardinal Archbishop. The funeral oration is to be preached by the Abbate Fabiani, one of the learned celebrities of Rome .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

Rome, May 4 .- Signor Vegezzi has left for Turin. It is asserted that he will return here within a fort-

The Pontifical authorities are justly astounded at the bardibood of His Excellency M. Rouher, Minister d'Etat of his Most Christian Majesty the Emperor of the French, who on Holy Saturday last read in the French Chambers a letter which he stated had been written by Cardinal : Antonelli in which His Eminence was made to say that the Holy Father would not leave Rome under any circumstances. I know from most competent authority that Cardinal Antonelli never wrote any letter of the kind .- Weekly Register.

One of the Turin editors has we see had the audacity to assert that Pins IX. is in treaty with Victor Emmanuel about delivering over the custody of the Eternal City to the Piedmontese troops. We need hardly say that this is a canara of too coarse a manufacture to obtain a moments credit. - Weekly Regis-

We hear thro' a private telegram from Rome that the Holy Father, deeply impressed by the frank tho' dutiful language of Mgr. Ramirez, Bishop of Tamaulipas, has condescended to receive the commission that the Emperor Maximillian had sent from Mexico to discuss the question relating to the property of the Clergy. The worthy Prelate is said to have informed the Sovereign Pontiff that, as Bishop, he submitted beforehand to whatever His Holiness might in his wisdom decide; but he felt it at the same time to be his duty to represent to him the numberless dangers which would threaten the internal repose and tranquillity of Mexico unless the Holy See, while it upheld the immutable principles of the Church, were to make for the pacification of a country which had been subjected to such lengtheneg trials, the same paternal concessions which it had granted in favour of Spain - Memorial Diplomatique.

The Roman National Committee, in its last circular, has put forward propositions for a loan, to meet the expenses of certain emergencies which it considers imminent. It appears that these emergencies are to have come to the climan of their execution about the period when the Franco-Italian Convention will take effect, as the shares, which are made for 50 scudi each, are reimbursable at the end of September, 1866 .- Correspondent of Morning Post.

The blackguard behaviour of Protestant visitors to Catholic churches affords a constant subject of criticism to the Continental press. The females are worse than the males, and seem lost to all sense of modesty. The subjoined is from the Roman Correspondent of the Tablet :-

A friend in the English tribune assured me that the Society's agents were most zealous in their endeavours to hinder their neighbours' devotions, and that the remarks and sneers of Mrs. and Miss. Viator Britannicus and their Yankee sisters were even more irreverent and foolish than ever, while their acts were even more unpleasant to those in their neighbourhood. Dried fruits, cakes, and sugar plums were handed from one bench to the other with a sang froid and impertinence sufficient to disgust any picus and reverent mind, turning the house of prayer, if not into a den of thieves, into a succursale of Spillmann's luncheon rooms. When will Protestants learn to observe decency in the Roman churches? If they object to our worship on religious grounds, why, in the name of consistency, do not they go to their own ehapel outside the walls? We should not miss them. some sort of recollection and quiet, and pray for their conversion, at least to a sense of good breeding. - Correspondent Tublet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The accounts of the kingdom of Naples are principally varied by a report of General Raccagna's on the condition of the Island of Sicily which speak of it as untenable much longer, in consequence of the increase of crime, disorder, resistance to conscription and discontent in all classes. The result is a strong tendency to a restoration on the part of even the liberals, so tho roughly is the national sentiment gaining daily

ground. A most absurd canard was in circulation last week of a disembarkation of Garibaldians at Porto D'Anzio. It was even said that they were armed and dressed in red shirts, and preceeded by a band, of music, and the Pontifical gensdarmerie and St. Nae's dragoons were sent to soour the Campagna, and are still encamped there on detachment duty The truth seems to be that some Neapolitan reactionaries, too hard pressed by the Bersaglieri near Terracina, took a boat and landed on the coast, returning immediately to their own mountains across the Pontine Marshes, as they have never been seen or heard of since the first alarm. The Papal government, however, being jealous of preserving a strict neutrality within its confinen as it has ever been stationed the troops on the spot with strict orders to prevent any sort of infraction of territory either by the Royalists or the Piedmontese.

I may mention a perfectly false statement here on the part of the Turin Roman correspondent a few days since, to the effect that certain bands near Terracina are commanded by the Comte de Christen. M. de Christen's health was so completely undermined by the treatment he underwent in prison, that since his departure from Rome, on the requisition of the Italian government in 1864, he has been utterly in capable of taking any active part in military or political life, and has most certainly never set foot on Neapolitan soil since his transfer to Northern

Anyone wishing to know how political prisoners are treated by the King of Italy, is requested to read the following extract from the Movimento Garibaldian journal for the prison regime observed towards the unhappy men taken on board the Aunis in 1863, and condemned for reaction :- Ciprinni la Gala, the brigand chief, has been transferred a few days since to the Bagne della Foce of Genoa. He is confined in a cell constructed expressly for him two yards long, one yard and a half wide, and two yards high. unless the inhabitants be supplied with provision by He is chained with iron weighing twenty kilogrammes fixed at one end to the wall and only allowing him a yard to move about in. Light and air only reach him through a small grate of iron bars in the door, and which moreover his irons prevent him from reaching. His bed is a stone bench on which is thrown a straw pallet and a blanket, and at the foot a hole which serves as a necessary.

'Opposite the door is placed a sentinel watched by two others, and who is shut into a corridor with barred windows and strong doors. Every three hours the goalers visit their prisoner to inspect the dungeon and to bring his daily ration of soup, bread,

Porto Ferrato. 'It is stated that Cipriani la Gala has complained said that death would be preferable a thousand times

nhappy man [and the principal evidence against him being a miserable apostate Priest, your Oatholic readers will give due weight to the accusations], no one can deny that he refused the most brilliant offers on the part of the Italian government to desert the cause of Francis the Second, and treatment such as is here described is what man has no right even for the greatest crimes to inflict on his fellow, much less for the satisfaction of a political vengence. Let the advocates of humanity and progress compare such a punishment with the worst tortures of the Pagan era, and they will find how slight improvement has been made by the soidisant apostles of philantrophy. at the epoch of Poerio's transfer to Monte Sarchio, but the dungeons held no such horrors as this .- Cor. of Tablet.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 29 .- On the proposal of Dr. Berger the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day unanimously voted an Address to the American people, expressing their sympathy on account of the assassination of President Lincoln.

#### POLAND.

The correspondent of the Post writes from Cracow April 17:-

It appears from the letters which are received here from Lithuania that the Russians there are beginning to find the 'Russification' of the country no easy task. As often happens where the governing race is less civilised than the governed, the cases are becoming frequent where, after a short stay in the country, the Russian officials, both civil and military have taken such a liking to the Poles, and have so entered into their feelings and modes of thought, that it has been found necessary to remove them into the interior of Russia in order to bring them to a more proper sense of their duties as Russians. This is the case not only with the more educated classes, but even with the common soldiers.

As to the peasantry, whom the Government thought would easily be moulded into Russians when the bait of their masters' land was held out to them, life, liberty or property without due process of law; they have shown small gratitude to their pretended benefactors. The obedience and loyalty which they showed at first, before the lands were distributed have vanished now that they are in possession. In several villages the peasants have risen against by an impartial Jury of the State and district wherein the Russian authorities, and although these parture of the crime shall have been committed which district tial outbreaks have been carefully concealed by the Government the executions and deportations of peasants, which have lately been unusually numerous, are a substantial proof of discontent among the agricultural classes. The more this discontent spreads in the villages, the greater is the favour with which those who profess a wish to adopt the Russian language and religion are treated by the Govern-

A new commentary on the laws of the country has just been published, which gives so large u scope to the interpretations of every kind that is is now possible legally to concede any demand made by a peasant, however unjust it may be, and the authorities avail themselves largely of this privilege.

It is found, however, that the peasants are only friendly to the government so long as they want to get something out of it; but that their antipathy to the officials is such that they take the first opportunity to assert their independance and stand on their

rights as proprietors. The committees which have been formed for the purpose of carrying out the new laws are the most grotesque combinations possible of men of different professions. In the Rosienie district the committee consists of the light comedian of a conpany of strolling players, a player on the the violincello, who has lost his pupils, and a sort of Jack of all trades, who has tried his hand at nearly every profession, and has failed in all. These men have the whole of the property in the district entirely at their mercy, and it may easily be imagined that their decisions are of the most arbitrary and capricious character. To their other duties they often add that of a missionary. openly going among the peasants for the purpose of converting them to the orthodox religion. The Roman Catholic Church is, of course, the chief object of persecution. At every sermon preached by the village curates a Russian soldier is present, who and Catholics would be able to assist at Mass in interrupts the priest at every sentence which is not sible. To try a doctor for his life, because he set a consistent with his notions of orthodoxy.

## RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 29. The new Press law has been promulgated. The Journal de St. Petersbourg publishes a semi-official article expressing sympathy with the American people on account of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and hoping that Mr. Johnson will prove simself to be a worthy successor of the deceased President .- Reuter.

St. Petersburg, May 2.-An Imperial manifesto has been published to day proclaiming the Grand Duke of the land, has expired. If our present Secre-Alexander Alexandrowitch heir to the Crown. An tary cannot be made to realize these great Imperial decree, also published to-day extends to truths, it is high time he had a successor; and the Prussian frontier the right of the Custom's authorities to seize, within a distance of 50 versts from the frontier, all merchandise liable to duty and the owners of which have no official certificate to show that such duty has been paid. - Reuter.

#### UNITED STATES. CONDITION OF THE SOUTH .- Agricultural prospects

in the interior of Eastern Virginia are, as we learn, far from being good. Persons who have just arrived from Richmond and have had opportunities of knowing the condition of the agricultural region for some hundreds of miles around that place, report that the danger of a general famine in a large portion of the State is imminent. There will be no crops of wheat or corn; none of roots; none which can be relied upon to sustain life. Next autumn and winter will therefore, bring famine upon the population both white and black, and famine is often attended by pestilence. There is absolutely no seed corn to be obtained in some counties where corn-planting crops have been successfully attempted. On the James and other rivers, where agriculture has been the sole and always remunerating pursuit of the inhabitants for two centuries, no sign of cultivation is visible, and but very few cattle remain, and those few in a starving condition. Slave labor is disorganized, and free black labor cannot be obtained. White labor, not common or easily procurable before the war, cannot now be procured at all. The returned soldiers have neither means nor disposition for the cultivation of the soil. Fences have disappeared - even the watling as well as rails-and horses, cattle, or fowls no longer abound, as they did before the war on the 'old plantation.' In fine, the prospect is, that great suffering will be experienced in portions of Virginia, and other of the insurrectionary States, next winter, the liberality of the National Government and penple. Something might be done for their benefit, as has been stated, by supplying them now with seed corn, seed potatoes, &c. The vicinity of Norlolk, which has, during the war been made the military protection of the United States, has been very productive in fruits and vegetables, though not to so great an extent as before the war. The abundance of scale and shell fish and of wild fowle has also been to that region a great resource. Our own markets in this city are now supplied with peas and strawberries, and other early products of the fields around Norfolk. From the same region all the Northern cities are at this season supplied with the earliest fruits and vegetables. The Valley of Virginia is so completely desolated by the war, that it can hardly be expected to afford applies of food this season, for its population. Transportation in nearly all portions of the rebel South, is almost impossible, in consequence of the destruction of railroads and the want of material and capital for their repair and the neighborhood."

Whatever may have been laid to the charge of this relay. General Grant has determined, as we learn to rebuild no railroads which the rebeis have themselves destroyed; and it will be a year before these reads will be in a condition for use again. This applies to all the rebel States. Their system of internal communication by railroads, which was brought to such perfection that it served the purpose of an immense trade before the war, and a vast amount of transportation during the war, is almost anni-The means of transportation and of production have together disappeared. Production, was at one time, in the South, in excess of the means of transportation, and had always kept pace with it. but now production is so far diminished that it could not employ even the present limited transportation. - National Intelligencer.

SECRET MILITARY TRIALS. - There is a curious old document in existence, known as the Constitution of the United States, which formerly had the force and effect of law in that large portion of our country not specially denominated by the Slave Power. Under the rule of our present Cabinet, it seems to have gone out of fashion; and, since Mr. Stanton's accession to the control of the War Department, it has become practically obsolete. Loyal citizens did not much mind this while Civil War convulsed the country, threatening the permanent overthrow of our Liberty and Nationality; but, now that the War is practi-cally ended, it seems high time that the old parchment were exhumed and treated with some show of respect. There being, apparently, no copy extant in the Federal City, we quote from one in our possession, for the instruction and admonition of our magnates, certain amendments proposed by the States when ratifying the instrument, which, being duly approved and adopted, became an integral part of our fundamental law-as follows:-

Art. V .- No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of nor shall private property be taken for public use

without just compensation. Art. VI .- In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and a public trial, the crime shall have been committed which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for this

defense. Art. VII.-in suits at common law, wherin the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. VIII .- Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual pusishment inflicted.

We have made our citations full, not merely in deference to the apparent inaccessibility of the document at Washington, but because we wished every reader to see that the passages are not garbled nor picked, but that they are of the essence and vitality of the Constitution itself. Being so, how can we justify, or excuse, or even keep silence with regard to the Military Trials just initiated at Washington? A miscreaut, acting in concert with other assassins, has attempted the life of the Secretary of State, and though his purpose was defeated, he nevertheless severely wounded Gov. Seward, his oldest son, and two or three others who nobly resisted him. Ot course, this villian and his confederates should be sternly dealt with; but why not according to law? What reason, what excuse, can be urged, to justify the sending of this case before a Court-Martial and having it tried in secret? How can such a trial be reconciled with the plain provisions of the Constitution above quoted? As to the Military trial of those who conspired

to achieve that fell purpose, the outrage is not quite so flagrant; but such trial is at best a blunder, while enshrouding it in secresy is utterly indefenstranger's broken bone and gave, or sold, or lent him a pair of crutches, may just do : but to try him in secret allowing no report of the testimony but such as the prosecution sees fit to make is nothing less than abominable. Two months ago, it would have been endured for the country's sake; now there is no reason that it should be. We warn all who take any voluntary part in these strango proceedings that the Re-bellion is suppressed, the War at an end, and the right to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus and make the will of a Secretary of War the supreme law if our Attorney General believes the assailant of Secretary Seward now legally triable before a Military

with Booth to assassinate the President, and aided

Commission, he hadly needs his own time for the completion of his legal studies, while Government needs a different law officer. There may be politer ways of setting forth these convictions, but none of these would do them justice. Gentlemen of the Cabinet! The War eastward of the Mississippi is ended; the Rebellion is suppressed, the Union is re-established, and Peace virtually restored : wherefore the People demand of you a speedy

and thorough return to the safe and orderly ways of

Law and Liberty. Do not compel them to speak in

tones that you cannot refuse to hear. - New York A Down Easter advertises for a wife after the following fashion : - 'Any gel what's got a cow, a good feather bed with comfortable fixins, \$500 in hard pewter-one that's had the measles, and understands tendin children - can find a customer for life by writin a small billy-dux, addressed to Q Z, and stickin it in a crack in Uncle Ebenezer's barn, back side.

A friend of ours passing a laborer the other day, who was engaged in setting stone post, was curious to know their object, and therefore inquired: 'What are you setting those posts for?' 'Fifty cents apiece,' replied Pat.

iinin the hog pep.'

A 'live-Yankee' being awakened by the captain of a steamboat with the announcement that he imusn't occupy his berth with his boots on, replied, 'Oh! the bugs won't burt 'em much, I guess; they are an old pair-let them rip!"

Pletcher, Bishop of Nismes, was the eon of a tallow-chandler. A proud duke once endeavored to mortify the prelate by saying, at the leves, that he smelt the tallow; to which the bisbop replied, 'My lord, I am the son of a tallow-chandler, it is true, and if your lordship had been the same, you would have remained a tallow chandler all your life."

The following is the verdict of a negro jury :-Whe de undersigned, bein a korner's jury to sit on de body ob de nigger Sambo, now dead and gone afore us, hab bin sittin' on the said nigger aforesaid, did on de night ob de fus teenth of November come to def by fallin' from de bridge ober de riber in de said riber, war we find he was subsequently drown, s'therwards washed on the ribber side, whar we s'pose he war frooze to def.'

The following is the new mode of lparsing down East. 'I Court.-Court is very active, indicative mood, present tense and agrees with all the girls in

SORE EYES CURED After Three Years Suffering. August 3rd, 1864.

Messrs. Lauman & Kemp:
Dear Sirs--It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and SUGAR-COAT-RD PILLS. I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being much infiamed, swelled, and matterating. My eye-lashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun-light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts, instead of benefitting, injured me.

I then tried your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

bought from the store of your Agent here, and, i am glad to say, that five bottles of the SARSAPARIL-LA, and three phials of the PILLS completely cured This was about six months ago, and my eyelashes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you, I am, dear sirs, yours, &c.,

EDWARD LANE, Wellington St., Montreal.
Agents for Montreal, Devines Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray and Picault &

THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

SINCE THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE,

Is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE the Price of his entire STOCK

FIFTEEN PER CENT. FIHE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends A and Customers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOOK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and espe-cially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his having been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope: that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JUSEPH STREET, second door from M'GILL STREET. I call on any party in Cadada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or tention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion

ever had an extenual or renewal during that time .-If those parties would only devote their time and atof the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows:—Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 20 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1,15, formerly \$1,30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The nsual line o discount will be alllowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock.
My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most ex-tensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to \$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60 to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chesnut, with walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Sea Grass and other common Mattrasses, from \$2,50 to \$6 each 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Torlet Glasses, from \$1 to \$25 each,—with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Vineers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constactly on hand; with Curled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every article in the trade, which will be sold at the lowest prices for each, or in exchange for first class furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dullest season of

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

TERMS-Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400,

the year. To those in want of furniture I would say

don't take my word, but call and examine the stock

three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper.

Please call at

OWEN McGARVEY'S, Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, Nos. 7, 9, and II, ST. JOSEPH STREET,

Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from McGill Street.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters. TIN-SMITHS,

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

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

AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT

PREMIUM

GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR. It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to

40 per cent with an equal amount of light.

· A March Commence Co

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of 'Hoofland's German Bitters,' the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The di-seases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own astisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exist against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofiland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent take it; why not you? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

for Jones & Evans, Proprietors, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

THE GREAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED-Ask any medical man what has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will auswer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, if they have used them, not one will answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague and bilious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable. 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 SARSAPARILLA

should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Hurte, Picault & Son. H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists:

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to the gentler sex. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America), to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other. IF See that the names of "Murray & Lanman" are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this

none is genuine. Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

And Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PORTS of THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOM-TiO, and other Intermediate Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st May, and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RIOHE-LIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective

Wharves as follows:—
The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robt. Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier, Square) for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge. The Steamer EUROP.A. Capt. J B Labelle, will LEAVE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock PM precisely, stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

Baliscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Cart. Joseph Duval, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P. M., stopping, going and returning, at Soral, Mas-kinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock P M,

atopping at Lanorate.

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

The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt, F. Lamoureaux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock PM; stopping going and returning, at Vercheres, Contercour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denie, St. Autoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M.,

and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE Captain L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomp tion every Monday & Saturday at Four P M, Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Varennes, and St. Paul L'Hermite; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8

A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.
The Steamer LETOILE Captain P. C. Malhiot, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday and Saturday at 4 P M, Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returnning at Bout de l'Isle and Lachennie; and sill leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6

A.M. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Leiding having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 29 Commissioners Street. o per cent with an equal amount of light.

Operica Richelieu Company, let May Debing punctually attended to.

A lady of a certain age says the reason an old

CANADIAN DEFENSES .- We would most respectfully suggest to our "grave and potent Senators," that Canada's best defense is Henry's Vermont Liniment. Let every man fortify his household with a bottle of this valuable remedy against disease and pain, and in this way he defends himself against a greater foe than any human antagonist. Use it for theumatism, Neuralgia, toothache, headache, cholic Diarhoes, and all the pains that flesh is heir to. Warranted to be the best Pain Killer made. Sold by all Druggists.

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

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to Afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following

complaints : -Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venerial Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARIL-LA, and the patient i left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S-then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomoch Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency. Loss of Appatite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell Mass. and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for

Canada East. April, 1865. AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Adjala-G. P. Hugnes. Alexandriu-Rev. J. J. Chisholm Allumette Island-Patrick Lynch. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
Arisaig, N. S.—Rev. K. J. M'Donald
Asphodel—John O'Sullivan. Atherly-J Heslin Barrie-B. Hinds. Brockville-O. F. Fraser: Belleville-P. P. Lynch. Brantford-James Feeny. Buckinghum-H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Maginn Chambly-J. Hackett. Chatham-A. B. M'Intosh. Cobourg P. Maguire.
Cornwall Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Carleton. N. B. Rev. E. Durphy. Corrunna-Rev W B Hannett Danville-Edward M'Govern. Dalhousic Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. B. Looney. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships—P. Hacket. Erinsville—P. Gafney Elginfield-T Nangle, Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. P. Walsh. Guelph-J. Harris. Goderich-Rev Mr. Schnieder Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll -W. Featherston. Kemptville-L. Lamping. Kingston-P. Purceil. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. C'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleber. Marysburgh-Patrick M'Mahon. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Newmarket - J H Crooks Ottawa City-George Murphy Oshawa-J O'Regan

Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope- P. M'Cabe. Part Mulgrave, N. S .- Rev. T. Sears: Quebec-J O'Brien, 18 Beude Street. Lawdon -James Carroll. Renfrew-P. Kelly. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Seaforth-John Killorne. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Smith's Falls and Almonte-J Hourigan. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. Bt. Athanese-T. Dunn.

St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Sophia de Terrebonne-Rev. Mr. Payette, St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. 8t. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlin. St John Chrysostom - J M'Gill St. Mary's - H. O'C. Trainor. Blarnesboro-O. M'Gill.

Judenham-M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-W. Cartmell. Thorpville-J. Greene Tingwick-P. J. Sheridan. Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

Templeton-J. Hagan. West Port-James Kehoe. Villiamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Oarthy. Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy. Thitby-J Johnston.

Pakenham-Francis O'Neill.

Pembroke-James Heenan.

Pomona-W. Martin.

Perti-E. Kennedy.

Prescott-F. Ford.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A gentleman complained bitterly to his wife that maid is so devoted to her cat is, that not having a a certain person had called him a liar at a public husband, she naturally takes to the next most treacherous animal.

A certain person had called him a liar at a public meeting. 'Never mind,' said she, 'he caunot prove it.' 'Yes,' replied he, 'but the worst of it is, he did prove it.

> VICTORY !- What a cheering, heart stirring word, that implies long struggles, determined action, patient suffering, and ultimate success. A victorious army marching with all the pomp of glittering arms and rolling drums is a glorious sight but the conqueror of disease, though an obscure soldier, is none the less entitled to our encomiums. Let us then cherish the memory of N. H. Downs, the inventor of the celebrated Balsamic Elixir for coughs and colds. Sold by all Druggists

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

## ESTABLISHED 1861.

ADDRESS

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,-

I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestow. ed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, &c. All goods I warrant will not shrink, and are made up in the most finished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I have always in stock in an immense variety of firstclass materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$3 00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the

coming week. I remain your obedient servant. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR. 42 St. Lawrence Main Street. May 11.

The New York Tribune says, 'the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such as immense sale, is that they are alwars made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced," &c.

The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon

the people once and that's the last of them. The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things. . . . I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

. . Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Fa."

" . . . I have been a great sufferer from Dys persia and had to abandon preaching, . . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N.Y."

"... Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.,

Preprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"... I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astorishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Suporintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati O.

". . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

". . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like

O. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

New Bedrord, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Piantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters .- Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL."

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq. of 159 West 14th Street, N.Y, says, 'he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, azd has a child now eighteen months old are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c. which she has nursed and reared herself, and both

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the beart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has

not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an imposter. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

John P Henry & Co, 303 St. Paul Street (new No. 515) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada.

March 1, 1865. SADLIER & CO'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

New and Splendid Books for the Young People

BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.-With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalities, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 75c. The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the Merent seasons and festivals of the Christian year with a large number of Miscellaneous.

Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confrattraity, or Sunday School should be without it.

ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo cloth, 75 cents.

THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel.
By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1,35.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources and adapted to all states and conditions in life.— Elegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossen, güt \$1,50; imit., full gilt, \$1,75; clasp, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2,50; morocco extra, clasp, 5,00; morocco extra, beveled, 3,00; morocco extra, beveled, clasp, 3,50; morocco extra, paneled, 5,00.

THE MASS EOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts embossed, gil:, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 88 cts.

. The Cheap Edition of this is the best editio. of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very

Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Josus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aid to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. D Cummings, Music by Signor Sperenza and M John M Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 39 cis cloth, 50 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD : or, How Girls Live. The by Miss Sarah M Brownson. 12mo, cloth, cxtra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35.

(SECOND EDITION )

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE on the ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also True Devotion to her. By J M P Heaney, a prie stof the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended St. Fig. is of Saids' Devout Method of Henring Many' McLorare,' accompanied with some remark The Stations, or Holy Way of the Cross, &c. &c. 18mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cte; gilt

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862 12mo, cloth, \$1,00.

THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J Sadlier, 19 cts. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev F X Weninger D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1,25.

NOW READY,

Chateaubriand's Celebrated Work. THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Chateaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1.3

gilt, 1,75. A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T D M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vois, cloth, \$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3.50.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By S: Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardina Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1,00.

NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo, cloth, \$1,50.

The Cottage and Parlor Library. 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadier, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gitt, 1,00. 2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad, By Mrs J Sadlier. 16rao, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1,00. 3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America.

By Mrs J Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt 1,00.
The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the French. By Mrs J Sadlier

16mc, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00 Old and New; or, Tuste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs J Sadlier; with a Portrait 16mo, cloth, 1,00; gilt edges, 1,30.

Catholic Youth's Library. . The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales: From the French; by Mrs Sadlier; 18mo, cloth 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. The Vendetta, and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

t. Father Sheeby. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts.

The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the Reign of James the First. By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21c.

6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Christian Forgiveness. A Tale of the Reign of Philip II., and other Tales. Translated from the French. By Mre J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50c paper, 21 cts.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS.

MARSHAL'S great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their

Results. Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best. work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of ex-

tensive research and profound interest.
TERMS—The work will be published in two Sre volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5 phalf morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the pub lisher as soon as possible.

FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and Co' Rulers. 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth \$1 50.

D. & J. SADLIFR & CO. (15) (10) Q. Montreel Jan. 29 1864.

Control of the Contro

A barrister observed to a learned brother in court. the other day, that the wearing of whiskers was un-professional. Right, replied his friend, a lawyer cannot be too barefaced.

#### REMOVAL.

1 THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his triends and the public generally, that he has RE-MOVED from his Old Establishment, known as " Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the trawelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him,

CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864.

## MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

Hubert Pare, Alexis Dubord Thos. McCready, Andre Lapierre,

BENJ. CONTE, Eco., President. Pare, Louis Comte, Michel Lefebyre, Joseph Larammes, F. J. Durand, Esquires.

THE Directors of this Company are happy to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the fact, that persons whose properties have been insured mutually, since its Establishment in October, 1859, have saved large sums of money, having generally paid one haif only of what they would have paid to other Companies during the same time, as it is proved by the Table published by the Company, and to which it is referred. Therefore, it is with confidence that they invite their friends and the public generally to join them, and to call at the Office, No. 2 St. Sacrament Street, where useful information shall be cheerfully given to every one.
P. L. La TOURNEUX,

Secretary. Montreal, May 4, 1865.

#### ROYAL.

#### INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

lst. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances efected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers: lat. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

ship. 2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. 12m.

February 1, 1864.

GET THE BEST.



## MURRAY & LANMAN'S

## FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in a highest degree of the excellence the armoma of flowers, in full natural fresh ness. As a safe and speedy relief for May Valley and the degree of the excellence of the ex of excellence the arover, when diluted on the water, the very N H best dentrifice, im V parting to the teeth N K in that clear, pearly appearance, which all D ladies so much de a comada sire. As a remedy of the for foul, or bad we will breath, it is, when a conditional diluted, most excelbreath, it is, when a GR Solituted, most excel. E Solituted, most excel. E Solitute at Sol lent, neutralizing arimpure matter ar ound the teeth and H H H Lanman. f fashion it has, for

a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendency over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanenocy, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sun-burn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, betore applying, except for Pimples. -As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida

Water of Murray &

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

For Bale by Devins & Botton, Lamplough & Campbell, A G Davidson, K Campbell & Co., J Bardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, and H-R Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-

ass Perfumers throughout the world.

DYSPEPSIA

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

> Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S

## GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT. STRENGTHENING TONIO. These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,

Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

And will Pay \$1000. To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

*HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,* Will Care every Case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

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

Breathing
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Viaion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency .
of Perspiration, Yellowness of the
Skin and Eyec, Pain in the Side,

Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression

of Spirits. REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

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

From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel at due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for 7ears, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects .-Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Oburch, Rutztown, Berks Consty, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been troubled with Dyspensia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very finch improved it health, after having taken five bottles .- Yours, with

J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq, firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia:

February 8th, 1864. Mesers, Jones & Evans - Gentlemen - My mother in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoof-laud's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspensia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form - flatulency -- for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed .- Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

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

use to the sufferers - Truly yours,

JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

Boware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

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

STREET, PHILADELPHIA JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

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

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canads, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. March 1, 1865

ESTABLISHED 1859.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the Oity. The greatest care and attention is paid to the Dispension Department, and every Prescription is prepared under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, whose experience in one of the largest Dispensing houses in England and the large Dispens ing trade which he has acquired during the last six years in Montreal, is sufficient guarantee that all Prescriptions will be accurately and scientifically prepared.

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

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

YOUNG HYSON,
GUNPOWDER,
Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.
OOLONG & SOUCHONG. a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-SIONS,

FLOUR,

HAMS, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864. 12m.

#### S. MATTHEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

#### WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

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

> O. J. DEVLIN. NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Lutle St. James Street,

MONTREAL. B. DEVLIN,

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

> J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

## L. DEVANY,

AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PLANO-FORTES, 4:. 4e.

AND THURSDAYS

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY,

&c., &c., &c.,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will te advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

March 27 1864.

Auctioneer.

L. DEVANY.

## LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bousecours Church, Montreal.—The un-dersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS-3-in.-1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and OULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SOANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD. 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL

OPPOSITE " WITNESS " OFFICE,

396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BUGSI MAY has come and so have the BUGS!-Now is the time to get rid of them, which can be effected at once by using HARTE'S EXTERMINATOR. A certain remedy. Price 25 cents per box.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER. The Subscriber is receiving twice a week fresh supplies of this celebrated Mineral Water, which is pronounced by the leading Physicians of Canada to be the best in use. Sent free to all parts of the Oity. SEEDS SEEDS!

All kinds of Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Mushroom Spawn, &c., &c., warranted fresh. Concentrated Lye, Horsford's Yeast Powder, Fresh Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST.

May 11.

RAILWAY GRAND TRUNK COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich

Buffilo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at do do do .... 8.15 P.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and interme- 3 9.45 A.M. diete Stations, at ......

EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and inter- ? 9.00 A.M. mediate Stations,..... Express Train for Island Pond ...... 2.00 P.M Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec } 10.10 P.M. and Portland, at..... Express Train to Burlington, connecting with Lake Champlain Steamers for 5 45 A.M. New York.... ) Express Trains to St. Johns con-

necting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M. and 3 30 P.M.

C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director May 15, 1365.

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE DURING THE YEAR 1865.

To se delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday for Sunday's use) from the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF

OOTOBER : 10 lbs per day for the season......\$ 4 00 20 lbs ďo 30 lba ďο ..... 8 00 40 lbs ďο .... 10 00 10 lba 20 lbs do for one month ...... 1 00 do đo Ice will be delivered during the month of October to parties requiring it at an extra charge as follows :-Customers, 20 los per day,......\$1 50 Season do ...... 1 00 do ..... 1 50 10 lbs

Monthly 20 lbs  $\mathbf{Do}$ 10 lbs do ..... 1 00 During the mouth the Ice will be delivered three and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHItimes a week. Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any

other cause will be promptly attended to.
Payments as usual - Cash in advance.
Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied by contract on liberal terms.

Subscribers are requested to send in their names as carly as possible.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Apothecaries Hall, Cathedral Block, May 10, 1865.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, In the Superior Court.

Dame CAROLINE EMILIE FAUTEUX, ONEZIME GENEREUX,
Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action of Separation as to Property (en separation de biens) has been instituted in this cause by Dame CAROLINE EMILIE FAUTEUX, of the Parish of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of ONEZIME GENE-REUX, of the same place, Architect and Undertaker, ngainst her said husband, returnable on the TENTH Day of MAY next, in the Superior Court for Lower Canada, at Montreal, in the District of Montreal.

Montreal, 22ud April, 1865. BONDY & FAUTEUX,

Plaintiff's Attorneys. M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on band. OARS MADE TO ORDER. EF SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

HEYDEN & DEFOE.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,

No. 74, CHURCH STREET. TORONTO. L. S. HEYDEN.

Augast 25, 1864.

D. H. DEFOR

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

BROOKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

References-Messes. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,

क्षेत्रांत्रां के रहे रहा है इनक्षाच्यांत्र । 'है न पहल

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

MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864.

### A. & D. SHANKON. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 MIGILL STREET. MONTREAL,

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

well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S

#### NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE.

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,

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

## BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE BOTTLES.



## The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during . SPRING AND SUMMER

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

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

THE PERMANENT CURE

Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

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

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

LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection

with



THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

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

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

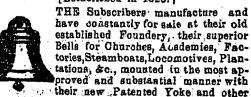
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. LIVER COM-PLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP-SY, and PILES.

## Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

FOR SALE BY

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]



mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions; Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

E. A. & G. B. MENEELY. West Troy, N. Y.

gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite

Feb. 20. 1864.